

# RESEARCH DOCUMENT

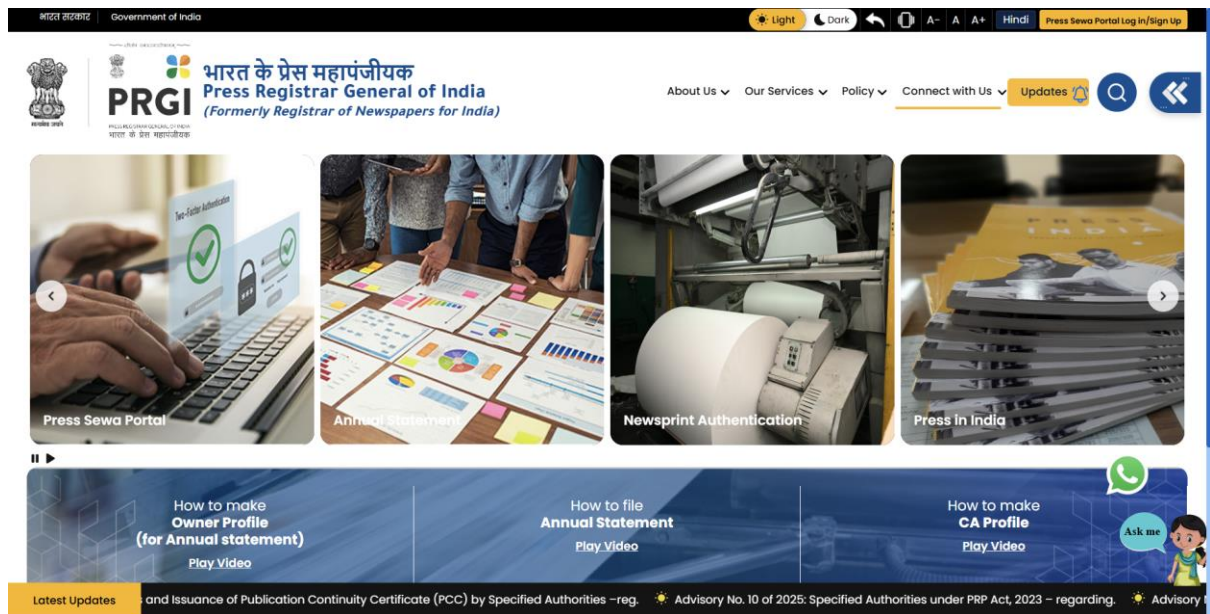
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# GOOGLE:

## PRGI OFFICIAL WEBSITE:

Link: <https://prgi.gov.in/>

Just the hero page. So, no extra info.



## WIKIPEDIA:

Link: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press\\_Registrar\\_General\\_of\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Press_Registrar_General_of_India)

The **Press Registrar General of India (PRGI)**, formerly the **Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI)**, is a statutory body under the [Ministry of Information and Broadcasting](#), [Government of India](#), for the registration of newspapers and periodicals. It was established in 1956 by amending the [Press and Registration of Books Act 1867](#). However, in 2024, the Act was repealed and replaced by the [Press & Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023](#). PRGI is headquartered in New Delhi.

## History

[\[edit\]](#)

It was established on 1 July 1956, on the recommendation of the First Press Commission in 1953 and by amending the [Press and Registration of Books Act 1867](#).<sup>[1][2]</sup> RNI regulates and monitors printing and publication of newspapers based on the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 and the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Press and Registration of Books Act contains the duties and functions of the RNI. On account of some more responsibilities entrusted upon RNI during all these years, the office is performing both statutory as well as some non-statutory functions.<sup>[4]</sup> Online registration system was formally inaugurated in 2004 by the Information and Broadcasting Minister S. Jaipal Reddy.<sup>[5]</sup> The Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023 was enacted on 28 December 2023 and the name of the office was changed to the present one.

## Duties

[\[edit\]](#)

Under statutory functions, RNI performs the following duties<sup>[2]</sup>

- Compilation and maintenance of a Register of Newspapers containing particulars about all the [newspapers](#) published;
- Issue of Certificate of Registration to newspapers [published](#) under valid declaration;
- Scrutiny and analysis of [annual statements](#) sent by the publishers of newspapers every year under PRB Act containing information on [circulation](#), ownership etc.;
- Informing [district magistrates](#) about availability of titles, to intending publishers for filing declaration;
- Ensuring that newspapers are published in accordance with the provisions of PRB Act 1867 and the rules made thereunder;
- Verification under Section 19-F of PRB Act, of circulation claims furnished by the publishers in their Annual Statements; and
- Preparation and submission to the Government on or before 31 December each year, a report containing all available information and statistics about

the press in India with particular reference to the emerging trends in circulation and in the direction of common ownership units etc.

The following fall under the non-statutory functions:

- Formulation of Newsprint Allocation Policy – Guidelines and issue of Eligibility Certificate to the newspapers to enable them to import [newsprint](#) and to procure indigenous newsprint;
- Assessing and certifying the essential need and requirement of newspaper establishments to import [printing and composing machinery](#) and allied materials.

## Registration

[\[edit\]](#)

Registrar maintains the legal procedures for registering a newspaper, which can be summarised as:

1. As a first stage, the applicant applies for title verification of the publication to the jurisdictional District Magistrate. The District Magistrate will get the title verified from RNI.
2. After receiving the title verification letter from RNI, the applicant needs to file a declaration for authentication before District Magistrate.
3. After authentication, the newspaper must be published within 6 weeks if it is published once a week or oftener than that. In case of any other periodicity, the first issue should be published within 3 months from the date of authentication.
4. After the first issue is published, the applicant needs to file an application for [RNI registration](#), enclosing the following documents

1. Title verification letter
2. Authenticated declaration
3. An affidavit for no foreign tie-up
4. First issue and latest issue of the publication
5. Content intimation/ confirmation in the prescribed form
6. Certificate intimating appointment of the printer

## Registration of Publication

[\[edit\]](#)



- All publications of India as well as publication imported in India for sales require the mandatory registration with RNI. They are also required to submit their annual report on circulation numbers.<sup>[6]</sup>
- As of 31 March 2018, there are 17,573 newspapers and 1,00,666 periodicals are registered with RNI.<sup>[7]</sup>



# PRGI

PRESS REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA

भारत के प्रेस महापंजीयक

<b>Abbreviation</b>	PRGI
<b>Predecessor</b>	Registrar of Newspapers for India
<b>Formation</b>	1 July 1956; 68 years ago
<b>Type</b>	Statutory body
<b>Purpose</b>	Registration of newspapers and periodicals
<b>Headquarters</b>	Soochna Bhawan, New Dehli
<b>Coordinates</b>	 <span><span><span><span><span>28.59396°N</span> <span>77.23056°E</span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Region</b>	India
<b>Services</b>	Registration of publications
<b>Press Registrar General &amp; Head of the Department</b>	Bhupendra Kainthola
<b>Deputy Press Registrar</b>	Rajith Chandran M. R. Ashutosh Mohle
<b>Parent organization</b>	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://prgi.gov.in">prgi.gov.in</a> 

# PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU:

Link:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2010874&reg=3&lang=1>



Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

## Registration of newspapers and periodicals goes online through Press Sewa Portal;

RNI renamed as PRGI - Press Registrar General of India (PRGI);

The new Press & Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023 comes into force; the old PRB Act, 1867 stands repealed.

Posted On: 02 MAR 2024 3:30PM by PIB Delhi

The Government of India has notified the historic Press & Registration of Periodicals Act (PRP Act), 2023 and its Rules in its Gazette and consequently the Act has come into force from 1st March, 2024.

From now on, the registration of periodicals shall be governed by the provisions of the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act (PRP Act), 2023 and the Press and Registration of Periodicals Rules. As per the notification, the office of Press Registrar General of India – PRGI (erstwhile Registrar of Newspapers for India - RNI) shall be carrying out the purposes of the new Act.

In tune with the ethos of Digital India, the new Act provides for an online system for facilitating the registration of newspapers and other periodicals in the country. The new system replaces the existing manual, cumbersome processes involving multiple steps and approvals at various stages which were causing unnecessary hardships to the publishers.

Earlier, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, had launched the **Press Sewa Portal** ([presssewa.prgi.gov.in](https://presssewa.prgi.gov.in)), the online portal of the Press Registrar General, for receiving various applications as mandated by the new Act. All applications, including the intimation by the printer of a periodical, application for registration of facsimile edition of a foreign periodical, application by a publisher for obtaining a certificate of registration of a periodical, application for revision of certificate of registration, application for transfer of ownership of periodicals, furnishing annual statement by the publisher of a periodical, and procedure for desk audit for verification of circulation of a periodical will be online through the Press Sewa Portal.

The Press Sewa Portal ensures paperless processing and offers services with e-sign facility, digital payment gateway, QR code-based digital certificates for instant download, online system for providing intimation by printing presses, percentage of probability for title availability, online access to registration data for all publishers, filing of annual statements, among others. It also intends to put in place a chatbot-based interactive grievance resolution mechanism. The Press Sewa portal is accompanied by a **new website** ([prgi.gov.in](https://prgi.gov.in)) with all the related information and a user-friendly interface.

The new PRP Act removes books and journals from the purview of registration necessitated by the old PRB Act; the new Act defines a periodical as "any publication including a newspaper which is published and printed at regular intervals containing public news or comments on public news but does not include a book or a journal of scientific, technical, and academic nature." Therefore, "book, or a journal including a book or journal of scientific, technical and academic nature" does not require registration with PRGI.

As per the new Act, all applications for registration of periodicals shall be made in online mode through the Press Sewa Portal only. Accordingly, publishers intending to bring out periodicals need to register their title before publishing it. As the registration process will be online and guided through the software, the chances for discrepancies in the application will be drastically reduced resulting in faster processing of applications. The status of application will be updated at all stages and the same will be informed to the applicant through SMS and email ensuring transparency and eliminating delay due to miscommunication.

The steps involved in the registration of Periodicals through the new Press Sewa Portal are as follows:

- **Signing up and Profile Creation by the Owner of a Periodical:** To begin the registration process, the owner of the proposed periodical is required to sign up and create a profile on the Press Sewa Portal by furnishing relevant documents/details as required, along with 5 proposed Titles in the order of priority. These title options shall not be same or similar to a title already held by any other owner of a periodical either in the same language anywhere in India or in any other language in the same State, and these title options shall conform to the guidelines made by the Press Registrar General for this purpose.
- **Simultaneous submission to Press Registrar General and the Specified Authority in the District:** The Applications submitted through the Press Sewa Portal will be accessible/available to the Press Registrar General and the Specified Authority in the District simultaneously. Therefore, there is no need for any separate application to be submitted to any other office/portal.
- **Invitation to the Publisher/s by the Owner:** After creation of profile, the owner shall extend invitations to their designated publisher/s associated with their periodical/s, through the portal.
- **Signing up and Online Intimation by the Printer (owner/keeper of Printing Press):** The Printer (owner/ keeper of the printing press) is required to create an online account on the Press Sewa Portal by furnishing relevant details as required in the portal.
- **Signing up and Profile Creation by the Publisher:** The publisher/s so invited/appointed are required to create their profile on the portal by furnishing relevant documents/details.
- **Selecting/Nominating the Printer by the Publisher:** As part of the Registration process, the publishers are required to nominate/select their respective Printing Press from the Press Sewa database in instances where the Printing Press account is already available in the database. Otherwise, they may request the Printer to create an online profile in the Portal, and thereafter select them as Printer for the proposed periodical.
- **Periodical Registration Application to be submitted by the Publisher:** After creation of their profiles, the Publisher can submit the application for registration by filling/furnishing all relevant details/documents, e-signing the application, and by payment of prescribed fee through Bharatkosh.
- **Correction Window after submission of Application:** Subsequent to submission of applications, the publishers have 5 days (120-hour time-window) for making minor modifications in the application. No modifications in the application is possible after this period.
- **Acknowledgement with a unique Application Reference Number:** Upon successful uploading of the application, the Press Sewa Portal will generate an acknowledgement along with a unique ten-digit alphanumeric Application Reference Number (ARN), and the publisher and the Press Registrar General shall use the Applicant Reference Number for all future correspondences and references.
- **Deficiencies in the Application and Timely Response:** Following the initial scrutiny, the office of Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) will issue a deficiency communication, if warranted. The Publishers are required to submit their responses within a 30-day timeframe. Failure to adhere to this specified period will result in rejection of the application.
- **Online Payment of Registration Fees through Bharatkosh:** It is mandatory for all publishers to remit a registration fee of Rs.1000 (Rupees One Thousand Only) through the Bharatkosh digital payment system integrated into the Press Sewa Portal.
- **Revision of Registration details:** The Press Sewa Portal also provides online facility for revision of registration details. All applications for revising the registration vis-a-vis changes in particulars of the Periodicals are to be made through the Portal. These options will be available in the owner/ publisher profile.

The Press & Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023 is an initiative to introduce a paradigm shift from the traditional approach to registration processes, and would create a more conducive environment for publishers ensuring ease of doing business. The enactment of the new Act also testifies the Government's efforts to remove obsolete and archaic provisions from the existing statutes.

For detailed information, the publishers and other stakeholders are advised to carefully go through the provisions of the Press & Periodicals Act and PRP Rules.

Read more: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1989267>

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2008020>


Press & Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023:

<https://mib.gov.in/sites/default/files/Press%20and%20Registration%20of%20Periodicals%20Act%202023.pdf>




# MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING:

Link: <https://mib.gov.in/ministry/organizations/press-registar-general-india>




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**Ministry of  
Information and Broadcasting**

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**Press Registrar General of India**

Press Registrar General Of India

For more details kindly refer the website

[HTTPS://PRGI.GOV.IN/](https://prgi.gov.in/)

The Press Registrar General of India (PRGI, erstwhile RNI) is an attached office of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting set up under the Press and Registration of Periodicals (PRP) Act, 2023. The primary function of PRGI is to facilitate the registration of periodicals (print) in the country as per the provisions of PRP Act, 2023. As a statutory establishment under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, PRGI allots titles to periodicals based on availability and Title Verification Guidelines; issues Certificates of Registration to them; receives the Annual Statements submitted by the publishers of these periodicals; brings out 'Press in India' Report with details of the state of affairs of newspapers and other periodicals in the country. PRGI carries out circulation verification of registered periodicals on the basis of requests received from the publishers or based on specific complaints and appeals. PRGI also authenticates self-declaration certificates for import of newsprint by periodicals registered with PRGI.

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## PRESS SEWA PORTAL – GUIDELINES FOR REGISTRATION:

Link: <https://prgi.gov.in/policy/guidelines-for-registration>

### Complete guide for periodicals registration process.

#### THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF TITLES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR PROPOSED NEWSPAPERS:

1. Titles containing names of Government Departments, Government Organizations, Foreign Governments, International Organizations viz. UN, WHO, ILO, etc. which suggest a misleading association with them.
2. Titles attributing association with public welfare schemes of Central/State Governments or its organizations or local bodies.
3. Titles using words like ad/advertisement, classifieds, tender, real estate, press, calendar, panchaang, matrimonial, yellow pages/page (generally prefixed with white, pink etc.), guide, diary, gist, fact sheet, bulletin, pamphlet, brochure, directory, as such publications that do not contain news/views/articles etc.
4. Titles containing abbreviations or acronyms Eg: B2B, A2Z etc.
5. Titles containing any form of signs and symbols including pictographs, videograms, hallmarks, logos, monograms, abbreviations, phonograms, emojis etc shall not be verified for use in the Title.
6. Titles containing non-alpha-numeric characters viz. pictures or symbols.
7. The name of the applicant will not be permitted in Titles. Also non-generic names in title are not preferable.
8. Titles which are prima facie absurd and meaningless will not be verified. Any form of mathematical symbols like +, \* etc. should not be used in the Title. Title options with meaningless addition of numerals to an existing or new title will not be verified. Titles which are a meaningless combination of words such as 'Saptahik Weekly', 'Sandhya Evening', 'Daily Dainik News' will not be accepted for verification.
9. Titles which have negative religious connotations.
10. Titles which are obscene and offensive to public sentiments shall not be verified.
11. Titles having negative connotations or which could be misused with words like crime and corruption shall not be verified.
12. Only Organizations/ Societies/ Companies/ Trusts may apply for Titles using words like Employment/ Rozgar/ Career/ Job/ Naukri etc. Such Titles will not be verified for individual applicants.
13. Titles in violation of "The Emblem and Name (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.
14. Titles which are the same or similar to any national symbol, national motto or give an impression of misleading association with Central Government/ State Governments/ Local bodies.
15. Titles using the name of regulatory/ enforcement agencies in the country viz. 'Police', 'Bureau', 'Investigation Department', 'Vigilance', 'CID', 'CBI', defence establishment etc. except to the Department concerned
16. Titles in the names of present / former President and Prime Minister of the country, present Governor and Chief Minister of the State in which the publication is being registered, present Chief Justice of India, Comptroller and Auditor General and Chief Election Commissioner.
17. Titles in the names of national leaders or resembling names of prominent national leaders, Heads of Government, and functionaries of Central and State governments will not be verified. However, names of recognized national and state political parties will be considered if applied by the organization concerned.
18. Titles which are a combination of the titles of existing registered newspapers, Titles combining two or more existing Titles or a part of any existing Title which does not make the new Title substantially different will not be verified. Inserting a word between two words of an existing Title will be considered similar unless it makes a significant difference in the meaning
19. Titles containing the same words of an existing Title, whether in the same or in different order irrespective of language, place of publication and periodicity.
20. Titles formed by suffixing or prefixing the words relating to City, State, Periodicities, Language, prepositions/adjectives, articles (A, An, The) etc., to an existing Title will not be verified. Examples are The, Times, Daily, Dainik, Weekly, V/Wartha, Aaj, Today, Express, News, Khabar, Samachar, Bulletin, Diary, India, National, Rashtriya etc.
21. Titles formed by prefixing or suffixing the periodicity or the language of the proposed publication to an already existing Title will not be verified.
22. Titles of publications with contents solely aimed at competitive examinations or study material/coaching material will not be verified.
23. Titles appearing similar to an existing Title on account of phonetic similarity, even if the spelling of the proposed Title is different will not be verified.
24. Title options with words like Sarkar, Government, Parliament, Proceedings, Rebel, and Rebellion etc. will not be verified unless applied by the entity concerned.
25. Title options with a proper noun (name of a particular person/name of applicant) as a part of it shall not be entertained
26. Root/generic/single words like Manthan, Darpan, Chronology, Inspire, Success, Khulasa, Rahasya, Katha, Herald, Batkahi, Nukkad, Crossroads, etc. will not be verified as a title.

## PRESS SEWA PORTAL – GUIDENLINES FOR ADMISSIBILITY OF TITLES:

Link: <https://prgi.gov.in/policy/guidelines-admissibility-titles>

Guide for admission acceptability.

### 18. THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF TITLES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED FOR PROPOSED PERIODICALS:

- a. Titles in violation of "The Emblem and Name (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950" or any other law in force.
- b. Titles containing names of Government Departments, Government Organizations, Foreign Governments, International Organizations (e.g., UN, WHO, with them.
- c. Titles attributing association with public welfare schemes of Central/State Governments or its organizations or local bodies, unless such titles are re concerned.
- d. Titles using words like ad/advertisement, classifieds, tender, real estate, press, calendar, panchaang, matrimonial, yellow pages/page (generally pr fact sheet, pamphlet, brochure, directory, or any such publication which cannot be treated as a periodical.
- e. Titles containing abbreviations or acronyms such as B2B, A2Z, etc.
- f. Titles containing numerals or any form of signs and symbols including pictographs, videograms, hallmarks, logos, monograms, abbreviations, phon
- g. Titles containing non-text characters such as pictures or symbols.
- h. Titles that are inappropriate for a periodical (e.g. titles with names purely belonging to an individual, such as "Bajaj Times" "Deepak Samachar" "tit

## PRESS SEWA PORTAL – INTRODUCTION TO PRGI:

Link: <https://prgi.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-05/Introduction.pdf>

A PDF

## PRESS SEWA PORTAL – NEW PRGI WEBSITE USER MANUAL:

Link: [https://prgi.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-06/prgi\\_user\\_manual\\_version\\_owner-applicant-publisher.pdf](https://prgi.gov.in/sites/default/files/2024-06/prgi_user_manual_version_owner-applicant-publisher.pdf)

A PDF



## TIMES OF INDIA – APRIL 2, 2024:

Link: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/registration-of-newspapers-and-periodicals-goes-online-through-press-sewa-portal/articleshow/108982366.cms>



India

Saving Our Stripes Times Evoke Maharashtra Delhi Karnataka Tamil Nadu ...

# Registration of newspapers and periodicals goes online through Press Sewa Portal

Priyanka Kakodkar / TNN / Apr 2, 2024, 22:05 IST

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Representative image

MUMBAI: The Government of India has notified the historic Press & Registration of Periodicals Act (PRP Act), 2023 and its Rules in its Gazette and consequently the Act has come into force from 1st March, 2024.

From now on, the registration of periodicals shall be governed by the provisions of the Press and Registration

of Periodicals Act (PRP Act), 2023 and the Press and Registration of Periodicals Rules.

# AI & QUERIES:

## **Does an online automatic verification process for titles in PRGI already available?**

Yes, the Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) does have an online system for verifying titles, which includes a search function to check for existing titles. This system is accessible through the Press Sewa Portal. While it's not a fully automated verification process in the sense of instant approvals, it does provide a mechanism for applicants to check for existing titles before submitting their application.

Here's a more detailed explanation:

Online Title Application:

Applicants can now fill out title application forms online through the Press Sewa Portal.

Title Search Function:

The Press Sewa Portal allows applicants to search for existing titles by entering keywords or phrases to check for similarities.

Verification Process:

While the online system facilitates the search and initial application, the final verification of titles still involves a review by the Press Registrar General of India.

No Automatic Approval:

The search function helps identify potential conflicts, but it doesn't guarantee automatic approval. The final decision on title admissibility remains with the Press Registrar General.

Online Application:

Applicants must submit a printed copy of their online application to the concerned District Magistrate or specified authority for authentication before submitting it to RNI for title verification, according to this RNI guide.

I need to know about prgi. A complete background of it.

The Press Registrar General of India (PRGI), formerly known as the Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI), is a statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Established on July 1, 1956, following the recommendations of the First Press Commission in 1953, its primary mandate is the registration and regulation of newspapers and periodicals in India. [en.wikipedia.org](#)

Historical Evolution:

- **Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI):** Initially set up under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, the RNI was responsible for maintaining a register of newspapers and ensuring compliance with the Act's provisions. [en.wikipedia.org](#)
- **Transition to PRGI:** In 2024, the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, was repealed and replaced by the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023. This legislative change led to the rebranding of RNI as the Press Registrar General of India (PRGI). [prgi.gov.in](#)

Core Functions:

Saved memory full ⓘ

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PRGI's primary responsibilities include:

- **Registration of Periodicals:** Facilitating the registration process for newspapers and periodicals in India, ensuring they operate within the legal framework established by the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023. [mib.gov.in](#)
- **Title Verification:** Assisting publishers in verifying and allotting titles for their publications to prevent duplication and ensure uniqueness.
- **Maintenance of Records:** Compiling and maintaining a comprehensive register of newspapers and periodicals, which includes details about their ownership, circulation, and other relevant information.
- **Annual Reporting:** Analyzing annual statements submitted by publishers and preparing the 'Press in India' report, which provides insights into the status and trends of the Indian press.
- **Circulation Verification:** Validating the circulation figures provided by publishers to ensure accuracy and transparency.
- **Policy Formulation:** Assisting in the formulation of newsprint allocation policies and certifying the essential requirements of newspaper establishments for importing printing and composing machinery.

Organizational Structure:

PRGI operates under the leadership of the Press Registrar General, supported by Deputy and Assistant Press Registrars. The headquarters is located in New Delhi at Soochna Bhawan. [en.wikipedia.org](#)

Significance in the Indian Media Landscape:

PRGI plays a pivotal role in ensuring the orderly growth and regulation of the print media sector in India. By maintaining a structured registration process and upholding standards, it contributes to the credibility and authenticity of newspapers and periodicals across the country.

For more detailed information or specific queries, you can visit the official PRGI website: [prgi.gov.in](#)

The Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) plays a crucial role in the title verification process for newspapers and periodicals, ensuring that each publication operates under a unique and distinguishable title. This process is essential to prevent duplication and maintain the distinct identity of each publication.

#### Title Verification Process:

##### 1. Online Application Submission:

- Prospective publishers must apply for title verification through the official PRGI website. The application form requires details such as the proposed title, language of publication, periodicity (daily, weekly, etc.), and the intended place of publication. [prgi.gov.in](http://prgi.gov.in)

##### 2. Forwarding by Licensing Authority:

- After completing the online application, the applicant must present it to the local District Magistrate or the specified licensing authority for authentication. The authenticated application is then forwarded to the PRGI for processing. [prgi.gov.in](http://prgi.gov.in)

##### 3. Title Verification by PRGI:

- Upon receiving the application, the PRGI examines the proposed title to ensure it does not conflict with existing registered titles and adheres to the prescribed guidelines.

##### 4. Issuance of Title Verification Letter:

- If the proposed title meets all criteria, the PRGI issues a Title Verification Letter to the applicant, confirming the availability and approval of the title. [prgi.gov.in](http://prgi.gov.in)

#### Key Guidelines and Considerations:

##### • Uniqueness of Title:

- The proposed title must be unique and not resemble any existing titles to avoid confusion among readers.



##### • Language and Periodicity:

- The application should clearly specify the language(s) and periodicity of the publication. For bilingual or multilingual publications, content must be produced in all specified languages.

##### • Masthead Display:

- The title should be prominently displayed in the masthead of the publication, maintaining uniform font size and style to ensure distinctiveness.

##### • Timely Publication:

- After receiving the Title Verification Letter, the publisher must begin publication within the stipulated timeframe:
  - Within 42 days for daily or weekly publications.
  - Within 90 days for fortnightly or monthly publications.

#### Transition Under the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023:

The enactment of the Press and Registration of Periodicals Act, 2023, introduced significant changes to the registration process:

##### • Unified Online Registration:

- The Act replaced the previous dual processes of title verification and registration with a single online registration system. Publishers now submit applications directly through the Press Sewa Portal, streamlining the procedure. [indianmediastudies.com](http://indianmediastudies.com)

##### • Elimination of Physical Authentication:

- The requirement for physical submission of applications and authentication by local authorities has been removed, simplifying the process for publishers. [indianmediastudies.com](http://indianmediastudies.com)

These reforms aim to modernize and expedite the registration process for newspapers and periodicals in India, making it more efficient and publisher-friendly.



What do these titles mean? Title of what? News, articles, or magazines??

These titles refer to the names of **newspapers, magazines, and periodicals** (regularly published content like weekly, monthly, or quarterly journals). The Press Registrar General of India (PRGI) ensures that each publication has a unique name to avoid duplication and confusion in the media industry.

It does **not** apply to individual news articles or editorial pieces—only to the **overall name of the publication** (e.g., *The Times of India*, *India Today*, *The Hindu*).

So its for overall newspapers, magazine names, periodical names and publication names. Not for individuals?

Yes, exactly. It applies to the **overall names** of newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and publications—not to individual articles, reports, or editorials.



So it seems like there are 1,60,000 of those titles registered.

Yes, as of recent reports, there are around **1,60,000 registered newspaper, magazine, and periodical titles** in India. This large number reflects the vast and diverse media landscape of the country, covering various languages, regions, and subjects. The PRGI ensures that each of these titles is unique and follows the required guidelines.

Are Dinamalar and dinathandhi in the title list

Yes, both **Dinamalar** and **Dina Thanthi** (also known as **Daily Thanthi**) are prominent Tamil-language daily newspapers in India. Given their longstanding publication histories and widespread readership, it is highly likely that both titles are registered with the Press Registrar General of India (PRGI). However, specific registration details for individual publications like these are not publicly accessible through the PRGI's official website.

**About the Newspapers:**

- **Dinamalar:** Established in 1951, Dinamalar is a leading Tamil daily newspaper known for its extensive coverage of regional, national, and international news.
- **Dina Thanthi (Daily Thanthi):** Founded in 1942, Dina Thanthi is one of the largest Tamil-language daily newspapers, with a significant readership across Tamil Nadu and other regions.

Both newspapers have played vital roles in Tamil journalism and continue to be influential sources of news for the Tamil-speaking population.

## EVOLUTION OF TITLE VERIFICATION:

1. **1999: Initial Digitization (Government-Facing):** While the data of registered titles became computerized, this was primarily for internal government use (RNI) to improve their efficiency in checking for title duplication. The application process itself remained largely physical, routed through the District Magistrates. Public access to this digitized data was limited.
2. **2014: Partial Online Application (Hybrid Approach):** The application process saw a significant step towards digitization with the introduction of online form submission. However, this was a hybrid approach. Applicants still had to physically print the online form, get it authenticated by the District Magistrate, and then it was forwarded to the RNI. Communication regarding title verification also involved physical letters, though these could be downloaded online.
3. **2023: Fully Online Interface (Streamlined but Not Fully Automated):** The enactment of the PRP Act, 2023, and the launch of the Press Sewa Portal marked a significant leap towards a fully online interface. Applications are submitted directly online to the PRGI, eliminating the mandatory involvement of the District Magistrate in the initial application. The provision of a searchable list of verified titles offers applicants a reference point.

### Regarding Complete Automation and Acceptance Probability:

You are correct in observing that despite the significant digitalization, the **core title verification process is still not completely automated**. Here's why and what the current situation is:

- **Manual Verification Remains Crucial:** The PRGI guidelines for title admissibility involve subjective criteria beyond just exact matches. These include assessing if a title is "misleading," "scandalous," "likely to promote disharmony," or too similar in sound or appearance to existing titles, even with slight variations. These nuanced judgments currently require human evaluation and cannot be entirely replaced by algorithms.
- **Complexity of Linguistic Variations:** India's vast linguistic diversity adds another layer of complexity. Automated systems would need sophisticated natural language processing capabilities to accurately assess the similarity of titles across different languages and scripts, considering transliteration and potential for confusion.
- **Legal Interpretation:** The interpretation and application of the guidelines for title admissibility ultimately rest with the Press Registrar General. This involves legal considerations that are not easily codified into a fully automated system.

### Is there any system to provide acceptance probability?

**Currently, there is no official system provided by the PRGI (or formerly RNI) that offers a probability of acceptance for a proposed title.**

While the availability of the list of verified titles on the Press Sewa Portal is a valuable resource for applicants to gauge potential conflicts, it doesn't provide a predictive probability. The final decision rests on a manual evaluation based on the comprehensive guidelines.



**Why no acceptance probability system exists (likely reasons):**

- **Subjectivity of Criteria:** As mentioned earlier, many of the rejection criteria are subjective and depend on interpretation, making it difficult to assign a numerical probability.
- **Potential for Misinterpretation:** Providing a probability could be misleading if applicants rely solely on that without fully understanding the detailed guidelines.
- **Dynamic Nature of the Database:** The database of registered titles is constantly evolving with new registrations and deregistrations.

**In conclusion, while the title verification process has become significantly more efficient and transparent through online platforms, the core verification itself remains a manual process due to the need for nuanced judgment and the complexities of linguistic diversity and legal interpretation. There is currently no system in place to provide an acceptance probability for proposed titles.**

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**END**