

23. The media will have less to fear if its coverage is balanced and honest. True professionalism is respected by all, even one's opponents. There is no other code the Committee would prescribe. Anything less would be incomplete anything more unnecessary.

24. Both Radio and TV in J&K must be brought up to the requisite staff strength with additional personnel and equipment being sanctioned to the extent necessary. The whole gamut of measures regarding security, facilities, incentives and insurance mentioned with reference to the print media apply equally to broadcast personnel.

25. There is scope for far more imaginative broadcast programming over both radio and television, whether from Srinagar and Jammu or from Delhi. The broadcast media can be used to open a wider dialogue on local grievances, factors underlying alienation, and even some of the issues posed by the militants. A bold policy decision is needed and will have to be taken by the Government of Delhi.

26. There is every reason to extend all facilities to the international media to cover developments in J&K. The bundling out of the foreign press from Srinagar in January 1990 was a mistake. An open door policy will pay dividends in winning over international public opinion despite fears of motivated reporting on the part of some.

27. The Kashmir authorities should be able to put across their point of view or rebuttals, which the local press may be unwilling to carry, through special bulletins over Radio Kashmir and Doordarshan in Srinagar.

28. Additionally, the Government should consider the use of non-conventional media such as posters, wall papers and picture boards which would be read and which would still make a point even should they be torn down by militant groups.

29. An effort should be made to reopen the cinemas and at least one cinema house could be reopened with appropriate security for a start.

30. AIR has mounted some programmes to counter POK and Pakistan Radio and TV propaganda aimed at J&K. This effort needs to be enlarged and diversified through various media. Independent video newsmagazines could also play a role in this and provide material for domestic use as well as for information abroad.

31. Inter-regional media exchange is a desirable means of enabling journalists from J&K to travel and work in various parts of the country and, conversely, of promoting a better understanding of Kashmir among journalists from the rest of India. To this end, the J&K administration should encourage professional media associations to hold sessions in the State.

32. None of this may be possible on a structured basis without the fashioning of an overall media strategy which has to be part of the nation's Kashmir policy not only in telling the security story but a great deal else besides. Inputs for this must come from diverse sources within and outside the State. The Media Spokesman we recommend should be the focal point of such a media strategy planning group.

33. The Press Council should consider the possibility of holding a session in Srinagar this coming autumn to establish rapport with all sections of the press in Jammu and Kashmir and underline its strong commitment to freedom of the Press in that State.

Pending Proposals for New Industries

3757. SHRI VILASRAO NAGN-ATHRAO GUNDEWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) the number of proposals from Gujarat Government for registration of new industries pending with the Union Government;

(b) the details of industries registered in the above State by the Union Government during the period from January, 1990 to June 30, 1991;

(c) whether the Government propose to accord approval to the pending proposals at an early date; and

(d) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): (a) No pro-

posal for registration of new industrial units in Gujarat is pending at present. As per the new Industrial Policy, the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration stand abolished.

(b) The break-up of applications registered under the schemes of Delicensing/Exempted Industries/DGTD registration during the period from January, 1990 to June, 1991 in the State of Gujarat is given below:--

No. of Registrations

<i>Year</i>	<i>Delicensing Industries Registration</i>	<i>Exempted Industries Registration</i>	<i>DGTD Registration</i>
1990	88	159	66
1991 (upto June)	70	102	24

Details, such as name of the undertaking, location, item(s) of manufacture and capacity in respect of all registrations issued are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter' copies of which are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Petrochemical Industry in Maharashtra

3758. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand and develop petrochemical industries in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) Most of the items in the petrochemical sector have been de-licensed in the new Industrial Policy and it is hoped that this would give an impetus to the growth of the industry in the States, including Maharashtra.

[English]

Television Centre and AIR Station at Bhawanipatna

3759. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 10 K.W. Television centre and an A.I.R. station at Bhawanipatna in the State of Orissa have started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they would be commissioned?