

32

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(2005-2006)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2006-2007)**

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

July, 2006/Sravana, 1928 (Saka)

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(2005-2006)

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2006-2007)

Presented to Lok Sabha on

Laid in Rajya Sabha on



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

July, 2006/Sravana, 1928 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
REPORT	
PART I	
I. Introductory	1
II. Implementation Status of Recommendations Contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	2
III. Demands for Grants (2006-2007)	3
IV. Tenth Plan Performance	4
V. System of 'in principle' Approval.....	8
VI. The Broadcasting Sector	15
(i) Prasar Bharati	15
(a) Utilisation of Funds	15
(b) Financial Independence	17
(c) Restructuring of Prasar Bharati	18
(d) Digitalisation of Archives of Prasar Bharati	20
(e) Maintenance of Accounts	21
(f) Restoration of Section 22	22
(g) Doordarshan—North East Special Package	25
(h) All India Radio—Community Radio Stations	25
(i) J&K Special Package	26
(j) Expansion of FM Services	28
(k) New Technologies like Internet Radio Broadcasting, Digital Broadcasting	29
(l) Satellite Radio Service by AIR	30
(ii) The Broadcasting Bill	30
(iii) Implementation of Conditional Access System (CAS)	31
	(i)

	PAGE
VII. The Information Sector.....	32
(i) National Press Centre	33
(ii) Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC)	37
(iii) Press Council of India (PCI).....	38
(iv) Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity	39
VIII. The Film Sector.....	41
(i) The Children's Film Society of India (CFSI).....	42
(ii) Setting up of Museum of Moving Images (MOMI)	42
(iii) Piracy in Film and Music Sectors	43

PART II

Recommendations/Observations	45
------------------------------------	----

ANNEXURES

I. Analysis of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	59
II. Statement containing BE, RE and Actual Expenditure (Plan and Non-plan).....	68
III. A Sector-wise break up of the Plan Expenditure giving the Sanctioned Budgetary Grant (SBG), Revised Estimates (RE) and the Actual Expenditure for the five year of the Tenth Plan	73
IV. FM projects targeted for completion during 2003-04	75
V. Original list of FM projects targeted for completion during 2004-05	77
VI. All India Radio Physical Targets 2005-2006	79
VII. Minutes of the Seventeenth sitting of the Committee held on 29 May, 2006	82
VIII. Minutes of the Twentieth sitting of the Committee held on 9 June, 2006	84
IX. Minutes of the Twenty-Third sitting of the Committee held on 30 June, 2006	87

(ii)

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(2005-2006)

Shri Nikhil Kumar — *Chairman**

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nikhil Kumar Chaudhary
3. Shri Mani Cherenamei
4. Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre
5. Kunwar Jitin Prasad
6. Shri Kailash Joshi
7. Shri P. Karunakaran
8. Dr. P.P. Koya
9. Shri P.S. Gadhavi
- ***10. Vacant
11. Smt. Nivedita Sambhajirao Mane
12. Smt. P. Jayaprada
13. Shri G. Nizamuddin
14. Shri Sohan Potai
15. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
- ***16. Vacant
17. Shri Vishnu Sai
18. Shri Tathagata Satpathy
19. Shri K.V. Thangka Balu
20. Shri P.C. Thomas
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Vijay J. Darda
- *****23. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
- ***24. Vacant
- *****25. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal

26. Shri Dara Singh
- **27. Shri A. Vijayaraghavan
28. Shri N.R. Govindraj
- ****29. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad
30. Shri Motiur Rahman
31. Shri Ekanath K. Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P. Sreedharan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Director*
3. Shri K. L. Arora — *Under Secretary*

* Appointed *w.e.f.* 10.5.2006.

** Nominated *w.e.f.* 27 September, 2005.

*** *Vice* Shri Ajay Maken, Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu and Shri Ashwani Kumar have been appointed as Ministers of State *w.e.f.* 29 January, 2006.

**** Nominated *w.e.f.* 6.6.2006.

***** Nominated *w.e.f.* 8.6.2006.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman Standing Committee on Information Technology (2005-06) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty-Second Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

2. The Standing Committee on Information Technology (2005-2006) was constituted on 5 August, 2005. One of the functions of the Standing Committee, as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministry/Department and make a Report on the same to the House.

3. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the current year *i.e.*, 2006-2007, which were laid on the Table of the House on 11 March, 2006. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 9 June, 2006.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 30 June, 2006.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for appearing before the Committee and for furnishing the information, that the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

6. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

NEW DELHI;
18 July, 2006

27 Asadha, 1928 (Saka)

NIKHIL KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Information Technology.

REPORT

PART I

I. Introductory

1. The main functions of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting are:—

- to keep the people informed about Government's policies and programmes through the mass media;
- to educate and motivate the people to greater participative involvement in the various developmental activities and programmes of the Government;
- to liaise with State Governments and their organisations in the field of information and publicity; and
- to serve as a constant link between the Government and Press and act as a clearing house of official information and authentic data pertaining to the Union Government's plans and programmes.

2. The Ministry are vested with the responsibility of formulating policy guidelines for the efficient dissemination of news and views by the media units. Although media units enjoy functional autonomy, the Ministry co-ordinate, assist, supervise and monitor the activities of the various units under their administrative control for efficient operations. The various media units use different programme formats keeping in view the needs of the target audience.

3. The Ministry are broadly divided into three sectors, *viz.*:

- (i) The Broadcasting Sector;
- (ii) The Information Sector; and
- (iii) The Film Sector.

4. The organisations/units in the Broadcasting Sector are as follows:—

- Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) an autonomous body which includes:
 - (a) All India Radio; and
 - (b) Doordarshan

- Broadcast Engineering Consultants India Limited (BECIL)
- Central Monitoring Services [It has since been transferred to National Technical Research Organisation (NTRRO) under Cabinet Secretariat except work relating to 'Content Monitoring'. For work relating to content monitoring, Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) has been set up under the Ministry of I&B]

5. The media units in the Information Sector are:—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| • Press Information Bureau | } | Press |
| • Photo Division | | |
| • Research, Reference & Training Division | | |
| • Publications Division | | |
| • Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) | } | Publicity |
| • Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) | | |
| • Song and Drama Division | | |
| • Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI) | | Statutory work of the Press |
| • Press Council of India (PCI) | | |
| • Indian Institute of Mass Communication | } | Training |

6. The Film Sector contains the following units:—

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| • Films Division | — | Documentary Films Production |
| • Central Board of Film Certification | — | Certification |
| • Film Certification Appellate Tribunal | — | Certification |
| • National Film Archive of India | — | Preservation |
| • National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) | — | Film Finance |
| • Film and Television Institute of India, Pune (FTII) | — | Training |
| • Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, Kolkata | — | Training |
| • Directorate of Film Festivals | — | Promotion of good cinema |
| • Children's Film Society, India (CFSI) | — | Promotion of Children's films |

II. Implementation Status of Recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

7. The Standing Committee on Information Technology presented their Eighteenth Report on Demands for Grants (DFG) relating to the

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for the year 2005-06 on 21st April, 2005. The Minister of Information & Broadcasting made a statement in Lok Sabha on 8th December, 2005 regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 18th Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2005-06) under Direction 73A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The information made available to the Committee in regard to implementation of recommendations made in their Report has been critically analysed and is appended in the form of *Annexure-I*. The Twenty-Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report on DFG (2005-06) was presented to Lok Sabha on 20th December, 2005. Out of 25 recommendations, 15 recommendations (Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 9-14, 16-20, 23-25)—were accepted by the Government. The Committee did not desire to pursue 4 recommendations (Recommendations at Sl.Nos. 3-4, 21-22) in view of the reply of the Government. The replies of the Government in respect of recommendation at Sl. No. 2, 5-8 and 15 were not accepted by the Committee. The Committee reiterated the recommendations in their Twenty-Third Report. Besides, the Committee had given their comments on recommendations at Sl. Nos. 13, 16-17. The Twenty-Third Report was forwarded to the Ministry for furnishing Action Taken Statement on the recommendations made by the Committee.

III. Demands for Grants for 2006-2007

8. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting presented to Parliament Demand No. 58, which has provision for the expenditure of the Secretariat of the Ministry, its media units and Grants-in-aid/ Budgetary support to the autonomous/statutory bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry for the financial year 2006-2007. Briefly, the Demands are as under:—

							(Rs. in crore)
		Revenue		Capital		Total	
		1558.57		157.47		1716.04	
Voted	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
	380.53	1178.04	157.47	—	538.00	1178.04	
Charged	0.03		—		0.03		

9. The details of the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates for the year 2005-2006 are given in the following Table:—

		(Rs. in crore)					
		Revenue		Capital		Total	
		1329.06		273.97		1603.03	
BE	Voted	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
		254.03	1075.03	273.97	—	528.00	1075.03
	Charged	0.03		—		0.03	
		1428.43		208.61		1637.04	
RE	Voted	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
		250.39	1178.04	203.84	4.77	454.23	1182.81
	Charged	0.03		—		0.03	

10. It may be seen from the Tables above that there has been an increase of Rs. 130.14 crore in the Revenue (Plan) of 2006-2007 over the RE (2005-2006). However, the Capital (Plan) of 2006-2007 has been reduced by Rs. 46.37 crore over the Capital (Plan) of 2005-2006. The overall budget for 2006-2007 has increased by Rs. 79.00 crore over that of 2005-2006 which is approximately 4.8% increase.

11. A statement showing the expenditure/budgetary provisions, media/unit-wise in respect of the years 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 is given at Annexure II.

IV. Tenth Plan Performance

12. The financial targets and achievements of X Plan as on 31-12-2005 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Sector	X Plan Outlay	Total allocation made for Five Annual Plans	Total Expenditure upto 31-12-2005
Information Sector	119.68	147.28	45.13
Film Sector	153.42	151.85	50.48
Broadcasting Sector	4856.9	4081.87	2008.72
Total	5130.00	4381	2104.33

13. The total plan expenditure (upto 31-12-05) of the Ministry of I&B in respect of the X Plan outlay is 41% and even after assuming that there will be 100% expenditure, notwithstanding the trend, in last

year of Plan period *i.e.* 2006-07, the percentage of total expenditure in respect of the total X Plan Outlay at the end of X plan period is calculated at 51.5%. The plan expenditure (upto 31.12.04) in all the three sectors namely Information, Film and Broadcasting are 30.64%, 33.24% and 49.21% respectively over the total allocation on the Five Plan Periods. A sector-wise break up is given in Annexure-III.

14. The year-wise tenth plan allocation and Actual Expenditure for the years 2002-2007 is as under:—

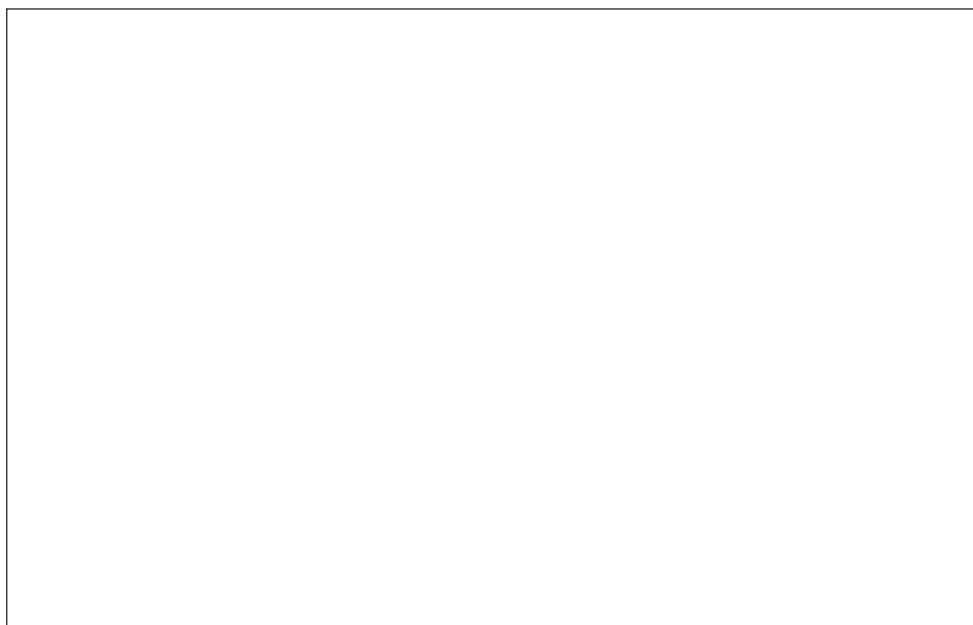
(Rs. in crore)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
(1) Budgetary Support (DBS)	415	415	480	528	538
(2) Internal Resources (IEBR)	463	475	475	592	0.00
(a) Approved Outlay (1+2)	878	890	955	1120	538
(b) RE	808.55	647.50	460.07	835.83	—
(c) Actual Expenditure	693.2	524.23	421.24	465.67*	—
Percentage of (c) over (a)	78.95%	58.90%	44.11%	41.58%	—
Percentage of (c) over (b)	85.73%	80.96%	91.56%	55.71%	—

*Expenditure upto 31.12.2005.

15. A graphical representation of the year-wise allocation and expenditure is as under:—

Tenth Plan Allocation (Year-wise)



*Expenditure upto 31.12.2005

16. The figures show that whereas the allocation of Plan Budgetary Provisions in the five years of the X Plan increased from the 1st to the 4th year, the actual utilisation was on the low side. When asked for the concrete reasons for the low utilisation of funds in the X Plan Period, the Ministry in their written reply stated:—

“The Plan expenditure was low compared to the outlay, because of various stages of approvals to be obtained, legal and contractual obligations to be complied with and other procedural formalities that were required to be completed. The Central Monitoring Service *hitherto* part of Prasar Bharati (AIR) was mid-way transferred to the National Technical Research Organization (NTRO) under the Cabinet Secretariat. Seven schemes costing Rs. 11.65 crore were also dropped as a result of review.”

17. On being asked about the reasons for the low expenditure by the Ministry, the Secretary, Ministry of I&B during evidence stated:—

“Sir, there are two major schemes which I briefly mentioned. One is the North-East package and the other is the J&K package, which was originally supposed to be implemented two years back. Unfortunately, the approvals have been delayed and only three weeks back, the CCEA has approved the North-East package, and the J&K package is still to be approved. One is worth Rs. 400 crore, and the other is worth Rs. 300 crore. That has been the major shortfall in our expenditure because those schemes were not even approved so far. Therefore, the expenditure on those schemes could not be met.”

18. The Committee desired to know if this was the sole reason for shortfall in expenditure. Explaining the point further, the Secretary, Information & Broadcasting, stated:—

“This was one reason. There are two components of the Plan expenditure, Plan Outlay. One is what is known as the budgetary support which comes from the treasury. The other, in the case of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is what is known as IEBR of Prasar Bharati. If you kindly look at the details of the total outlay of Rs. 5,130 crore, the Government budgetary support was less than half of that. It was only Rs. 2,380 crore, whereas Rs. 2,750 crore was the IEBR component of the plan, which were the internal resources of Prasar Bharati. Under the Rs. 2,380 crore budgetary support component, two major schemes which I just explained, which are hundred per cent funded by the Government, which is North-East and J&K packages, have been delayed and,

therefore, the DBS component was our shortfall in that. On the IEBR side, Prasar Bharati had projected certain revenues and they had commitments on the non-Plan side, as the CEO had just explained to you. Their expenditure on the non-Plan side was to the extent of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crore. If the total revenue was Rs. 600 crore, Rs. 450 crore was being spent on the non-Plan side. Therefore, they were not able to provide the kind of resources that were projected at the time of Tenth Plan projections from their IEBR for the Plan side.”

19. The Committee desired to know whether there was an internal assessment on a month to month basis. Responding to the query, the Secretary stated during evidence:—

“It is essentially a matter of plan expenditure that we are talking about. I had tried to explain earlier also that some of the major programmes and projects under plan are essentially Prasar Bharati projects. As I said, about 80 per cent or more are Prasar Bharati projects. They are large projects. I will leave it for the CEO to explain the profile and the difficulties they have in Prasar Bharati. We have only may be a Rs. 100 crore worth of projects whether of NFDC, or of FTII, or of SRFTI, or of the media units. The major project under that was the National Media Centre, which the hon. Member has mentioned, which has been delayed over two years. I have already explained that.

**** **** **** **** ****

The units have a lot of fieldwork for which there are no plan schemes. They get a lot of non-plan money for normal running of the units like Directorate of Field Publicity, Song and Drama Division, DAVP, Press Information Bureau, etc., where no plan schemes are there. Under the non-plan whatever you are giving them goes towards payment of salaries and operational costs. There is no shortfall in that. In fact if we are able to show less expenditure there, the Government and the Ministry of Finance will usually cut down our non-plan expenditure the next year. Non-plan is no issue because it goes for salaries and normal operational expenses. I was only trying to explain the plan Budget. In the plan outlay, nearly 80 per cent I have already explained that the main project that we have is National Media Centre which was Rs. 35 crore, FTII has Rs. 8 to 10 crore, SRFTI has Rs. 7 crore and all other Ministry units together have Rs. 60 crore to Rs. 70 crore. The rest is mainly for Prasar Bharati.

**** **** **** **** ****

As far as Prasar Bharati is concerned, because these are rather large projects we get the projects from them and then we have to take them up with the Ministry of Finance, whether it is for approval of their staff or of Planning Commission for allocation of resources out of the plan outlays. Therefore, what has been indicated is the kind of questions raised and the kind of the responses that we have and then in the process going up to the Cabinet for approval. These are the major factors for delay as far as Prasar Bharati major projects are concerned. The second factor which I mentioned was the overall shortfall in their IEER which is more than 50 per cent of the plan outlay. Because of, if you look at the figures, Rs. 2,750 crore against which their actual expenditure has been about Rs. 1100 crore, Rs. 1500 crore, Rs. 1600 crore of what was budgeted as plan outlay are not available because to that extent internal resources were just not available. So, these were the major factors as far as plan expenditure is concerned.

I concede that even on these projects we could have done better.”

20. As regards the nil IEER component of Prasar Bharati in the Annual Plan of 2006-2007, the Ministry in their written reply stated:—

“The Ministry feels that essential activities can be completed with the outlay provided. Additional genuine demands, if any, can be taken care of through Revised Estimates (RE 2006-2007) or in Annual Plan 2007-2008”.

V. System of ‘in principle’ Approval

21. The delay in obtaining “in principle” approval from the Planning Commission is one of the reasons given by the Ministry for low expenditure incurred in comparison to the approved outlay over the years. The ‘in principle’ approval is to review existing schemes to avoid multiplicity, weed out old schemes which are no longer relevant and to ensure optimum utilisation of funds.

22. When asked specifically to state the schemes in each of the three sectors that could not start or have been delayed due to non-availability of ‘in principle approval’ from Planning Commission the Ministry in their written reply covering each sector gave the following details:—

Broadcasting Sector:

- (i) **All India Radio**-‘In-principle’ approval from the Planning Commission could be obtained only in Jan/Feb, 2004 for all the sub-heads except 5(b) and 5(e). Due to this, the

implementation of Schemes could not be taken up earlier. 'In Principle' approval in respect of Sub-head 5(b)—New Technology and 5(e)—Misc. Schemes are still pending with the Planning Commission. Due to this, induction of New Technology, Improvement of Facilities at existing centres, Security measures at AIR Stations and Strengthening and Upgradation of training facilities could not be taken up during the 10th Plan period.

- (ii) **Doordarshan**—Doordarshan proposals were divided into four broad sub-heads, *viz.*, (i) Expansion/Upgradation Schemes, (ii) Modernization Schemes, (iii) Replacement Schemes and (iv) New schemes. "In-Principle" approval from the Planning Commission was received for modernization Schemes on 3.2.2004, for Replacement Schemes on 24.6.2004 and New Schemes on 8.9.2004. Till date, approval is awaited for Up-gradation/Expansion Schemes under 2(a) and 2(b). Due to delay in getting the approvals, sanctions have also been considerably delayed.

Information Sector:

- (i) **DFP**—The Scheme "Modernisation and Updation of Capital Stock" is a new Scheme and Planning Commission was requested for the 'In Principle' approval for the same. Planning Commission granted their 'In Principle' approval on 24th June, 2003. By the time, first year of the Plan period *i.e.* 2002-03 was over.
- (ii) **PIB**—The Following three schemes of PIB could not take off for want of 'In Principle' approval of Planning Commission:
 - (a) Opening of Branch offices of PIB in State Capitals where they don't exist;
 - (b) Construction of building for PIB's offices in the North East and where land has been allotted by the Government;
 - (c) Press Tours for NE, J&K and Tribal Areas.

Film Sector: The 'In-Principle' approval of the Planning Commission was required in respect of the following new schemes:

- (i) Setting up of Museum of Moving Images (Films Division)
- (ii) Production & Distribution of short films on Video format (Films Division)

- (iii) Training
 - a. Captive TV Channel Schemes (FTII, Pune)
 - b. Setting up of Community Radio (FTII, Pune)
 - c. Captive TV Channel Schemes (SRFTI, Kolkata)
 - d. Setting up of Community Radio (SRFTI, Kolkata)
 - e. Monitoring and Moderation of Certification Process (CBFC)
- (iv) Scholarship Programmes
 - a. HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme (FTII, Pune)
 - b. HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme (SRFTI, Kolkata)
- (v) Computerization, Modernization and provision of infrastructure
 - a. Computerisation & Modernisation (FTII)
 - b. Digitalisation and Web Casting of CFSI Films (CFSI)
 - c. Construction of Phase-II NFAI building
 - d. Digitalisation & Webcasting of FD Films (Films Division)
- (vi) Export and Marketing of Films
 - a. Export Promotion through Film Festivals in India (DFF)
 - b. Participation in film market in India and abroad (Main Sectt.)
- (vii) Exhibition of Children's films in Municipal Schools (CFSI)
- (viii) Grant-in-aid to FFSI & NGOs engaged in anti-piracy work (Main Sectt.).

The approval of Planning Commission in respect of the new schemes of this Ministry was received in March, 2003, which was subject to certain conditions like merger of schemes under different heads. Their approval after merger of the schemes was received in October, 2003 after which only schemes could take off fully.

23. Further, when asked about the names of the schemes in each sector that have been weeded out, as they were obsolete and no longer relevant, by way of 'in principle approval' system of Planning Commission and the saving through such weeding out, the Ministry in their written reply stated:—

Broadcasting Sector:

- (i) **Doordarshan**—In the proposal for Upgradation/Expansion Schemes, the following have not been taken up as Planning Commission has not approved; HPTs at Kolhapur, Motihari, Banglore and LPT/VLPTs At Madhubani, Purnnea, Bhagalpur, Betiah and Ramgarh, 3 HPTs at new locations and LPTs/VLPTs at Barhi, Chintapurni, Kandaghat, Nainadevi, Ganjbasoda, Lauri, Dindori, Utnur, Raniganj, Haidergarh and 11 new locations. The exact quantum of savings due to weeding out of these schemes is yet to be worked out.
- (ii) **AIR**—As A.I.R. is carrying out the various replacement/upgradation schemes, there are no schemes which are considered to be anachronic and hence, as of date, there is no weeding out. On the contrary, more funds are required for carrying out various activities.

Information Sector: The Schemes that were weeded out/dropped and the savings thereof are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

	Name of the Schemes dropped	Tenth Plan Outlay
(a)	Construction of PCI building (PCI)	3.00
(b)	Incentive to newspapers for ABC membership/circulation verification (DAVP)	0.55
(c)	Opening of branch offices of PIB in state capitals where they don't exist (PIB)	3.50
(d)	Construction of building for PBI offices in the North east and where land has been allotted by the Government (PIB)	1.25
(e)	Press tours for NE, J&K and Tribal Areas (PIB)	0.10
(f)	Formation of Zonal, Regional & Sub-centres (S&DD)	1.80
	Total	10.20

Film Sector: The Schemes that were weeded out/dropped and the savings thereof are as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Production of short fiction films on video format (Film Division)	145
---	-----

24. When asked about the schemes that have been merged into other schemes and the related saving from such merger during the Xth Five Year Plan, the Ministry in their reply have stated as under:—

Broadcasting Sector:

- (i) **AIR**—After directions from the Planning Commission to club all the schemes under a single umbrella sub-head, EFC proposal for FM transmitters for 16 Radio Stations was submitted by AIR and the same is under process. The consolidated proposals under Misc. Replacement schemes under Sub-head 4(a) and for Consoles under Sub-head 3(a) are under process.
- (ii) **Doordarshan**—No schemes have been merged due to the fact that the component parts of schemes are mutually independent of each other and are not dependent on the execution of one more such component parts.

Information Sector:

The schemes which have been merged during the Xth Five Year Plan are as under:

Media Unit	AP 2002-03 schemes	Merged schemes in AP 2003-04 onwards
RNI	(i) Computerisation of RNI (ii) Modernisation of RNI Headquarters	Modernisation of RNI
S&DD	(i) Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) activities in Hilly/Tribal/Desert/Sensitive & Border areas (ii) Modernisation of S&DD (iii) Hiring of vehicle each for Hqrs./Regional Offices (iv) Presentation of Theatrical shows on National/Social Themes	Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) activities in Hilly/Tribal/Desert/Sensitive & Border areas
IIMC	(i) Research & Evaluation Studies (ii) Centre for New Media Policy (iii) Creation of Content & Study Material for Training in Mass Communication for Vernacular Language Courses	Research & Evaluation Studies

The funds allocated to these Schemes prior to their merger have been allocated for the merged schemes and, therefore, there is no saving.

Film Sector:

The schemes which have been merged during the X Five Year Plan are as under:—

Films Division	(i) Webcasting of FD Films (ii) Digitalisation of FDI Films	Webcasting and Digitalisation of Films Division films
FTII	(i) Machinery & Equipments (ii) Civil Construction Works (iii) Computerisation & Modernisation (iv) Setting up of community radio (v) Setting up of captive TV channel	Upgradation and Modernisation of FTII
SRFTI	(i) Setting up of community radio (ii) Setting up of captive TV channel (iii) HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programmes with foreign universities for students etc.	Human Resource Development
CFSI	(i) Webcasting of CFSI Films (ii) Digitalisation of CFSI films	Webcasting and Digitalisation of CFSI Films
CBFC	(i) Establishment of computerised management system in CBFC (ii) Augmentation of infrastructural facilities in the regional offices of CBFC (iii) Strengthening of infrastructure in H.Qrs. of CBFC at Mumbai	Establishment of computerised management system/upgradation of infrastructure of CBFC.
Film Wing (Main Sectt. Schemes)	(i) Grant-in-aid to FFSI (ii) Grant-in-aid to NGOs engaged in anti-piracy work/festivals	Grant-in-aid to FFSI & NGOs
Film Wing	(a) Captive TV Channel Schemes (FTII, Pune) (b) Setting up of Community Radio (FTII, Pune) (c) Captive TV Channel Schemes (SRFTI, Kolkata) (d) Setting up of Community Radio (SRFTI, Kolkata)	Training

	(e) "Monitoring and Moderation of Certification Process" (formerly "Organizing Training Course and Studies") (CBFC)	
Film Wing	(a) HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme (FTII, Pune) (b) HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme (SRFTI, Kolkata)	Scholarship Programmes
Film Wing	(a) Upgradation & Modernisation (FTII) (b) Digitalisation Scheme (CFSI) (c) Construction of Phase-II NFAI building (d) Digitalisation & Webcasting of FD Films (Film Division)	Computerisation, Modernisation and provision of infrastructure
Film Wing	(a) Export promotion through Film Festivals in India (DFF) (b) Participation in film market in India and abroad (Main Sectt.)	Export and Marketing of Films

The funds allocated to these schemes prior to their merger have been allocated for the merged schemes and, therefore, there is no saving.

25. Observing that a number of good schemes are struck up due to the delay in the approval to be given by Planning Commission, the Committee during evidence desired to know the factual position in this regard. The Secretary, Ministry of I&B stated as under:—

"Under the Plan schemes, the procedure requires that we need to take at different stages the approval of the Planning Commission. When a new scheme is formulated, depending on the resources available in the Plan outlay the scheme has to be given in principle approval by the Planning Commission. After that in principle approval is given, the more detailed analysis of the scheme is done.

Sir, in some cases the examination and the demands of scrutiny are very high on the Planning Commission side".

26. On a specific query as to whether Public Sector Units like BSNL, MTNL suffer the same treatment from the Planning Commission, the CEO, Prasar Bharati stated:—

"I am glad this question has been asked. The intention of the Planning Commission may be very laudable. Since I worked in

this sector, both when it was within the Government and now within Prasar Bharati, I will give only one example. Let us say, we have to sanction an FM transmitter at place A. Earlier, we used to submit it, we used to get clearance, and we used to implement the project. Now, we have to first get an in-principle approval and then tell the Planning Commission what are all the FM transmitters in the country that we would like to set up in the next three to four years, club it, send it to them, and then they will approve it.”

27. The more important aspects arising out of the scrutiny of the Demands relating to the Broadcasting, the Information and Film Wings of the Ministry are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

VI. The Broadcasting Sector

(i) Prasar Bharati

(a) Utilisation of Funds

28. The Ministry have informed that the Broadcasting Sector constitutes the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) an autonomous Corporation established under the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 and the Broadcasting Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (BECIL). The Prasar Bharati has two wings:

- (i) All India Radio (ii) Doordarshan.

29. Prasar Bharati receives financial support from the Central Government in the form of Grant-in-aid to cover part of its revenue expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) and loan to cover part of its Capital Expenditure (Plan). The balance of expenditure is met through yearly revenue earnings known as the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Prasar Bharati.

30. A financial statement of the Government funds provided to Prasar Bharati, its own generation (IEBR) and total Expenditure for the years 2003-04, 2004-05 & 2005-06 as provided by Prasar Bharati is as under:—

Year	Total Expenditure	Government Funds	IEBR
2003-2004	1837.96	1085.38	752.58
2004-2005	1815.87	1096.71	719.16
2005-2006 (Unaudited)	1981.54	1243.59	737.95

31. The financial performance of Prasar Bharati, Plan Budgetary Estimates for the years 2002–2007 of the Broadcasting Sector and the Actual Expenditure as provided by Prasar Bharati in each of the years of the Tenth Plan are as under:—

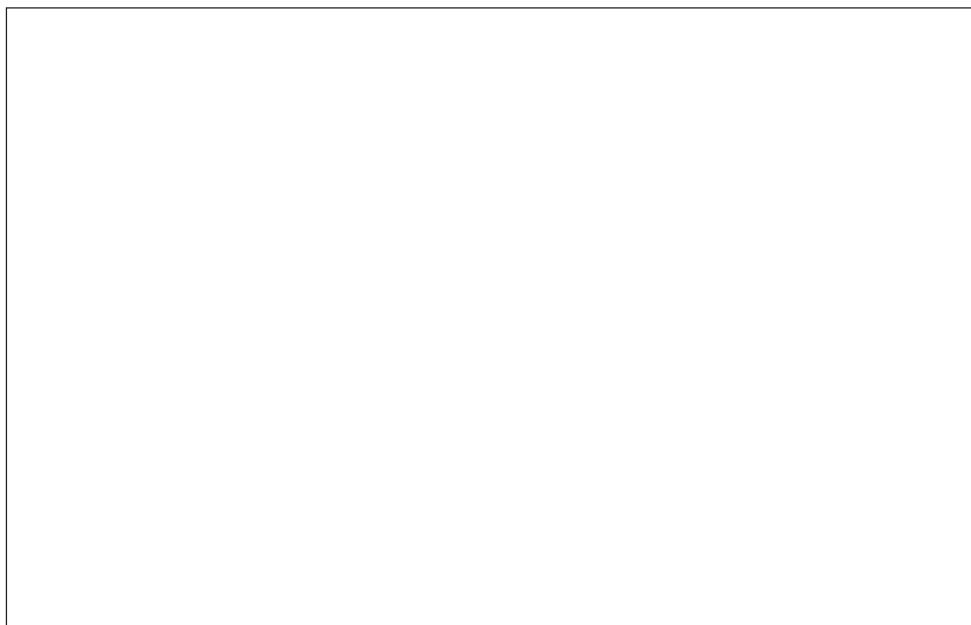
(Rs. in Crore)

		2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Approved Outlay	DBS (1)	360	370	422.1	455	453.92
	IEBR (2)	463	475	475	592	0.00
	Total	823	845	897.1	1047	453.92
Actual Expenditure	DBS (3)	300.50	189.86	184.53	222.30	—
	IEBR (4)	374.15	305.90	206.43	225.05	—
	Total (3+4)	674.65	495.76	390.96	447.35	—

*Expenditure up to 31.12.2005.

32. A graphical representation of the above figures is as under:

Broadcasting Sector (Plan)



*Expenditure up to 31.12.2005

33. The Non-Plan Expenditure of Prasar Bharati for the X Plan as provided by Prasar Bharati is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Government Funds	IEBR	Total
2002-2003	891.28	262.68	1153.96
2003-2004	891.86	578.38	1470.24
2004-2005	918.66	621.96	1540.62
2005-2006 (Unaudited)	942.91	255.02	1198.01*
BE 2006-2007	935.84	Dependent on the Final	

*Reduction in non-plan expenditure is due to shifting of software development to Plan.

34. The Revenue generated by Prasar Bharati during the Xth Plan as provided by Prasar Bharati is as under:—

Year	DD		AIR		Prasar Bharati	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2002-2003	553.81	471.99	132.25	115.26	686.06	587.25
2003-2004	532.71	441.50	141.04	126.04	673.75	567.95
2004-2005	670.44	574.50	161.03	142.52	831.47	717.02
2005-2006 (Unaudited)	952.14	811.03	265.96	233.58	1218.10	1044.61

35. On the issue of revenue earned by Prasar Bharati, which was stated to be Rs. 1218 crore (gross) for the year 2005-2006, the Committee desired to know the share of the revenue coming from advertisements. The ECO, Prasar Bharati stated during evidence:—

“In the Rs. 1218 crore gross income earned last year, the advertisement part will be somewhere in the range of Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 crore. Rest of it is from Government Department, from sports, from films and from new schemes that we have floated for getting programmes for DD national network.”

Replying to a query about the share of advertisement market of Prasar Bharati, the CEO further stated:

“The total television advertisement revenue in the country is in the range of Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 5,000 crore, and our share is in the range of Rs. 1,000 crore out of that. It is about 20 per cent.”

To a further query about the Government component in the total revenue earnings, the witnesses stated:

“Out of Rs. 1,200 crore the Government component last year was in the range of Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 crore.”

36. Whereas, the total expenditure of Prasar Bharati was Rs. 1837.96 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 1815.87 crore in 2004-2005 and Rs. 1981.54 crore in 2005-2006 the revenue earnings were Rs. 673.75 crore in 2003-04, Rs. 831.47 crore in 2004-05 and Rs. 1218.10 crore in 2005-06.

(b) Financial Independence

37. One of the aims of Prasar Bharati is that 'it shall endeavour to augment its revenue earnings year after year, strengthen its mechanism for resource mobilization and take effective steps for optimally utilizing the available resources to progressively reduce dependence on Grant-in-aid from Central Government.'" In the context of this objective the Committee wanted to know as to whether Prasar Bharati had derived an optimal model and the steps are being taken to achieve that model. They also desired to know whether the Rs. 1200 crore earned was the optimal achievement and whether Prasar Bharati would achieve better goals. The CEO, Prasar Bharati during evidence clarified as under:—

"With regard to the optimal amount that one can raise, the way we go about in Prasar Bharati is, we see what our achievement has been in the last few years. In the last four years we have opened Marketing Divisions, which is an alien term for Prasar Bharati. That is because both All India Radio and Doordarshan have not heard of marketing themselves. They have heard of people coming to them. They never had gone out and marketed themselves. So, we have opened Marketing Divisions under the plan for capital restructuring. We have given what is the optimum amount that we can raise each year in the next ten years. I will submit a copy of that report. It is under consideration with the Secretary and reached Director-Generals of AIR, Doordarshan and our Engineers-in-Chief. We have become necessarily digital but our chain is not necessarily everywhere digital. Some of the cameras, studios and transmitters are still non-digital. So, we have planned that over the period of next ten years we should be digital and accordingly we have....."

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What I will submit is, we have spent a lot of time trying to know what is the maximum revenue that we can increase year by year. We gave an estimate and are working towards those goals. The Planning Commission does not necessarily accept what we say is our ability. They will decide that this is the amount that you will have to raise as internal resources to support a plan size that they decided. That also is happening. So, that exercise is there and I will submit that report to you which will constitute All India Radio and Doordarshan, telling us how much revenue they intend raising each year in the next years is a document available with us."

(c) Restructuring of Prasar Bharati

38. Prasar Bharati during evidence furnished details of its Rs. 2978 crore liabilities as on 01st April, 2006 as under:—

Loan Repayment	Rs. 95 crore
Interest on Loan	Rs. 330 crore
Interest on Loan in perpetuity	Rs. 1788 crore
Space Segment Charges	Rs. 385 crore
Spectrum Charges	Rs. 380 crore
Total	Rs. 2978 crore

39. Clarifying a point raised on the interest on loan in perpetuity raised by the Committee, the CEO, Prasar Bharati stated:—

“The Government gives loans to us in perpetuity. Though they have not collected from us, yet every year they calculate the interest payable on the loan that they have given us. It is at the rate of 7 per cent. They are not asking for it but at some point of time we have to pay.”

40. He further stated:—

“The Secretary has chaired a meeting to have a viable capital structure for Prasar Bharati because today we are unable to borrow and we are unable to do anything other than raising resources on our own or get grants or loans from the Government.”

41. On being further asked as to why Prasar Bharati could not borrow, CEO, Prasar Bharati replied:—

“The Act at the moment does not provide for borrowing or forming joint ventures.”

42. When asked to clarify the position, the Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting stated:—

“The issue is about the scheme which they want to go for borrowing. They cannot do it on their own even though the Act may not specifically prohibit as the hon. Chairman has mentioned. But as long as they are getting loans from the Government, they need approval from the Government to borrow. When they applied for getting approval from the Government, the Ministry of Finance turned it down by saying, ‘You should not borrow. You cannot borrow.’ But we need to clarify on this. In fact, last year we had a meeting with the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, the Finance Minister and others, and they appointed a Committee with me as the Chairman for doing a capital restructuring. The Ministry

of Finance's point was, 'You do not have a balance sheet. You have been continuing to operate as a Government Department. Unless you have an Assets and Liabilities Register, a balance sheet, no banker will ever look at this proposition.' Therefore, they said: 'Even if you want to borrow and for becoming financially viable and independent of Government, you first must have a capital structure.' Therefore, they appointed this Committee to go into capital restructure. We spent almost nine or ten months going through all the details of the assets of all the units, and so on. We have now finalised our Report and given it to the Government. That Report is sent to the Ministry of Finance for consideration. Once that Report is accepted with or without modifications, then Prasar Bharati will have equity, and then they will be able to borrow against that equity. They will have reserves, they will have assets transfer, and without that no banker will ever look at this proposition."

(d) Digitalisation of Archives of Prasar Bharati

43. The Ministry informed that Doordarshan Central Archives has approximately 70,000 hours of programmes on Analogue Video tapes. As this technology is phasing out, Doordarshan has drawn a detailed plan for digitising all its holdings. It has already digitized 1400 Hours. The future plans includes:—

- Digital migration.
- Facilitate Broadband convergence.
- Commercial exploitation of the holding.
- Printing DVDs/CDs/VCDs to provide more flexibility of viewing and listening to the connoisseurs.
- To create interest in learner and young practitioners of Indian culture.
- To make this treasure available to India Diaspora.
- To make the performance of our great artists available to culture institutions in India and abroad.

DD Archives has so far released 51 titles in the market.

600 titles have been identified for the DD MTNL Broadband project. These are exclusive contents relating to cultural, travel, personalities, historical places, health, fitness, lifestyle, crafts etc.

44. The Ministry further informed that All India Radio is now laying thrust on modernization and technological up-gradation. It has undertaken a massive digitalisation programme covering both

production and transmission. The analog equipment in many radio stations has been replaced by state-of-the-art digital equipment. Computer based recording, editing and playback system has since been provided at 141 AIR stations. More stations are being provided with the system in phases.

In 10th Plan, the existing analog uplink and downlink facilities are being upgraded to digital system. New digital uplink stations have been set up at Ranchi, Raipur, Jalandhar, Almora and Kolkata. Existing uplinks have been upgraded to digital system at Guwahati, Shillong, Itanagar, Lucknow, Srinagar, Patna, Jaipur, Cuttack, Shimla, Trivendrum, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Bhopal. Upgradation of the existing uplinks at Delhi and Mumbai is also in progress and would be completed in the ongoing financial year.

Downlinks facilities are being digitised in phases. 53 stations have already been provided with digital downlinks and 115 more stations are being provided with the system during the current financial year.

45. The Committee desire to know the reasons for the slow progress in digitalisation of archives in Doordarshan and All India Radio and the reasons for the inadequate allocation made for this cause. The CEO, Prasar Bharati stated during evidence as under:—

“It is an allocation that we have made internally from our own resources because we could not get it from the DBS of the Government. In the last four years, in Doordarshan, we have allocated about Rs. 3 crore and in AIR about a crore of rupees. In All India Radio, every record, whether it is spoken word or song, has been digitised and now it is a question of making products out of that, whereas in the case of Doordarshan, digitisation process has just started. Unfortunately this is an area that was not given the requisite focus. We have now set up separate offices—one in All India Radio and another in Doordarshan, to focus on this. There is a Director, Archives in Doordarshan with a certain staff, with a certain budget and with certain powers to sanction. Similarly, in Radio also, we have it.”

(e) Maintenance of Accounts

46. The Committee’s attention was drawn to the following observations made by the C&AG dated 07.04.2006 in para 7 (Format of Accounts) of the Annual Accounts (2004-2005) of Prasar Bharati laid on the table of the House which was:—

“The method of accounting of Prasar Bharati Accounts is not in consonance with the generally accepted accounting principles.

Besides, uniform format of accounts prescribed by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance for Central Autonomous Bodies is also based on the principles of accrual system of accounting. Prasar Bharati stated (January 2006) that the accounts on accrual basis would be prepared from the year 2005-06."

47. The Committee during the evidence asked the reasons of accounting Policy of Prasar Bharati not being in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. The CEO, Prasar Bharati stated:—

"We are fulfilling that in a very short time. We have already corrected the accounts to a large extent, until 2004-05, and they are getting into the format that is prescribed."

(f) Restoration of Section 22

48. Section 22 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 states as under:—

"Corporation not Liable to be Taxed.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income-tax Act, 1961, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or any other tax on income, profits or gains, the Corporation shall not be liable to pay any income-tax or any other tax in respect of—

- (a) any income, profit or gains, accruing or arising out of the Fund of the Corporation or any amount received in that Fund; and
- (b) any income, profits or gains, derived or any amount received, by the Corporation."

49. The Ministry have informed that consequent on Prasar Bharati becoming a Corporation, it has been subjected to various taxes by the State Governments and municipal bodies such as land and building tax, enhanced tariff for power consumption, electricity tax, road tax, entry tax/octroi, etc. All these additional liabilities have cast a heavy burden on Prasar Bharati in discharging its role as a Public Service Broadcaster, as enshrined in section 12 of the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

Prior to April 1, 2003, Section 22 of the Prasar Bharati Act gave immunity from taxes and duties to the Corporation. In other words, Prasar Bharati was enjoying the exemption from payment of both direct and indirect taxes, such as Income-tax, education cess, tax on profits/

gains, central excise duty, service tax, etc. However, through the Finance Act, 2002, the Ministry of Finance *suo motu* removed the immunity enjoyed by the Prasar Bharati and Prasar Bharati was, therefore, liable to pay all such taxes and duties. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had taken up this issue with the Ministry of Finance on more than one occasion, but without any positive results. For the restoration of section 22 of the Prasar Bharati Act, the matter was taken up by the Chairman of the Prasar Bharati Board with the Finance Minister; by the Chief Executive Officers of Prasar Bharati with the Secretary in the Department of Revenue of the Ministry of Finance; and by Member (Finance) of the Prasar Bharati with the Chairman, Central Board of Direct Taxes under the Department of Revenue.

When the issue was taken up by the then Minister of Information & Broadcasting, it was, *inter alia*, stated by the Finance Minister that "Blanket tax exemptions have become inconsistent with the prevalent moderate tax regime and are, therefore, required to be phased out. Such tax exemptions available to certain other authorities/entities have also been gradually withdrawn." The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), however, came out with a solution that if the Corporation is working for advancement of an object of general public utility and there is no conditions under sections 11 to 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. On the advice of the Department of Revenue, the matter was take up with the Commissioner of Income-tax (Exemptions) for registration of Prasar Bharati as a charitable institutions under section 12A read with section 12AA(1)(b) of the I.T. Act, 1961. The said authority, after protracted correspondence, finally agreed to accord registration to the Prasar Bharati as a charitable organisation engaged in the pursuit of general public utility and, thus, the tax exemption from payment of I.T. withdrawn by the Finance Act, 2002 has been restored *w.e.f.* 1.4.2003 (relevant to the financial year 2002-2003). However, there is no similar relief available for service tax. The annual liability of Prasar Bharati towards payment of service-tax is approximately estimated between Rs. 70-72 crore.

It was further pointed out by the Ministry of Finance that since the Corporation has got itself registered under section 12A of the I.T. Act, 1961, it is entitled to claim exemption under section 11 after fulfilling the prescribed conditions. These conditions, in the opinion of the CBDT, lead to transparency of the functioning of the organisation. If the Corporation is performing charitable functions, the Finance Minister has felt that it should not be difficult for it to comply with these conditions.

As for the grant of exemption from the impost of service tax, it has been pointed out by the Ministry of Finance that this tax is levied on all the broadcasting agencies or organisations. Hence, it would not be possible to exempt only Prasar Bharati from this tax.

As far as the levy of both I.T. and service tax, etc. is concerned, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting were of the considered view that while the Corporation has been registered as a charitable institution, yet, this exemption is available only if at least 85% of the incomer is applied for charitable purposes in India during the year and the residuary amount invested in the forms/modes specified under section 11(5) of the I.T. Act, 1961. Again, Prasar Bharati has to do a lot of paper work to file its I.T. return. Moreover, as Prasar Bharati is not equipped with the personnel possessing the requisite expertise and knowledge of taxation matters, engagement of a tax consultant would have to be resorted to. This will, no doubt, cast an extra financial burden on the resources of Prasar Bharati.

An incidental but equally substantial burden now being imposed on Prasar Bharati, in view of the withdrawal of exemption is that all the State Governments are not imposing surcharge on electricity, property tax and motor vehicle tax besides the levy of services tax by the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC). Recently, the State Government of Rajasthan has been demanding a huge amount towards the property tax which is under litigation. The properties, which were vested in the Central Government prior to 1st April, 2000, *i.e.*, the Department-linking of the accounts of Prasar Bharati from Government account system continue to vest in the Union Government and efforts are underway for transfer of these properties. A Group of Ministers has also been constituted which has held its sitting on 18th May 2006. One of the terms of reference of the GoM is regarding the restoration of section 22 of the P.B. Act besides the capital structure and funding pattern for the Corporation. A Committee for suggesting a viable capital and financial structure for Prasar Bharati had also been constituted which submitted its Report on various issues governing the broader spectrum of financial restructuring for the Corporation. As directed in the first meeting of the GoM, the copy of the Report of the Committee has been sent to the Secretary (Revenue) in the Ministry of Finance for eliciting his views/comments.

50. The Ministry have put forth a case of restoration of Section 22 of the Act and in this connection the Committee desired to know the special conditions under which Section 22 of the Act was being asked to be restored. The Committee were informed that since Prasar Bharati

is a public broadcaster and also in view of the fact that such an exemption was already available to Prasar Bharati before April, 2003 they desired that Section 22 should be restored.

(g) Doordarshan—North East Special Package

51. The Approved outlay and expenditure under various sections of this scheme of years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year Heads	Tenth Plan Approved Outlay	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay
Capital	258.00	40.00	.56	40.00	.41	53.00
Revenue (Software)	122.55	36.00	26.77	45.00	19.34	40.00
Revenue (Misc.)	0.00	1.83	1.55	1.87	1.81	3.10
Total NE Plan	380.55	77.83	28.87	86.87	21.56	96.10

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

52. In reference to the above the Ministry were asked about reasons for very low utilisation of the funds over the years. The Ministry in their reply stated:—

“North East Special Package Ph-II is yet to be approved by CCEA.”

During evidence, the Committee were informed by the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the package has since been approved by CCEA.

(h) All India Radio (AIR)—Community Radio Stations

53. The thrust areas in the Tenth Plan seek to allow the setting up of low power community radio stations in FM mode by local communities and non-profit organisations such as universities, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) etc., for the educational, cultural and economic development of the respective communities. When asked about the achievement (up to 31.01.2006) regarding the thrust area, the Ministry in their written reply stated:—

“In so far as Grant of Permission for setting of low power community radio stations in FM mode by local communities and

non-profit organizations such as universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the educational, cultural and economic development of the respective communities is concerned, the proposal is under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM). Efforts are being made to convene the first meeting of the GoM at the earliest.”

(i) J&K Special Package

54. The Approved outlay and Expenditure under various sections of this scheme for years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year Heads	Tenth Plan Approved Outlay	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay
Capital	22.30	2.65	2.718	1.20	.83	1.20
Revenue (Misc.)	8.70	3.50	1.693	4.00	1.04	1.50
Revenue	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total J&K Plan	32.00	6.15	4.41	5.20	1.875	2.70

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

55. In view of the above when the Ministry were asked about the reasons for low expenditure over the years, especially in respect of the revenue (Misc.) Head as well as the efforts being made by the Ministry for providing manpower to units/projects that were suffering initiation due to shortage of manpower. The Ministry in their reply stated that:—

“Due to delay in commissioning of Kargil 200KW MW project, there was no expenditure on operation and maintenance of this transmitter and accordingly, low expenditure under Revenue (Misc.) Head is reflected”.

56. In respect of shortage of manpower the Ministry stated that though sanction for the newly created posts against AIR Projects under the J&K Special Plan (Phase-I) had been conveyed upto March 2007, however, the ban on recruitment against these newly created posts has not been lifted so far. As such, these projects could not be operationalised due to lack of required Staff.

57. The Approved outlay and Expenditure under various sections of a scheme, for Doordarshan under J&K Special Package, for years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year Heads	Tenth Plan Approved Outlay	2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure*	Outlay
Capital	70.00	7.50	8.56	5.95	3.52	24.51
Revenue (Misc.)	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	0.00	21.00
Revenue (Software)	20.20	9.00	24.27	100.00	34.07	61.79
Total J&K Plan	90.20	16.50	34.86	105.95	37.59	107.30

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

58. Referring to the above the Ministry were asked for physical achievements in respect of Quantifiable Variables mentioned in Outcome Budget 2005-06, reasons of irregular trend of allocation as well expenditure under Revenue (software) head. The Ministry in their reply stated:—

“Physical achievements in respect of quantifiable variables mentioned in Outcome budget 2005-06 are as under:

Target	Achievement
Award of tower work at Amritsar Sanction of staff for Rajouri studio Commissioning of Kashir channel HPT at Srinagar and replacement of HPT (DD1) at Srinagar	Work awarded and taken up. Staff yet to be sanctioned Both the transmitters have been commissioned
Completion of tower works at Kupwara & Samba and commissioning of HPTs (pmt set ups).	Tower at Samba erected to full height and work of mounting of antenna and feeder cable expected to be completed shortly. Foundation of tower at Kupwara completed and tower erection to be taken up by the Agency.

The disparity between the allocation and the actual expenditure under the J&K Special Package scheme can be attributed to the following factors:—

- To cite an example, provision was made for the start of the Kashir channel which could not materialize due to non-receipt of the 'in-principle' approval from the Planning Commission which is a pre-requisite for further processing of the proposal.
- The follow-up of action of selection of producers for the Kashir channel has to be kept in abeyance due to the delay in the receipt of approval/sanction.
- Provision was made in anticipation of the sanction of the project clearly on the strength of the belief that the requisite approval and sanction for the purpose would be forthcoming; but, due to various bottlenecks, either the approval was not given in time or the project was not approved."

(j) Expansion of FM Services

59. The Approved outlay, Expenditure and Physical achievements under this scheme for the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 as informed by the Ministry in a written reply are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Annual Plan	Tenth Plan outlay	Annual Plan Outlay	Actual Exp.	% of Exp.	Physical Targets	Physical Achievements	Reasons for Shortfall
2002-03		3.30	.24	7.27%	—	1 No.	
2003-04		26.53	3.78	14.26%	15 Nos. FM Trs.	06 Nos. FM Trs.	FM Transmitters could not be procured during the year.
2004-05		59.61	9.19	15.42%	27 Nos. FM Trs.	07 Nos. FM Trs.	Delay in Supply of 20 Nos. 100W FM Trs. by the firm. Trs. have since been received & installed.
2005-06	328	65.07	8.91*	13.69%	51 Nos. FM Trs.	27 Nos. FM Trs.	1. Procurement of 10 Nos. FM Trs. is yet to be approved by the Ministry. 2. Pre-dispatch inspection of 20 Nos. FM Trs. at Manufacturer's place not yet cleared.
2006-07		0.00	—	—	—	—	—

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

60. The total Tenth Plan approved outlay for the scheme is Rs. 328 crore. While the total outlay for Annual Plan for the year in Rs. 127.98 crore and against this the Total expenditure under this scheme is only Rs. 21.4 crore (upto 31.12.05). In this regard the Ministry were asked to give concrete reasons/information covering the following aspects:—

- (i) Out of 51 Nos. FM Transmitters how many Transmitters were on original physical Target list for the year 2004-05, which were subsequently shifted to 2005-06 due to non-finalisation of tender?
- (ii) Reason for delay in approval by the Ministry for procurement of 10 Nos. FM Transmitters, many of them originally planned to be installed in 2004-05.
- (iii) Technical details (*i.e.* process, stages and authorities involved) of “Pre-dispatch inspection”. Reason for delay in clearance for Pre-dispatch inspection at Manufacturer’s place.
- (iv) Approximate No. of Population, which will be at disadvantage due to shifting of Physical targets.

In reply the Ministry have submitted the following:—

- “(i) and (ii) Proposal for procurement of 33 Nos. of FM Transmitters is under process.
- (iii) The proposals received for pre-dispatch inspection of various transmitters/equipment are under process.
- (iv) Out of the 51 Nos. of FM transmitters targeted for 2005-06 (*viz.* 33 Nos. 10 kW FM, 6 Nos. 20 kW FM, 4 Nos. 5 kW FM and 8 Nos. of 1 kW FM transmitters) 8 Nos. of 1 kW FM Transmitters have been operationalised and rest will be shifted to next year (*i.e.* 2006-07). Therefore 4.4% of population will receive delayed FM coverage during 2005-06.”

(k) New Technologies like Internet Radio Broadcasting, Digital Broadcasting

61. The Approved outlay and Expenditure under various sections of this scheme of years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	Tenth Plan Approved Outlay	Annual Approved Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2004-05		6.96	0.56	8.08%
2005-06	61	7.85	0.93*	11.83%
2006-07		0.00	—	—

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

62. When the Ministry were asked for the reasons for the low utilisation of the funds over the years under this scheme and the Ministry's opinion on important aspects of Digital Radio Broadcasting (DRB) and its implementation in India, the Ministry in their reply stated:—

“In Principle approval of Planning Commission in respect of sub-head 5(b)—New Technology of 10th Plan is yet to be received and, therefore, schemes under this sub-head could not be taken up. With the Digitalisation in transmission, full spectrum band would be utilised. As such, there will be no surplus Bandwidth. However, digitalisation will give enhanced quality of broadcast and additional Value Added Services. No additional spectrum will be required for digital transmission.”

(i) Satellite Radio Service by AIR

63. The Ministry were asked whether any proposal for setting up a satellite Radio service of AIR was under consideration, as well the Ministry's opinion on important aspects of launching of “Satellite Radio Service” of All India Radio (AIR). The Ministry in their reply stated as under:—

“At present, there is no proposal to launch direct ‘Satellite Radio Service of AIR’. The proposal for Satellite Radio Service of AIR may be considered while formulating 11th Plan subject to the approval and availability of the funds.

Various digital broadcast technologies have been developed across the world for satellite Broadcasting. Digital Multimedia Broadcasting has been introduced in South Korea and it has the potential of transmitting moving pictures, audio and data through mobile reception. Introduction of this technology in satellite mode supported by terrestrial repeaters proposed by AIR would result in following benefits: It will give convergence benefits including mobile listeners with multiple, multi-media choice. Availability of the satellite radio channels throughout the country catering to the needs of various socio-economic groups.”

(ii) The Broadcasting Bill

64. When the Ministry was enquired whether there was any proposal from the Ministry to introduce a Broadcasting Bill in Parliament, the Ministry in their reply stated:—

“The exercise of implementation of the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and rules framed thereunder has conveyed that in view of emergence of new media technology a more comprehensive legislation to address the issues related to content and cover all the guidelines so far issued by Ministry of

Information & Broadcasting is necessary. Therefore, the Government has decided to set up a Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India to receive and dispose of the complaints on content telecast by TV channels and to deal with other regulatory issues in the broadcasting sector. The Government is in process of drafting the Bill.”

(iii) Implementation of Conditional Access System (CAS)

65. The Conditional Access System is currently under implementation in Chennai while issue of implementation of CAS in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata is pending due to various reasons. When the opinion of the Ministry was asked on implementation of Conditional Access System (CAS) in view of the technological advances that provided multiple modes/choices for broadcasting. The Ministry in their reply stated:—

“This Ministry is of the view that the Conditional Access System still has relevance in terms of affordability of consumers inspite of the fact that other alternative technological modes such as DTH, IPTV, Broadband and web-casting etc. are available as choices to the consumers in the broadcasting sector. CAS would require installation of Set Top Box (STB) only. However other modes such as IPTV & DTH would require installation of a dish in addition to STB and the other technologies such as Broadband and web-casting etc. would require internet connectivity to enable a consumer to watch the TV channels of his choice. Thus the subscription rates would be different and higher in these modes at present. Thus the cable TV system with CAS would remain economically viable for larger section of consumer in comparison to other technological modes.”

66. In their presentation during evidence, the Ministry recounted the status of implementation of CAS in the following chronology:—

- Notified for 4 metros under CTVN(R) Act effective from 15.7.03.
- All pay channels to be transmitted through STBs
- Basic tier rates for a minimum of 30 channels fixed at Rs. 72 plus local taxes.
- CAS suspended on TRAI Recommendations: Challenged in HC.
- Madras HC quashes CAS suspension notification: Under implementation in Chennai only
- Delhi HC on 10.3.06 directs to implementation in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata within 4 weeks.
- After consultation with State Govts. and stakeholders Govt. has referred back TRAI's recommendations with its views thereon to TRAI

- Delhi HC order appealed in Division Bench
- HC directed Govt. to clear its intentions on implementation issue of CAS
- Appeal is fixed for hearing on 5.7.06
- To implement CAS 4 meetings with stakeholders held to arrive at a broad consensus final view to be taken.

VII. The Information Sector

67. The Budgetary Estimates and Expenditure for the years 2002-2007 in respect of the Information Sector as a whole are as under:—

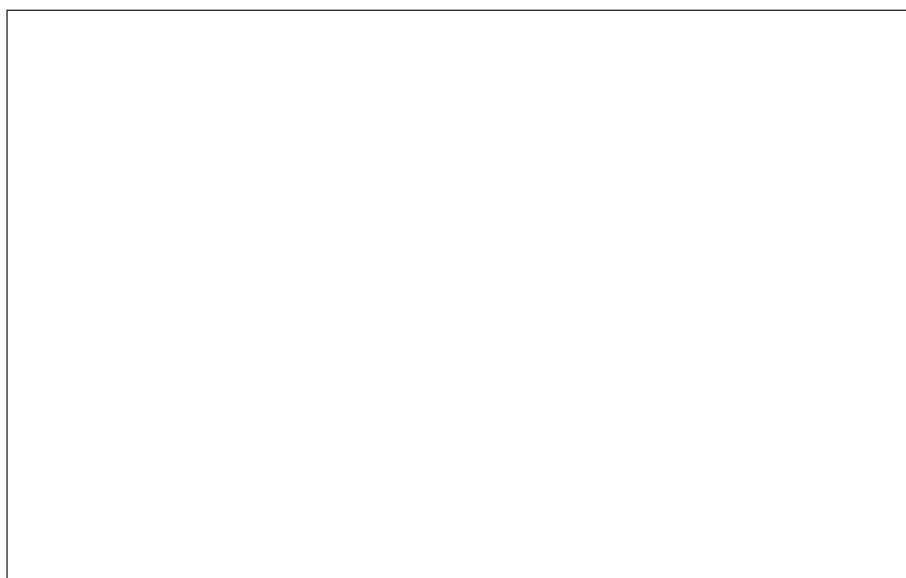
(Rs. in crore)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Revenue (1)	12.75	12.50	19.65	15.01	13.64
Capital (2)	16.25	8.50	12.35	22.99	13.64
Approved Outlay (1+2)	29.00	21.00	32.00	38.00	27.28
Actual Expenditure	9.71	13.19	17.18	5.05*	—

*Expenditure upto 31.12.2005.

68. A graphical representation of the above statistics showing the great difference in the allocation & utilisation:—

Information Sector Plan



*Expenditure up to 31.12.2005.

(i) National Press Centre

69. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in reply to a query on the achievements (upto 31.01.06) on Tenth Plan Thrust Area have stated that the Ministry have decided to set up a world class National Press Centre in New Delhi with state-of-art facilities for receiving and disseminating information to the media. This Centre is proposed to be equipped with a conference hall with audio-video presentation facilities, work rooms, press lounge/printing room, modern telecommunication facilities, studio facilities etc. The year-wise allocation during the Xth Plan to this scheme is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Annual Plan	Tenth Plan Outlay	Annual Plan Outlay	Actual Exp.	% of Exp.
2002-03		9	Nil	Nil
2003-04		2	0.06	3.02%
2004-05	35	5	Nil	Nil
2005-06		18.19	Nil*	Nil
2006-07		10	—	—

*Expenditure upto 31.12.2005.

“The year-wise achievements as given in a written reply are as under:

Events	Brief
1	2
1994-95	In September, 1994, the Ministry of Urban Developments allotted a plot of land measuring 2042 sq. mtrs. at 3, Raisina Road, New Delhi for setting up of National Press Centre (NPC) against payment of Rs. 27.56 lakhs. The foundation stone for the proposed Centre was laid by the then Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao on 1st October, 1994.
1996-97	The Ministry or Urban Development set up a Committee in 1996 to formulate an 'Urban Design Form, for the

-
- Zonal Development Plan of Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road Institutional area. The Committee after a gap of one year finalised its revised allotment plan and recommended that instead of envelop development, the entire area be developed on plot basis and also proposed that plot at 7, Raisina Road, New Delhi be allotted to Press Information Bureau (PIB).
- 1999-2000 PIB took up the matter with the Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development for allotment of land at Raisina Road. Efforts were made for another plot at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
- The matter was taken up by the Minister for Information & Broadcasting (IBM) with Ministry of Urban Development in May, 2000 requesting him to allot an alternative accommodation to the occupants of Bungalow Nos. 6&8, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road and also order the demarcation of the plot for NPC and its handing over to PIB.
- In July 2000, Ministry of Urban Development cancelled the earlier allotment and allotted another plot of land measuring 1.36 acres at plot 'C' at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road.
- 2000-2001 In August 2001 the matter was again taken up by IBM with Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation seeking a suitable plot of land and subsequently in September, 2001, a request was made to Ministry for allotment of plot at 7, Raisina Road, New Delhi. these efforts ultimately resulted in the allotment of plot measuring 1.995 acres to PIB in November-December, 2001. The total expenditure incurred on the cost of land is Rs. 43.01 lakhs.
- 2001-2002 Then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpai had laid the foundation stone on 5-12-2001. However, no progress could be made during 2001-02 as the land on which National Media Centre (NMC) was to be set up though technically handed over to PIB was yet to be physically given free of encumbrance. This was physically handed over to PIB on 16.10.2002.
-

1	2
2002-2003	During the year 2002-03 Rs. 9.00 crore had been allocated but no progress could be made as the nodal agency and the architect through whom the project was to be got completed could not be appointed.
2003-2004	During the year 2003-04 a provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs was kept out of which funds to the tune of Rs. 500.00 lakhs were transferred to the Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) as the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approval for the scheme could not be approved. Meanwhile, Ministry had asked the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) Ltd. to prepare the preliminary planning and design of the project.
2004-2005	During the year 2004-05, Rs. 5.00 crore had been allocated to the PIB. Later, Ministry has asked NBCC to revise the project proposal keeping in view the outlay of Rs. 35.00 crore under Xth Plan, to be completed in one phase. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 25th January 2005 has approved the project at a cost of Rs. 35.00 crore. Since the project is located in Lutyens Delhi, its design and façade have to be planned carefully taking all sensitivities into account. The Ministry of Urban Development has still not finalised the urban form of this plot and this Ministry has requested them on 19th July, 2005 to finalise the same at the earliest to enable finalization of the design of the proposed building.
2005-2006	The execution work of National Media Centre has been entrusted to NBCC. However, the NBCC has not been able to start the work as CPWD has not obtained Urban Design Form Clearance from Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC). As mentioned above, Ministry of I&B has already requested the Ministry of Urban Development on 19th July, 2005 to instruct the concerned authority to obtain the Urban Design Form Clearance from Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) at the earliest.

Further, PIB has signed a Memorandum of Understanding on 16th February, 2006 with National Building Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC Ltd.) for the construction of National Media Centre at New Delhi and the project shall be executed in a time bound manner

and hand over the building duly furnished in 'Ready to Occupy conditions' to PIB within 24 months which shall start from latest of the following:

- (a) Date of approval of design/drawings from statutory authorities.
- (b) Release of initial deposit.
- (c) Handing over of land for construction.

Principal Information Officer (PIO), PIB being the Nodal Officer of the scheme had requested Delhi Urban Arts Commission (DUAC) and New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) for planning and design permission on 8-02-2006. Handing over/taking over of land for construction has also been completed on 24.2.2006. In terms of para 2 (iii) of MoU 20% of the approved estimates cost has been released to NBCC. PIB has authorized NBCC Ltd. to pursue the matter further with the statutory authorities.

It may be appreciated that actual expenditure on schemes of this nature is subject to commencement of civil works, which could not be done due to non-approval of EFC Memo. The main reason for non-approval of EFC Memo has been that the considerable studies, assessment and planning had to be done before finalizing the concept, design technology and space requirements for the proposed National Press Centre (NPC) as the NPC should match international standards and have state-of-the-art technologies. In addition, construction of NPC also required approval of various agencies *viz.* Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC)/Planning Commission/local bodies/NDMC etc.

70. The inordinate delay in starting the construction compelled the Committee to enquire about the latest positions in the setting up of the Centre. Secretary, Information & Broadcasting informed during evidence that:—

“The National Media Centre has been approved as a scheme and the amount has been earmarked and provided for in the Budget for the current year 2006-2007. The NBCC has been engaged as the organisation to carry out that work. They have prepared the plans and they have submitted them to the Delhi Development Authority and they are now under scrutiny by what is known as Delhi Urban Arts Commission because this comes in Lutyen’s Delhi and Delhi Urban Arts Commission’s approval is required for this structure. So, it is now pending scrutiny by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission for the urban form. The design has been prepared and it has been submitted.”

71. On being asked about the timeframe to set up the centre, the Ministry stated:—

“I do not have the exact timeframe with me. But, I think, the time given for the construction is two years from the date we get the approval.

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Unfortunately, there was a problem about the transfer of land to us. There was a problem. The land required was more. The Delhi Administration was not willing to give the additional land. The L&DO raised certain issues. Subsequently, all those issues have been resolved. In some areas, we said—okay, we do not want; whatever land is there, we will prepare it as the project was getting delayed. So, we gave up the requirement of additional land. Whatever land was made available, on the basis of that we have now prepared the designs and we are moving ahead with that.”

(ii) Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC)

72. **(a) Research and Evaluation Studies:** Some of the outcome/ Objectives, Quantifiable Deliverable and Process/Timelines mentioned against this scheme in Outcome Budget 2005-06 and corresponding Physical achievements and reasons for shortfall submitted by the Ministry are as under:—

Outcome/ Objective	Quantifiable Deliverables	Processes/Timelines	Physical Achievements	Reasons for Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5
To conduct research studies in the area of mass communication for providing inputs to the Govt. for its media related Policy Planning— To provide training material in Hindi and vernacular language courses.	To conduct 3-4 research studies various aspects of mass communication— Translation of English books/articles in— To award fellowship to eminent writers	1st Quarter —To finalise research studies to be undertaken and obtain approval of competent authorities; —To Conduct one Research study —To continue translation of books/articles from English to Hindi for training purpose 2nd Quarter —To complete research study in hand and undertake next study after approval of authorities; —To continue translation of books/articles 3rd Quarter	—Work of ongoing research studies continued. —Continued translation work of books in Hindi. Translation work completed and “many voices one world” (UNESCO publication) under production.	Most of research studies undertaken by the Institute are sponsored by various other agencies. —One research study is being conducted during Feb.-March, 2006.

1	2	3	4	5
		—Completion of study in hand and submission of reports to the authorities; —To continue translation of books/articles and award fellowship; 4th Quarter —To conduct one research study with the approval of authorities; —To bring out translated books in Hindi;		

73. When asked about the reasons for giving preference to sponsored research studies over the mandated research studies for which budgetary support was available. The Ministry in their reply stated that:—

“The post of Professor in the Research Department is presently lying vacant. A proposal has been referred to the Ministry under Annual Direct Recruitment Plan (ADRP)-2004 for approval of the Screening Committee. Due to limited manpower availability owing to the vacancies in Research Department, the available staff are taking up the studies. The limited available manpower is also pre-occupied with the sponsored projects (work) which to generate more income and resources in its effort to make the Institute self-sufficient. Due to pre-occupation of the limited staff with the projects in hand (sponsored), Institute’s projects were taken up subsequently.”

(iii) Press Council of India (PCI)

74. On a query on surrogate advertisements and the Ministry’s policy to check such advertisements, the Ministry in their written reply stated as follows:—

“The Press in India is free from Government control and is in private hands. In pursuance of its policy to uphold the freedom of the Press, the Government does not interfere in its functioning. The Press Council of India (PCI) is a statutory autonomous body set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with the twin object of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the press. The Government follows a policy of non-interference in the functioning

of the Council and it enjoys complete autonomy in its functioning. The Council, which is in the nature of a self-regulatory body of the Press, has built "Norms of Journalistic Conduct", which cover principles and ethics with regard to journalism as also guidelines on reporting the specific issues of public and national importance.

While no specific norms have been prescribed by PCI with regard to "Surrogate advertisement"; the norms prescribed by PCI relating to advertisements, *inter-alia*, contain the following provisions:

Newspaper should not published Liquor and Tobacco Advertisements.

No advertisement shall be published, which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor and other intoxicants.

It may, however, be mentioned here that the advisories issued by PCI carry only moral force and are not enforceable in an Court of Law."

75. When asked about the latest thinking in the Ministry about setting up a media commission, the Ministry in their reply stated that:—

"It has been decided not to set up any Media Commission, for the present."

(iv) Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity

76. The Committee have been informed that the Expenditure Reform Commission (ERC) in its 2nd Report has amongst other findings recommended that the Films Division, Photo Division, Song and Drama Division (S&DD), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Publications Division may be wound up. The ERC has identified 5603 posts of various media units excluding Prasar Bharati for abolition. The Ministry had committed to downsizing 1334 posts. However, the Ministry did not agree to the closure of the media units as recommended by the ERC.

77. In pursuit to know the facts and the action taken by the Ministry, the Committee during evidence asked the Ministry about the latest position in this regard. The Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting stated:—

"As far as ERC, their recommendations are for the whole Ministry, except the Prasar Bharati for which they have made separate recommendations. They had identified 5603 posts which need to

be abolished over a period of time. The Ministry had not accepted the recommendation of the ERC and they have taken it up with the Committee of Secretaries to review the decisions of ERC. At the time in 2002, when the Ministry had gone to the Committee of Secretaries, they said that we are willing to according to our own calculations, surrender or abolish 1334 posts against ERC's recommendation of 5603 posts. Over a period of time, we have been implementing the downsizing of various Departments and Media units in the Government. As of now, we have actually abolished 816 posts plus 649 posts, which means a total of 1465 posts as against our own calculation of 1334 posts."

78. Replying to a query on the Song & Drama Division the Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting stated:—

"I am extremely grateful to the Chairman for raising the question on Song and Drama Division, which is one of the sore points with the Ministry. The ERC has made a recommendation that the Director of Field Publicity and the Song and Drama Division should be wound up. We have been saying that this traditional media of reaching the public and the masses should not be wound up, but should be encouraged to do more work. That is one of the reasons why we refused to accept the recommendation of ERC. Unfortunately when we went to the Committee of Secretaries in 2002, they sided with the ERC recommendation and said that there should be no question and no discussions, but we should implement." But we still refuse to implement. On the other hand, we find in the last two-three years or more the Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity having this sort of Damocles' sword hanging over their head are outperforming many other units. They both have been doing much better work. The other Ministries are sustaining these two units, particularly the Song and Drama Division. They make use of these artists. This is also a Department which is typical example of outsourced talent. Now we have a few hundred talented artists out of the Department. They are on our panel and they are private artists. They are not a burden on us. Whenever we take up any activity, we make use of them. If we do not take any activity, we do not make use of them. Whenever the other Ministries do not give us money, we do not use them. They are privately carrying on and doing their work. It is not a burden on expenditure. We have told this to the Committee of Secretaries. In fact, in the couple of months, we have taken a lot of efforts. We are going back to the Committee of Secretaries to say that both the Directorate of Field Publicity

and Song and Drama Division must be continued because this media is an outreach activity of the Government and it is face to face basis. Their importance cannot be over-emphasized. They are important. We want the Committee of Secretaries to review this decision.”

VIII. The Film Sector

79. The Budgetary Estimates and Expenditure for the years 2002-2007 in respect of the film Sector as a whole are as under:—

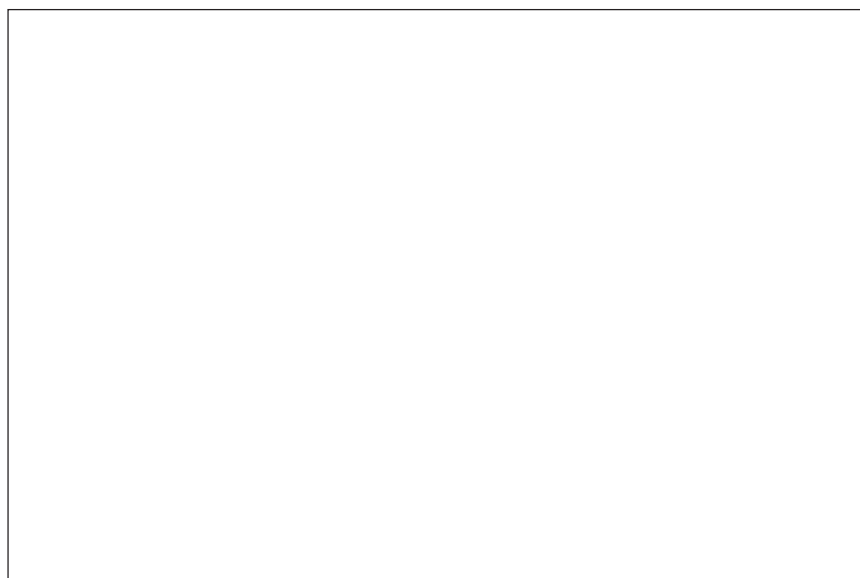
(Rs. in Crore)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
Revenue (1)	17.48	15.92	12.39	16.99	17.82
Capital (2)	8.52	8.08	13.51	18.01	23.12
Approved Outlay (1+2)	26.00	24.00	25.90	35.00	40.94
Actual Expenditure	8.83	15.27	13.09	13.27*	

*Expenditure up to 31.12.2005.

80. A graphical representation of the above statistics is as under:

Film Sector (Plan)



*Expenditure up to 31.12.2005.

(i) The Children's Film Society of India (CFSI)

81. The CFSI should attempt to increase the production of high quality software and ensure a wider reach of films. When asked about the achievement (up to 31.01.2006) regarding the thrust area, the Ministry in their reply stated as follows:—

“Film production for CFSI which has an allocation of more than 80% of their total budget allocation, the utilisation during the first three years was very less. The target for production of feature films is 5 per year & short films is 2 per year. As against this, 10 feature films and 8 short films were completed in various languages during the period [2002-03 to 2005-06 (January, 2006)]. The reason for under utilisation has been observed to be non receipt of suitable film proposals/synopsis and scripts and consequently less number of films approved by the Script Committee which funds these proposals. Consequently CFSI was able to produce only a few numbers of films and therefore, utilisation of funds under this scheme was quite low.”

(ii) Setting up of Museum of Moving Images (MOMI)

82. The Approved outlay, Expenditure and Physical Achievements under this scheme for years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Annual Plan	Tenth Plan outlay	Annual Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure	% of Expenditure
2002-03	34	1.05	.0038	.36%
2003-04		1	Nil	Nil
2004-05		1	.1	10%
2005-06		7.44	Nil*	Nil
2006-07		7	—	—

*Expenditure Upto 31.12.2005.

83. In reference to the above, when the Ministry was enquired about the reasons for negligible expenditure as well as non-achievement

of physical targets under this scheme. The Ministry in their reply stated as under:—

“Draft Agreement to be signed between the Films Division and the National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) has various points involving decision making. Vetting of the draft Agreement by the Integrated Finance Division and the Min. of Law and Justice is a prerequisite and has been a considerable time taking process. Now the draft agreement to be signed with the NBCC has been finalised and sent to the M/o. Law & Justice for vetting of Agreement legally. Upon receipt of the same, the Agreement shall be signed and the work shall commence.

It has been proposed that NBCC shall carry out, on turnkey basis the planning, designing, furnishing/equipping etc., of the Museum of Moving Images at Films Division, Mumbai and hand over the MOMI to FD in ready to occupy conditions for use within a period of 24 months upon signing of the agreement. Min. of Law and Justice’s vetting remarks are yet to be received.”

(iii) Piracy in Film and Music Sectors:

84. One of the thrust areas in the Tenth Five Year Plan is imposition of stringent curbs on film piracy in order to boost the revenue of the industry. There had, however, been widespread complaints about the rising incidence of piracy in the film and music sectors. Replying to a query regarding initiatives being taken by the Ministry to curb film piracy, the Ministry in a note stated:—

“The Copyright Act 1957, which falls under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development contains, *inter alia*, legal provisions regarding copyright in cinematograph films and music. The Act is amended from time to time to keep it in consonance with International Copyright Law. This Ministry has also made suggestions for restricting incidence of piracy in the film and music sector while considering the ongoing amendments to the Copyright Act.

The Ministry in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and other stakeholders, is examining the need to enact an Optical Disc Law to counter piracy in the entertainment sector.”

85. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting stated that they had also taken the following steps to fight piracy in the film sector:—

- This Ministry has a Plan Scheme to undertake activities relating to anti piracy measures under which action is under way to formulate appropriate training modules for police officers to train them for anti-piracy. This manual is expected to be completed by 31.3.2006.
- Under the scheme, the Ministry has also asked NFDC to produce an anti-piracy campaign to be aired on various television channels. This will also be completed by 31.3.2006.
- Under the scheme, the Public Service Broadcasting Trust has produced a film on piracy to be shown on Doordarshan.
- Apart from the above, in September 2001, Ministry of I&B brought together representatives of the film producers, multi-services operators and cable operators who have jointly resolved not to exhibit films without valid permission from the copyright holders.
- Recognizing that high levels of entertainment tax lead to piracy, the Committee for Development of the Entertainment Sector, a sub-committee of the 24th State Information Ministers' Conference, recommended that the rate of entertainment tax be lowered to a ceiling of 45%. In the recent SIMCON it was felt that the ceiling should be further lowered to 25-30%.
- The same Committee also recommended appointment of senior police officers in States to work in co-ordination with the entertainment industry, as nodal officers.
- During the Budget of 2003-04, audio CDs were exempted from excise duty to do away with the price advantage available to pirated CDs.
- The Cable Television Networks Regulation Act has been amended in 2000, to prohibit a Cable operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any programme or channel for which the Copyright holder has not granted him a license.
- This Ministry has requested Chief Secretaries of all States to advise District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to include anti-piracy measures in their monthly activity reports.
- This Ministry has also made suggestions for restricting incidence of piracy in the film and music sector while considering the on-going amendments to the Copyright Act."

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

I. Budgetary Grants for 2006-2007

1. The Committee observe that as per Demand No. 58 for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Budgetary allocation for 2006-2007 is for a total amount of Rs. 1716.04 crore wherein the Plan section accounts for Rs. 538.00 crore and the Non-Plan section for Rs.1178.04 crore. As against this, the Budgetary Support for the year 2005-2006 stood at Rs. 1603.03 crore (Plan Rs. 528 crore + Non-Plan Rs. 1075.03 crore) which was increased to Rs. 1637.04 crore at the Revised Estimates stage to accommodate a higher Non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 1182.81 crore and a reduced Plan expenditure of Rs. 454.23 crore. The overall Budget for the year 2006-2007 has, therefore, been increased by Rs. 79 crore over the budgetary provision for the year 2005-2006 which is an increase of 4.8 per cent. Assuming a yearly inflation of around 10 per cent, an increase of 4.8 per cent in the Budget is very minimal. The Committee feel that this reflects poorly on the capacity of the Ministry to execute their plans and utilise the allocated funds. The Committee's examination of the various activities of the Ministry as commented upon in the subsequent paragraphs clearly reinforces these observations. The Committee would, therefore, like to stress that the Ministry should play a more active role particularly in fulfilling their targets in the thrust areas thereby making maximum use of the budget available to them. The Committee trust that the Ministry would be able to effectively utilise, the allocated funds of Rs. 538 crore provided to them in the grants for meeting the Plan expenditure during the year 2006-2007.

II. Achievements in the Tenth Plan

2. The Committee observe that the total Tenth Plan allocation to the three sectors of the Ministry viz, Information sector, Film sector and Broadcasting sector was Rs. 5130 crore. As against this, the actual allocation made for the five Annual Plans 2002-2007 is Rs. 4381 crore and the total expenditure upto December 2005 is Rs. 2104.33 crore, Assuming that there is 100 per cent utilisation of the plan outlay for the year 2006-2007, the percentage of the total expenditure of all the three sectors in respect of the total Tenth Plan outlay at the end of

the Tenth Plan period would be approximately 51.5 per cent of the original outlay. Sector-wise speaking, the utilisation of the Plan expenditure is 30.6 per cent in respect of Information sector, 33.24 per cent in respect of Film sector and 49.21 per cent in respect of the Broadcasting sector. These figures clearly speak of the dismal performance of the Ministry in achieving the plan targets. This also casts doubts about the quality of performance of the Ministry in discharging the assigned functions in the socially sensitive and vital sectors. In the opinion of the Committee, the Ministry should make vigorous efforts not only in enhancing the utilisation of the budget but also to improve the overall strategy of the three sectors so that they are in a position to perform the social functions to the nation effectively and give better results during the XIth Plan. They, therefore, recommend that an independent study should be carried out for each sector by experts in the field, which may recommend measures for the overall improvement of all the sectors of the Ministry.

3. The Committee learn that the Direct Budgetary Support to the Ministry in each of the five years of the Tenth Plan has been Rs. 415 crore, Rs. 415 crore, Rs. 480 crore, Rs. 528 crore and Rs. 538 crore respectively. The allocation of the Internal Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Prasar Bharati has been Rs. 463 crore, Rs. 475 crore, Rs. 475 crore and Rs. 592 crore. There is no allocation of IEBR in the year 2006-2007. The Committee observe that the IEBR support to the Ministry has been more than the DBS but, strikingly, the total expenditure by the Ministry has been Rs. 693.2 crore in 2002-2003, Rs. 524.23 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 421.24 crore in 2004-2005 and Rs. 465.67 crore (upto December 2005) in 2005-2006. In other words, the expenditure had been met largely from DBS only. The Committee learn that one of the main reasons for the low Plan expenditure has been the delayed approvals and procedural formalities. The North-East (NE) and the Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) packages involving an investment of approximately Rs. 700 crore have been delayed for over two years because of the delay in 'in-principle' approval by the Planning Commission. The other reason was that Prasar Bharati was not able to provide the kind of Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) for the Plan side that was projected by them at the time of Tenth Plan projections as they had greater commitments on the Non-Plan side. The Committee feel that, although these may be reasons which are external to the Ministry and appear to be genuine, the Ministry do not appear to have tried to look into the shortcomings which were hampering utilisation of funds in each of the sectors through an internal assessment. The Committee while

expressing their anguish over the unsatisfactory performance of the Ministry, recommend that they should make concrete plans for better utilisation of allocated funds by reformulating its policy and work culture in the Ministry. The Committee trust that the Ministry will take immediate positive steps in this direction and keep the Committee apprised of the progress made.

4. The Committee observe that some of the reasons for the low utilisation have been the various stages of approvals that have to be obtained, legal and contractual obligations to be complied with, other procedural formalities, shortage of manpower, reduction in IEBR support to Capital Grant, problems in retendering and the 'in principle' approval by the Planning Commission. The most common reason for delay relates to the 'in principle' approval given by the Planning Commission. The North-East Special Package. (Phase-II), the J&K package are glaring examples which the Ministry have repeatedly cited as examples of delay for over two years which has resulted in under-utilisation of approximately Rs. 700 crore in the Tenth Plan. Although, the Committee are in full agreement and acknowledge the exercise of 'in principle' approval as an opportunity to review the existing schemes so as to avoid multiplicity, weed out old schemes which may no longer be relevant, restrict spreading of scarce resources over a large number of projects etc. the Committee are of the strong conviction that since the Government had allocated additional funds and a special package for the faster development of North East and J&K, there ought not have been any further hindrances. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their concern as expressed in their Report on the Demands for Grants for the year 2005-2006 for a relook on the procedure of 'in-principle' approval by the Planning Commission and recommend that the procedure be streamlined in the interest of completion of schemes on time within the available Plan Funds. This is all the more necessary in the case of an organisation like Prasar Bharati which has to compete in the market for its very survival.

III. The Broadcasting Sector

(i) Prasar Bharati

(a) Utilisation of Funds

5. The Committee are informed that around 80 per cent of the Plan expenditure of the Ministry is utilised by Prasar Bharati and the balance of 20 per cent, which may be around Rs. 100 crore worth

of projects, are utilised for the other units, in the Information and the Film sectors, From the figures furnished by Prasar Bharati, the Committee note that out of a Direct Budgetary Support of Rs. 360 crore in 2002-2003, Rs. 370 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 422.1 crore in 2004-2005, Rs. 455 crore in 2005-2006, Prasar Bharati has been able to spend Rs. 300.50 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 189.86 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 184.53 crore in 2004-2005 and Rs. 222.30 crore in 2005-2006. The Committee also observe that the utilisation of Plan funds by Prasar Bharati for the years 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006 is quite low as compared to the allocation. Two reasons were put forth by Prasar Bharati for the same. Firstly, large projects have to obtain approval of the Ministry of Finance or the Planning Commission for allocation of resources before they can start and, secondly, because of a shortfall in the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources which is more than 50 per cent of the Plan outlay. The Committee feel that large projects should necessarily be carefully-planned, well in advance before they can be taken up for execution. Similarly, a shortfall in the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources in projects executed by Prasar Bharati is, undoubtedly, a management problem. The Committee are of the firm opinion that Prasar Bharati should evolve a sound system for making internal assessment and taking timely corrective/remedial measures with a view to ensuring achievement of targets and proper utilisation of resources. The Committee would like to be informed of the measures taken by Prasar Bharati in the above context.

(b) Financial independence

6. The Prasar Bharati Act envisages that Prasar Bharati shall endeavour to augment its revenue earnings year after year, strengthen its mechanism for resource mobilization and take effective steps for optimally utilising the resources to progressively reduce dependence on grants-in-aid from Central Government. The Committee's examination revealed that the net revenue earned by Prasar Bharati during the years 2002-2006 was Rs. 587.25 crore, Rs. 567.95 crore, Rs. 717.02 crore and Rs. 144.64 crore respectively whereas the grant-in-aid received by Prasar Bharati for the years 2003-2006 amounted to Rs. 1085.38 crore, Rs. 1096.71 crore and Rs. 1243.59 crore. The revenue earnings of Prasar Bharati come from commercial activities relating to advertisements, sports, films and new schemes floated for getting programmes for Doordarshan National Network and from miscellaneous activities relating to consultancy, leasing out infrastructure and sale of CDs, VCDs etc. The Committee observe that the revenue earnings of Prasar Bharati are approximately 50 per cent of the Government funds given to Prasar Bharati in the form

of grant-in-aid and therefore, they will have to earn an equal amount each year to be independent of grant-in-aid from Central Government. The Committee have been informed that out of the gross Rs. 1218.10 crore income of Prasar Bharati for the year 2005-2006, the earnings from advertisements in the market ranges somewhere between Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crore out of which Rs. 150-200 crore is earned from Government. The total Television Advertisement Revenue in the country is of the range of Rs. 5000 crore out of which Prasar Bharati has a share of 20 per cent of the market. The Committee feel that having the infrastructure and the sufficient skilled manpower which private channels do not possess, Prasar Bharati can reasonably enhance their share in the advertisement market from 20 per cent by adopting suitable marketing strategies. They, therefore, urge upon Prasar Bharati to strive hard to take up the challenge of being independent of Government resources and perform for higher profits.

(c) Restructuring of Prasar Bharati

7. The Committee have been informed that Prasar Bharati has liabilities to the tune of Rs. 2978 crore as on 1st April, 2006 with an annual accruing interest on these liabilities. The liabilities of Prasar Bharati have come through loans taken by Prasar Bharati, Space Segment Charges and Spectrum Charges. The Committee are informed that Prasar Bharati cannot go into joint ventures and also cannot borrow from the market to pay off these loans. The earnings of Prasar Bharati are so meagre that projects suffer due to insufficient funds. The only way to get rid of the liabilities could be through a write off of these loans by the Central Government or through enhanced earnings. The Committee feel that capital restructuring is step in the right direction. In this connection, the Committee are informed that a Committee constituted by Government on the subject has submitted their Report which is presently stated to be under consideration of the Ministry of Finance. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to consider the report of the Committee on restructuring of Prasar Bharati and take necessary follow-up measures with a view to enabling Prasar Bharati to meet their twin objectives of social obligation as well as financial independence in an effective manner in the prevailing competitive market environment.

8. The Committee desire that while undertaking the restructuring exercise of Prasar Bharati, the career prospects of its employees, who have been serving the creative urge of the country over several decades should be duly taken care of. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

(d) Digitalisation of Archives

9. The Committee are aware that Doordarshan as well as All India Radio have huge amount of records of archival value which form a part of our national heritage. Their attention has been drawn to reports of pilferage of this valuable possession thereby making it a permanent loss to Prasar Bharati and also to the nation. The Committee cannot but express their serious concern over this. They, therefore, recommend that such cases should be thoroughly investigated and action taken against the culprits. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

10. Historic speeches of prominent leaders, memorable contributions of great musicians, singers etc. have immense value. The Committee's examination has, however, revealed that due to paucity of funds, the digitalisation of these archival records is not taking place in the pace it is desired. The Committee strongly feel that such valuable possessions should be digitalized without any further delay and the Ministry should make the funds available for its speedy digitalisation. The Committee would like to be kept informed of the progress made on this count.

(e) Maintenance of Accounts

11. The Committee regret to note that the Accounts of Prasar Bharati are presently not being maintained in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Government for Central Autonomous Bodies. The Committee recommend that Government procedures should be followed and as assured by the Ministry during evidence, the accounts should be maintained in the accrual system in a very short time. The Committee desire that this should be implemented in the next Report to be tabled in both the Houses.

(f) Restoration of Section 22

12. The Committee note that Section 22 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 gave it immunity from taxes and duties. This exemption has been withdrawn w.e.f. 1st April, 2003 and now Prasar Bharati has to bear the burden of all taxes. However, on the advice of the Ministry of Finance, Prasar Bharati registered itself as a charitable institution engaged in the pursuit of general public utility under section 12A read with section 12AA (1) (b) of the Income Tax Act and thus the tax exemption from payment of IT withdrawn by the Finance Act, 2002 has been restored w.e.f. 1.4.2003. However, presently, Prasar Bharati is made to pay service tax and the annual liability of which stands to be around Rs. 70-72 crore. State Governments are also coming up with bills for the payment of surcharge on electricity, property tax, motor vehicle tax and a huge amount towards property tax. Prasar Bharati has pleaded for restoration of Section 22 of the Act on the ground that it is a public broadcaster and also in view of the fact that such a provision existed before 1st April, 2003. The

Committee learn that this issue is also included in the terms of references on the financial restructuring of Prasar Bharati of a Group of Ministers (GoM) on Prasar Bharati. The Committee trust that the points made by Prasar Bharati would be looked into in all its implications with a view to extending all possible help to Prasar Bharati so as to enable it to play its public broadcasting role more effectively. The Committee would like to be kept apprised of the decision taken in the matter.

(g) North-East Special Package—Doordarshan

13. The Committee observe that Phase-I of the NE Special Package has utilised major component of the capital expenditure, however, the Revenue (Software) component deserves much to be achieved. Out of 3756 episodes targeted for the year 2005-2006 the Ministry has achieved a total of 1123 episodes which is 30% of the total. The Committee further observe that the Tenth Plan has an approved outlay of Rs. 380.55 crore for the NE special Package Phase-II which is yet to be initiated because of the delay in approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

14. The Committee are of the opinion that a Special Package was given to North East to get faster results and achieve targets in a specific time frame which in the normal course would have taken a much longer period. But, after observing the pace of implementation of Phase-I they feel that nothing special has been achieved through a Special Package. The Committee are constrained to note that it has taken the Ministry 4 years of the 10th Plan to get the approval for phase-II. The Committee feel that the Ministry should be more sensitive to the development of the North East and project/schemes should be take up with greater zeal so as to complete them in time so that the objectives set forth through special packages are fulfilled. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should see that the Phase-II starts this very financial year and concrete results are obtained by the year end.

(h) Community Radio Stations—All India Radio

15. The concept of Community Radio Stations has introduced as a low power radio station in FM mode to be installed and run by local communities and non-profit organizations such as universities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for educational, cultural, and economic development of the respective communities. The Committee are of the opinion that a Community Radio Station could play an important role in a community's endeavour for its educational, cultural and economic development thus ultimately improving the living standards of that community. The growth and spread of Community Radio Station in India is very limited and India is lagging far behind as compared to other countries including many developing ones. The growth of community Radio Stations in

India is restricted due to lack of a comprehensive policy in this regard. The Committee are informed that a proposal for allowing setting up of Community Radio Stations by local Communities and non-profit organisations is under consideration of a Group of Ministers (GoM) for quite some time now. The Committee recommend that the Ministry should make concerted efforts to finalise a comprehensive policy regarding the spread of Community Radio Stations in such a manner that the concept is adopted by small and the large communities all over India and the masses are benefited by it. The Committee are also of the opinion that the Government should consider extending financial and technical assistance under this scheme to those communities which are situated in backward and remote areas of the nation.

(i) J&K Special Package

16. The Committee observe that in the examination of DFG for 2004-2005 the Committee were informed that the Kargil 200 kW 14 MW Tr Project which was targeted to be completed in 2003-04 would be completed in 2004-05. The Committee were also informed that five technically ready projects with 1 kW MW transmitters at Diskit, Drass, Nyoma, Radum and Tiesuru are awaiting commissioning for want of operational and maintenance staff. In their reply on low utilisation of funds under Revenue (Misc.) head 2005-2006 the Ministry stated that the Kargil project is technically ready but there is a delay in commissioning of the project and hence there was no expenditure in the operation & maintenance. The shortage of manpower, the Ministry stated, is there because of a ban on recruitment against newly created posts. In fact, the shortage of manpower is the principle reason for non-commissioning of almost all of the technically ready projects of both AIR and Doordarshan. The Committee are of the opinion that apart from the sizeable amount of money that have been spent and are not being put to use because of the non-commissioning of projects even after 2-3 years of their being technically ready, not only is the very purpose of providing a special package to AIR & Doordarshan for J&K defeated but it is also making the equipment unserviceable and obsolete with each passing year. In the opinion of the Committee, this is a clear case of poor co-ordination among the two Ministries (Finance & Personnel) of the Government on account of which the Ministry of I&B is made to suffer. The Committee are of the view that if additional allocation of funds can be given under a J&K Special (Plan), special sanction for the execution and maintenance of the assets created from these special funds by way of sanction of posts and allowing the Ministry to recruit manpower should also be given simultaneously. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should make special efforts to convince the Ministries of Finance and Personnel of the urgency of removal of the ban on recruitment in J&K as a special case. In the meantime, Prasar Bharati

may explore the idea of hiring defence personnel on deputation and deploying them alongwith redeployed staff of Prasar Bharati on attractive deputation terms exclusive to J&K so that the projects may be operationalised at the earliest for the benefit of local people.

(j) Expansion of FM Services

17. The Committee note that out of a total outlay of Rs. 328 crore for expansion of FM Services of All India Radio (AIR) and a total allocation of Rs. 154.51 crore from 2002-03 to 2005-06, only an amount of Rs. 22.12 crore had been spent. The Committee are informed that out of 51 Nos. of FM transmitters targeted for 2005-06 (viz. 33 Nos. 10 KW FM, 6 Nos. 20 KW FM, 4 Nos. 5 KW FM and 8 Nos. of 1 KW FM transmitters) 8 Nos. of 1 KW FM transmitters have been operationalised and rest will be shifted to next year (i.e. 2006-07). On a closer examination of the data provided by the Ministry during 2003-04 and 2005-06 the Committee find that some of these transmitters (i.e. Banswara, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Kurukshetra, Surat, Kochi & Jorhat) were on the original physical target list for 2003-04 (See Annexure-IV) and some (i.e. Nagpur, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Sholapur, Vijayawada, Jalandhar, Patna, Bikaner, Ranchi & Trinulveli see Annexures-V and VI) were on the original physical target list for 2004-05. Targets are shifted repeatedly over the years. The expenditure in 2002-03 has been 7.27%, in 2003-04 14.26%, in 2004-05 15.42% and in 2005-06 13.69%. The Ministry owe an explanation on these perceptible shortcomings resulting not only in low expenditure ratio under this scheme but also denying the benefits to the people. The Committee's examination further revealed that in several cases, where approvals and the funds had been available, the implementation process was slow. All these, clearly show the totally unsatisfactory progress in the expansion of FM Services of AIR which is a matter of great concern to the Committee. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should thoroughly look into the reasons for the delay and fix responsibility for the same.

(k) New Technologies like Internet Radio Broadcasting, Digital Broadcasting

18. The Committee are informed that 'in-principle' approval of Planning Commission for new technologies like Internet Radio Broadcasting, Digital Broadcasting etc. of 10th Plan is yet to be received by the Ministry and hence the schemes have not yet started. The Committee are of the opinion that these technologies may be advantageous to the listeners of AIR as they provide multiple options for tuning into AIR programmes alongwith many other add-on services which seem promising. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry may take up the matter with Planning Commission for an early approval for this scheme.

(l) Satellite Radio Service by AIR

19. Various digital broadcast technologies have been developed across the world for satellite broadcasting. The Committee have been informed that introduction of this technology will give convergence benefits including mobile listeners with multiple, multi-media choice. The Committee are of the opinion that a 'Satellite Radio Service' of AIR will make available all Channels of AIR from a single platform, more effectively and with enhanced quality alternative to its listeners. Further, the reach of such service could be made global to provide one more effective option for AIR to reach out to immigrant Indians population overseas. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Ministry should consider this suggestion and if found feasible, after examining all implications including security aspects, launch such service at the earliest.

(ii) The Broadcasting Bill

20. The Committee learn that the Ministry have issued a large number of notices to different channels for violation of programme and advertising codes prescribed under the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 advising them to be more careful in future. The Committee are informed that the Ministry are in process of introducing a Bill to set up a Broadcasting Regulatory Authority of India to receive and dispose of complaints on content telecast by TV channels and to deal with other regulatory issues in the Broadcasting sector. The said Bill was expected to be introduced in Parliament during the monsoon session, 2005. The Committee are of the opinion that there is an urgent need to put in place a regulatory mechanism for the Broadcasting sector. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should make earnest efforts to introduce the said Bill to Parliament at the earliest.

(iii) Implementation of Conditional Access System (CAS)

21. The Committee had in the past expressed their dissatisfaction over the manner of implementation of the Conditional Access System (CAS) in the country. They regret to observe that CAS has now been introduced in Chennai only and its implementation in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata has been pending due to various reasons. The matter is also presently pending in the Delhi High Court. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have admitted that CAS still has relevance in terms of affordability of consumers in spite of the fact that other alternative technological modes such as DTH, IPTV, Broadband and web-casting etc. are available as choices to the consumers in the broadcasting sector. According to them, CAS would remain economically viable for larger sections of consumers in comparison to other technological modes. Considering these facts, the Committee are of the opinion that the Ministry should come out with a clear-cut-policy on the issue so that the customers are not

denied of this viable broadcasting option. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should undertake a study of the functioning of CAS in developed South-East Asian Countries and suitably use the feedback in evolving the policy. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

IV. The Information Sector

(i) National Press Centre

22. The Committee in their Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) had expressed concern over the delay in the setting up of the National Press Centre having state of the art facilities at New Delhi. On an assurance by the representatives of the Ministry during evidence to the effect that the project would be commissioned on time, the Committee had desired that the funds earmarked for the year be utilised for the Press centre. While considering the Action Taken by the Ministry, the Committee were not satisfied with the progress and therefore, impressed upon the Department to complete the project with utmost urgency. The Committee have now been informed that a MoU has been signed with NBCC on 16th Feb, 2006 for the construction of the National Media Centre at New Delhi stating that the project should be executed in a time bound manner, and that the building handed over duly furnished in "Ready to occupy conditions" to PIB within 24 months which shall start from the date of approval of design/drawings from statutory authorities, release of initial deposit and handing over of land for construction. The Committee are further informed that the approval of designs/drawings from statutory authorities is still pending. The Committee's examination has, in fact, revealed that the work is still going on at a snails pace. They desire that necessary steps should be taken with a view to ensuring completion of the project within the stipulated two years.

(ii) Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC)

23. The Committee are informed that the faculty of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) consists of academicians, researchers and practicing media professionals who have done significant work in their fields of specialization. It undertakes joint research projects and organizes short-term courses to meet specific needs of the Industry, Government & Public Sector organisations. The Committee are further informed that due to the limited manpower availability owing to vacancies in Research Department, the IIMC is pre-occupied with sponsored projects (work) which generates more income and resources with the result that the Institutes' own projects are delayed. Further, it has been submitted that a post of Professor in the Research Department is lying vacant and a proposal has been referred to the Ministry under Annual Direct Recruitment Plan (ADRP), 2004 for approval of the Screening Committee. Considering the fact that the IIMC is a centre of

excellence in the field of communication, teaching, training and research and it aims to be a world class institute, the Committee are of the considered opinion that the Institute must be provided with the necessary infrastructure to carry out their assigned jobs in an effective manner.

(iii) Press Council of India (PCI)

24. The Committee learn that the Press Council was established in 1978 under an Act of Parliament for the purpose of preserving the freedom of the Press and maintaining and improving the standard of Newspapers and News Agencies in the country. The Committee are informed that the advisories issued by PCI carry only moral force and are not enforceable in a Court of law. The Committee are of the opinion that with the growing commercialisation of print media, there may be greater violations of the Act in subjects relating to surrogate advertisements, obscene pictures/materials etc. Advisories carrying only moral force may not be effective in regulating violations. Therefore, there is an urgent need to amend the PCI Act 1978 to provide PCI with more regulatory powers for maintaining sound ethical and moral standards of journalism thus protecting the freedom of press. The Committee feel the need of wider consultations among the interested parties to evolve consensus on important issues relating to media to further strengthen it.

(iv) Winding up of Song & Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity

25. The Committee are informed that the Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity are two very important units of the Information Wing of the Ministry. The artists in the Song and Drama Division possess exemplary local talent and are engaged as per need without being a burden on the Ministry. Similarly the field publicity units fulfil the need of communication, publicity and extension work in remote and far-flung areas. Both these units play a vital role in educating the masses through various kinds of awareness campaigns and inter-personal exchanges. The Committee are further informed that the Expenditure Reform Commission (ERC) in its Second Report has amongst other findings recommended that the Films Division, Photo Division, Song and Drama Division (S&DD), Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP) and Publications Division may be wound up. Keeping in view the importance of the Song and Drama Division and the DFP, the Ministry did not accept the recommendation of the ERC. The Ministry approached the Committee of Secretaries (COS) but the Committee of Secretaries (COS) also reiterated for closure of S&DD and DFP. The Committee recognise the importance of these units and their contribution in the field, particularly in the remote and far-flung areas. They are of the firm opinion that these traditional

media units are of immense help in reaching the masses for communication, publicity & awareness campaigns etc. These media units are also playing a crucial role in promoting local talent by providing them a platform. The Committee are, therefore, of the strong conviction that winding up of these units will be a great loss to the nation and to the national talent. They definitely need to be encouraged. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should leave no stone unturned and put up a strong case again before the Committee of Secretaries (COS) for reconsideration of their decision. They would like to be informed of the position.

V. The Film Sector

(i) *Children Films Society of India (CFSI)*

26. The Committee note that expenditure under 'Film Production' scheme has been consistently low during this plan period. This scheme had an allocation of Rs. 352.00 lakh out of Rs. 519.40 lakhs for CFSI which is more than 60% of CFSI's total Budget for the year 2005-06. The target set for production of feature films was five and two for short films in this year (2005-2006). As against this, two feature films and two short films were completed in the year. Similarly in the dubbing of films against a target of fourteen versions only four version were completed and out of three films that were to be purchased only one was purchased. The Committee further note that during the four years of the Xth Plan period 2002-2006, whereas the target for production was five feature films per year and two short films per year only ten feature films and eight short films were completed. The Committee are informed that the main reason for under utilisation has been non-receipt of suitable film proposals/synopsis and scripts which consequently resulted in a lesser number of films approved by the script Committee. The dubbing was less because of non-availability of Indu Sound Stock. The Ministry in their Action Taken Replies to a similar recommendation of this Committee while considering the Demands for Grants (2005-06) had stated that the Chairperson has appealed to the Film Writers Association for providing necessary publicity and support. The CFSI had also written to eminent film makers and the General Body of CFSI had also been requested to explore the possibility of having films made especially in their regional languages and forwarded to the Society. The Committee feel that efforts of the Society in this direction are not enough and it has not been able to attract good scripts. There is no dearth of talent in the field of creative writing considering the talents available within the country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Society should give wide publicity to its requirements for scripts, organize competition to attract budding talents, tie up with Universities/Institutes of excellence and provide scholarship in the field of creative writing.

(ii) Setting up of Museum of Moving Images (MOMI)

27. The Committee note with dismay that there has been consistently negligible expenditure under this scheme during first four years of tenth Plan, as a result of which the MOMI is still on papers and an agreement is yet to be signed between the Films Division and the National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) for the construction of MOMI. The Ministry have submitted that the vetting of draft agreement by the Ministry of Law took considerable time. However, the Committee are not satisfied with the progress made by the Ministry in this project so far. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should take up this project with priority and complete it at the earliest.

(iii) Piracy in Film and Music Sectors

28. One of the thrust areas in the Tenth Five Year Plan is imposition of stringent curbs on film piracy in order to boost the revenues of the industry. The Committee are, however, deeply concerned about the wide-spread complaints of the rising incidence of piracy in the film and music sector. The Committee are informed that the legal provisions regarding copyright in Cinematography films & Music are covered under the Copyright Act 1957, which falls under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have stated that they have made suggestions for restricting incidence of piracy in the film and music sector while considering the ongoing amendments to the copyright Act. The Committee are further informed that the Ministry are also examining the need to enact an Optical Disc Law to counter piracy in the entertainment sector in consultation with the stake holders. The Committee are of the view that piracy is not only detrimental to the growth of film industry but also discourages creativity and innovation in various fields of film making. The Committee, therefore, are of the considered opinion that there is an imperative need to enact suitable laws followed up with effective implementation in the over all interest of the film industry. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should expedite the initiatives stated to have been taken by them in this direction to their logical conclusions. The Committee would like to be informed of the precise action taken in the matter.

NEW DELHI;
18 July, 2006

27 Asadha, 1928 (Saka)

NIKHIL KUMAR,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on
Information Technology.

Annexure-I
[vide para No.7]

***ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN
THE EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (2005-2006) OF THE INFORMATION & BROADCASTING***

I. Gist of recommendations which were accepted by the Government		
Rec No	Gist of Operational Portion of the recommendations	Government's response in the Action Taken Reply, in a nutshell
1	<p><u>Tenth Plan Allocation and Expenditure:</u> The Ministry should exercise proper control over achieving physical targets in time and take appropriate and timely action towards their proper manning and utilisation.</p>	It is submitted that it would be constant endeavour of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to review the progress of Prasar Bharati with regard to the achievements of physical and financial targets and ensure corrective action in right earnest.
9	<p><u>Revenue Earnings of AIR:</u> The AIR should encourage corporates and multinationals to spend a part of their social welfare budget on sponsoring social service Broadcasting programmes.</p>	As desired, All India Radio is trying its best to encourage Corporates and Multinationals to spend a part of their Social Welfare Budget on sponsoring social service Broadcasting and Public Awareness Programmes of AIR
10	<p><u>Leasing out towers of Prasar Bharati:</u> The Ministry should examine the opportunity of leasing out the unused/underused towers/studios etc. to interested users and earn revenue in the process.</p>	It is informed that AIR Resources had already started the leasing of existing infrastructure such as towers, etc. to pvt. FM Broadcasters/ IGNOU and various Mobile operators. Apart from this AIR Resources is also providing building and land to the above agencies and charging extra on account of this. Doordarshan studios which are under-utilised/unutilized are being made available to outside agencies on hire.
11	<p><u>Fund for the Public Broadcaster:</u> The Committee find merit in the suggestion for setting up a Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund and desire that the proposal may appropriately be examined by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.</p>	The possibility of diversion of a fixed percentage of the earnings of private broadcasters to a Universal Service Obligation Fund is under examination. Other financial models to support Prasar Bharati are also being looked into.

12 & 13	<p><u>Restructuring of Prasar Bharati:</u> The Committee welcome the appointment of the body by the Government. They desire that the Committee appointed by the Government will look into the working of Prasar Bharati in its entirety with a view to restructuring the Corporation from financial, technological and organizational points of view</p>	<p>In pursuance of the decisions taken in the meetings of the Committee constituted for restructuring of Prasar Bharati, a Capital and Financial Structure Formulation Cell has been set up in Prasar Bharati and for review of the progress of work.</p>
14	<p><u>Publication Division: Books and Journals</u> The Publication Division should evolve and maintain an effective tie-up with the libraries in the country, particularly, at district levels so that the publications brought out by the Division receive a wider readership.</p>	<p>As directed by the Committee the Division is preparing an exhaustive list of direct and state levels libraries including that of Universities and main leading educational institutions for direct mailing of catalogues of publications to facilitate them to purchase the publications.</p>
16 & 17	<p><u>DAVP:</u> The DAVP should evolve and strengthen to become an automatic choice of the Government Departments for their public information campaign. The Committee hope that in the process the DAVP would become financially self-sufficient. DAVP should ensure collection of their dues from various Ministires/ Departments in time. The Committee desire that the matter may be vigorously pursued and the dues realized from all concerned within a period of six months.</p>	<p>“DAVP is committed to provide cost effective quality services to the client Ministries/Departments. It proposes to upgrade the technical facilities and professional skills of the Artists for the clients’ Ministry/Departments’ satisfaction continuously. The amount due from Ministries/Departments for bills upto 31.03.2005 in respect of press advertisements stands at Rs. 11.83 crore as on 10.06.2005. DAVP had requested all the Ministries/ Departments of allocation of funds in advance with DAVP, so that no difficulty is faced by DAVP in making payments to the Newspapers etc.</p>
18	<p><u>Press Information Bureau (PIB):</u> There is a need for improvement of the quality of service provided by PIB. The Bureau must use the latest technological options to circulate photographs of good quality to the public and media in particular at the earliest. Further, the Bureau should devise a suitable, dynamic and time efficient mechanism to disseminate information.</p>	<p>A premium website is being exclusively planned by the PIB for accredited journalists which shall have several features in addition to those being offered on the PIB website. The photographs on proposed website would be atleast of 600 dpi resolution. Another redeeming feature is customization and management of the data according to the publicity areas. The website shall be supported by an advanced search facility as well.</p>

19	<p><u>Press Information Bureau (PIB):</u> the Committee were informed during evidence that there is a proposal to merge the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with the PIB with a view to providing better and coordinated service. The Committee would like to be informed of the outcome of the proposal.</p>	<p>The proposal for merging Photo Division with PIB has been considered in details in the Ministry. However, nature of work and functions of the two medias are completely different. Since it envisages complete restructuring of the Unit, therefore the Photo Division has been advised to submit a concrete proposal in this regard within the sphere of (ERC)/(COS) recommendations.</p>
20	<p><u>Film Sector – CBFC:</u> The Committee take a very serious view of the inactive and lethargic attitude of the Board and deprecate the lackadaisical approach in the monitoring of the budgetary provisions and achievement of physical targets at the Ministry level. In the opinion of the Committee, the entire responsibility lies in the Ministry for not convening the SFC earlier. Since the work has now started, the Committee desire that the same may be completed within the next budget.</p>	<p>Regarding the scheme “Establishment of Computerised management System and Upgradation of Infrastructure” CBFC have informed that by end of July, 2005 complete software has been readied and after the testing phase is over in fifteen days the CBFC would apply for Domain name from the NIC before going online within a month. Further, the scheme “Monitoring and Modernisation of Certification Process” is under implementation and the private detective agencies have conducted raids throughout India to detect interpolations and violation of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.</p>
23	<p><u>Childrens Film Society of India(CFSI):</u> The CFSI should give more focused attention in the production of qualitatively superior films within the budgetary sanctions in a more effective manner. There is a need for finding out ways and means to obtain suitable proposals/synopsis and scripts from the talent available across the country.</p>	<p>CFSI have taken the following steps in this regard: i) The chairperson has appealed to the Film Writers Association for providing necessary publicity and support. ii) CFSI have also written to eminent filmmakers asking them to send suitable proposals/synopsis of films. iii) The members of the General Body of CFSI have also been requested to explore the possibility of having films made especially in their regional languages.</p>
24	<p><u>Film Division – Screening of Newsreels:</u> A suggestion was received from an association of film chambers that in the changed scenario, the requirement for screening “Newsreel” programme may be dispensed with. The Committee recommend that the suggestion be examined in all its implications. Alternatively, instead of the newsreel, a socially relevant or a progressive message may be requested to be screened.</p>	<p>Films Division has stopped showing “Newsreel” in theaters since long in view of the changed scenario and instead screen the films on various subjects pertaining to social development and welfare, education, rural and agricultural development, science & information technology, fundamental & human rights, etc.</p>

25	<p><u>Film Training and Development Institutions:</u> All out efforts should be made to sustain these institutes so that they could grow as units of excellence in their respective fields. They suggest that in order to provide these institutes with new and contemporary thoughts, "Quality Circles (QCs)" should be formed in each of these Institutes with a view to ensuring wider participation and attraction of talents from all sections of Society.</p>	Both the Institutes (FTII & SRFTI) have representations from the film industry in their Society/ Governing Council/ Academic Council and also from the fields of art, culture etc. While these bodies and faculty members of the Institutes meet at regular intervals to discuss academic activities, regarding the specific formation of Quality Circles, both Institutes have been instructed to immediately take appropriate action.
<p>II. Gist of recommendations which were not pursued by the Committee in view of the Government's reply</p>		
3 & 4	<p><u>Revenue Receipts of Doordarshan:</u> The number of hours allocated for Government and social programme broadcasting should be limited so that Prasar Bharati can maintain a meaningful balance between their social obligation on the one side and the financial/revenue considerations, on the other.</p>	The primary duty of the Prasar Bharati is to organize and conduct public service broadcasting to inform, educate and entertain the public, and to ensure a balanced development of broadcasting on Radio and Television. Accordingly, it is not in favour of reducing the other two segments namely information and education merely on account of revenue considerations.
21 & 22	<p><u>Film Sector – CBFC:</u> As regards the third scheme viz. "opening of regional offices at New Delhi, Cuttack and Guwahati" the Committee feel that since the CBFC is already a lean organization matching savings may not be a possibility for them and hence there does not appear to be any point in going for the said scheme. Further, The Committee are of the opinion that there is a vital need for the CBFC to act as an effective interface and feedback mechanism vis-à-vis the film industry.</p>	<p>The proposal for opening up of Regional Offices at Cuttack, Guwahati and Delhi was initiated in the year 2003 but the scheme is presently inoperational as the SFC has not yet approved the scheme. However, CBFC has firmly expressed need and given various reasons for having permanent offices at New Delhi, Guwahati and Cuttack.</p> <p>The CBFC office houses, suggestion/complaint box as well as the suggestion register. Recently, notifications have been issued reconstituting advisory Panels for some of the Regional Offices of the CBFC as per their projected requirement. Besides, the scheme "Establishment of Computerised Management System and Upgradation of Infrastructure in CBFC" is being implemented to make the certification system transparent.</p>

III. Gist of recommendations which were reiterated by the Committee in their Twenty-Third Report

2	<p><u>Delay due to “in principle” approval:</u> Planning Commission should give serious thought and refuse such schemes at the detailed discussions stage itself, which do not appear to be viable in order to avoid delays.</p>	<p>The system of In-Principle Approval introduced by the Planning Commission has to be viewed as a procedure for ensuring optimum utilization of funds.</p>
5.	<p><u>Direct to Home (DTH) Service- Prasar Bharati:</u> All out efforts should be made by the Ministry for the spread of DTH transmission and greater funds allocated for creation of the necessary infrastructure and also creation of good quality programmes. As regards infrastructure for DTH transmission in rural areas are concerned, suitable arrangements could be made for such transmission at a common identified location already available in the villages such as Panchayat Ghars, Community Centers etc. Such coverage could also be facilitated through the funds available under the MPLADS scheme.</p>	<p>DTH bouquet currently consists of 33 TV and 12 Radio channels. It has been decided to increase the number of TV channels to 50 and that of Radio channels to 30 Action for procurement of equipment has been initiated. As part of DTH project, Doordarshan are installing dish receive units in certain uncovered villages in the states of H.P., Rajasthan, Utaranchal, Karnataka, Chhatisgarh, M.P., Gujarat & NE states for demonstration purpose. These dish receive units are being installed at public institutions like Anganwadis, Schools, Public Health Centres, Panchayats, Youth Clubs, Cooperative Societies etc.</p>
6 & 7	<p><u>Prasar Bharati- All India Radio:</u> The physical targets could not be achieved as procurement of FM Transmitters was delayed due to non-finalisation of tenders. The Committee strongly disapprove the decision making process within the AIR in this case and desire that the same should be thoroughly enquired and a report submitted to the Committee. They also feel there is a need to streamline the tendering process presently in vogue.</p>	<p>These interim sets up have been brought up with the equipment already available with AIR. These transmitters were procured as standby transmitters as part of the 20 KW FM transmitter projects which are under implementation at metros. The decision to re-invite the tenders had to be taken as there had been a number of representations after the opening of the same. In the meanwhile, the Chief Vigilance Officer of Prasar Bharati has instituted a fact-finding enquiry to investigate the allegations of irregularities in the supply of 21 Nos. of 10 KW FM transmitters.</p>
8	<p><u>Revenue Earnings of AIR:</u> The Committee are informed that one of the reasons for less revenue generation is the several demands on Government and social broadcasting. The Committee felt that as recommended by</p>	<p>In view of the Functions and Objectives for which Prasar Bharati has been established. The restriction on number of hours of social broadcasting would not be in keeping with the spirit of Prasar Bharati Act.</p>

	<p>them elsewhere in the Report, it would not be improper for AIR to seek Government approval for restricting the number of hours for social Broadcasting.</p>	
15	<p><u>Publication Division: Employment News</u> The Committee are pleased to note that the Publication Division has planned a separate website for Employment News, which will contain job opportunities, editorial matter etc. However, the Committee are of the opinion that for making this website a true success, "Online Application Form Submission" must be a feature of this website, which will facilitate the quick submission of application forms even from remotest areas of the country.</p>	<p>It is submitted that Employment News is not channelising application forms of the candidates, who are required to submit the application form to the recruiting authority/agency, as per the prescribed procedure. The work of Employment News is confined to publicizing the vacancies. It is up to the recruiting authorities/agencies to make a provision for the online submission of forms and the payment of application fee through the proposed 'E-CRF'.</p>
<p>IV. Gist of recommendations for which replies of the Government were of interim nature</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">---Nil---</p>		

Statement containing BE, RE and Actual Expenditure (Plan and Non-plan)

(Rs .in Crore)

Sl. No.	Media Units	2004-2005						2005-2006						2006-2007		
		BE			Actual			BE			RE			BE		
		Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
I	Information Sector															
1.	PIB	6.50	18.53	25.03	1.02	19.85	20.87	19.33	20.12	39.45	7.66	20.40	28.06	11.51	21.69	33.20
2.	Publication Division	.66	11.42	12.08	.30	11.64	11.94	.46	12.22	12.68	.40	13.50	13.90	0.00	13.07	13.07
3.	Employment News	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	23.38	23.38	-	23.06	23.06		27.92	27.92	0.00	29.17	29.17
4.	DAVP	13.15	57.75	70.9	10.59	53.74	64.33	3.09	58.89	61.98	3.09	59.82	62.91	2.59	59.25	61.84
5.	IIMC	3.95	3.70	7.65	.96	3.44	4.40	2.41	3.61	6.02	1.03	3.72	4.76	1.59	4.00	5.59
6.	Photo Division	.70	2.41	3.11	.16	2.22	2.38	1.10	2.38	3.48	1.10	2.50	3.60	1.25	2.71	3.96
7.	DFP	2.00	20.88	22.88	.61	22.40	23.01	2.26	23.12	25.38	0.60	23.94	25.26	1.10	27.01	28.11
8.	Song & Drama Div.	2.44	13.85	16.29	1.57	13.54	15.11	8.50	13.92	22.42	8.50	13.33	21.83	8.50	12.36	20.86
9.	RR&TD	.10	.90	1.00	0	0.88	0.88	.15	0.86	1.01	.15	0.86	1.01	.25	0.89	1.14
10.	RNI	.29	2.26	2.55	0.00	2.24	2.24	.20	2.39	2.59	.20	2.40	2.60	0.00	2.48	2.48
11.	PCI	0.00	1.95	1.95	0.00	1.42	1.42	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	2.32	2.32
12.	Subsidies to PTI	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	News Pool Cell (Professional Services)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
14.	IPDC	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.14
15.	AIBD	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.20
16.	<i>Main Sectt. Schemes</i>	0.00	15.57	15.57	0.00	20.75	20.75	0.00	17.36	17.36	0.00	17.73	17.73	0.00	17.43	17.43
17.	Soochna Bhavan	1.70	0.00	1.7	1.70	0.00	1.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Training for HRD	.50	0.00	0.5	.14	0.00	0.14	.50	0.00	0.50	.50	0.00	0.50	.50	0.00	0.5
	<i>Total (I)</i>	31.94	169.41	201.4	17.05	175.65	192.70	38.00	180.05	218.05	23.23	188.64	211.87	27.29	192.73	220.02
II	Film Sector															
1.	Films Division	5.60	23.00	28.6	3.42	24.12	27.54	12.47	23.97	36.44	4.15	23.84	32.04	10.10	25.64	35.74
2.	NFAI	3.22	1.11	4.33	1.11	1.13	2.24	4.72	1.09	5.81	4.72	1.36	6.08	4.73	1.40	6.13
3.	FTII, Pune	3.81	5.50	9.31	3.06	6.24	9.30	2.21	6.17	8.37	2.21	6.98	9.19	2.35	6.82	9.17
4.	SRFTI, Kolkata	.36	3.15	3.51	.18	3.68	3.86	.37	3.89	4.26	.37	6.51	6.88	7.94	4.85	12.79
5.	DFP	4.65	4.31	8.96	1.56	4.48	6.04	5.48	4.88	10.36	5.48	4.70	10.18	6.71	4.74	11.45
6.	CFSI	4.32	0.15	4.47	2.00	0.15	2.15	5.19	0.15	5.34	4.64	0.15	4.79	5.31	0.15	5.46
7.	CBFC	2.74	2.16	4.9	.76	2.06	2.82	3.36	2.30	5.66	2.80	2.60	5.40	2.60	2.76	5.36
8.	FCAT	0.00	0.10	0.1	.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.12
	<i>Main Sectt. (Film wing) Schemes</i>															
9.	Grant-in-aid to FFSI/NGOs engaged in anti-piracy work/Festivals	.20	0.00	0.2	0.06	0.00	0.06	.20	0.00	0.20	.20	0.00	0.20	.20	0.00	0.20

10.	Participation in Film market in India & Abroad	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.94	0.00	0.94	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
11.	NFDC Loans & Advances	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.77	4.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (II)	25.90	39.47	65.37	13.09	41.95	55.04	35.00	42.56	77.56	25.57	51.02	76.59	40.94	46.48	87.42
III	Broadcasting Sector															
1.	All India Radio	252.00	447.00	699.00	118.56	506.18	624.74	233.65	474.60	708.25	143.50	530.61	674.11	71.60	523.65	595.24
	DBS	127.00	447.00	574.00				101.65	-	101.65	90.17	530.61	620.78	71.60		71.60
	IEBR	125.00	-	125.00				132.00	-	132.00	53.33	-	53.33	0.00		0
2.	Doordarshan	643.10	374.29	1017.39	272.40	418.17	690.57	803.35	372.75	1176.10	725.21	412.32	1137.53	382.32	412.21	794.53
	DBS	293.10	374.29	667.39				343.35		343.35	294.96	452.32	752.28	382.32		382.32
	IEBR	350.00	-	350.00				460.00		460.00	425.25	-	425.25	0.00		0
	Total Prasar Bharati (1+2)	895.10	821.29	1716.39	390.96	924.35	1315.31	1037.00	847.35	1884.35	868.71	942.93	1811.64	453.92	935.86	1389.78
	DBS	420.10	821.29	1241.39	184.53		184.53	445.00	847.35	445.00	390.13	942.93	1333.06	453.92	935.86	453.92
	IEBR	475.00	-	475.00	206.43		206.43	592.00		592.00	478.58	-	478.58	0.00		0
3.	Central Monitoring Service(CMS) /EMMC	2.00	4.06	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.10	15.10	7.30	0.25	7.55	5.85	3.00	8.85
4.	Private Radio FM (Phase II)	-	-	-	-	-	-				8.00		8.00	10.00		10.00
	Total (III)	897.10	825.35	1722.45	390.96	924.35	1315.3	1047.00	852.45	1899.45	782.26	943.18	1725.44	469.77	938.86	1408.63
	DBS	422.10	825.35	1247.20	184.53		184.53	455.00		455.00	405.43		405.43	469.77		469.77
	IEBR	475.00	-	475.00	206.43		206.43	592.00		592.00	376.83		376.83	0.00		0
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)	955.00	1034.23	1989.23	421.10	1141.95	1563.05	1120.00	1075.06	2195.06	831.06	1182.84	2013.90	538.00	1178.07	1716.07
	DBS	480.00		480.00	214.67		214.81	528.00		528.00	454.23		454.23	538.00		538.00
	IEBR	475.00	-	475.00	206.43		206.43	592.00		592.00	376.83		376.83	0.00		0.00

Annexure –III
[Vide Para 13]

A Sectorwise breakup of the Plan Expenditure giving the Sanctioned Budgetary Grant (SBG), Revised Estimates (RE) and the Actual Expenditure for the five year of the Tenth Plan are as under:

Wing	2002-2003			2003-2004			2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007
	S.B.G.	R.E.	Actuals	S.B.G.	R.E.	Actuals	S.B.G.	R.E.	Actuals	S.B.G.	R.E.	Actuals	S.B.G.
Plan (Revenue)													
Information Wing	1294.25	1253.35	776.24	1665.40	1024.02	953.74	2118.31	1429.00	1474.87	2465.80	2144.60	1690.72	1933.76
Films Wing	1579.00	1275.03	530.68	1454.00	1166.70	873.24	1114.00	664.00	584.32	1469.40	1431.00	1336.61	1652.30
B'casting Wing	5375.00	5720.00	7596.00	10920.00	9084.00	10961.39	15397.00	7564.00	9212.00	16226.00	16226.00	13511.00	29821.00
Total (Revenue)	8248.25	8248.38	8902.92	14039.40	11274.72	12788.37	18629.31	9657.00	11271.19	20161.20	19801.60	16536.33	33407.06
Plan (Capital)													
Information Wing	1545.00	680.00	240.15	762.60	483.20	420.56	1171.69	339.00	329.69	2221.20	1650.50	1769.20	2321.70
Films Wing	852.00	432.00	158.13	808.00	551.00	491.54	1351.00	650.00	624.14	1795.60	890.90	766.31	2307.24
B'casting Wing	22875.00	22725.00	22899.70	16600.00	6999.30	8465.00	16950.00	9091.00	8593.00	17497.00	17497.00	15686.00	4571.00
Total (Capital)	25272.00	23837.00	23297.98	18170.60	8033.50	9377.10	19472.69	10080.00	9546.83	21513.80	20038.40	18221.51	9199.94
NE (Revenue)	3349.75	3059.00	0.00	4302.50	2977.90	52.82	4284.60	4287.00	0.00	5242.00	5237.00	0.00	4646.00
NE (Capital)	4630.00	4365.00	0.00	4987.50	2713.50	42.23	5513.40	976.00	0.00	5883.00	346.00	0.00	6547.00
Total Plan	41500.00	39509.38	32200.90	41500.00	24999.62	22260.52	48000.00	25000.00	20818.02	52800.00	45423.00	34759.84	53800.00

ANNEXURE IV
[Vide Para 50 & Rec. 8]

FM PROJECTS TARGETED FOR COMPLETION DURING 2003-04

Sl.No.	Location	Project	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Raipur (Int. set up)	10 KW FM Tr.	Achieved
2.	Banswara	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	Carried over to 2004-05
3.	Alwar	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
4.	Chittorgarh	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
5.	Kurukshetra	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
6.	Surat	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
7.	Jorhat	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
8.	Pune	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
9.	Kochi	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	-do-
10.	Shimla	10 KW FM Tr.	-do-
11.	Nagpur	10 KW FM Tr.	-do-
12.	Hyderabad	10 KW FM Tr. (Int. Set up)	-do-
13.	Varanasi	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW MW) & stereo studio (Int. Set up)	-do-

1	2	3	4
14.	Kanpur	-do-	Carried over to 2004-05
15.	Bellary	10 KW FM Tr. Studio & S/Qtrs. (Int. Set up)	-do-
16.	Kohima	10 KW FM Tr. & Stereo Studio (Int. Set up)	-do-
17.	Itanagar	10 KW FM Tr. & Stereo Studio	-do-
18.	Port Blair	10 KW FM Tr. & Stereo Studio	-do-
19.	Darbhanga	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 20 KW)	-do-
20.	Jalgaon	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 20 KW)	-do-
21.	Chattarpur	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 20 KW)	-do-
22.	Rewa	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 20 KW)	-do-
23.	Udipi	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 20 KW)	-do-
24.	Kargil	20 KW MW Tr. (Rep. of 100 KW)	-do-
25.	Ranchi	Captive Earth Station	-do-
26.	Raipur	Captive Earth Station	-do-
27.	Jalandhar	Captive Earth Station	-do-
28.	Lucknow	Upgradation of CES	-do-
29.	Srinagar	Upgradation of CES	-do-
30.	Patna	Upgradation of CES	-do-
31.	Jaipur	Upgradation of CES	-do-
32.	Guwahati	Upgradation of CES	Achieved
33.	Shillong	Upgradation of CES	Achieved
34.	Itanagar	Upgradation of CES	

ANNEXURE V
[Vide Para 50 & Rec. 8]

ORIGINAL LIST OF FM PROJECTS TARGETED FOR
COMPLETION DURING 2004-05 [TOTAL—26]

Sl.No.	Location	State	Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Banswara	Rajasthan	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)
2.	Alwar	Rajasthan	-do-
3.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	-do-
4.	Kurukshetra	Haryana	-do-
5.	Surat	Gujarat	-do-
6.	Pune	Maharashtra	-do-
7.	Kochi	Kerala	-do-
8.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	-do-
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
10.	Jorhat	Assam	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 10 KW)
11.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	10 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 1 KW MW) & Stereo Studio
12.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	10 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 1 KW MW) & Stereo Studio
13.	Vijaywada	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 1 KW MW) & Stereo Studio
14.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 10 KW MW) & Stereo Studio
15.	Jalandhar	Punjab	10 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 10 KW MW) & Stereo Studio
16.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	10 KW FM Tr. & Stereo Studio
17.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-do-
18.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	-do-

1	2	3	4
19.	Trinulveli	Chennai	-do-
20.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	-do-
21.	Madurai	Tamilnadu	-do-
22.	Patna	Bihar	-do-
23.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	-do-
24.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	-do-
25.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	-do-
26.	Baripada	Orissa	5 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 1 KW MW)

ANNEXURE VI
[Vide Para 50 & Rec. 8]

ALL INDIA RADIO PHYSICAL TARGETS 2005-2006

Sl.No.	Targets		Achievements	Total Targets-63 Achieved-36 Shifted-27 Remarks
	Place	Project	Status	
1	2	3	4	5
1 to 25.	25 Places	100 W LPT Relay stations	Achieved	
26.	Delhi	Upgradation of CES	Achieved	
27.	Mumbai	Upgradation of CES	Achieved	
28.	Varanasi	CES	Shifted to 2006-07	Order to be placed for eqpt. Technical Evaluation of tenders in process
29.	Delhi	DSNG Mobile system	Anticipated by March, 06	
30.	Mumbai	DSNG Mobile system		-do-
31.	Kolkata	DSNG Mobile system		-do-
32.	Chennai	DSNG Mobile system		-do-
33.	Raipur	100 KW MW Tr. (Replacement of 100 KW)	Shifted to 2006-07	Pre dispatch Performance Inspection of Trs. At Manufacturer's works not yet cleared.
34.	Delhi	100 KW MT Tr. (Replacement of 100 KW)	Shifted to 2006-08	-do-
35.	Baripada	5 KW FM Tr.	Achieved	
36.	Kota	20 KW MW Tr. (Replacement of 1 KW)	Achieved	

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Delhi	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 10 KW)	Shifted to 2006-07	Pre dispatch performance Inspection of Trs. At Manufacturer's works not yet cleared.
38.	Delhi	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 5 KW)	-do-	-do-
39.	Chennai	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 10 KW)	-do-	-do-
40.	Chennai	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 5 KW)	-do-	-do-
41.	Kolkata	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 5 KW)	-do-	-do-
42.	Mumbai	20 KW FM Tr. (Repl. of 5 KW)	-do-	-do-
43.	Rairangpur	1 KW FM Tr. Studio and S/Q	Anticipated by March, 06	
44.	Thrissur	Refurbishing of studio	Achieved	
45.	Silchar	Refurbishing of studio	Achieved	
46.	Banswara	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 6 KW)	Shifted to 2006-07	Procurement of 10 KW FM Tr. is yet to be approved by ministry
47.	Alwar	-do-	-do-	-do-
48.	Chittorgarh	-do-	-do-	-do-
49.	Kurukshetra	-do-	-do-	-do-
50.	Surat	-do-	-do-	-do-
51.	Kochi	-do-	-do-	-do-
52.	Nagpur	-do-	-do-	-do-
53.	Hyderabad	-do-	-do-	-do-
54.	Jorhat	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 10 KW)	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
55.	Chandigarh	10 KW FM Tr.	Shifted to 2006-07	Procurement of 10 KW FM Tr. is yet to be approved by ministry
56.	Lucknow	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 10 KW MW) and stereo studio	-do-	-do-
57.	Sholapur	10 KW FM Tr. (Rep. of 1 KW MW) and stereo studio	-do-	-do-
58.	Vijaywada	-do-	-do-	-do-
59.	Jalandhar	-do-	-do-	-do-
60.	Patna	10 KW FM Tr, and stereo studio	-do-	-do-
61.	Bikaner	-do-	-do-	-do-
62.	Ranchi	-do-	-do-	-do-
63.	Tirunelveli	-do-	-do-	-do-

ANNEXURE VII

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(2005-06)

The Committee sat on the 29th May, 2006 from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs.
in Committee Room No. 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Nikhil Kumar—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nikhil Kumar Chaudhary
3. Shri Mani Cherennamei
4. Shri Kailash Joshi
5. Shri P. Karunakaran
6. Shri P.S. Gadhavi
7. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
8. Shri Tathagata Satpathy
9. Shri K.V. Thangka Balu
10. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

Rajya Sabha

11. Shri Vijay J. Darda
12. Shri Motiur Rehman

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P. Sreedharan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Director*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri Hoti Lal — *Assistant Director*

WITNESSES

Representatives of Department of Posts

1. Dr. U. Srinivasa Raghavan, Secretary
2. Ms. Jyotsana Diesh, Member (O&M)

3. Dr. S.P. Seth, JS & FA
4. Ms. Anju Dasgupta, Sr. DDG (PO&I)
5. Shri Raghav Lal, CGM (BD&M)
6. Ms. P. Gopinath, DDG (FS)
7. Ms. Kalpana Tiwari, DDG (PG)
8. Shri S. Sarkar, DDG (Tech.)
9. Ms. Rameshwari Handa, DDG (Estates)
10. Ms. Devika Kumar, DDG (CP)
11. Ms. Asha R. Rungta, Director (PA-II)

Representatives of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

1. Shri S.K. Arora, Secretary
2. Shri Raghu Menon, Addl. Secretary & FA
3. Shri P.K. Tripathi, Joint Secretary (P&A)
4. Shri N. Bajendra Kumar, Joint Secretary (B)
5. Smt. Stuti Kackar, Joint Secretary (Films)
6. Shri C.A. Bodh, Director (F&PC)
7. Shri N.S. Ganesan, E-in-C, DG, Doordarshan
8. Shri A.S. Guin, E-in-C, DG, AIR
9. Shri Swagat Ghosh, DG, DAVP
10. Shri Tripurari Saran, Director, FTII, Pune

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2. | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** |
| 3. | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** |
| 4. | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** |
| 5. | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** | **** |

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee, then adjourned for tea.

6. The Committee reassembled after tea break and welcomed the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other officers accompanying him to the sitting of the Committee. However, due to paucity of time, the Committee decided to hold the sitting on some other convenient date and inform the Ministry in due course.

The Committee, then adjourned.

****Matters not related to this Report.

ANNEXURE VIII

MINUTES OF THE TWENTIETH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(2005-06)

The Committee sat on the 9th June, 2006 from 1500 hrs. to 1645 hrs. in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad—*Acting Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nikhil Kumar Chaudhary
3. Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre
4. Shri P.S. Gadhavi
5. Shri G. Nizamuddin
6. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat

Rajya Sabha

7. Shri Vijay J. Darda
8. Shri Motiur Rehman
9. Shri Ekanath K. Thakur

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P. Sreedharan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Director*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri Hoti Lal — *Assistant Director*

WITNESSES

Representatives of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

1. Shri S.K. Arora Secretary
2. Shri Raghu Menon Addl. Secretary & FA

3. Shri Pradeep Singh	Addl. Secretary
4. Shri N. Baijendra Kumar	Joint Secretary (B)
5. Smt. Stuti Kacker	Joint Secretary (Films)
6. Shri C.A. Bodh	Director (F&PC)
7. Ms. Sangeeta Singh	Director (F-SS)
8. Shri Prawin Kumar	Director (BP&L)
9. Shri Vishvajit Sahay	Director (Films) & Acting Dir. DFF
10. Shri K.S. Sarma	CEO, Prasar Bharati
11. Smt. Krishna Tyagi	GM (Budget), Prasar Bharati
12. Shri Naveen Kumar	DG: Doordarshan
13. Shri Brijeshwar Singh	DG: AIR
14. Shri N.S. Ganesan	E-in-C, DG: Doordarshan
15. Shri A.S. Guin	E-in-C, DG: AIR
16. Ms. Deepak Sandhu	PIO
17. Shri Swagat Ghosh	DG, DAVP
18. Shri D. Sengupta	Director, Photo Division
19. Shri Mohan Chandak	Press Registrar, RNI
20. Shri S.S. Pandharkar	CEO, CFSI & Acting CP, Films Division, Mumbai
21. Shri Vinayak Azadd	Regional Officer, CBFC, Mumbai
22. Shri Tripurari Saran	Director, FTII, Pune
23. Shri A.K. Srivastava	Director, SRFTI, Kolkata
24. Smt. Neena Lath Gupta	Managing Director, NFDC
25. Smt. Veena Jain	Director, DPD
26. Shri Prem Matiyani	Director, S&DD
27. Shri D. Mukhopadhyay	DG: DFP
28. Shri Baldev Singh Kutlehria	Deputy Secretary, (B&A)
29. Shri Santhanam	Deputy Director, DFF
30. Shri Kuldip Sinha	Deputy Chief Producer, Films Division
31. Shri Ather Shaikh	Marketing Manager, CFSI
32. Ms. Savita	Director (Admn. and IIS)
33. Shri Bipul Pathak	Deputy Secretary (IP)

2. At the outset the Committee were informed that due to some exigencies Hon'ble Chairman will not be able to attend the sitting. Therefore, in accordance with rule 258 (3) of *the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*, the members present at the sitting chose Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, MP to act as Chairman for the said sitting.

3. The Chairman welcomed the Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and the other officers accompanying him to the sitting of the Committee. On his request, the Secretary, highlighted the salient features of the Demands for Grants (2006-2007) with the help of a power point presentation.

4. Thereafter, the members sought certain clarifications on the issues relating to the Demands for Grants (2006-07). The representatives of the Ministry responded to the same.

5. The Chairman thanked the witnesses for appearing before the Committee as well as for furnishing valuable information that the Committee desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants (2006-2007).

6. *A verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept separately.*

The witnesses then withdrew.

The Committee, then, adjourned.

ANNEXURE IX

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (2005-06)

The Committee sat on Friday, 30 June, 2006 from 1100 hours to 1240 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Nikhil Kumar—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Nikhil Chaudhary
3. Shri Mani Cherenamei
4. Dr. P.P. Koya
5. Shri G. Nizamuddin
6. Shri Sohan Potai
7. Shri Tathagata Satpathy
8. Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat
9. Shri K.V. Thangka Balu

Rajya Sabha

10. Shri Motiur Rahman

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P. Sreedharan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri Raj Shekhar Sharma — *Director*
3. Shri K.L. Arora — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri Hoti Lal — *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took the following Draft Reports for consideration:

- | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|
| (i) | ** | ** | ** |
| (ii) | ** | ** | ** |

- (iii) ** ** **
- (iv) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (v) ** ** **

3. The Committee adopted the above-mentioned Draft Reports with some amendments/modifications.

4. The Committee, then, authorised the Chairman to finalise and present the above-mentioned Reports to the House in light of the factual verifications received from the concerned Ministries/ Departments on a day convenient to him.

The Committee then adjourned.

**Matters not related to this Report.