

Government rendering lakhs of workers jobless. Madhya Pradesh is also a State where a number of Textile mills run by the National Textile Corporation are on the verge of closure. Even after drawing the attention of the Central Government and the State Government time and again nothing effective has been done for their renewal and revival. Although the Central Government had given some suggestions but these are so much unpractical that the labourers can not accept these. These mills do not have financial resources. Under these circumstances the thousands of workers of the textile mills at Indore, Ujjain and Ratlam are very much feared about their closure and there is a lot of resentment among them.

Therefore, my submission to Central Government is that this matter may kindly be considered seriously and financial assistance for the renovation of the sick mills may kindly be provided immediately.

**(iv) Need to Release Adequate Funds for Repair and Maintenance of Dilapidated National Highways in Bihar**

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the bad condition of the national highways in Bihar. Big pits and ditches have come up on these roads and they have become dangerous for plying any types of vehicles. Due to dilapidated conditions of such national highways many serious accidents have occurred and many precious lives and properties have been lost.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to grant adequate funds to the State Government for strengthening and maintenance of all such national highways of Bihar.

15.00 hrs.

**(v) Need to open a Central School at Jehanabad district of Bihar.**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important issue of my constituency under rule 377. Though Jehanabad district was created long ago yet no Central School has been opened there. Being a terrorist affected district, it has been facing a number of economical, social, educational and other problems.

The State Government is prepared to provide land for this Central School.

Therefore it is urged upon the Government to make allocation from special fund for opening a Central School at Jehanabad so that more and more children from the terrorist affected district can be educated.

**(vi) Need to Suitably Recognise the Achievements of Master V. Kutraleswaran, and Outstanding Long Distance Swimmer of Tamil Nadu**

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Master V. Kutraleswaran who comes from Tiruchengode in

Tamil Nadu, is an outstanding long distance Swimmer. He has participated in various long distance competitions held in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. He has successfully broken the Guinness record created by Shri Mihir Sen by swimming the five sea waves in the Calender year 1994.

I request the Central Government through you, Sir to honour this young talented boy by giving him the Arjuna Award or any other recognition so that our young boys and girls come forward for achievements in the field of sports.

**(vii) Need to Allocate more Funds to the Agricultural University at Bhubaneswar in Orissa**

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): The Orissa University of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar is facing serious financial crisis. The University was the second largest Agricultural University in the country, when it was established thirty two years ago. The talents students not only from Orissa but from other States also used to come in large number to take admission in that University, as it has been a very famous University. Although the University has achieved great success in providing education, research and modern technical studies to its students, due to want of resources, it is unable to carry on these programmes in modern and scientific ways. The University was established in the pattern of Land Grant University of America. At that time, grants were being obtained from America regularly. After the seventies, external assistance stopped coming to that University. The Central Government also had not been sanctioning funds adequately since then. The tools, machinery and other equipments procured about 30 years ago have now become old and obsolete. When modern and scientific machinery are introduced everywhere, it is not possible to carry on the activities of the University with the existing machinery. As such, modern teachings, demonstrations, practical training and research work have come to a stand still. In addition to the State and Central Government grants, at least 30 crores more are required annually to meet the various expenses needed to run the University.

I urge upon the Central Government to allocate adequate funds to the University of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar from the 1994-95 financial year, in order to save the University from serious crisis.

**(viii) Need to Strictly Enforce the Ban on Cowslaughter in the Country**

[Translation]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the helplessness and anger of cow at the time of its slaughtering cause release of acitnone acid in its body and makes the beef poisonous and its consumption causes 160 diseases in human body. The calf and milk of the cow provide food for one time to 4,10,440 persons whereas beef of a cow can feed only 80 persons.

From cowdung, we get manure, electricity, environmental purifier and several curative elements.

Though, the cow is so useful for us yet there are 3600 authorised butcheries, where 1 crore 22 lakh cows are slaughtered. But more than this number of cows are slaughtered in other butcheries. Emperors Babar, Humayun and Akbar imposed ban on cow slaughtering during their regimes. Our leaders had also staged satyagraha against it during the pre-independence period. A cow protection committee was set up on 1.1.1947. Article 48 of our Constitution also provides ban on cow slaughter since January, 1950.

I, therefore urge upon the Government to impose strictly a total ban on cow slaughter in order to protect Indian culture, environment and public health.

[English]

15.05½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) ORDINANCE AND CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion on items No. 13 and 14. The Hon. Minister was on his legs and he will continue. Of course, if any clarifications are required, you can seek them afterwards.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): Thank, you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Yesterday I was on my feet and I gave the fundamental points of this Ordinance which contains all the provisions of the Bill which was earlier introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd of August, 1993, along with the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee and accepted by the Government. These are: (i) it sought to give legality where it did not exist; (ii) it brought in legislation for the first time where nothing existed; and (iii) it gave legitimacy where none existed. Therefore, the Ordinance provides for the registration of cable operators, for which the Postmasters of the Head Post Offices in the country have been notified as the registering authority.

15.06 hrs.

(SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*)

Not only have they received the instructions but every week it is being monitored and the report sent to the Secretary of the Department of Posts. Instructions have been received any they have also confirmed the same.

The second provision is that only Indian citizens or companies in which not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by the citizens of India, can be registered as cable operators.

Thirdly, there are certain obligations. The first obligation is to ensure that the programmes, other than those which can be received without the use of any specialised gadgets or decoders, conform to the programmes and advertising codes notified by the Central Government, which have been notified in the Gazette of India, published the same

day as the promulgation of the Ordinance, that is, 29th of September, 1994. The second obligation is to re-transmit at least two Doordarshan satellite channels. Earlier on, in the original Bill, when it went to the Standing Committee in 1993, there was an obligation for one channel, but on the 15th August, 1993, we started having five channels and now we have eleven regional satellite-derived channels. Therefore, the obligation of having one regional channel and one more channel of Doordarshan is the obligation on the part of the cable operators. The third obligation is to replace the existing equipment with that conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards Institution, within a period of three years from the establishment and publication of the standards. The fourth obligation is the imposition of some penalties for violation of the provisions of the Ordinance, including seizure and confiscation of equipment, fine and imprisonment.

Then, there is a designation of a competent authority having powers to sanction prosecution and to issue restraint orders in the public interest to prohibit the cable operators from carrying on any particular programme. This has been apprehension in the minds of many hon. Members who have supported the Bill but who have opposed bringing it in the form of an Ordinance. Otherwise, in letter and spirit, they are very much in agreement.

Therefore, these are all within the Indian Penal Code and the existing skeletal laws of the country. The State Governments have been requested to notify the Collector or the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate as the competent authority. That is a Group-A post. Therefore, the enforcement agency will be the District Collector and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In some States, like mine, it is known as Sub-Deputy Collector. Therefore, the designated officer and the competent authority has been spelt out and the States are the ones who are going to implement it.

Sir, then the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 provide for a registration fee of Rs. 50 per annum. It is only Rs. 50 per annum. I think hon. Member Dr. Rupchand Pal and another hon. Member wanted to know what is the quantum of the fee. Today, in 1995, Rs. 50 is chicken feed. The Rules provide for adherence to the Programme Code and the Advertisement Code. I only beg to submit that my hon. colleagues here are the ones who had approved and passed the Advertising and Programming Code in this very House when hon. Member Shri L.K. Advani was the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. That is the Advertisement Code and Programme Code which have been incorporated as the Advertisement Code and Programme Code in the Gazette notification. This is not something which the Government of India or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has suddenly imagined. This is what had been passed and approved by the House as far back as 1978 which, in the combined wisdom of both the Houses, has not been thought fit to be either amended or modified or restricted.

Then the fourth thing which the Rules wish to do is that