



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ANNUAL REPORT

1993-94

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The Year at a glance

1.1.1. The objective of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is to inform, educate and entertain the people. The media units of the Ministry seek to create a climate of awareness of the directions of development and ensure people's participation in the implementation of Government's plans and programmes.

1.1.2. The Ministry of I&B subserves the following units viz. Akashvani (All India Radio), Doordarshan, Press Information Bureau, Publications Division, Research, Reference and Training Division, Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Photo Division, Song and Drama Division, Directorate of Film Festivals and the Films Division. The Ministry is also associated with the National Film Development Corporation, National Centre for Films for Children and Young People, Film and Television Institute of India, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Press Council of India and Central Board of Film Certification. The activities of the media units during 1993-94 are indicated in the succeeding paragraphs. They are followed by detailed chapters on each of the media units. Appendices at the end of the Report contain information in statistical and tabular formats.

Akashvani (All India Radio)

1.2.1. At present, All India Radio has 162 broadcast centres (as on 31.12.1993) in their network. During the year 1993-94 (upto December, 1993) 10 Local Radio Stations and 3 new Radio Stations started regular broadcast. Besides these, one FM transmitter at Jammu started functioning and power of Jeypore and Bikaner transmitters was increased from 20 KW MW to 100 KW MW and 10 KW MW to 20 KW MW respectively.

1.2.2. All India Radio has 160 broadcast centres in its network at present. New broadcasting stations were commissioned at Faizabad, Bareilly, Jhansi, Obra, Berhampur, Daltonganj, Guna, Sagar, Markapuram, Raichur and Mercara during 1993-94. Other projects commissioned during the year include a stereo transmitter at Delhi, a transmitter at Varanasi, and a 100 KW transmitter at Jeypore.

1.2.3. Time-slots were allotted to private producers on the FM channels of AIR at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

1.2.4. AIR, Delhi introduced the first live "Phone-in-Programme" of the country on topics such as health, vocational guidance, consumer protection, small scale industries, etc..

1.2.5. Voice Mail Service was introduced by AIR, Delhi to provide an opportunity to the listeners to get the highlight of their choice programmes on the telephone and also to record their view thereon.

1.2.6. Launching of the Hindi News Pool, introduction of an additional five-minute News Bulletin in Oriya from AIR, Cuttack, a tri-weekly News Summary in Maithili from AIR Dharbhanga, speeding up the computerisation process in the General News Room at the headquarters and the Regional News Units (RNUs), News Commentaries at least once a

week from RNUs located in state capitals, to project and explain the economic reforms and the revamped public distribution system and effective coverage of important news events were the highlights of the News Services Division's performance during the year 1993-94.

Doordarshan

1.3.1. During the year, Doordarshan brought into operation seven Programme Production Centres and twenty-one transmitters of varying powers were installed in different parts of the country. Thus, with a network of 31 Programme Production Centres (including the Central Production Centre, Delhi and Programme Production and Feeding Centre, Guwahati), and 562 TV transmitters of varying powers, Doordarshan is reaching out to approximately 84 per cent of the population of the country.

1.3.2. Doordarshan introduced five satellite channels and a satellite regional language service in ten languages during the year.

1.3.3. A daily World News Bulletin in English was introduced in the morning transmission.

1.3.4. The telecast of the News Bulletin in Kashmiri from Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar was restarted.

1.3.5. Four new channels of Doordarshan were commissioned. The duration of the National News Bulletins in the evening transmission was increased to thirty minutes.

Films Division

1.4.1. The Films Division produced 17 news magazines as well as 21 documentary/short films from April to November 1993. Out of these, 13 films were produced departmentally and 8 films through independent producers.

1.4.2. The Division produced films for important national campaigns like national integration, economic policy and saving in consumption of petroleum products. The Division also completed biographical films on eminent personalities such as Lokpriya Gopinath Bardolai, Dr. Ghulam Rasool and dancer Komala Varadan.

1.4.3. The Division extended facilities to the Government of Mauritius for production of a documentary film on the birth centenary of Swami Krishnanand Maharaj under the title "Homage to Swami Krishnanand Maharaj".

1.4.4. For proper projection of Government's economic policy, industrial policy, revamped public distribution system and other programmes to benefit the common man, the Films Division has taken up production of 4 special films such as "Yatra", "Ek Nai Koshish-Ek Nai Ummid" "A New Invitation" and "Lena Ek Na Dena Do".

1.4.5. During the year upto November 1993, 7 films produced by the Films Division won national awards. Two films viz. "Freedom" and "Bazar Sitaram", were screened in the Indian Panorama section of the 25th International Film Festival of India 1994 at Calcutta.

1.4.6. The Division has been continuously providing films for telecast on various channels of Doordarshan. The inaugural telecast of the channels featured the Division's films on the first Independence Day cele-

bration on 15 August 1947 and the first Asiad held at Delhi in 1951. The Division has signed a memorandum of understanding with the National Film Development Corporation Ltd., for telecasting Division's films on Metro Channel. Under this scheme, seven films on famous film personalities such as Prithviraj Kapoor, Nargis Dutt, Raj Kapoor and Sohrab Modi have so far been telecast.

1.4.7. The Division has been entrusted with the task of organising the Bombay International Film Festival for Documentary, Short and Animation Films which is a biennial event. The first festival was held from March 1 to 7, 1990 and the second one from February 1 to 7, 1992. The third festival of this kind was held from February 1 to 7, 1994. The festival has become one of the prestigious festivals in Asia.

1.4.8. The Division has been organising festivals in different states and smaller towns to show some of its best and award-winning films. Nagpur, Indore, Noida and Bangalore are some of the locations where such festivals were held in 1993.

1.4.9. Till 1992 the Division was releasing 584 black and white prints and 222 colour prints of its films. It has started releasing all the prints in colour from April 1993. Under the revamped distribution pattern of weekly release, only 400 colour prints are required to cover all the theatres.

1.4.10. The Division participated in Sadbhavana Samarohas held in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh by screening its films on the freedom movement, national integration, communal harmony, economy measures, conservation of petroleum, Panchayati Raj and democracy, etc.

Directorate of Film Festivals

1.5. The Directorate of Film Festivals organised a number of film weeks in India under the Cultural Exchange Programme. The Directorate also achieved its objective of making Indian films popular abroad by organising Indian Film Weeks under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise. The National Film Award function followed by screening of award winning films was organised in May, 1993. This year's Dada Saheb Phalke Award was conferred on the noted film personality from the north-east, Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. The 25th International Film Festival of India was successfully organised in Calcutta from January 10 to 20, 1994.

National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

1.6. The National Centre of Films for Children and Young People has its main objective as production, distribution and exhibition of films for children. The Centre completed two feature films and one TV serial. Three films were dubbed in other Indian languages. The 8th International Film Festival for Children and Young People was held at Udaipur from November 14 to 23, 1993 in which 265 films from 39 countries participated.

National Film Archive of India

1.7.1. The task of preserving cinema in all its varied expressions and forms is entrusted to the National Film Archive of India (NFAI) which was established as an independent media unit under the Ministry of

1.7.2. During the period of January 1 to November 30, 1993, NFAI has acquired 14 fresh titles, 41 duplicate prints, 61 free deposits, 194 video cassettes, 331 books, 573 stills, 309 song booklets, 32 pamphlets/folders, 6000 press-clippings, 275 wall posters, 416 slides and 103 pre-recorded cassettes.

1.7.3. Some significant free deposits of Indian classics were also made during the year. The most important of these were the deposit of 13 films by A.R. Kardar and 50 reels of newsreels and documentary material of the pre-independence era donated by M/s Motwane Films Pvt. Ltd.

1.7.4. Fifteen feature films and 19 short films were copied as part of the preservation programme, and in some cases, for use in the distribution library. Three Hungarian films of Niklos Jansco were acquired on an exchange basis from the Hungarian Film Institute and Film Archive, and three films by the Polish Director Krzyzt of Kieslowski were acquired from Film Polski, Warsaw.

1.7.5. Research projects on Indian cinema completed during this period were: (1) A monograph on Ezra Mir, pioneer documentary film maker and (2) A monograph on Raja Paranjpe, eminent Marathi film maker.

1.7.6. NFAI distributes films to about 100 active members throughout the country through its distribution library in its efforts towards the dissemination of film culture. It also conducts a film teaching programme comprising long and short term Film Appreciation Courses conducted in collaboration with Film and Television Institute of India and other educational and cultural institutions. A five-week course held in Pune this year had 69 participants from different disciplines and professions. Prominent film makers like Mani Kaul, Jabbar Vora, Shyam Benegal, K. Hariharan, Gopi Desai, Gautam Vora and Kalpana Lajmi presented their latest films and held discussions with the participants. Some short term courses were also organised in other centres.

1.7.7. At the international level, NFAI supplied several significant films for screenings during the year. Dadasaheb Phalke's *Raja Harishchandra* (1913) was screened in the 12th Pordenone Silent Film Festival, Italy in August. Meera (1946) was loaned to the Indian High Commission, London in connection with the celebrations of the 77th birth anniversary of Smt. M.S. Subhalakshmi at the Nehru Centre during October 1993. Three films were exchanged with the Hungarian Film Institute and Film Archive, Budapest under our archival exchange programme.

1.7.8. The Archive made a very important addition to its collection during the year. *The Catechist of Kil Arni* a silent film made by the pioneering Tamil film maker Raghupati S. Prakash, was traced to the Irish Film Institute. During the state visit of the Irish President to India, a gift copy of the film was presented to Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, on September 27, 1993 who received it on behalf of the NFAI. It is now the oldest South Indian production available with the Archive.

1.7.9. Important foreign visits to the NFAI during this period included the film historian from the UK, Mr. Stephen Bottomore.

Film and Television Institute of India, Pune

1.8.1. The Film and Television Institute of India is an autonomous grant-in-aid body under the Ministry of I&B. The FTII imparts training in the field of film-making and TV software generation activities. The general superintendence, direction, control and administration of the affairs of the Institute, its property and income vest in the Governing Council of the Institute, which comprises of President (1), Ex-Officio Members (7), persons of eminence/experts (4), Alumni of the Institute (2) and the Director (1). It was reconstituted with effect from December 28, 1992 for a period of 3 years, under the Chairmanship of Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan.

1.8.2. During the year under report, there were 104 students (including 12 foreigners) undergoing training in the Film Wing. The Television Wing conducted the 38th and the 39th in-service training course in basic-TV production and technical operations for Doordarshan staff in which 137 participants received training in two batches. The 40th course for TV trainees consisting of 80 participants commenced on December 13, 1993. An orientation course for 20 probationers of the Indian Information Service was also organised from October 11 to November 6, 1993. A one-month course in Film Appreciation was also jointly organised by the "FTII" and the "NFAI". Sixty nine participants comprising students, academicians, journalists and Government employees attended the course which was held from May 25 to June 27, 1993.

1.8.3. The Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute Project, at Calcutta approved for implementation during the Eighth Five Year Plan is progressing as per schedule. The civil construction wing of the All India Radio has been entrusted with the project. A nucleus cell consisting of 14 posts has been sanctioned. Administrative approval/expenditure sanction for the building for Rs. 11.35 crore was accorded on October 25, 1993. Soil testing of the land has been completed while construction of boundary wall (Phase-I) is in progress.

National Film Development Corporation (NFDC)

1.9.1. The National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) handles a wide range of film-related activities like production, export and import and distribution of films, marketing of video cassettes and providing finance for the construction of theatres.

1.9.2. Under the Agreement signed between NFDC and Doordarshan, good quality films and telefilms are being produced jointly. Upto October 1993, 30 films have been completed or are under production under this scheme.

1.9.3. Out of 27 films approved, 26 have been completed under the NFDC's schemes to undertake production of films based on good scripts and to be directed by well-known directors.

1.9.4. The Corporation presently imports about 30 to 40 films a year. During the year upto October 1993, 12 feature films, 11 video films and 105 episodes of TV programmes were imported. The Corporation exported 82 films valued at Rs. 57.12 lakh.

1.9.5. During the year (upto October 1993) NFDC released six Indian Films in various circuits in 75 theatres all over India.

1.9.6. NFDC started telecast on the Metro Channel of Doordarshan with less than 36 hours of start-up time. 'Superhit Muqabala', 'Zabaan Sambhal Ke', 'Dekh Bhai Dekh', 'Dum Duma Dum Dum', 'Jungle Book', 'Phulwari Bachchon Ki', 'Maigudi Days', etc. were some of the successful and important serials/programmes telecast on the channel. During the year (upto October 1993) NFDC earned a gross revenue of over Rs. 400 lakh from the Metro Channel.

Central Board of Film Certification

1.10.1. Films can be publicly exhibited in India only after they have been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification set up under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. The Board has a Chairman and 25 other members. Its headquarters is at Bombay and 9 regional offices are at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Madras and Thiruvananthapuram.

1.10.2. In 1993, the Board issued a total of 2,888 certificates. Out of 812 Indian feature films (celluloid) certified by the Board, 607 were granted "U" certificates (74.75%), 80 "UA" certificates (9.85%) and 125 "A" certificates (15.40%). Of the 174 foreign feature films (celluloid) certified during the year, 32 were granted "U" certificates (18.39%), 22 "UA" certificates (12.65%) and 120 "A" certificates (68.96%).

1.10.3. During the year, seven Indian feature films and 16 foreign feature films were refused certificates, as they were found violative of one or more of the statutory film certification guidelines. Some of these films were either certified later in a revised version or certified by the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal.

1.10.4. During this period, the total length of portions deleted from celluloid films for being violative of the guidelines was 14,602.27 metres. These deletions mainly consisted of scenes of gory, senseless and pointless violence, molestation, rape, etc.

Press Information Bureau (PIB)

1.11.1. During the year, the Bureau organised wide publicity on the positive results achieved by the economic reforms. It also publicised the economic survey and budget initiatives of 1993-94. Publicity was provided to the package of Ayodhya, the situation in Jammu and Kashmir, the return of normalcy in Punjab, efforts to resolve the Jharkhand issue, implementation of the Sardar Sarovar Project, implementation of the 27 per cent reservation of jobs for other backward classes, strengthening of the public distribution system and amendment to the Consumer Protection Act, the draft agricultural policy endorsed by the Chief Ministers as well as the Election Commission and Joint Parliamentary Committee Report.

1.11.2. During the year, the Press Information Bureau organised 894 press conferences on a number of subjects, issued 35,049 press releases and made available 2,75,546 prints of 1,775 news photos to the media. About eight lakh clippings were supplied to different ministries/departments.

1.11.3. Wide publicity was given to 'Education for all' a nine-country summit and pre-summit meets in December, 1993 by organising a number of press conferences and press briefings including a joint press

conference which was addressed by the leaders of all the nine countries. Multi-media publicity was also organised for the launch of the satellite channels of Doordarshan.

Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI)

1.12.1. During April-October, 1993 RNI disposed of 10,510 applications for titles of proposed newspapers/periodicals. During the same period, 870 newspapers were issued Certificates of Registration. RNI also verified circulation of 292 newspapers from April to October 1993.

1.12.2. Following the notification of important policy and decanalisation of newsprint with effect from April 1, 1992, guidelines were notified on May 4, 1993 to issue entitlement certificates to the newspapers. Till October, 1993 entitlement certificates were issued to 157 glazed newsprint allottees and to 352 newspapers/periodicals whose annual entitlement were more than 200 MT of standard newsprint. A quantity of over 85,737.49 MTs of imported standard newsprint was allocated to the newspapers and periodicals whose annual entitlement was upto 200 MT. New applicants were allotted 10,126.30 MTs of indigenous newsprint upto October, 1993.

Publications Division

1.13.1. The Publications Division brought out the first volume of collected works of Baba Saheb Dr B.R. Ambedkar in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati. These were released by the Honourable Prime Minister on April 12, 1993. Besides this, a book titled CHALLENGE TO THE EMPIRE— A study of Netaji was also released by the Division coinciding with the Golden Jubilee of establishing Provisional Government by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943. The Division also brought out Volume II of Speeches of R. Venkataraman as President.

1.13.2. The Division continued publication of different journals and added Oriya edition of Yojana to its credit. These journals focussed attention on the programmes of Government relating to eradication of poverty, provision of health care, vigorous implementation of activities under 20-point programme, introduction of vocation-oriented education in schools and panchayati raj.

1.13.3. The Division participated in a number of exhibitions during multi-media campaigns on communal harmony launched in various states during the year. It also participated in a large number of book fairs in different parts of the country.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP)

1.14.1. DAVP publicises various Government policies, programmes and projects throughout the country to all sections of society. The Directorate undertakes the communication in Hindi, English and regional languages through the print media, press advertisements, audio-visual publicity, out-door publicity and exhibitions.

1.14.2. During the period, April-December 1993, DAVP undertook publicity campaigns on various socio-economic themes such as the new economic measures, health and family welfare, rural development, literacy, drug abuse and prohibition, environment protection, Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Quit India Movement, Sadbhawana

Samarohas and women and child development.

1.14.3. About 1.79 crore copies of 600 publications were printed in Hindi, English and regional languages. Nearly 16,260 press advertisements (14,970 classified & 1290 display advertisements) on socio-economic themes were released to various newspapers and periodicals.

1.14.4. Regarding audio-visual publicity, 2,150 radio and 115 video spots and quickies were produced which registered 32,650 broadcasts and 500 telecasts respectively. Through the outdoor media, around 340 hoardings, 5,670 bus panels, 3,130 kiosks, 38,440 cinema slides, 855 banners and other miscellaneous publicity material were produced and displayed.

1.14.5. Thirty-five Field Exhibition Units of DAVP including seven mobile vans, organised around 475 exhibitions spread over 2000 exhibition days.

1.14.6. DAVP put up a prestigious exhibition in Mauritius during the 4th World Hindi Conference in December 1993. The exhibition was inaugurated by the President of Mauritius. It highlighted the development of Hindi since 7th Century A.D. More than 3,000 selected books in Hindi were also displayed. The exhibition attracted large crowds including about 2 lakh Hindi knowing people and scholars of Mauritius.

1.14.7. Special publicity campaigns were taken up throughout the country on the freedom struggle and Quit India Movement, Communal harmony and the new economic measures.

1.14.8. An exhibition entitled 'Chota Parivar Khushian Apar' was put up at Pragati Maidan during India International Trade Fair 1993, on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The exhibition received Excellence of Display Award.

1.14.9. A 10-minute sponsored programme titled 'Haseen Lamhe' on family welfare received an award from RAPA (Radio and TV Practitioners Association), Bombay.

1.14.10. Nearly 1.5 crore copies of printed publicity material produced by the Directorate were distributed. DAVP has a mailing list comprising nearly 15.5 lakh addresses, spread over 530 categories of readers which include rural banks, panchayats, educational and cultural organisations, social organisations and administrative offices of the local self-governments.

Research, Reference and Training Division

1.15.1. The Research, Reference and Training Division functions as an information servicing agency to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, its media units and their field offices. It serves as an information bank as well as an information feeder service to the media units to help in their programming and publicity campaigning work. The Division also studies trends in mass communication media and maintains references and carries out documentation service on current affairs and mass communication.

1.15.2. These functions are discharged by the Division by issuing material in different formats like backgrounders to the news and reference papers on issues of public importance, biographical sketches of eminent Indians, Diary of Events covering important national events, compilation of two annual reference publications entitled 'India' and 'Mass Media in India' and issuing updated documentation and reference

services on mass media. The documentation service is carried on by the National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication, which forms an integral part of this organisation.

1.15.3. The highlight of the year was the study undertaken by the Division entitled 'Sky Invasion and Ground Realities' on the impact of Satellite and Cable Television in India, which was well received.

Photo Division

1.16. Photo Division, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the biggest unit of its kind in the country in the field of photography. The Division is responsible for preparing photographs both in black and white and colour for internal and external publicity on behalf of the Government of India. During April-November, 1993, the Division covered over 2,586 black and white as well as colour assignments of various functions/events and supplied photographs to different media units, Central/State Government/Departments to meet their publicity requirements.

Directorate of Field Publicity

1.17.1. The Directorate of Field Publicity, which is one of the media units attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting came into being in 1953 initially with 32 Field Publicity Units and four Regional Offices to control and supervise the work of field units. The set-up was created under the Integrated Publicity Programme, known as "Five Year Plan Publicity Organisation", and functioned under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Later, in December 1959, a full-fledged Directorate was constituted to supervise and control the activities of field units and named "Directorate of Field Publicity".

1.17.2. By 1982, the number of Field Publicity Units rose to a total of 257 and that of Regional Offices to 22. A new unit was set up at Dhenkanal (Orissa) in 1993. Out of the existing strength of 258 Field Publicity Units, 156 are General Units; 12 Border Units and 30 Family Welfare Units.

1.17.3. 'Sadbhavana Samarohas, were launched in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu with a view to strengthening communal harmony among the masses.

Song and Drama Division

1.18.1. The Song and Drama Division promotes themes of national importance, including major policy initiatives launched by the Government, such as the new economic policy and liberalisation of the economy, revamped public distribution system, communal harmony, national integration, drug abuse prevention and other programmes of rural and social development. During April-December, 1993, the Division organised more than 24,000 performances all over the country with a special emphasis on intensive programme activities in sensitive border states of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Assam.

1.18.2. During the year, special emphasis was laid on organising large number of programmes, utilising the traditional and folk culture to take the messages on important themes to rural and tribal areas,

especially those which are not covered by the electronic media. Special Sadbhavana Samarohas were organised in the states of Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. The Song and Drama Division is increasingly utilising the local and other registered private troupes of artists in the border districts and disturbed areas. Effective co-ordination in this regard was made with the various other Government Departments and security forces. Special programmes and publicity campaigns to promote communal harmony and national integration were organised in the north-eastern region.

1.18.3. The eminent dancer, Shri Ananda Shankar, collaborated with the Division to bring out a special production titled 'Temptations' on the theme of prevention of drug abuse on the occasion of International Day against Drug Abuse. In co-ordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, a ten-day training camp and workshop on street theatre was organised at Lucknow from December 10-19, 1993. The Division also provided technical guidance to various Central and State Government agencies, army and paramilitary forces and voluntary organisations.

Indian Institute of Mass Communication

1.19. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi conducted two training programmes and four diploma courses. The Institute also organised a number of refresher courses for the personnel of the Indian Information Service. In all the Institute imparted training to 400 candidates during the year. The IIMC opened its first branch at Dhenkanal, Orissa on August 14, 1993 and started two Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in Journalism on August 16, 1993.

Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool

1.20.1. Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool is a system of professional co-operation and coordination among the news agencies of the Non-Aligned Countries. The Pool was set up in 1976 to promote free, direct and fast flow of information among the Non-Aligned Nations. The functioning of the Pool is monitored and reviewed by a Coordinating Committee elected from among the participating agencies. India is a member of the Pool since its inception, and Press Trust of India (PTI) operates the News Pool Desk in the country.

1.20.2. Each participating news agency contributes news to the Pool and draws from it for distribution on the merit of the news. During the year, PTI contributed on an average 10,000 words a day to the Pool and received about 22,000 words a day from other agencies. It distributed about 15 per cent of the items received by it to the Indian media considering their needs. Leading National Dailies published about 70 Pool items a month. PTI has increased its contribution of economic and environment items to the Pool.

1.20.3. The Chairman of the Pool Mr. Fereydoun Verdinezhad of IRNA, news agency of Iran, visited India during July 1993 and held discussions with representatives of PTI and also the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri K.P. Singh Deo and Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Salman Khursheed.

1.20.4. A delegation from PTI participated in the 17th Coordinating Committee meeting of the Pool held in Bahrain in May, 1993. The meet-

ing appointed a Technical Expert Group, with PTI as one of its members, to study possibilities of strengthening the transmission system of the Pool based on the latest telecommunication and satellite technology.

1.20.5. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) continued to provide training to the news agencies journalists coming from different non-aligned countries.

Miscellaneous

1.21.1. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri U.C. Agarwal (Retired Secretary, Department of Personnel) was constituted by the Ministry on April 16, 1993 to study the aspects relating to the services and cadres of all the media units and organisation of the Ministry and suggest remedial measures, viz. for restructuring the services, cadres, different functional groups and isolated posts in a manner conducive to better cadre management, drawing-up of concrete training programmes of the officers and staff so as to inculcate a sense of professionalism, suitable delegation of powers and other changes to ensure smooth functioning of the machinery and achieve maximum efficiency and methods for achieving better systems management in all the media units/organisations.

1.21.2. The Committee submitted its report to the Government on November 16, 1993. The salient features of the report include matters relating to services and cadres and reorganisation of its various media units, training of the personnel and delegation of administrative and financial powers. While some recommendations of the Committee have been implemented, others are being processed for suitable action by the Government.

Plan Performance

2.1.1. The objective of the Ministry and its media units has been dissemination of information relating to the policies and programmes of the Government and motivating people to participate in the national endeavour for the overall development of the country. Various media units under the Ministry use the traditional and folk forms of interpersonal communication as well as the most modern electronic means of mass communication for achieving their objectives. The Plan schemes of the Ministry have been designed with a view to consolidating and enhancing the existing facilities for achieving the organisational objectives in an optimal manner. The Plan schemes also aim at increasing the coverage of the media units, particularly, in the border and sensitive areas.

2.1.2. Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 3634 crore for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97). The sector-wise details of the Plan and Annual Plan are as under:

Sector	(Rs. in crores)		
	Outlay Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97	Outlay 1993-94	Expenditure (RE) 1993-94
Doodarshan	2300.00	170.00	172.69
AIR	1134.95	203.00	155.78
Information Media	75.40	10.36	6.28
Films Media	123.65	21.64	14.33
Total	3634.00	405.00	349.08

2.1.3. The achievements of the media units in regard to physical implementation of their Plan schemes during 1993-94 are indicated below:-

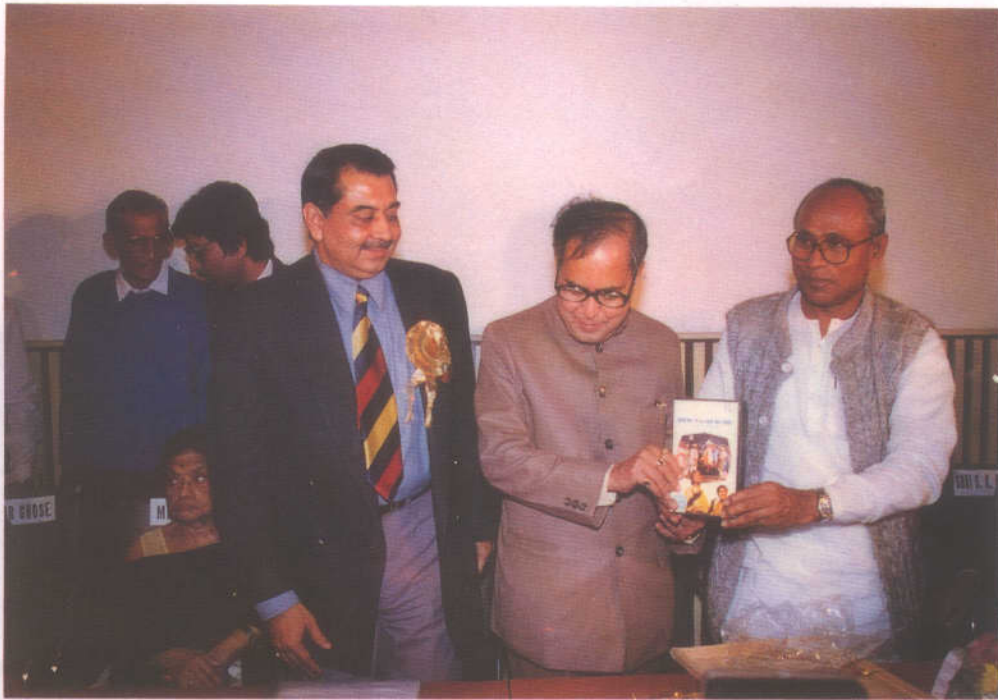
Doordarshan

2.2.1. During the year 1993-94, the successful launching of INSAT 2B has made it possible for Doordarshan to telecast additional TV programmes via domestic satellite which can be received all over the country by using a dish antenna. On August 15, 1993, besides the Entertainment Channel, 4 additional channels, namely, Music Channel, Sports Channel, Enrichment Channel, Business, News and Current Affairs Channel were inaugurated. Entertainment Channel also started its transmission in the afternoon. These channels were launched with the idea that cable operators in cities and small towns would be able to relay programmes of satellite channel (s) of their choice.

2.2.2. Doordarshan started Satellite Regional Language Service on October 1, 1993, on pilot basis, in ten regional languages for two and half hours each primarily during the afternoon from Mondays to Fridays on the four Satellite Channels of Doordarshan. The languages covered are Assamese and other north-eastern languages, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. Programming of these satellite TV channels for the regional



President Honouring Dr. Bhupen Hazarika with Dada Sahib Phalke Award.



Release of video cassette of Satyajit Ray's film 'Goopi Gayan Bagha Bayari' at Nandan, Calcutta, by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, January 11, 1994. Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting is also seen in the picture.



Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting addressing the inaugural function of IFFI-94 at Nazrul Manch, Calcutta, January 10, 1994.



Inauguration of Main Stream Indian Cinema Section in Chaplin, Calcutta, January 11, 1994.



Inauguration of 25th International film festival of India, Rabindra Sarovar Calcutta, January 10, 1994.



Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting at a Function of IFFI-94, Calcutta, January 10, 1994.



Noted Film Director, Shri Tapan Sinha lighting the Lamp to mark the inaugural ceremony of the 25th IFFI 1994, Rabindra Sarovar, Calcutta January 10, 1994.

language programme would be initially provided by the respective Doordarshan Kendras in a capsulated form for being uplinked to satellite from Delhi. The programmes of this Service are terrestrially telecast in Delhi.

2.2.3. Commissioning of satellite channels service within two days of operationalisation of INSAT-2B satellite became possible due to relentless and steadfast efforts of the Doordarshan engineers. Besides satellite based regional services have been started in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, and satellite uplink commissioned at Jaipur and Bhopal. Telecast of States Regional Services programmes on the aforesaid satellite channels have also been started w.e.f. October 2, 1993.

2.2.4. Programme production facilities (interim set-up) for telecast of Parliament proceedings have been commissioned in Parliament House which were being telecast hitherto with the help of OB vans.

2.2.5. Doordarshan made elaborate arrangements for coverage of State Assemblies election results in November, 1993. The election analysis was marked by live tele conferencing between Delhi studios and outside broadcast spots in the various states. The hallmark of this hardware achievement was the planned mobilisation of manpower and equipment resources. A vast communication network consisting of hotlines and exchange telephones was set up to meet the communication requirements.

2.2.6. Between April 1, 93 and January 1, 94 studio centres at Dibrugarh, Silchar, Imphal, Shillong and Tura and Programme Generation Facility (PGF) Centre at Jammu and Programme Production and Feeding Centre (PP&FC) at Guwahati have been commissioned. For expansion of TV coverage, high power transmitters at Bundi and Bhuj (1KW interim set-up) and 18 low power transmitters at Jhargram, Purulia, Gadwal, Jagtial, Golaghat, Rasra, Khamgaon, Giddalur, Dhenkanal, Bagalkot, Siddipet, Kamakhyanagar, Deogarh, Nowrangpur, Padampuram, Padampur, Williamnagar, and Atmakur and 2 very low power transmitters at Jhalda and Egra have been commissioned. Power of Jabalpur TV transmitter has been augmented from 1 KW to 10 KW. Four transmitters at Delhi for relay of satellite channel programmes and one transmitter each at Lucknow and Hyderabad for relay of Metro Channel Programmes have also been commissioned. Installation work pertaining to the high power transmitter at Gangtok (1 KW), Jaisalmer (10 KW), Shimla (1 KW) and Calicut (1 KW interim set-up) have been completed. Besides, 26 low power transmitters at Sridungargarh, Gangapur, Riasi, Bongaigaon, North-Lakhimpur, Godda, Pavagada, Rajapalayam, Haflong, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Sujangarh, Hindupur, Allagadda, Gangavati, Mandya, Kuppam, Tandur, Champawat, Mohmmadabad, Sikandarpur, Bheemavaram, Arcot, Aurangabad, Khambat, Hinganghat and two VLPTs one each at Deogarh and Kumbhalgarh are technically ready for commissioning.

2.2.7. By March 31, 1994, installation work of some TV projects are expected to be completed. These include new studio centres at Aizawl and Itanagar; second channel studios at Madras and about 17 low power/very low power transmitters and commissioning of satellite based regional service in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

All India Radio

2.3.1. As on November 15, 1993, All India Radio has commissioned

new broadcasting stations at Faizabad, Bareilly, Jhansi, Obra, Berhampur, Daltonganj, Guna, Sagar, Markapuram, Raichur and Mercara.

2.3.2. Other projects commissioned during the year include Stereo transmitter at Delhi, 1 KW MW transmitter at Varanasi, 100 KW MW transmitter at Jeypore.

2.3.3. Broadcast stations completed and ready for commissioning are at Hamirpur, Jaisalmer, Kullu (Relay), Nowgong, Dhule, Nasik, Akola, Karaikal, Karwar and Tuticorin.

2.3.4. Other projects which are ready for commissioning are 3 KW FM transmitter at Jammu, 50 KW SW transmitter at Jaipur, 20 KW MW transmitter at Bikaner, multipurpose studio at Passighat, 50 KW SW transmitter at Calcutta, Type I (R) studios at Parbhani, 50 KW SW transmitter at Bhopal, 2x250 KW SW transmitter at Panaji, 50 KW SW transmitter at Thiruvananthapuram, 2x10 KW MW transmitter at Madras and 50 KW SW transmitter at Hyderabad.

2.3.5. Broadcast Stations that are expected to be technically ready by March, 1994 are at Dharmashala, Bhadarwah, Poonch, Uttarkashi (Relay), Mussoorie (Relay), Lungleh, Rourkela, Daman, Osmanabad, Ootacamand, Iddukki and Kavaratti.

2.3.6. The other projects which are expected to be ready by March 1994 are 50 KW SW transmitter at Shimla, 10 KW MW transmitter at Srinagar, 10 KW MW transmitter at Passighat, 50 KW SW transmitter at Imphal, Type I (R) Studios, 100 KW MW transmitter at Itanagar, multipurpose studios at Tezu, additional Studios at Guwahati, 10 KW SW transmitter at Gangtok, 50 KW SW transmitter at Itanagar, 2 x 10 KW MW transmitter at Calcutta, Type I (R) studios at Jabalpur, 50 KW SW transmitter at Bombay, 10 KW MW transmitter at Bhopal, Type III (R) studios at Panaji, 50 KW SW transmitter at Madras, 100 KW MW transmitter at Trichur, 4 x 500 KW SW transmitter at Bangalore and refurbishing of studios at Tiruchirapalli and Jalandhar.

Information Media

2.4.1. The main thrust of Press Information Bureau has been towards improving its network for dissemination of information relating to the policies and programmes of the Government. During 1993-94, transmission of documents of news value was speeded up through installation of fax machines in regional offices. As regards computerisation, linkage with all regional offices has been established through satellite and successful test trials have also been carried out by sending/receiving messages. Efforts are being made to instal computer equipment in branch offices located in state capitals. By March '94, 3 Regional Offices of the Bureau at Lucknow, Hyderabad and Guwahati are expected to be equipped with telephoto receivers/equipments. A Camp Office of PIB was commissioned on October 2, 1993 in Bhubaneswar. Besides, another office at Nanded is likely to be opened shortly as a part of PIB's strategy to promote journalism in remote and backward areas of the country.

2.4.2. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has embarked on upgradation of the existing computer system at the headquarters and the improvement of the publicity in the rural areas to project programmes relating to rural developmental publicity.

2.4.3. During the year 1993-94 Publications Division has implemented the scheme of 'Bringing out Yojana in Oriya'.

2.4.4. The Photo Division, under its modernisation scheme, is expected to acquire sophisticated equipments and a computerised Photo Data Bank with one mother unit alongwith 3-4 terminals and extension of this facility to the four Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Guwahati.

2.4.5. The Registrar of Newspapers for India has already taken up steps for linking one of its 3 regional offices with upgraded computers at the headquarters.

2.4.6. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication has acquired Desk Top Publishing equipment and off-set printing machine and made it fully operational. It will also be acquiring Hindi and Graphic Software Compatible with Apple Machintosh Unit. The Institute has opened its first branch at Dhenkanal, Orissa on August 14, 1993.

2.4.7. The Song and Drama Division, during the year made concrete efforts to step up its activities in sensitive areas. Special efforts were made to scout local talent, specially belonging to folk and traditional groups, who can communicate in local dialects. The Guwahati Regional Centre organised 4172 performances on emotional integration in all the seven states in the north-eastern region. Apart from cultural performances, the Division has performed programmes on national integration and communal harmony in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir etc. Sadhbavna Samarohas were organised in several states. Sound and Light programmes were also organised for President's Bodyguard in the lawns of Rashtapati Bhavan and for Military Engineering College, Pune on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee Celebrations and on the occasion of the Mahamastakabhisheka at Sravanabelgola.

2.4.8. The Directorate of Field Publicity has placed orders for 186 prints of 12 documentary films for SSB and 11 prints of two feature films costing about Rs. 7.55 lakh for bolstering their publicity efforts. An amount of Rs 10 lakh has been placed at the disposal of DAVP for supply of printed publicity material to its Field Publicity units. Besides, an amount of Rs. 15 lakh has been placed at the disposal of National Informatics Centre for supply of computer hardware/software to ten regional offices.

Films Media

2.5.1. The Films Division has completed production of three featurettes. An additional 13 featurette are under production. The Films Division received 160 stories/scripts from outside producers. On the theme of SC/ST, Films Division has taken production of a featurette entitled 'Mehtron Ki Basti Mein Karn Kunti Samvad'. Preliminary work pertaining to 3rd Phase of Films Division building at Bombay is in progress. The work of updating of catalogue of films available with the Films Division is also in progress.

2.5.2. During the year a budget grant of Rs. 52 lakh has been allocated to National Film Archive of India for seven continuing schemes, viz. (i) new building complex with air-conditioned film vaults, auditoria and administrative block; (ii) construction of specialised vaults for nitrate films and transfer of nitrate films to safety base; (iii) acquisi-

tion of archival films (Indian and foreign); (iv) acquisition of ancillary film material and books, journals, stills, etc; (v) computerisation of archival data; (vi) archive screenings on membership basis and organising film appreciation courses, lectures, seminars and photographic exhibitions and (vii) publication of Indian filmography year books and other research documents and sub-titling of Indian and foreign films. All these schemes are at various stages of implementation.

2.5.3. The National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP) has completed six films and one TV serial. Three films have been dubbed in other Indian languages. The centre organised the 8th International Film Festival for Children and Young People in November, 1993 at Udaipur (Rajasthan) and also participated in several foreign film festivals.

2.5.4. The Directorate of Film Festivals participated in more than 42 film festivals including Asian film festivals and festivals focussing Asian cinema. Delegates were also sent to Rotterdam International Festival in Netherlands and Toronto Film Festival in Canada. A number of retrospectives of Indian films were held in various film festivals. Ray's films were shown at Fribourg International Film Festival, Switzerland and also at the Damascus International Film Festival, Syria. International Film Festival of India (IFFI) '94 was organised at Calcutta from January 10 to 20, 1994. Under the Cultural Exchange Programme Indian Film Weeks were organised in Hungary, Greece, Indonesia, Brazil, Ghana, Germany, Canada, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. In India, Film Weeks of Ireland and Poland were organised in Delhi, Bhopal and Bhubaneshwar.

2.5.5. The NFDC is expected to extend financial assistance for the production of nine films with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakh. It also plans to produce 13 films under own/co-production category involving an outlay of Rs. 160 lakh. The Corporation is likely to import about 135 films and acquire 100 video rights or TV rights during the year. Loan in respect of the construction of 5 theatres are expected to be extended.

2.5.6. CBFC will continue its activities at its headquarters at Bombay and regional offices in addition to purchase of equipments. A comprehensive scheme for computerisation of CBFC at Bombay entrusted to the National Informatics Centre is in progress and hardware has been purchased by the NIC. The site preparation work, electrical installation, cabling etc. are progressing rapidly and the computers are expected to be installed shortly.

2.5.7. The Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune imported spares for Cinematography and Sound Departments. A generator mounted Swaraj Mazda truck has also been purchased to meet the students' demand for mobile generator for students' film exercises.

2.5.8. A budget grant of Rs, 568 lakh has been allocated for the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Calcutta. Soil testing of the land has been completed. Construction of boundary wall (Phase-I) is in progress.

Physical Targets

Doordarshan

2.6.1. Doordarshan's targets for 1994-95 includes Civil works at Doordarshan Bhavan Studio Complex, Delhi and Civil works pertaining

to TV Expansion, Bombay, TV Studio, Rajkot and PGF Gangtok to be in progress. Doordarshan will also undertake civil works at TV Centre Hissar and Small Production Facilities at Sambalpur, Import of ENG equipment (Phase II), place orders for equipment for sanctioned 8th Plan schemes and receipt of balance equipment for Interim Studio set-up in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, permanent Studio set-up in Vigyan Bhawan, augmentation of graphics at CPC, Delhi, Computer Graphics at Metro Centres and Long Haul Microwave Links etc.

2.6.2. Doordarshan will undertake commissioning of high power (10 KW) transmitters at Rameshwaram and Kurnool, 5 KW transmitters at Mau and Nandyal, installation and commissioning of 1 KW transmitters at Leh, Lunglei, Mokokchung and Churachandpur, commissioning of 61 low power and 11 very low power transmitters, commencement of building and tower works for high power transmitters at Calicut and Fazilka, construction of 300 M TV towers at high power transmitters at Barmer and Bhuj, finalisation of sites for HPTs of 8th Plan schemes, receipt of balance equipment of remote monitoring system for VLPTs, of measuring equipment, Exciters and Driver Amplifiers for LPTs and HPTs, placement of orders for equipment for additional facilities at existing centres and completion of the shifting of LPTs to AIR FM towers and augmentation of mast height.

2.6.3. Doordarshan will also undertake miscellaneous work schemes regarding placement of order for Earth Station equipment for Kerala, Lakshadweep Islands, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal Regional Service, commissioning of Earth Station at Madras, receipt of Satellite New Gathering equipment, receipt of balance PDAs for Rajasthan Regional service, provision for construction of additional office accommodation in the Network, placement of orders for equipment for National Satellite Earth Station for Satellite service monitoring at Delhi and placing the orders for TRACTs for Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi.

2.6.4. Construction of staff quarters will be completed at Jalandhar (58 Nos.), Daltonganj, Nainital, Siliguri, Mokokchung, Lunglei, Churachandpur, Rameshwaram and Port Blair. Civil works to be in progress at Aurangabad and Port Blair (additional quarters).

All India Radio

2.7. Targets envisaged for completion during 1994-95 include setting up of twelve full-fledged radio stations, three relay stations, twelve new MW transmitters, twenty two FM Transmitters; besides, upgradation of forty five Medium Wave transmitters and four short wave transmitters. Provision has also been made for upgradation of one permanent studio, refurbishing of two permanent studios and setting up of one new studio.

Information Media

2.8.1. The Press Information Bureau proposes to modernise the communication system so as to provide an integrated transmission network for the Bureau during 1994-95 and it also proposes to purchase sophisticated equipment, computer system and software package for various work stations.

2.8.2. The Publications Division proposes to open sales emporia at

Guwahati and Bhopal and sales counters at Bhubaneshwar and Jaipur.

2.8.3. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has plans to improve the computerisation of payments of bills and client services for projecting rural developmental activities.

2.8.4. The Photo Division will go in for the latest technology for Electronic Still Photography.

2.8.5. The Song and Drama Division proposes to organise 160 Sound and Light Programmes during 1994-95. Ranchi office will organise 450 programmes through parties in the tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. 480 special publicity campaigns are proposed to be organised in sensitive and border areas.

2.8.6. The Directorate of Field Publicity proposes to purchase films/documentaries on themes like national integration, family welfare, communal harmony etc. and to organise conducted tours of opinion leaders and procure printed publicity material. It also proposes to set up 10 new Field Publicity Units in backward and tribal areas.

2.8.7. It is proposed to undertake the construction of phase IV of Sookhana Bhavan.

2.8.8. The Registrar of Newspapers for India intends to take up computer networking of its regional offices.

2.8.9. The Main Secretariat of the Ministry proposes to undertake strengthening of Pay and Accounts organisation to cope with increased activities of the Ministry. Provision has also been made towards subscription to equity of a joint sector company for operating a 2nd National Television Channel and also towards making a film, 'Making of Mahatma', in collaboration with the South African Trust set up for the purpose.

2.8.10. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication proposes to complete the construction work of Officers Hostel under Phase-I and to start the construction of Teaching Block etc., upgrade the software for DTP System, acquire Hindi and Graphic software with Apple Macintosh Unit.

Films Media

2.9.1. The Films Division proposes to undertake production of special featurette films in 16 mm specially intended for rural audience, augment and replace Cinematographic equipment and undertaking the construction of the building at Bombay.

2.9.2. The National Film Archive of India will construct airconditioned film vaults, laboratory and Archive Office building, ancillary films material, undertake computerisation of archival data etc.

2.9.3. The film and Television Institute of India, Pune will concentrate mainly on modernisation of its TV wing and acquire new machinery and equipments for its various departments.

2.9.4. An outlay of Rs. 568 crore has been made for the construction work of FTII, Calcutta.

2.9.5. The National Centre of Films for Children and Young People will produce feature, featurette and short films for children. Dubbing and Sub-titling under its normal activity will also continue. Foreign films

will be purchased in addition to modernisation and augmentation of the production facilities.

2.9.6. The National Film Development corporation proposes to undertake modernisation and replacement of projects, produce good films either on their own or on production basis with foreign producers and Doordarshan. In addition, loans for production of films will be given.

2.9.7. The Central Board of Film Certification will continue its activities at its headquarters at Bombay and its regional offices. In addition it will purchase some more equipment.

2.9.8. Provision has also been kept for extending grants-in-aid to film societies for their planned activities.

2.9.9. The Directorate of Film Festivals proposes to organise International Film Festival of India, Film Festivals under Cultural exchange programme and participate in Foreign Film Festivals.

Organisation

Main Secretariat

3.1. The Main Secretariat of the Ministry is headed by the Secretary who is assisted by two Additional Secretaries and two Joint Secretaries. There are 11 officers of the level of Director/Deputy Secretary, 16 officers of the rank of Under Secretary, 45 other gazetted officers and 310 non-gazetted officials in different wings of the Ministry. An organisational chart of the Ministry is at Appendix-I

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3.2.1. In pursuance of the declared policy of the Government, the Ministry has been making all out efforts to provide proper representation to the SCs and STs in the services and posts under its control in accordance with the orders issued by the Government in this regard. The Ministry has been making constant efforts to ensure that the difference between the targeted percentage of reservation and actual representation of SCs and STs in various services and posts in the Ministry is reduced to the minimum. As a result of sustained efforts the percentage of SCs and STs in the total number of employees of the Ministry including its attached and subordinate offices as on January 1, 1993 was as under:-

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
SC	10.64	14.85	16.17	33.06
ST	4.18	4.68	6.74	11.25

3.2.2. Pursuant to the directives of the Department of Personnel and Training, a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the unfilled backlog vacancies of SCs and STs was launched this year also with a view to minimising the gap between the targeted percentage and actual representation of SCs and STs employees in the various services under this Ministry.

3.2.3. A Cell has been functioning in the Ministry under the supervision of a Liaison Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary for coordination and monitoring work relating to implementation of reservation orders. Rosters are maintained by the attached and subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry.

3.2.4. Training of officers belonging to SCs/STs under various training programmes in India and abroad is receiving adequate attention. This Ministry is fully aware of the importance of appreciation/orientation courses on the subject of reservation in services and invariably nominates officials to undergo such training whenever courses are conducted by Institute of Secretariat Training and Management.

3.2.5. The reservation policy in respect of SCs/STs is also being strictly followed in services/posts in subordinate offices/autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry, viz., Film and Television Institute of India, Central

Board of Film Certification, Indian Institute of Mass Communication, National Centre of Films for Children and Young People, Press Council of India and National Film Development Corporation Limited.

Use of Hindi as Official Language

3.3.1. The Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry renders advice on the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes in the Ministry and its media units in accordance with the policies laid down by the Kendriya Hindi Samiti and the Department of Official Language. Two meetings of the Committee were held during the year. The numbers of the Committee gave their valuable suggestions for the spread and propagation of Hindi.

3.3.2. Official Language Implementation Committees are also functioning in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices. These Committees, in their periodical meetings, reviewed the work done for the progressive use of Hindi in official work in their respective offices. The statutory provisions made under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and under rule-5 of Official Language Rules, 1976 are being complied with. The reports of the attached offices received in the Ministry were examined/reviewed and necessary instructions issued to improve the performance. During the year, the committee for the Ministry met thrice.

3.3.3. The second Sub-Committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language inspected 6 offices outside Delhi. Oral evidence of the Main Secretariat of the Ministry and its 9 media units was also taken by the Committee of Parliament on official Language in the course of the year. The Committee reviewed the progress regarding the use of Hindi as Official Language. A senior officer of the Ministry also participated in the inspection meetings and follow-up action taken by the inspected offices as per the observations of the Committee.

3.3.4. With a view to accelerating the use of Hindi in official work, 'Hindi Week' was observed in the Ministry during September 14-20, 1993. During the week, competitions in Hindi typing, Hindi essay writing, noting and drafting and translation from English to Hindi and vice-versa were organised and candidates securing first, second and third positions respectively were awarded by way of commendation letters and cash prizes.

3.3.5. Under Rule 10(4) of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the total number of notified offices including the Main Secretariat where 80 per cent or more employees have acquired working knowledge of Hindi, rose to 364.

3.3.6. Some offices of different media units were inspected to oversee the progress with regard to the use of Hindi in their official work. Inspected offices were requested to remove the shortcomings noticed. To accelerate training in Hindi, Hindi typing and Hindi shorthand, media units were advised to avail the training imparted through correspondence course so that all the untrained employees could be trained in a specified time-frame.

3.3.7. With a view to imparting training in Hindi noting and drafting, workshops were also organised by different media units including the Main Secretariat of the Ministry.

Internal Work Study Unit (IWSU)

3.4. IWSU continued to play a pivotal role in bolstering the efficiency of output. The important activities undertaken during the year (upto December 31, 1993) were:

- (i) Three work measurement studies were carried out, thereby resulting in direct/preventive savings to the tune of approximately Rs 3.5 lakh per annum to the public exchequer.
- (ii) An Action Plan was formulated to ensure the implementation of O&M activities as set out in the Manual of Office Procedure. The significant achievement was the finalisation of Record Retention Schedule in respect of the substantive activities undertaken by the Main Secretariat as well as almost all the media units. Review of channel of submission and level of final disposal of cases is under process.
- (iii) As part of the Special Drives on Record Management, 23,455 files were recorded, 15,759 files were reviewed and 7,944 files were weeded out during three such drives launched till December, 1993.
- (iv) O&M inspections of as many as 16 Sections in the Main Secretariat were carried out.
- (v) The work relating to review of forms, simplification of procedures, enforcement of accountability, redressal of public grievances in respect of Main Secretariat and attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of I&B by a Task Force continues.

Departmentalised Accounting

3.5.1. The Office of the Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting came into existence with effect from October 1, 1976 as a result of promulgation of the Scheme of Departmentalisation of Government Accounts (Civil). The scheme, inter-alia, provides that the Secretary of the Ministry is the chief accounting authority and the Additional Secretary (Financial Advisor) looks after the functions relating to financial advice and accounts. Chief Controller of Accounts is the administrative and accounting head of the accounting organisation of the Ministry and discharges vital responsibility towards:

- a) Consolidation of accounts of the Ministry in the manner prescribed by the Controller General of Accounts;
- b) Preparation of annual Appropriation Accounts of the Demands for Grants controlled by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, submission of the Statement of Central Transactions and material for the Finance Accounts of Union Government (Civil) to the Controller General of Accounts;
- (c) Payment of loans and grants to autonomous bodies, news agencies and corporations etc;
- (d) Rendition of technical advice to Pay and Accounts Offices and media offices and maintaining liaison with CGA's office and exercise of overall control in the accounting matters and
- (e) Monitoring of financial transactions of over 567 Drawing and Disbursing Officers spread all over the country.

3.5.2. The above functions are performed by the Chief Controller of Accounts through one Controller of Accounts, three Deputy Controllers of Accounts and 18 PAOs located at Delhi (7), Calcutta (3), Bombay (3), Madras (3), Lucknow (1) and Guwahati (1).

3.5.3. A special feature of this organisation involves the payments relating to the personal claims and salaries of approximately 5000 gazetted officers of the Ministry and its attached subordinate offices, which are made through a computerised system with the help of National Informatics Centre. This work is being handled by the Deputy Controller of Accounts (IRLA) housed in AGCR Building, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi.

3.5.4. During the year (upto October, 1993) 2,14,873 bills (including 49,095 claims of gazetted officers processed by PAO, IRLA) were processed by all the PAOs. In addition, 753 pension cases and 595 GPF final payment cases in respect of the retired government servants were finalised. The PAOs issued 39,440 annual Provident Fund Statements to the subscribers.

3.5.5. Under reallocation of duties made recently by the Ministry, the Budget & Accounts and O&M Wings of the Ministry have been placed under the charge of Controller of Accounts.

3.5.6. An Internal Audit Organisation also functions under the Chief Controller of Accounts. This organisation is responsible for checking the initial accounts maintained in the executive offices, with a view to ensuring that rules, regulations, systems and procedures regarding accounting and financial matters are followed scrupulously in all offices. Apart from annual and biennial Internal Audit Programme, it also conducts special audit of the media units. The Internal Audit (Special) is conducted in case of irregularities of serious nature which cannot be attended to during normal Internal Audit Programmes. Two such Audit Programmes were conducted recently at the Publications Division and C.P.C. Units.

Vigilance

3.6.1. The vigilance set-up of the Ministry functions under the overall supervision of the Secretary. He is assisted by a Joint Secretary, Chief Vigilance Officer, an Under Secretary and other subordinate staff. While vigilance units in attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry are headed by Vigilance Officers, those in public sector undertakings and registered societies are supervised by their respective officers. Vigilance activities of the attached and subordinate offices, public sector undertakings and registered societies are coordinated by the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry.

3.6.2. A specific grievance redressal machinery functions in the Ministry under a Joint Secretary nominated as the Director of Grievances. In the media units staff grievance officers are appointed. They are freely accessible to the staff as well as the members of the public during grievance hours. The progress of disposal of such cases is monitored regularly.

3.6.3. Efforts continued to simplify the procedures so as to minimise scope for corruption. A close watch was maintained over persons of doubtful integrity. Staff posted at sensitive points were rotated periodically. Inspections were carried out by the senior officers to ensure

proper observance of rules and procedures. Fifty-eight regular and 23 surprise checks were carried out during the year and 20 persons were identified for being kept under surveillance.

3.6.4. During April to December, 1993, 280 complaints were received in the Ministry from different sources. These were examined and preliminary inquiries were ordered in 118 cases, including 4 cases entrusted to the C.B.I. Preliminary inquiry reports in respect of 41 cases were received during the year. Regular departmental action for major penalty was initiated in 30 cases and that for minor penalty in 5 cases. Major penalty was imposed in one case. In another case minor penalty was imposed. In three cases, cuts in pension have also been imposed as these cases have been decided after the superannuation of the concerned officers. Fifteen officials were placed under suspension and administrative warnings were issued to 30 officers. One officer was retired prematurely under FR-56 (j). Out of the total number of officers placed under suspension during the year, 8 belong to the Main Secretariat and 7 to the media units. Regular departmental action for major penalty is proposed to be initiated in respect of 5 cases.

All India Radio

4.1.1. All India Radio through its Central Education Planning Unit (CEPU) has launched yet another serial in the series of its broadcast on special themes for specific audience. The latest serial entitled 'Dehleez' in collaboration with Family Planning Foundation is meant for Indian teenagers with the purpose of population socialisation amongst them. The 26-Episode planned so far, are being broadcast weekly from 30 Stations located in Hindi speaking areas of the country.

4.1.2. All India Radio continued to broadcast programmes to inculcate feelings of national integration, mutual respect, universal brotherhood and tolerance. Special emphasis was laid on the broadcast of Programmes on the life and teachings of Sufis and other saints who promoted communal harmony and non-violence.

4.1.3. The Government has decided to allot time slots to private producers on the FM Channels of AIR at the four Metros, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Allotment is made to the applicants on 'first-come-first-served' basis. The licence fee for each channel is Rupees 6000/- per time slot of each hour. Each applicant can avail of a maximum of three time slots per transmission per day. Ten minutes of advertisement time will be available per time slot of each hour on each FM channel, out of which one minute will have to be used for mandatory social advertisements.

4.1.4. The scheme of allotment of airtime slots to private parties has been successfully launched by AIR on the Independence Day 1993 on AIR Bombay and Delhi. With effect from September 1, 1993 licencees in respect of AIR Madras had also put out their programmes on its FM Channel.

4.1.5. For the first time in the country AIR, Delhi took a lead in putting out live Phone-in-Programmes from January 10, 1993. In these programmes topics like health, vocational guidance, consumer protection, property rights, small scale industries and preventive measures in health management have been very welcome to the public. The programmes are broadcast regularly on weekly basis and specially cater to youth and women also.

4.1.6. Another activity worth mentioning is the introduction of Voice Mail Service in which on the two telephone numbers, 3761144 and 3761166 listeners can get the highlights of their choice programmes and also record their views about the programming and the broadcast formats.

4.1.7. Launching of the Hindi News Pool, introduction of an additional five-minute News Bulletin in Oriya from AIR Cuttack, a tri-weekly news summary in Maithili from AIR Darbhanga, fillip to the computerisation process in the General News Room (GNR) at the headquarters and the Regional News Units (RNUs) and effective coverage of important news events were the highlights of the News Services Division's performance during the year.

4.1.8. The new economic measures adopted by the Government to lib-

eralise the economy were widely covered in the News Bulletins and news-based programmes. The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the proclamation of Azad Hind by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, centenary celebrations of Swami Vivekananda's Historic Address to the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago and conclusion of the year-long Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Quit India Movement were highlighted in the News Bulletins. The election process in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and the National Capital territory of Delhi, right from the filing of nominations till the polling and declaration of results was effectively covered.

4.1.9. All India Radio is now putting out 290 News Bulletins daily for a total duration of 39 hours 10 minutes. Out of these, 89 bulletins are broadcast in the Home Services for a duration of 12 hours, 10 minutes, while 136 News Bulletins go on the air daily from 41 Regional News Units for a total duration of 18 hours 1 minute. In the External Services, 65 Bulletins are beamed everyday to different countries for a duration of 8 hours 59 minutes.

Network

4.2.1. All India Radio network now comprises 162 Broadcast Centres consisting of 154 full-fledged stations, 3-Relay Centres, 2 Auxiliary Centres and 3 Exclusive Vividh Bharati/Commercial Centres. There are 142 MW Transmitters, 43 Shortwave Transmitters and 74 FM Transmitters. The present National Radio coverage is 87 per cent by area and 96 per cent by population.

4.2.2. All India Radio has established radio networking through INSAT-ID for many of its relay programmes. Uplinking facilities for six channels are available from Delhi through DOT Earth Station at Sikandrabad. Besides, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have also been provided with one channel uplinking facility on time sharing basis with Delhi for distribution of regional programmes through INSAT-ID. All India Radio Stations are equipped with six Channel receiver terminals for receiving centrally originated Delhi programmes.

4.2.3. In addition, four Channel uplinking facility is also available at Broadcasting House, All India Radio, Delhi through INSAT-2 A. Seventeen All India Radio Stations (including Delhi) are at present equipped with receiving system of this service.

4.2.4. Six Local Radio Stations were planned as pilot projects under Sixth Plan, out of which five were commissioned. In the Seventh Plan total 73 Stations were planned to expand the concept of Local Radio Stations out of which 58 have been commissioned, six are ready for commissioning. Four Stations are likely to be ready by March, 1994. The rest are at various stages of completion. Four more Local Radio Stations have been planned during Eighth Plan which are yet to be approved by Finance committee. Local Radio Stations are area specific and they cater to the needs and aspirations of local people.

News Services Division

4.3.1. The News Services Division (N.S.D.) crossed a milestone on August 15, 1993 when the Hindi News Pool became functional. It fulfilled the long-standing demand of several Members of Parliament and

a cross section of other eminent people who had been calling for the start of the News Pool in India's official language also.

4.3.2. To increase the coverage of regional and local events in Orissa, an additional five-minute News Bulletin in Oriya was introduced from AIR Cuttack. To meet the requirements of the sizeable number of Maithili speaking people in Bihar, broadcast of a weekly news summary in Maithili was started from AIR Darbhanga. On public demand, the summary, prepared by the Regional News Unit in Patna was made into a tri-weekly feature. Another notable feature of NSD's performance during the year was the increased use of voice-casts from AIR Correspondents in the News Bulletins.

4.3.3. The News Services Division was the first to break the news of the devastating earthquake in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in its 5.05 a.m. English News Bulletin on September 30, 1993. World wide broadcast network quoted AIR as the first source of information. The subsequent News Bulletins provided detailed coverage based on first-hand reports filed by AIR Correspondents who specially rushed to the quake-affected areas. The Regional News Units at Bombay, Pune, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Bangalore and Dharwar provided the maximum and the latest details about the tragedy. Four special editions of Newsreel and Samachar Darshan were produced exclusively devoted to the earthquake.

4.3.4. The nation heaved a sigh of relief when the month long crisis at the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar ended peacefully and the militants holed up inside the shrine gave up unconditionally before the security forces. Again, AIR was the first to break the news in its 0600/0605 hours Hindi and English Bulletins respectively about the surrender by the militants, based on a report filed by the AIR Srinagar correspondent, much ahead of the News Agencies.

4.3.5. The Regional News Unit of Radio Kashmir, Srinagar which was functioning from Delhi, was shifted back to Srinagar Station at the instance of the Prime Minister to make it more effective despite the hazards faced by the staff in Srinagar.

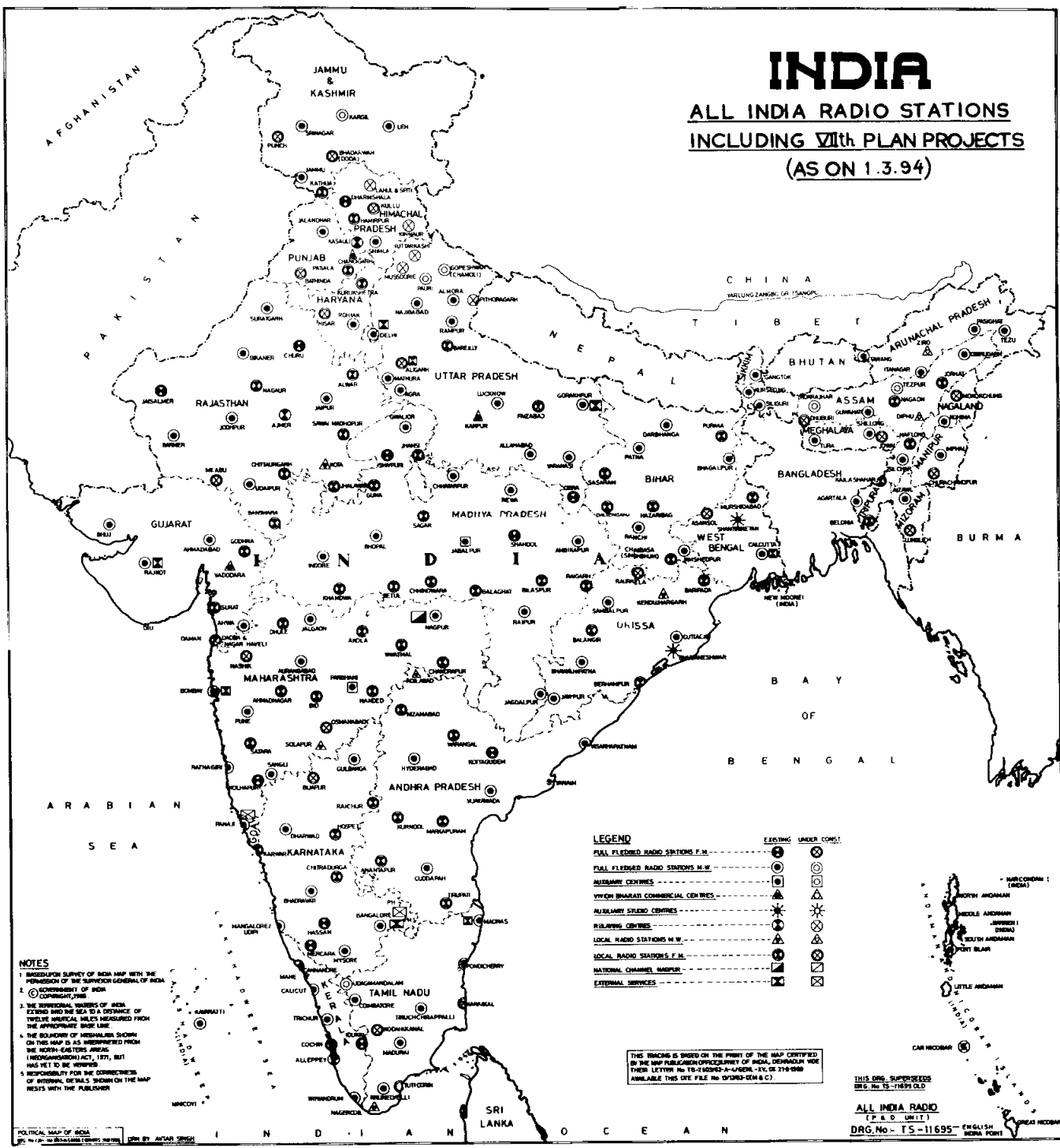
4.3.6. For faster flow of information from Regional News Units to GNR Delhi and vice-versa, FAX-cum-Computer systems have been provided to 31 RNUs as a first step towards computerisation of Bulletin-making in a phased manner.

4.3.7. Foreign visits of President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma to Ukraine, Turkey, Hungary and Britain, the Vice-President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan to London, Vietnam, Morocco and the Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao to Dhaka to attend the Seventh SAARC Summit, Thailand, the Central Asian Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, China, South Korea, Iran, Oman and Bhutan were effectively covered. AIR Special Correspondents accompanied the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister during their visits abroad.

4.3.8. Adequate news coverage was also given to the visits to India of foreign dignitaries like the Mauritius President, Mr. Cassam Uteem, King Birendra of Nepal, the Tanzanian President, Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, the Prime Minister of Belarus, Mr. V.E. Kobich, the President of Nauru, Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mr. Ranil Wikremesinghe, King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden, the Israeli Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Perez and the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha.

INDIA

ALL INDIA RADIO STATIONS INCLUDING VIIth PLAN PROJECTS (AS ON 1.3.94)



NOTES

1. BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1988
2. THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY OF INDIA EXTENDS INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWENTY NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE
3. THE BOUNDARY OF MIZORAM IS SHOWN ON THIS MAP AS IS INTERPRETED FROM THE NORTH-BOUNDING ACT, 1971, BUT HAS YET TO BE WORKED
4. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CORRECTNESS OF INTERNAL DETAILS SHOWN ON THE MAP RESTS WITH THE PUBLISHER

LEGEND

FULL FLEDGED RADIO STATIONS F.M.	⊙	ELECTRIC UNDER COAST	⊙
FULL FLEDGED RADIO STATIONS M.W.	⊙	AUXILIARY CENTRES	⊙
VIVIDH BHARATI COMMERCIAL CENTRES	⊙	MUSIC CENTRES	⊙
MUSLIM STUDY CENTRES	⊙	ISLAMIC CENTRES	⊙
RADIOING CENTRES	⊙	LOCAL RADIO STATIONS M.W.	⊙
LOCAL RADIO STATIONS F.M.	⊙	NATIONAL CHANNEL WARSUP	⊙
EXTERNAL SERVICES	⊙		⊙

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ALL INDIA RADIO
(P. R. O. UNIT)

DRG. No. TS-11695 - ENGLISH
INDIA POINT

POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA
BY: M. S. RAJAGOPALAN
DRAWN BY: ANJAN SINGH

4.3.9. Other notable events covered included the Historic Agreement with China on maintaining peace and tranquillity along the border and the line of actual control, floods and drought affected regions of the country. Appointment of to more Election Commissioners, Assembly elections in Tripura and swearing-in of a new Government there, impeachment motion in Lok Sabha against the Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Justice V. Ramaswamy, completion of two years in Office of the Narasimha Rao Government, developments relating to the securities scam, presentation of first Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana Award to Mother Teresa, intra-tribal feuds in Manipur, inauguration of a 100 KW Transmitter of Jeypore Station of AIR in Orissa, Truckers strike and Government's effort to amicably solve the issue, the bomb-blast at Youth Congress (I) Headquarters in Delhi and Left Front- National Front sponsored Bharat Bandh.

4.3.10. The passing away of Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa, Socialist Leader, N.G. Gore, veteran Journalists S. Mulgaonkar, Girilal Jain and Mohan Ram, West Bengal Governor, Prof. Nurul Hasan, Former Karnataka Chief Minister, R. Gundu Rao, first Chief Minister of erst-while Delhi State, Ch. Brahm Prakash, Former Gujarat Chief Minister, Hitendra Desai and Smt. Lalita Shastri were noticed in the News Bulletins alongwith their obituaries. The death of Swami Chinmayananda, veteran Actors Utpal Dutt, Abhi Bhattacharya, Asit Sen and film producer Vijay Bhatt, former Naval Chief, Admiral R.L. Pereira, eminent Hindustani classical music exponent, Naina Devi, renowned Hindi Litterateur and Academician Dr. Narendra Bhandawat and grand-old man of Indian Cricket, Prof. Deodhar were noticed.

4.3.11. On the international scene, the events covered included assassination of the Sri Lankan President, Mr. R. Premadasa and another leader, Lalith Athulathmudali, the historic Israel-PLO Agreement on Palestinian autonomy in Gaza strip and Jericho, elections in Pakistan to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies and the Swearing-in of a new Government headed by Ms Benazir Bhutto, political crisis in Russia, the 29th Commonwealth Summit in Cyprus, G-7 Summit in Tokyo, enthronement of Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the King of Cambodia, violence in Sri Lanka and LTTE's offensive against the army, killing hundreds of soldiers, the crisis in Haiti, elections in Greece, murder of South-African leader, Chris Hani and death of ANC leader, Oliver Tambo.

4.3.12. On the sports front, major national and international events were suitably covered. Some of these included: Wimbledon Tennis Tournament, World Badminton Championships world Table Tennis Championships, world Chess Championships, World Cup Hockey Tournament, World Athletic Championships, Commonwealth Wrestling Championships, Beijing International Marathon, SAARC Football Championships, Indian Women Expedition to Mount Everest, Cricket Series between India and Sri Lanka and between Australia and England and also CAB Diamond Jubilee Five-Nation Hero Cup.

4.3.13. The news-based programmes such as Current Affairs, "Charcha Ka Vishai Hai", "Spotlight", "Samayiki", "Tabsara", commentaries in "Samachar Prabhat" and the "Morning News", "Newsreels" and Samachar Darshan dealt with topics like-Dunkel Proposals, fall in the Inflation Rate, Fertilizer Subsidy, Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, Towards a Buoyant Economy, two Years of the

Narasimha Rao Government, Commission for Safai Karamcharis, New Welfare Schemes for Beedi and Mining Workers, Improving the lot of Handloom Weavers, Promoting Tribal Women's Education, Eradicating Child Labour, National Nutrition Policy, Environmental Protection, Secularism and Social Justice, Drive against Tax Evasion, Car Festival of Puri, Consumer protection, Evils of Bandhs and Strikes, Earthquake in Maharashtra, Assembly Elections, Sadbhavana Award for Mother Teresa, Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement, Sports in India, Assassination of President Premadasa, Developments in Pakistan, Developments in Russia, Dhaka Summit, G-7 Summit and Arafat-Rabin meet etc.

4.3.14. Important discussions and day-to-day proceedings in both Houses of Parliament were prominently covered in the News Bulletins. A round-up of the proceedings and important contributions made by Members were given in programmes TODAY IN PARLIAMENT (daily) and THIS WEEK IN PARLIAMENT (weekly on Saturdays) during the session both in Hindi and English simultaneously. Reviews of the proceedings of the State Legislatures were broadcast from the RNUs in capital stations.

4.3.15. A weekly human interest News Bulletin in Hindi is broadcast every Sunday from Delhi. Thirteen Regional News Units of AIR also broadcast the human interest Bulletin in the language of the region concerned.

4.3.16. During the Haj period a five minute News Bulletin in Urdu is broadcast every day for the benefit of Haj pilgrims.

4.3.17. At present, All India Radio has 101 posts of regular Correspondents in India and seven abroad. Besides, there are 246 part-time correspondents working for NSD and its Regional News Units.

Home Services

4.4.1. The National Channel was commissioned on May 18, 1988. At present it covers 64 per cent of the population. With the addition of one megawatt transmitter located at Mogra near Calcutta, the listening has considerably increased in Eastern and North-Eastern region. Besides, the National Channel is also transmitted on one megawatt transmitter located at Nagpur and a 10 KW transmitter located at Delhi. The idea behind locating these transmitters in different directions is to reach the maximum of our population as well as far flung areas. The programmes include high quality Hindustani, Carnatic and Western music, investigative reports, magazine programmes, plays, features, a one hour sports programme in Hindi, a Weekly Financial Review and sports round up in English and a daily Urdu Programme entitled Manzar besides a miscellany programme entitled Vividha—comprising contents pertaining to men and matters, persons, places, things and music. The other notable programmes are adaptation of Indian Classics, Pratibimb, Sanskriti Ke Swar, Chalo Gaon Ki Ore and Hanste Hanste (A Programme of Wit and Humour).

4.4.2. AIR has contributed largely to bring about awareness and appreciation of Indian Music—classical, light, folk and tribal and western music. Nearly 40 per cent of the total broadcast time is devoted to music programmes, National programme of Music is broadcast on all Saturdays. Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan concerts feature top artists as

well as promising artists. Budding artists are featured in the zonal hook-up concerts on every Sunday.

4.4.3. This year's Akashvani Sangeet Sammelan—39th in the series, 31 Hindustani and 23 Carnatic Sessions arranged in different parts of the country with total number of 171 top ranking and well known artists. The unique feature of the Sangeet Sammelan Concert is that the artist of one part of the country is presented to the music lovers of the other region.

4.4.4. AIR has been conducting music competitions every year to discover fresh talents in the younger age group. This year 29 artists were selected and awarded prizes.

4.4.5. Two units of the National Orchestra known as "AIR Vadyavrinda" have been functioning in Delhi and Madras. Experimentation done in orchestration based on traditional ragas, folk melodies and thematic compositions have been hailed as unique. Two major music festivals covered by AIR in the national hook-up are Thyagaraja and Tansen Festivals.

4.4.6. The AIR archives is enriched by regular contributions from Stations in classical, folk and tribal music. These programmes are also circulated amongst Stations.

4.4.7. Regional folk and light music programmes are broadcast in the national hook-up to familiarise music of distant regions for the listeners throughout the length and breadth of the country.

4.4.8. AIR has won the first place in the 1993 Commonwealth Song Competition for its entry entitled "Commonwealth has brought us together" and "We are the nations of Commonwealth".

4.4.9. Community Singing Cell coordinates the broadcast of Community songs all over the country through different AIR Stations to strengthen "National Integration". This Cell organises the production of Community songs in different regional languages.

Sports Broadcasts

4.5.1. Among the programme categories of All India Radio, sports broadcasts occupy a prominent place by virtue of the fact that these broadcasts mustered high degree of listenership. AIR's sports broadcasts are helpful in percolating information on various sporting events and arousing sports consciousness amongst listening clientele, particularly among the receptive youth section of the society.

4.5.2. To ensure continuous information-flow on various sports and sporting events, AIR has undertaken meticulous planning to broadcast a regular fixture of sports programmes with fixed time slots comprising daily sports Bulletins in Hindi and English for a duration of five minutes each; a weekly sports newsreel in English for 10 minutes' duration and monthly sports magazine programme both in Hindi and English for a duration of 30 minutes each to facilitate the popularisation of sports and games in the country.

4.5.3. During April-December 1993, AIR has made concerted efforts to provide effective coverage for Wimbledon Tennis, Davis Cup Tennis, India-Sri Lanka Cricket Series, World Cup Badminton Championship, International Athletic Meet and International Kabaddi Championship on

the National hook-up. All major Sports events, National Championships and tournaments of various disciplines were covered through live commentaries, resume, voice-casts and interviews.

4.5.4. In addition to the coverage of international and national sporting events like Olympics, Asian Games, SAF Games, World Cup Hockey, World Cup Cricket, AIR also encourages traditional games like "Kho Kho", Kabaddi through broadcast in order to popularise them among the youth of the country.

4.5.5. About 80 stations of All India Radio broadcast plays in various languages. A large number of stations regularly broadcast family drama serials projecting the current socio-economic issues like unemployment, illiteracy, environmental pollution, problems of girl child etc.

4.5.6. The National Programme of plays is broadcast every fourth Thursday of the month in Hindi and its regional versions are broadcast by the relevant stations simultaneously. Besides, special model plays of 30 minutes duration are produced at the Central Drama Unit at Delhi which are circulated through a chain to more than 30 Hindi Stations. The original scripts are mostly selected from outstanding plays received from various Stations in different language regions.

4.5.7. Humour has had an important role in Radio Programmes. Every year, a compered stage production of humorous plays under the title "Hasya Tarang" is organised. Drama groups from various Stations participate in this very popular programme which is broadcast in the National Programme around Holi.

4.5.8. AIR needs nearly 4000 drama scripts every year as the major stations broadcast about 15 to 20 plays per month including playlets, skits, serials etc. To infuse new life into Radio Drama an All India Competition for Radio Playwrights was introduced in 1987 in 19 prominent languages of India. This year more than five thousand scripts have been received.

4.5.9. The Staff Training Institute of All India Radio keeps organising seminars, production workshops and training programmes for Programme Officers involved with drama production in collaboration with Directorate General. A vigorous workshop was conducted at Delhi from November 16, 1993 to December 10, 93 in collaboration with Deutsche Welle Radio Training Centre.

Family Welfare

4.6. AIR Stations broadcast more than 8,500 Family Welfare (FW) programmes every month from almost all AIR Stations in all languages/dialects in all programme formats. The main emphasis is laid on Small and Happy Family Norms. Besides, nationally important programmes on AIDS, TB, Sexually transmitted diseases, Water Borne Diseases, Malaria Eradication Programme etc. are broadcast under the Health Programmes. Each AIR Station broadcasts once a week, a 15 minute "Health Forum" programme. Mother and Child Health programmes have been taken up with the collaboration of UNICEF besides programmes on importance of "Girl Child". Each year Akashvani Annual Award is given to the best programme on Family Welfare. Family Welfare units of 22 AIR Stations have Family Welfare Advisory Committees which give guidance to the units on Programme matter from time to time.

Yuvavani Service

4.7.1. Yuvavani Programme for the youth are broadcast from Delhi, Jammu, Srinagar, Calcutta and Hyderabad Stations. This programme provides a forum for the youth in the age group of 15-30 years in which they can express themselves freely on subjects intimately connected with their problems and also the country. A conscious effort was made to acquaint the youth with the life, culture and tradition of different parts of the country.

4.7.2. Programmes for the Senior Citizens (aged people) are being broadcast from 17 Capital Stations for a duration of 30 minutes every week. The programme features interesting subjects like geriatric care, pension problems, tax liabilities, legal advice, readings from classics, current affairs, old homes/resorts, old hit songs, items of humour, tit-bits and anecdotes of bygone days.

4.7.3. Programmes for industrial workers are being broadcast from many Stations of AIR in regional languages for a duration ranging from 20-30 minutes, two to four days in a week or even daily programmes according to the requirement of those stations. The subjects covered under this are small industries, welfare measures in Public Sector undertakings, labour laws, trade unions, minimum wages, prevention of pollution and disposal of industrial wastes and problems and prospects of industrial units in the country.

4.7.4. New Economic Policy of the Government is being extensively highlighted by different Stations of AIR, in general and special audience programmes.

Farm and Home

4.8.1. Farm and Home Programmes are broadcast from 92 AIR Stations besides all Local Radio Stations. A Farm and Home Unit (FHU) consists of one Farm Radio Officer who is expert in Agricultural Information Communication, one Transmission Executive (Scripts) and one or two Farm Radio Reporter now re-designated as Transmission Executive (Farm & Home). The duration of Farm and Home Programme is 40-60 minutes per day and are broadcast on all days of a week.

4.8.2. Morning service programmes are known as Farmers Bulletin which is based on particular day agricultural practice followed by weather report and market rates. Evening and mid-day programmes are catering all the Rural Development Organisations which include banks and rural industries as well.

4.8.3. Programmes are planned well in advance with the advice of Rural Programme Advisory Committee which meets once in every three months. Besides, they keep close collaboration with FHU of AIR Stations in Programme matter. Rural Programme Advisory Committee members are drawn from the feeding zone of the Radio Station farmer community with the assistance of State Government.

4.8.4. Farm and Home Programmes also include programmes for Rural Women and Rural Children. Rural women programme includes hard core anti-social events, Rural Employment, Rural Labour, Health and Family Welfare, Maternity and Child Welfare Programmes. Social

welfare Dept. and UNICEF is also providing co-operation in rural women programmes.

4.8.5. More emphasis is laid on 'Environmental Protection' programme. Each station broadcasts at least one programme per day on environment and one programme per week on Panchayati Raj. Forty per cent of Farm and Home Programmes are generally field oriented and are recorded in farm fields and villages.

4.8.6. Once a week at every AIR Station, letters received from farmers are replied either by expert or Radio Staff after consultation with experts.

4.8.7. In 15 AIR Stations, 'Farm School On Air' programme is being broadcast during the year. From the current year, Akashvani Annual Award will be provided to the best Farm and Home Programme broadcast in a year.

Educational Programmes

4.9.1. At present 48 Stations broadcast for school and 29 Stations relay it. The service is entirely regional. The duration on an average is 40 minutes a day. The programmes are mostly syllabus oriented where as some stations put out Enrichment programmes also. AIR is broadcasting programmes on 'Adult Education' from 48 centres and on 'Science and Technology' from 21 centres.

4.9.2. With the evolution of correspondence education in Indian Universities, support from Radio for supplementing this programme was considered necessary. At present Punjabi University, Patiala, Punjab University, Chandigarh; Delhi University; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad; Madurai Kamraj Open University, Madurai; and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi are having the radio support. IGNOU programmes are being broadcast on an experimental basis from Bombay and Hyderabad Stations and will continue till December, 1994.

4.9.3. The Central Education Planning Unit (CEPU) was established during the Seventh Plan. The School broadcast component of the spoken-word broadcast is 7.5 per cent. The CEPU is planning a number of Innovation programmes on All India basis.

4.9.4. AIR's venture on enrichment of pre-school children of economically deprived section of society through its Project "CHEER" has been extended for another year in the State of Haryana on the request of the State Government Authorities.

4.9.5. The Mega Serial of All India Radio entitled 'Human evaluation' in collaboration with National Council for Science and Technology Communication, Department of Science and Technology of the central Government has brought very satisfying and encouraging feed-back from the students and science teachers all over the country. The Quiz conducted to judge the retention of the hard core scientific information provided in the serial for the last two years has resulted in 11,000 children emerging as the winners of this Contest. The prizes will be awarded to them at different Regional Stations in the country. On the Science Day, NCERT will be holding special Function highlighting the salient features and the land marks of this experiment on AIR.

Commercial Service

4.10.1. The popular Vividh Bharati Service provides entertainment to listeners for 13 hours 15 minutes daily on week days and 13 hours 45 minutes on Sundays and holidays from 34 Centres, including three short-wave transmitters at Bombay, Madras and Delhi. Though light music both film and non-film is still the main attraction of Vividh Bharati, humorous skits, short plays, features and talks are also popular.

4.10.2. Commercials were introduced from November, 1967 on Vividh Bharati Channel. Vividh Bharati alone contributed Rupees 37.66 crore in 1992-93. Commercials on primary channel have been extended to 6 more Stations. In all, 60 AIR Stations besides 30 Vividh Bharati Centres carry commercials. Gross revenue from commercials on Vividh Bharati as well as Primary Channels in 1992-93 was Rupees 58.91 crore which is Rupees 6.18 crore more than the revenue earned during the previous financial year (Appendix-IV).

External Services Division (ESD)

4.11.1. External Services Division (ESD) of All India Radio acts as a bridge between India and the world. As an electronic ambassador of the Indian Nation it is an important link with different regions of the world, particularly with those countries where the interest of India are intertwined because of the Indian population staying in those countries. The broadcast projects Indian view point on matters of national and international importance through its various programmes in 24 languages, spanning a period of about 71 hours per day. Of these, 16 languages are foreign and 8 are Indian.

4.11.2. The broadcasts follow a composite pattern and generally comprise News Bulletins, Commentaries on Current Events and Review of the Indian Press. Besides, Newsreel, Magazine programmes on Sport and Literature, Talks and Discussions on socio-economic, political, historical and cultural subjects, features on developmental activities, important events and institutions, classical, folk and modern music of India's diverse regions form a major part of total programme output.

4.11.3. The Urdu Service continues to project the image of a modern progressive resurgent India committed to the principles of democracy, socialism, international peace and coexistence. It has been our endeavour to counter false and baseless propaganda launched by Pakistani electronic media particularly with regard to the insurgency in Kashmir. Special inputs were initiated in Urdu, Sindhi and Punjabi Services highlighting human rights violation in Pakistan, situation in Sindh and Indo-Pak relation viz-a-viz Pakistan's role in fomenting terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and Pakistan's role in narco-drug smuggling. Similarly, English (GOS) and Hindi Services were geared to mount wide publicity for the New Economic Policy.

4.11.4. Since April 14, 1993 ESD Transmitters, directed to SAARC countries, West Asia, Gulf and South East Asia, have been carrying the 9 p.m. National Bulletin in English, originally meant for Home Services.

4.11.5. ESD continues to supply recordings of Music, spoken words and other programmes to about hundred countries and foreign broadcasting organisations under Cultural Exchange Programmes. ESD con-

tinues to beam UN News to different parts of the globe on every Saturday.

4.11.6. The Division brings out independently a monthly programme journal "India Calling" in English providing advance information of the programmes broadcast in the External Services. The journal, supplied free of cost to overseas listeners also carries selected talks, letters from listeners and other information. In addition quarterly folders in important foreign languages are also published.

Akashvani Annual Awards

4.12. All India Radio has a scheme to award outstanding broadcasts in different formats and on different subjects. These are Plays, Documentaries, Features, Musical production, Innovative Programmes, Programmes on Family Welfare and for Yuvavani Channel. There is also a Special Prize on Lassa Kaul on National Integration. 'Correspondent of the Year' for excellence in news reporting is also awarded. There is special award for a special Topical Documentary. This year the subject was 'AIDS'. Choral singing Competitions for Children are held at various Regional Centres and then an award at National level is given to the best Choral Singing Group. There is an award for the Best Commercial Broadcasting Service Centre and awards for technical excellence are also given to encourage research and development efforts besides for the best installed and maintained stations. From this year onwards, a new award for best 'Farm and Home Programme' has been constituted.

AIR Sound Archives

4.13. Two hundred ten hours of recordings of different disciplines in the year 1993 such as classical, folk music, features, plays and light music including award winning programmes, reminiscences of freedom fighters, interviews with literary personalities under Radio Autobiography Scheme and memorial lectures etc. has been added to the Sound Archives of All India Radio. The preservation of total recordings has gone upto seventeen thousand and eight hundred hours, out of which ninty five per cent has been documented and being computerised. The L.P./Cassettes records already released from the Archival material, are of eminent artists like Krishna Shankar Rao Pandit, Ustad Rajab Ali Khan, Smt. Hirabai Barodkar, Saraswati Rane, Pandit Anokhey Lal Mishra (Tabla Solo), Late Ustad Ahmed Jaan Thirkawa (Tabla Solo), Amar Nath Mishra (Vocal), Late. Smt. Begum Akhtar, Smt. Malini Rajurkar (Vocal), Sharadchandra Arolkar (Vocal), Ustad altaf Hussain Khan, Vinoyak Rao Patwardhan (Vocal), Smt. Shardabai Karadgekar (Vocal), Late Rasiklal Andharia (Vocal), Pandit Vinayak Rao Patwardhan and Pt. Narayan Rao Vyas (Vocal duet). The recordings of radio-autobiography of Shri Vishamber Nath Pande, Music recordings of Shri V.V. Subrahmanyam, Angamaatic K.J. Jose, Dr. T.K. Murthy, Sheik Mehboob Sabani and Kalisha Bi Mehboob, T.V. Sankararayanan, Patel Memorial Lecture by N.A. Palkhiwala, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lecture by Shri Atal Bihari Bajpai were also added to Sound Archives during this period.

Transcription Unit

4.14. This unit procured one hundred and forty transcripts of the speeches delivered by the President and the Prime Minister during the

period from April to December 1993. These transcripts are kept in bound volumes for permanent preservation in the Archives. The copies of the recordings and transcripts are sent to the President's Secretariat and PM Office regularly and the material is also supplied to various media units on demand. Under Cultural Exchange Agreements with different countries, the unit is also supplying to AIR Stations, Programmes viz, World of Science, 'Women' Antarrashtriya Patrika etc. received from foreign countries. During the period April to December, 1993 about 380 spoken words programmes and 1371 disc of Western music were supplied to different AIR Stations.

Programme Exchange Unit

4.15. The Programme Exchange Unit (PEU) Library contains recorded material of various types of Programmes viz. Plays, Language Lessons, Community Singing Songs, Devotional, Light and Folk Music and Programmes on Cultural Heritage of India for Exchange purposes among various AIR Stations through Satellite RN-1 Channel of INSAT-ID. During April to December 1993 about 140 hours programme has been fed on Satellite. Test transmission material, obituary programmes were also supplied to new and up-coming stations. A Bulletin containing details of programmes available in Unit Library and Archives is being published bi-monthly for circulation among the AIR Stations.

Staff Training

4.16. Staff Training Institute (Programmes) was established in 1948 at Delhi. The Institute has been imparting in-service training to the various cadres of Programme Staff including administrative Staff. Besides, there are six other Regional Training Institutes at Hyderabad, Shillong, Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Thiruvananthpuram and Lucknow to cater to the needs of the Radio Stations in respective regions. On an average, this Institute conducts more than 40 Training Courses per year and provides training facilities to 800 Programme Officers. From April to December 1993, 25 Training Programmes have been conducted and from January to March, 1994, the Institute has planned 15 more Training Courses.

UNDP Project

4.17. In order to augment the training facilities, United Nations Development Programme assisted Project amounting to US \$ 634000 is progressing. Most of the equipment under UNDP have already been procured. The Central Government had sanctioned Rs. 314 crore for augmenting the existing facilities at Delhi Institute. The Government had also sanctioned another Institute at Bhubaneshwar.

Audience Research Unit

4.18. The Audience Research Unit caters to the research and feed-back requirements of the entire network of Akashvani including the Commercial Broadcasting Service and the External Services Division. It provides data on audience size and composition, reaction of listeners on the qualitative aspects of the programmes and assessment of their impact on the target audience. This forms the basis for remedial action in programme planning and scheduling. There are 43 Audience Research Units at different AIR Stations and six Mobile Units functioning at the

Zonal Stations viz., Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Allahabad and Madras. Besides, a separate unit for the Commercial Broadcasting Service is located at Bombay. During the year Audience Research Unit has completed 16 major Surveys. It has also been planned to undertake another 14 major studies during the remaining part of the current year.

Summary of R&D Activities

4.19.1. Research Department of All India Radio plays an important role by providing technical expertise to Radio and Television Broadcasting organisations in the field of Applied Research and Development of Broadcast equipment systems employing state-of-the art techniques. This is to commensurate with the basic objectives of the Department in an effort to bring qualitative improvement in the working of the network and also to develop and adopt modern techniques in the field of Broadcast Engineering.

4.19.2. Some of the important contributions of this Department are development of computer based play-back system for the morning and evening news transmission, Telemetry system for FM transmitter, Pune, introduction of Educational and Information (general election) Services through Radio Text transmission, development of Dynamic Carrier Controller, Doordarshan Logo Generator, Phone-in Programme System, Ghost Cancellation Antenna, C/S Band TVRO Signal Generator, UHF Antenna for TV Transmitters, Weather Graphic System and Fabrication of Radio & TV coverage maps.

4.19.3. The Department has been rendering expert's advice to the broadcasting network to absorb new technologies through experimentations and working out methodology for introduction of these technologies in the network.

4.19.4. A Centre for Digital Techniques in Broadcasting was established in the Department with UNDP assistance under country programme III (1986-90). It is engaged in the development of specific state-of-the art equipment and systems based on digital techniques.

4.19.5. Research Department has developed a number of systems like (i) Radio Data System which is meant to transmit data over the Very High Frequency (VHF) -FM broadcast transmitter, besides the main audio-programmes, (ii) Satellite based telemetry system for monitoring and control of remotely located unmanned low power TV transmitters and FM broadcast transmitters in various parts of the country, (iii) A computer based system has been developed for on line relay of commercial service of All India Radio, uplinked from Bombay, for use by all Commercial Broadcast Stations (CBS) with facility to insert local advertisement spots, (iv) The Department has conducted experiments to synchronise cosited as well as non-cosited shortwave transmitters. A common decoder receives a CD quality sound either directly from satellite or through terrestrial transmitters, (v) The proposed centre for "Digital Video Archives" will preserve the valuable archival material of Doordarshan. The important programmes of archival value will be transferred from magnetic video tapes to optical discs using latest Video Compression Techniques. A project proposal, to use digital video compression for multichannel TV transmission through single satellite transponder when implemented will effect significant saving for Doordarshan on annual rental for satellite transponder.

Miscellaneous

4.20.1. Massive earthquake of September, 1993 in Maharashtra, Karnataka was one of the worst in the memory of mankind. AIR rose to the occasion to keep the listeners fully informed about the casualties, massive relief and rescue operations launched by the Central and affected State Governments. Apart from National hook-up broadcasts, concerned regional stations broadcast news and other programmes in regional languages and massive efforts were made to cover the tragedy quickly and extensively by these stations.

4.20.2. AIR made all arrangements to cover the Assembly elections of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Delhi held in November, 1993.

4.20.3. This year's Patel Memorial Lecture was delivered by Shri Vasant Sathe, President of Indian Council of Cultural Relations at Nagpur on October 30, 1993, the subject being "National Unity and Integrity: Threat Perceptions". The function was presided over by Shri Raj Mohan Gandhi, an eminent thinker and writer. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lectures, 1993 were delivered by Dr. Karan Singh in Delhi on November 25 and 26, 1993, the subject being "Vedant Aur Vishwa Chetna". Both these Lectures were broadcast on the National hook-up on December 2 and 3, 1993.

4.20.4. On the eve of the Republic Day, AIR broadcasts the Sarva Bhasha Kavi Sammelan (National Symposium of Poets) with its Hindi translation over National Network and regional versions from the respective Regional/Zonal Stations which is relayed by other stations in the region. This year, the Sarva Bhasha Kavi Sammelan with 15 reputed poets, each one from a different Indian language was organised at Lucknow before an invited audience.

4.20.5. The Government has been launching Special Recruitment Drive for filling up of vacant posts of SCs/STs in various services since 1990 for direct recruitment. The fourth Special Recruitment Drive has been launched this year.

4.20.6. AIR has been deputing officers abroad for the training courses. Seminars, conferences, workshops, meetings, etc., in various training institutions and broadcasting organisations like ABU, AIBD, CCIR, EBU, CBA, AMIC, BONAC, etc., to keep abreast of the on-going changes/developments in various fields of broadcasting. During the current year so far 12 officers were sent on foreign deputation. The number of deputationists is expected to be around 18 during the current year.

4.20.7. The Software Development Programme has been given a boost with the sanctioning of eight new schemes under Eighth Plan (1992-97). These are: (i) Problems of Adolescence (ii) Procurement of Discs (iii) Dramatised reading of Chitrlekha (iv) Dramatised reading of Alai Osai (v) Dramatised reading of Suraj Mukhir Swapna (vi) Dramatised reading of Nangarni (vii) Dramatised reading of Ganadevata (viii) Hindi News Pool in NSD: AIR.

Doordarshan

Network

5.1.1. Doordarshan with its present network of 31 Programme Production Centres (PCC) and 553 transmitters of varying power reaching about 82 per cent of the country's population is one of the premier TV organisations in the world. The break-up of TV transmitters is given below:-

- (i) High Power Transmitters: 68
- (ii) Low Power Transmitters: 380
- (iii) Very Low Power Transmitters: 82
- (iv) Transposers: 23

5.1.2. Doordarshan achieved a major landmark during the year 1993-94 with the commissioning of five Satellite Channels on August 15, 1993. Besides Entertainment Channel, the other channels are Music, Sports, Enrichment, Business and Current Affairs. For the purpose, satellite uplinking and playback facilities have been set up at Delhi. Satellite based regional services have been started in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh, and Satellite uplink commissioned at Jaipur and Bhopal. Telecast of States Regional Services programmes on the said Channels have also been started from October 2, 1993. Programme production facilities (interim set-up) for telecast of Parliamentary proceedings have been commissioned in Parliament House.

5.1.3. Doordarshan made elaborate arrangements for coverage of State Assemblies Election results in November, 1993. A vast communication network consisting of hotlines and exchange telephones was set up to meet the communication requirements.

5.1.4. Between April 1, 1993 and January 6, 1994 Studio Centres at Dibrugarh, Silchar, Imphal, Shillong and Tura and Programme Generation Facility (PGF) Centre at Jammu and Programme Production and Feeding Centre (PP&FC) at Guwahati were commissioned. For expansion of TV coverage, high power transmitters at Bundi and Bhuj (1 KW interim set-up) and 18 low power transmitters at Jhargram, Purulia, Gadwal, Jagtial, Golaghat, Rasra, Khamgaon, Giddalur, Dhenkanal, Bagalkot, Siddipet, Kamakhyanagar, Deogarh, Nowrangpur, Padampur, Padampur, Williamnagar, and Atmakur and two very low power transmitters at Jhalda and Egra have been commissioned. Power of Jabalpur TV transmitter has been augmented from 1 KW to 10 KW. Four transmitters at Delhi for relay of satellite channel programmes and one transmitter each at Lucknow and Hyderabad for relay of Metro Channel programmes have also been commissioned. In addition, installation work pertaining to the high power transmitter at Gangtok (1 KW), Jaisalmer (10 KW), Shimla (1 KW) and Calicut (1 KW interim set-up) have been completed. Besides, 26 low power transmitters at Sridungargarh, Gangapur, Riasi, Bongaigaon, North Lakhimpur, Godda, Pavagada, Rajapalayam, Haflong, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Sujangarh, Hindupur, Allagadda, Gangavatri, Mandya, Kuppam, Tandur,

Champawat, Mohmmadabad, Sikandarpur, Bheemavaram, Arcot, Aurangabad, Khambat, Hinganghat and two VHPTs, one each at Deogarh and Kumbalgarh are technically ready for commissioning.

5.1.5. Doordarshan's targets for 1994-95 include commissioning of eight high power transmitters (HPTs) at Rameshwaram, Nandyal, Kurnool, Mau, Leh, Mokochung, Churachandpur, Lunglei and a large number of low power/very low power transmitters throughout the country; 2nd channel studio at Calcutta, Permanent Studio set-up at Patna, Studio Centre at Shimla and Programme Generation Facility Centre at Siliguri.

Satellite Channels

5.2.1. Metro hour was introduced by Doordarshan as a pilot scheme on January 26, 1993. In this scheme, one hour time in the second channel of all the four metros was earmarked for allotment of time slots to private parties to offer their programmes of entertainment nature (own production/sourced programme) for telecast. The time set aside for the purpose is from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. The programmes telecast during this time were uplinked to the INSAT—2A satellite capable of being received all over the country through the dish antenna system. The successful launching of INSAT—2B has made it possible for Doordarshan to telecast additional TV programmes via domestic satellite. The programmes of the Entertainment Channel have been appreciated by the viewers and there is a demand to telecast these programmes terrestrially in other parts of the country. One additional transmitter has already been installed at Lucknow. The programme format on the five channels has been revised from February 1, 1994. Presently, Doordarshan has the following channels, in addition to their primary channel (D 1).

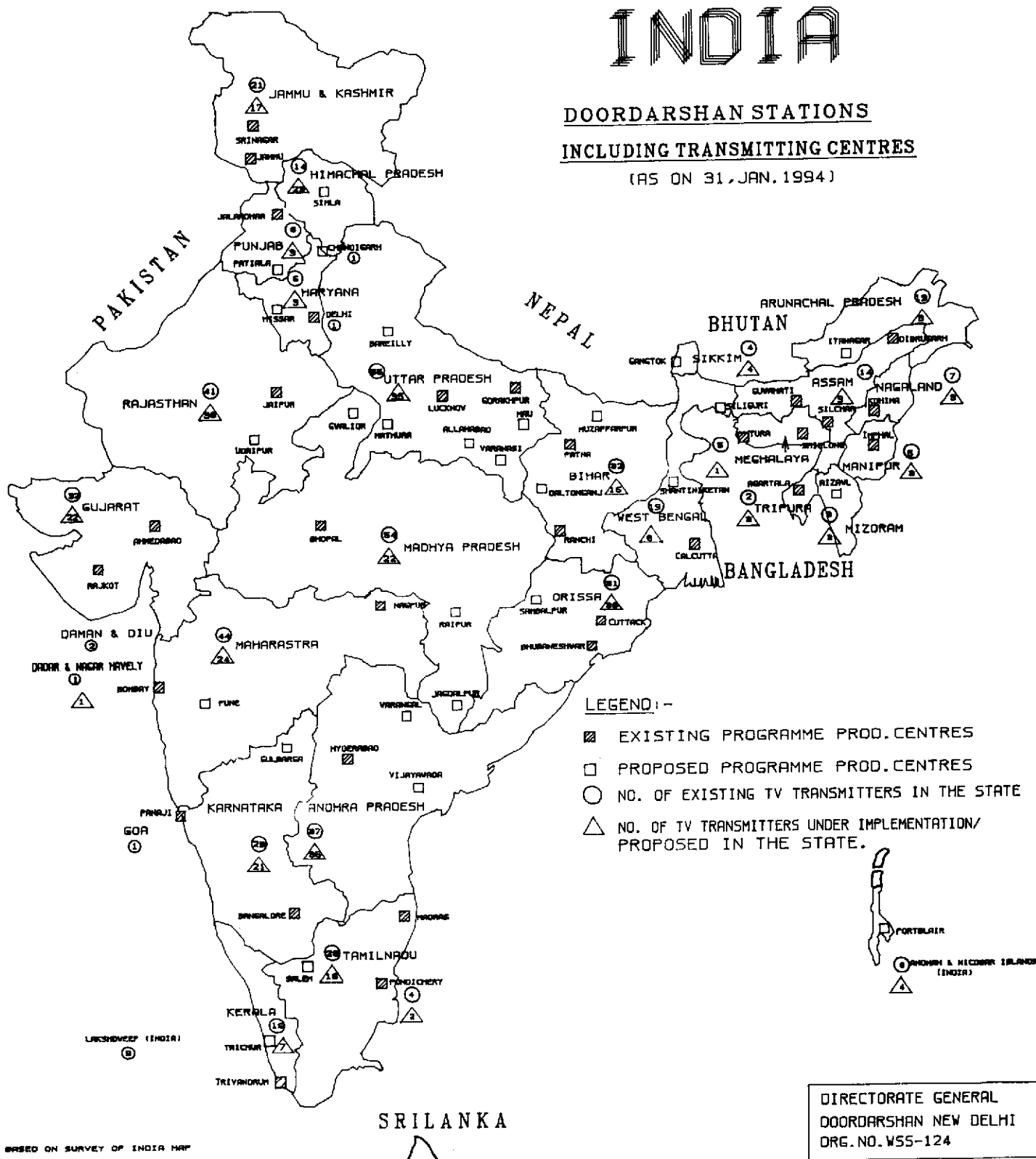
- D-2 : Entertainment/Metro Channel
- D-3 : Entertainment and target audience channel.
- D-4 : Regional Language Channel (Kannada/Malayalam/Tamil/Telugu)
- D-5 : -do- (Assamese/Bengali/Oriya)
- D-6 : -do- (Punjabi/Marathi/Gujarati/Kashmiri)

5.2.2. Doordarshan started Satellite Regional Language Services on October 1, 1993, on pilot basis in ten regional languages for two and half hours each primarily during the day time from Mondays to Fridays on the four Satellite Channels. Initially, the languages covered are: Assamese and other North-Eastern languages, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. Programming on these Satellite TV channels in regional languages are being done by the respective Doordarshan Kendras in a capsule form for being uplinked to satellite from Delhi. The major Regional Kendras as well as relay centres have been instructed to take the programmes of Satellite Regional Language Service in their spare time. The programmes of this Service are terrestrially telecast in Delhi. From February 1, 1994 three satellite channels (D4, D5 and D6) carry programmes in different regional languages from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. with two breaks one at 12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. and the other from 3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

INDIA

DOORDARSHAN STATIONS INCLUDING TRANSMITTING CENTRES

(AS ON 31, JAN. 1994)



LEGEND:-

- ▣ EXISTING PROGRAMME PROD. CENTRES
- PROPOSED PROGRAMME PROD. CENTRES
- NO. OF EXISTING TV TRANSMITTERS IN THE STATE
- △ NO. OF TV TRANSMITTERS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION/PROPOSED IN THE STATE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL
DOORDARSHAN NEW DELHI
ORG. NO. W55-124

National Programme

5.3. The National Programme, started on August 15, 1982 is telecast from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. The transmission is extended beyond 11.30 p.m. to accommodate telecast of award winning and old classic films on Wednesdays and the late night art films on Fridays. Also, it is extended occasionally to telecast programmes of topical interest. The National Programme has one hour Entertainment Prime Time slot from 8.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. Besides, Prime Time serials, other popular programmes on National Programme slot includes News and Current Affairs both in Hindi and English, National Programme of Music and Dance, documentaries, telefilms, teleplays, ballets, besides programmes on the new economic policy, communal harmony, national integration, family welfare, environment and development. It also includes: light music, TV shows, folk music/dance, Kavi Sammelan, Mushaira, etc. The main news bulletins in Hindi and English are telecast at 8.30 p.m. and 10.00 p.m., for a duration of 30 minutes each. When Parliament is in session "Sansad Samachar" and "Today in Parliament" are telecast at 10 p.m. and at 10.40 p.m. respectively on week days for a duration of 10 minutes each. From February 1, 1994 the "Sansad Samachar" and "Today in Parliament" have been included in the news bulletins telecast at 8.30 p.m. and 10.00 p.m. respectively.

Morning Transmission

5.4. The morning transmission was introduced on February 23, 1987. It starts at 6.55 a.m. and generally goes upto 9.00 a.m. Initially, it was for a duration of 45 minutes. It generally includes lighter vein programmes, serials of shorter duration, interview with personalities, short documentaries, health hints, music, cartoons, film music, economic magazine and programmes on current issues. It also has two news bulletins in Hindi and English at 7.00 A.M. and 8.15 a.m. respectively, apart from one edition of the World News of 10 minutes duration at 8.25 a.m. On the days of Parliament "Question Hour", recordings are telecast under the title "Yesterday in Parliament" for one hour at 7.15 a.m. On Sundays from 8.35 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Regional Kendras telecast their programmes. Network programme from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon consists of serials, animated series/serials, sports specials and music/dance concerts.

Afternoon Transmission

5.5. The afternoon transmission was introduced from January 26, 1989. It is from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. except on Sundays, Tuesdays and Saturdays. On Sundays it starts at 1.00 p.m. with a programme for children. The main objective of the transmission is to cater to the needs of children, women, and senior citizens who are generally available at home during this time. On Tuesdays, feature film in Hindi is telecast at 2.10 p.m. which normally goes up to 5.00 p.m. On Saturdays, it is continued with sponsored programme upto 5.15 p.m. The transmission also has two News Bulletins in Hindi and English of 10 minutes duration each at 2.00 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. respectively. On Sundays 10 minutes News Bulletin in the form of weekly magazine is also telecast for the hearing impaired, at 1.15 p.m.

Evening Transmission

5.6. The time upto 8.30 p.m. is earmarked for utilisation by the Kendras for their programmes in respective regional languages.

Major Live Coverages

5.7. During the year Doordarshan arranged live coverage of major sports events.

Commissioned Programmes

5.8.1. Doordarshan has been assigning programmes to outside producers and providing funds under Special Software Schemes. Its main objective is to encourage and enlist competent producers for quality programmes.

5.8.2. The programmes cover a wide range of subjects related to news and current affairs, national integration, communal harmony, social welfare, democracy and secularism, matters of interest to women, children, youth and senior citizens, science and technology, sports, music and dance, cultural trends in society, welfare of tribals and the socially backward, health, hygiene and family welfare, anniversaries, festivals and centenaries besides special campaigns. The formats of presentation include telefilms, serials, feature films, documentaries, news features, field based programmes, interviews, etc.

5.8.3. Government has formulated new guidelines for accepting and processing the proposals in respect of programmes received from outside producers at the central level as well as regional level. To expedite the clearance of the proposals received at the Kendras, the financial powers of Directors of 14 major Kendras have been enhanced.

Sponsored 12-A Programme

5.9.1. Under this sponsorship scheme, a producer is required to bear the production cost of programmes. In addition, he/she has to pay to Doordarshan, a fee as per the approved rate card operative from time to time. In lieu there of the producer/sponsor is entitled to get free commercial time (FCT) as may be prescribed by Doordarshan to telecast the advertisements of his/her clients.

5.9.2. In response to the new sponsorp scheme 3544 proposals in different programme categories were received from outside producers and professionals in October 1990. The scripts of the proposals were vetted by outside experts and were graded A+, A, B+, etc. All the A+ graded serials were taken into account for prioritisation by a random number generation through a computer and according to the result, 120 were selected for the purpose of production of pilots. Since two producers were such whose two serials were included in the selecton process, 118 producers were asked to produce pilots. About one hundred pilots have been received which are being previewed. Some of the approved serials under this scheme are in the process of slotting.

5.9.3. An effort has been made by Doordarshan to provide a variety of themes in the chunks earmarked for sponsored programmes all through the week. The themes include national integration, developmet, social, historical, cultural. humorous, detective, classics, etc. Some regional Kendras also telecast sponsored serials in the respective language of the region during regional transmission.

Film Based Programmes

5.10. The most popular form of entertainment feature films occupied a prominent place in Doordarshan programming almost since inception. Doordarshan at present telecasts on its National Network, Hindi feature films on Saturday (5.15 p.m.) and Tuesday (2.10p.m.), award winning feature films/old classics/English films on Wednesday (10.30 p.m.) an adult movie on Friday (10.30 p.m.) and regional language feature film on Sunday (1.30 p.m.). Children's films are also telecast on every fourth Tuesday of the month in the afternoon at 2.10 p.m. A Hindi feature film is also telecast on Sunday evening by Delhi and relay Kendras. Regional Kendras also telecast feature films on Sunday evenings at 5.30 p.m. in their respective languages. Selected song and dance sequences from Hindi feature films, under the title 'Chitrahaar' and 'Rangoli' and of regional language films under 'Chitramala' on National Network are telecast. In addition, regional Kendras also telecast film songs and dance sequences from respective regional language films. During the year the concept of sponsorship to telecast feature films on National Network has been introduced.

Commercial Service

5.11.1. Commercials were introduced on Doordarshan in 1976. Besides the National Network, Sports and Sponsored Programmes are telecast from 14 Kendras. These are: (i) Delhi Channel I and II (ii) Calcutta Channel I and II (iii) Madras Channel I and II (iv) Bombay Channel I and II (v) Hyderabad (vi) Bangalore (vii) Jalandhar (viii) Lucknow (ix) Srinagar (x) Thiruvananthapuram (xi) Ahmedabad (xii) Jaipur (xiii) Bhopal (xiv) Satellite Channels including Metro Entertainment. Doordarshan commercial Service at Delhi accepts bookings for National Network Satellite Channels and all Kendras. The sponsorship of Doordarshan programmes for regional Kendras are also handled by Doordarshan Commercial Service.

5.11.2. Doordarshan telecasts advertisements for goods and services, but the acceptance of advertisements is governed by a comprehensive code for commercial advertising. Advertisement of cigarettes, tobacco products, liquor, wine and other intoxicants, jewellery, pan masala, are, however, not accepted.

5.11.3. The figures given below indicate that there has been steady increase in the earnings of Doordarshan through commercials.

Year	Gross Revenue Collection (in crores)
1990-91	: 253.85
1991-92	: 300.61
1992-93	: 360.23
1993-94	: 380.00
1994-95	: 400.00 (projected)

Special Campaigns

5.12.1. During the year Doordarshan arranged regular programmes on Family Welfare, Immunisation, Status of Women, Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, Adult Education, Health and AIDS, 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities, New Economic Policy; Prohibition, National Integration and Communal Harmony Untouchability, Small Savings, Energy Conservation, Public Distribution, etc.

5.12.2. Doordarshan mounted special programmes on Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in order to project the richness of these states and to highlight the developmental activities in these areas and to foster the feelings of communal harmony and national integration.

Teletext Service

5.13. Teletext service operating in Delhi continued to be made available to the audience to provide information on Airlines, Railways, Transport, Stock Market, Cultural Engagements, Tourist Information and all types of latest national and international news including weather report.

Educational Programmes

5.14.1. Doordarshan continued telecast under the Educational Television (ETV) Service for Primary School Children. The duration of each (ETV) Programme has been increased from 45 to 60 minutes. ETV Programmes which are not syllabus oriented primarily cover all the topic and themes of common interest with varying information level. The thrust of these programmes is to emphasize direct teaching, moving away from curriculum oriented approach and aim at reduction of load in the class room.

5.14.2. School Television programmes are syllabus oriented and are prepared by various Doordarshan Kendras in consultation with respective educational authorities. For university students, Doordarshan continued to telecast the one hour general enrichment programme on higher education supplied by the UGC on its national network during 1300 hours to 1400 hours on five days a week with a repeat telecast of these programmes on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Apart from this, Indira Gandhi National Open University's educational programmes too are telecast in the morning from 6.20 to 6.55 hours on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Science Programmes

5.15. 'Turning Point', a science magazine is being telecast every week which has been received very well by the audience and is valued as one of the most popular developmental programme ever done by audience research survey of Doordarshan. The programme covers subjects of environment, new breakthroughs in different fields of Science/technology and application of technology in day to day life. 'Quest', a Science Quiz is produced by DDK, Calcutta and Telecast once a month. Doordarshan is now getting 10 regional language versions besides the Hindi version of 'Turning Point' produced. The programme is extended to 1994.

Women's Programme

5.16. Doordarshan telecasts various programmes, viz. serial documentaries, telefilms, spots, quickies, short films etc. to disseminate positive awareness to diminish general plights of women i.e. gender discrimination, dependence on male, early marriage, problem of unemployment and earning of livelihood, sex exploitation, atrocities on women, etc. Some purposeful and message oriented programmes on women telecast in 1993 were acclaimed by viewers. These were: Teesari Beti, Gangu Tai, Ummeden, Un Grih Swaminion Ke Nam, Akhiri Padav, Chakori, Devi, Traasdi, etc.

Children's Programme

5.16.1. Children Programmes are designed especially to include informatin and education messages to infuse positive values among them for their healthy mental and physical growth in addition to their entertainment. Special care is taken for not showing programmes which may negatively influence their formative minds. Serials, cartoon films, animation films, short telefilms, etc. are produced and telecast in children's viewing times mostly on Saturdays. Some noteworthy programmes telecast by Doordarshan are Priya, Chinta, Ahsaas, Inaam, Abhilasha, etc.

5.16.2. Doordarshan telecasts some programmes which are primarily concerned with the girl child. The focus of these programmes is mostly attributed to female children in traditional Indian society the message of gender equality through portrayal of success stories and positive development of the girl child. Vidambana, Baharon Ko Aane Do, Khaandaan Ka Chirag, Gauri, Manazilon Ka Safar, Chhuye, etc. were entertaining but message oriented programmes.

Youth Programmes

5.17. Programmes comprising interest of youths are regularly produced and telecast by Doordarshan. These include the problems of youths, tenets of non-violence, career guidance, projection of national and patriotic values, highlights of remedial measures for drug-addiction and alcoholism, development of scientific temper, lessons on general awareness, etc. Muththi Bhar Sitare, Cross Roads Cross Fire, Parliamentary Quiz, etc. are some of the important programmes telecast in this category.

Health and Family Welfare

5.18. Doordarshan has allocated slots as a very special case for telecast of spots on the theme of health and family welfare during prime time on National Network. These spots generally are of one minute duration. Regional Kendras also produce spots on family welfare in consultation with regional family welfare centres in local languages and telecast almost daily. All Kendras regularly produce and telecast programmes having inbuilt messages on health and family welfare. These programmes are telecast for a duration of 20 to 25 minutes per week.

Rural Programmes

5.19.1. All Doordarshan Kendras regularly put out programmes in their general transmission for the benefit of rural audiences in their

service area. These programmes cover various other aspects of development like family welfare schemes, community development, animal husbandry, functional literacy, etc. The main thrust, however, is on agriculture.

5.19.2. Each Doordarshan Kendra has a rural programme advisory committee. The Committee has State Government officials of concerned Departments, experts from agricultural universities and other disciplines and progressive farmers as its members. The Committee advises the Kendras in finalising the quarterly schedule of rural programmes besides other relevant matters.

Sports

5.20.1. Doordarshan has set a milestone in the field of sports. An independent Channel has been allotted to sports to meet the requirements of sports viewers of India. Weekly sports programmes such as sports magazine and world of sports on Sunday, 30-minute programme on sports are being telecast on every Saturday and Sunday in the afternoon also. Besides, national network programmes metro/sports hour programme has been started on each regional kendra for the benefit of sports organisations and schools/colleges and universities.

5.20.2. This year Doordarshan has covered a number of international sports events like Davis Cup Tennis World Group tie at Delhi, Calcutta and Chandigarh. It arranged live telecast of quarter final from France, World Cup Badminton Championship, International Athletic Meet at Delhi, World Billiards and Snooker at Delhi/Bangalore/Madras and Bombay, Indo-England, Indo-Zimbabwe Cricket series. The Women's World Cricket Cup held in England as well as full recordings of all Inter-Continental, Hockey matches played at Poland were shown in the form of highlights. The National Games organised at Pune were also given prominent coverage.

5.20.3. Indigenous games have been given preference and were covered and telecast. Rural games are invariably being covered by respective Regional Kendras.

Cultural Exchange

5.21. India has entered into agreements for cultural exchange of programmes (CEP), Memoranda of Understandings and protocols with a number of countries. Programmes received under these agreements are telecast by Doordarshan and similarly Doordarshan also supplies programmes to these countries for telecast. National Days of various countries are observed by telecasting of messages of Ambassadors/High Commissioners on reciprocal basis on request. Uzbekistan has been provided with a considerable number of programmes to enable them to air Doordarshan programmes regularly.

External Publicity

5.22. To provide audio-visual support to external publicity, a 30-minute weekly magazine programme 'India This Week' has also been started. The programme is supplied to nearly 20 cable TV networks in USA and UK for telecast.

Participation in Festivals

5.23. Doordarshan also participated in various festivals and competitions in which one of its serials entitled "Turning Point" has been highlighted in Japan.

SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE)

5.24. SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE) Programmes are telecast to enhance co-operation and understanding among SAARC countries. Under this scheme the programmes produced by the member countries of SAARC are telecast in rotation on 1st of every month. India participated in the SAARC Quiz contest recorded in Sri Lanka. Doordarshan also contributed to the programme "SAARC Year for the Disabled" co-produced by Nepal TV on the basis of the inputs received from all the seven SAARC countries.

Marketings

5.25. Doordarshan has also marketed programmes worth US \$ 50,000 in the first nine months of the current year and negotiations are under way for more sales.

Programme Advisory Committees

5.26. The Programme Advisory Committee provides valuable advice to the Kendras on the programme requirements of the region. The Committee consisting of experts drawn from various disciplines in the field of dance, folk, art and culture, women's and children's Welfare, Youth Welfare, Social Welfare, Science, humour, film/theatre, sports, literature, scheduled castes/tribes and linguistic minorities. So far, the committees have been constituted for Doordarshan Kendras at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Srinagar, Jalandhar, Cuttack, Jaipur, Guwahati, Lucknow, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. Doordarshan Kendras are also associated with the Inter Media Publicity Coordination Committees to coordinate programmes with the different media units in the state and monitor the progress.

Audience Research

5.27.1. The Audience Research Unit caters to the feedback requirements of the entire Doordarshan network. At present 19 Audience Research Units are working at different Kendras. This year Audience Research conducted studies on Television ownership and viewership in rural areas covering more than 12 thousand TV owners. This study has provided useful data on the profile of TV owners in the rural areas and their viewing habits. This is the first such attempt in the rural areas on such a large scale.

5.27.2. The Audience Research Units also analysed voluntary feed back in the form of letters received from the viewers, the comments appearing in the press, etc. Some Kendras received upto 20,000 letters from the viewers in a month.

Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad

5.28. The Lok Seva Sanchar Parishad (Council for Public Service Communication) is a non profit voluntary body with no funds of its own. The Parishad has been set up to promote the production of Public

Service Films/Messages/Spots on the themes of national integration, environment, consumer protection, drug abuse, etc.

Central Production Centre

5.29.1. In order to encourage highly professional productions, Doordarshan has set up the Central Production Centre (CPC) in the Asiad Village Complex, New Delhi.

5.29.2. A good number of programmes produced by CPC and telecast in National Network were appreciated by the viewers. The notable programme was DEEWAREN—TV Documentary on Women in Prisons, telecast in three parts. CPC is also contributing a weekly programme entitled "Kid Show" for telecast on every Sunday in National Network service. The 13-part series of music programme presented by film playback singers, produced by CPC and telecast on Metro Channel entitled 'Albela Surmela' brought wide-ranging reactions among the viewers as the fanmail reached to the level of more than one lakh letters per week. CPC has also undertaken the production of a special New Year's Eve TV show a prestigious annual Doordarshan programme. CPC also contributed 30 hours fresh recordings specially done for the Satellite Music Channel. More than 50 half-an-hour light music programmes were telecast during the current year National Network.

News and Current Affairs

5.30.1. Major events covered by Doordarshan news since April, 1993 till date include earthquake in parts of Maharashtra, coverage of Assembly elections in five States and one Union Territory and Hazratbal shrine crisis. Other important events covered by Doordarshan include visits of the Prime Minister, the President and other dignitaries abroad and visits of VVIPs to India. Important events like launching of INSAT—2B, induction of Main Battle Tank (MBT) and Prithvi missile into Army and launching of five additional channels of Doordarshan were adequately covered. Natural calamities like floods in Punjab and Assam and the devastating cyclone in Tamil Nadu were noticed prominently. Relief and rescue measures and warning to people about cyclone were taken note of and news like Bombay blasts were given adequate coverage. Proceedings of democratic institutions like Parliament, Supreme Court and other judicial bodies received special attention. Issues like Bodoland, Jharkhand and Narmada crisis were adequately noticed. Doordarshan news makes every efforts to give extensive and objective coverage to all important events at home and abroad to keep the viewers abreast with latest happenings.

5.30.2. Doordarshan news and current affairs subscribe to various international and national agencies and also make use of Radio Pool to provide viewers with up-to-date and authentic information on important national and international events.

5.30.3. Doordarshan Delhi, brings out 10 news bulletins daily, five in Hindi (4 national bulletins and one regional bulletin), four bulletins in English (3 national bulletins and one world news) and one regional bulletin in Urdu.

5.30.4. One notable achievement was the restart of the news bulletin in Kashmiri from Srinagar from July, 1993. This news bulletin aims to keep the region in tune with the mainstream activities in the coun-

try and to give a balanced report of events in Jammu and Kashmir. Another outstanding achievement has been the start of a daily World News Bulletin in English from August 1, 1993.

5.30.5. In addition to the on-going popular weekly magazine programme 'The World This Week' and 'Parakh', Doordarshan has started a news weekly magazine serial 'News Pulse' dealing with various facets of national life. A new weekly economic magazine programme entitled 'Business Baaten' was also introduced on every Monday. Besides, the weekly cultural magazine programme 'Surabhi', is continuing.

Films

Films Division

6.1.1. The story of the Films Division is synchronous with the eventful year of the country since Independence. Over the last 45 years, the Division has been motivating the broadest spectrum of the Indian public with a view to enlisting their active participation in nation-building activities. In the process, the Division has made a significant contribution to the growth and development of the documentary film movement in the country.

6.1.2. The Division caters to over 13,300 cinema theatres all over the country, non-theatrical circuits like the Directorate of Field Publicity, mobile units of the State governments, Doordarshan, field units of the Department of Family Welfare, educational institutions and voluntary organisations. The documentaries and newsreels of State Governments are also featured in the Division's releases on the theatrical circuit. The Division also sells prints, stock-shots, video-cassettes and distribution rights of documentaries and features in India and abroad. The Division is gearing itself to supply approved films on cassettes to the video parlours.

6.1.3. The documentary and short film movement in India has been quantitatively and qualitatively enhanced by the Division through constant encouragement of outside talent alongwith its in-house productions.

6.1.4. By organising the two International Film Festivals for documentary and short films at Bombay in March 1990 and February 1992, the Division has emerged as a powerful force behind the documentary film movement in the world. The third in the series was held in Bombay in February, 1994.

6.1.5. The aims and objectives of the Division are to educate and motivate the people towards enlisting their active support and participation in the implementation of national programmes; to project the image of the land and the heritage of the country to Indian and foreign audiences; and to foster the growth of the documentary film movement.

Production Wing

6.2.1. In addition to the headquarters at Bombay, three production centres of the Division are located at Bangalore, Calcutta and Delhi. The production wing consists of four major sections: (1) documentary films (II) news magazines, (iii) short feature films specially designed for rural audience and (iv) animation films.

6.2.2. The Division produces through its own directors and producers, nearly 60 per cent of the films on the annual production programme. The documentaries range in theme and topic from agriculture to art and architecture, from industry to the international scene, from science and technology to sports, from trade and commerce to transport, from tribal welfare to community development and cooperation. In short, it encompasses all spheres of human activity and endeavour.

6.2.3. Normally, the Division reserves about 40 per cent of the production schedule for allotment to independent film-makers in various centres with a view to encouraging individual talent and stabilising the documentary movement in the country. In addition to its normal production programme, the Division provides assistance to all the Ministries and Departments of the Government, including public sector organisations, in producing documentary films.

6.2.4. The Newsreel Wing covers major cities and towns including State and Union Territory capitals. The coverages go into the making of the fortnightly news magazines and also the compilation of archival material. The Commentary Section looks after the dubbing of films and news magazines into 14 Indian languages from the basic versions (English or Hindi). Whenever required, films are also dubbed in foreign languages.

6.2.5. The Cartoon Film Unit of the Division started in 1957, has gained individual distinction through a steady output of animation films which have won outstanding recognition all over the world. The unit also prepares animation sequences for documentaries and news magazines and is now equipped for production of puppet films.

6.2.6. The Delhi unit of the Division has the responsibility of production of instructional and motivational films for the Ministries of Agriculture and Defence and the Department of Family Welfare.

Regional Centres

6.3.1. The regional offices of the Division at Calcutta and Bangalore produce rural-oriented featurettes in 16 mm of about an hour duration. These socially relevant films are evolved on a story-line to spread the message of social and national issues, such as family welfare and communal harmony or project and focus upon such evils as dowry, bonded labour, untouchability and the like.

6.3.2. These productions in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya and several dialects of the north-eastern region and southern region, make use of local talent for script writing and acting to maintain the flavour of the language and region. Such productions have made their impact by gaining a closer identification of the rural masses with the projects and schemes designed to bring social and economic justice to the people, while, at the same time, improving the prospects of their future. Now this scheme has been extended to making films in northern and western region languages and dialects.

Distribution Wing

6.4.1. The Distribution Wing of the Films Division has its spread of branch offices in the ratio of one branch to 1500 cinema houses. At present, there are 10 distribution branch offices located at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras, Madurai, Nagpur, Thiruvananthapuram and Vijayawada. The growth of exhibition outlets for the Films Division on the theatrical circuit can be estimated by the rise in the number of cinema houses and touring cinemas from 3348 in 1952 to 13391 in 1993.

6.4.2. Under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and corresponding State Cinema Regulations and the rules framed thereunder, every cinema is granted licence on the condition that it exhibits in every film show an

approved documentary/news magazine film of a length not exceeding 609.60 metres. The Division has been releasing its documentaries/news magazines every week in all the cinema theatres in the country. The Division releases 400 colour prints of its films (documentary or news magazine) in 15 languages every week. These films keep shifting from one theatre to the other after being exhibited for one week in each theatre till such time all the 13,391 theatres in the country are covered. It is estimated that through the theatres these films reach an audience of approximately 9 to 10 crore every week, including five to six lakh from the border areas and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

6.4.3. As regards non-theatrical exhibition, the Division supplies prints to the 16 mm mobile units of the Directorate of Field Publicity and the Departments of Central as well as State governments. On a rough estimate, the number of people covered by these units is around four to five crore every week.

6.4.4. In addition to the above, the documentary films of the Films Division are also being shown on the national as well as regional networks of Doordarshan. Between April and November, 1993, 38 films produced by the Division were released to Doordarshan for telecast.

6.4.5. Educational institutions and many other social organisations all over the country borrow films of the Division from the libraries maintained in the distribution branch offices.

6.4.6. Video-cassettes of the Division's films are also sold to Railways, Public Sector Undertakings, Central and State Government Departments, Educational Institutions and private parties for non-commercial use. During April to November, 1993, 2299 cassettes were sold for non-commercial use and the Division earned a revenue of about Rs. 2.76 lakh.

6.4.7. As regards foreign audience, the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs selects films and distributes their prints to the Indian missions abroad. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd., and private agencies also arrange for international distribution of the Division's films. Films produced by the Division are also commercially exploited on royalty basis by overseas video and TV networks.

International Documentary and Short Films Festival

6.5. The Division has been entrusted with the task of organising the Bombay International Film Festival for documentary, short and animation films. It is a biennial event. The first festival was held from March 1 to 7, 1990, the second festival from February 1 to 7, 1992, and the third festival from February 1 to 7, 1994. The festival has become one of the prestigious festivals in Asia. This festival was a competitive one with cash awards for a total value of Rs. 12 lakh for several categories of competition. A new video section shows the best of Indian documentary films produced in the country on video.

Performance

6.6.1. During April to November 1993, the Division produced 17 news magazines as well as 21 documentary/short/featurette films (75 reels). Out of this, 13 films (34 reels) were produced departmentally

and 8 films (41 reels) through independent producers.

6.6.2. The Division provided sustained publicity and communication support through its documentaries and news magazines for important national campaigns like communal harmony, national integration, eradication of untouchability, family welfare programme, etc. Among the films produced by the Division for important national campaigns are (i) Aatank Kyon? (On national integration), (ii) Yatra (on Government's new economic policy) and (iii) Save petroleum.

6.6.3. The Division extended facilities to the Government of Mauritius for production of a documentary film on the birth centenary of Swami Krishnanand Maharaj under the title "Homage to Swami Krishnanand Maharaj".

6.6.4. During the period, the Division completed biographical films titled (i) Lokpriya Gopinath Bardoloi, (ii) Dr Ghulam Rasool and (iii) The Artist—Komala Varadan. A number of films on various other eminent personalities are under production.

6.6.5. The Division has been participating in various international film festivals. During the period upto November 1993, the Division participated in 23 festivals.

Awards and Recognition

6.7.1. During the year till November 1993, the following national awards were won by the Films Division:

Name of the film	Awards
1. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.
2. Choodiyan	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.
3. Aagar Aap Chahein	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.
4. News magazine 231 (Antarctica-A scientist's paradise)	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.
5. The Threads (award shared)	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 5,000/- each to the producer and the director.
6. Ber	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.
7. Suno Bahurani	'Rajat Kamal' and cash prize of Rs. 10,000/- each to the producer and the director.

6.7.2. The films Freedom and Bazar Sitaram produced by the Division were selected for screening in the Indian Panorama section of the International Film Festival of India 1994.

Revenue

6.8. During April-December 1993, the Division released, in theatrical circuit, 16,929 prints of 25 documentaries, 19 news magazines and 6 quickies of its own and 758 prints of 5 documentaries and 13 newsreels produced by different State governments. The Division also sold 936 prints and 2,299 video-cassettes of its films for non-commercial use in India and abroad. It earned a total revenue of Rs. 487 lakh from this activity. This includes Rs. 4.96 lakh from the sale of stock-shots. A total of 2,114 prints and video-cassettes were supplied to the Directorate of Field Publicity for non-theatrical exhibition.

Directorate of Film Festivals

6.9.1. The Directorate of Film Festivals was set up by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1973, with the prime objective of promoting good cinema. Since then, the Directorate has been a platform for exposing and promoting the best in Indian cinema by holding the National Film Festival every year. It has also proved to be a vehicle for promoting international cultural understanding and friendship. Within the country, it has provided an access to new trends in world cinema. The activities of the Directorate of Film Festivals can be broadly classified as follows:

1. Organisation of National Film Awards.
2. Selection of Indian Panorama films
3. Special film programmes on behalf of the Government from time to time
4. Print collection and Documentation
5. Conducting and participating in cultural exchange programmes in India and abroad.
6. Participation in International Film Festivals abroad; and
7. Organisation of International Film Festival of India

6.9.2. The activities and the policy formulation of the Directorate are guided by an Advisory Committee. This Committee normally meets once in four months and is constituted by eminent individuals from the film industry and allied arts.

National Film Awards

6.10. The 40th National Film Festival commenced its jury screening in March 1993. The feature film jury was chaired by Shri Balu Mahendra and the non-feature jury by Shri Ghanashyam Mohapatra. Ms Mrinal Pande was the Chairperson for the Committee for the best writing on cinema. One hundred and five feature films, 92 non-feature films, 16 books and 26 articles were entered for the awards. The President, Dr Shankr Dayal Sharma, at a ceremony held on May 5, 1993, at the Siri Fort Auditorium, gave away the awards to the recipients. The best feature film award was bagged by Shri G.V. Iyer's "Bhagavad Geeta" (Sanskrit) and the best non-feature film award went to Shri Abijit Chattopadhyay's "In Search of Indian Cinema" (English). For the award on best book on cinema, "Zwara" (English) by Mrs Gayatri Chatterjee was selected, while Shri Sudhir Bose was adjudged the best film critic of 1992. The Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1992 was conferred on Dr Bhupen Hazarika, the noted film personality from

Assam. The award function was followed by public screening of the various award winning films.

International Film Festival

6.11.1. The 25th International Film Festival of India—IFFI 94 was held in Calcutta from January 10 to 20, 1994. This was a non-competitive festival. Screening was held in about 10 theatres in Calcutta, out of which four were reserved exclusively for the press and the delegates.

This festival consisted of the following sections:-

1. Cinema of the World
2. Focus on Afro-American Cinema
3. Focus on Mongolian/Mexican Cinema
4. Retrospective of Michelangelo Antonioni (Director, Italy)
5. Retrospective of Fons and Lili Rademakers, (Directors, Netherlands).
6. A Tribute to Ingmar Bergman, (Director, Sweden).
7. A Tribute to Federico Fellini (Director, Italy).
8. Indian Panorama '94
9. Mainstream Indian Cinema
10. Indian Retrospective of Utpal Dutt and Vijay Bhatt.

6.11.2. The Indian Panorama section of the International Film Festival was first introduced in 1978. Since then, the selection of Indian Films for this section has been an annual feature. This year, 107 feature films participated from all over the country. Initially, 3 regional selection panels at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras respectively short-listed the entries which were then considered by a Central Panel. The Central Panel which was chaired by Dr Bhupen Hazarika recommended 18 feature films for inclusion in Indian Panorama 94. In the non-feature film category, a total of 82 films were viewed in Delhi by a Selection Panel of five eminent film makers. The Chairman was Shri N.V.K. Murthy. In all, 19 non-feature films were selected including the best non-feature films of the 40th National Film Festival 1993. These were screened in the Panorama Section of IFFI '94.

6.11.3. Foreign film weeks organised in India, were as follows: Irish Film Week was held in New Delhi from September 27-29, 1993 where four feature and four documentary films were screened, and Polish Film Week was held in New Delhi, Bhopal and Bhubaneswar where seven films were screened. A one-man delegation attended this festival.

Indian Film Weeks Abroad

6.12.1 Indian Film Weeks were organised in the following centres: Hungary—eight films along with one-man delegation; Greece—Six films; Indonesia—seven films; Turkmenistan—seven films along with a delegation of four film personalities and two officials; Brazil, Ghana and Burkino Faso and Maputo with seven films each; Germany—eight Raj Kapoor films; Toronto (Canada)—four films; Indian film exposition in USA—nine films; Cuba—two films; Dhaka- Retrospective of Mrinal Sen films; Spain—six films; Sri Lanka—13 films; and Mauritius—seven old classics.

6.12.2. During the period January to October, 1993, the Directorate participated in more than 42 International Film Festivals abroad including Asian Festivals and Festivals focussing Asian cinema such as Fukuoka International Film Festival—focus on Asia 93; Fukuoka Asian Film Festival, Japan; Asian Pacific Film Show in Seoul, Republic of Korea; Singapore International Film Festival, Hong Kong International Film Festival; and Tokyo International Film Festival. The Directorate sent delegation to the Rotterdam; International Film Festival, the Netherlands, and Toronto Festival of Festivals, Canada.

6.12.3. A number of Indian films and film makers made their presence felt on the international scene by winning various awards, participating as jury members or in seminars, etc. such as; film *Diksha* directed by Arun Kaul received the Prix Du Public (Audience Award) at the 10th Annonay International Film Festival, France held in February 93; India was the theme of the year in Tampere 23rd International Short Film Festival, Finland in which five programmes presented a selection of Indian documentary films from the '60s till now and two lectures on Indian film music were given by Shri P.K. Nair, Chairman of the International Jury of Tampere Festival held in March '93; India picked up two awards at the 38th Asia Pacific Film Festival—Dimple Kapadia was conferred the Best Actress Award for her outstanding role in the film *Rudaali* and the Best Music Director Award was conferred on Bhupen Hazarika for his excellent score in the same film; the short film *Knock out* directed by B. Lenin won the Award of Certificate of Merit by the Egyptian Film Critics Association at the 3rd Ismailia International Film Festival for Documentary and Short Films, Egypt held in July, 1993; Mrs Malti Sahai, Joint Director of Directorate of Film Festivals served as a member of the Perspective Canada Jury at the Toronto Festival of Festivals, Canada held in September, 1993. Mr Shyam Benegal served as a member of the International Jury at the Damascus International Film Festival, Syria held in October, 1993.

6.12.4. A number of successful Retrospectives of Indian films were held this year at the various Foreign Film Festivals abroad (i) A Retrospective of Satyajit Ray's films was shown at the Fribourg International Film Festivals, Switzerland held in January, 1993 and also at the Damascus International Film Festival, Syria held in October, 1993. (ii) A Retrospective of Ritwik Ghatak's films was shown at the Fajr International Film Festival, Iran held in February, 1993; (iii) the Douarenez Film Festival, France held in August, 93 was fully dedicated to Indian Cinema and a package of 11 films was sent by the Directorate of Film Festivals. (iv) A Retrospective of Raj Kapoor's films was organised for the Cairo International Film Festival held in November, 1993 and (v) A Retrospective of G. Aravindan's films was shown at the Fribourg International Film Festival, Switzerland held in January, 1994.

National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

6.13.1. The Children's Film Society, India, now called National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (NCYP), is an autonomous body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It aims at providing children with clean entertainment. It has its headquarters at Bombay and zonal offices at New Delhi and Madras. Smt Jaya Bachchan is the present Chairperson.

6.13.2. The organisation is engaged in the production of feature films for children as well as short, featurettes/animation films.. Since last two years, the organisation has also undertaken production of serials suitable for children which are telecast on Doordarshan's national channel. The Centre acquires exhibition rights for suitable foreign films and tele serials for exhibition in India and also conducts a biennial International Children's Film Festival; the 8th such festival was held in Udaipur from November 14 to 23, 1993.

6.13.3. During the year, the Centre completed four Hindi films, viz. Ashwas, Karamati Coat, Gauraiya Ki Champi and Chetak. The production of a TV serial, "Potli Baba Ki- Part-III", has been taken up. The film Mujhse Dosti Karoge (Hindi) has been dubbed into Tamil. Work for dubbing two more films has been taken up. Preparation of plans for setting up NCYP Complex at Bangalore has been taken in hand and in addition to this in-house video editing facilities are being acquired.

6.13.4. The Eighth International Film Festival for Children and Young People was held at Udaipur, Rajasthan from November 14 to 23, 1993. The total number of entries received were 265 from 39 countries. About 200 press and other delegates from India and abroad were invited, seventeen states (including Rajasthan) sent about 416 children delegates. There were also 25 children delegates from the disabled category.

6.13.5. A script writing workshop conducted by Beate Hanspath and Claudia Schrodder of Germany and an animation workshop conducted by Ehrling Ericsson of the Swedish Broadcasting Company were held at Udaipur. The opening and closing functions held at Shilpgram (Shilpi Village) were telecast live on Doordarshan and also given extensive coverage by AIR. The opening ceremony on November 14, 1993 was presided over by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri K.P. Sing Deo, and the closing ceremony on November 23, 1993 was presided over by Shri Baliram Bhagat, Hon'ble Governor of Rajasthan, and the Chief Guest was Smt. Sonia Gandhi. Over 5,000 children and adults viewed these films at the open-air theatre with projection facility, installed at Shilpgram.

6.13.6. The following films won the International Jury Awards.

- (i) The Golden Elephant plus Rs. 1,00,000 for the best live action feature length film:
The Bullshit (Turkey) directed by Menduh Un.
- (ii) The Silver Elephant plus Rs. 50,000 for the best short film:
The Art of Drowning (Australia) directed by James Grant.
- (iii) The Silver Elephant plus Rs. 50,000 for the second best live action feature length film: The Penknife (Holland) directed by Ben Sombogaart.
- (iv) The Silver Elephant plus Rs. 50,000 for the best animation film was shared by (a) Sinnea in Monet's Garden (Sweden) directed by Sena Anderson & Chirstina Bjork (b) Binke Can't Fly (Sweden) directed by Lennart Gnotaffson.
- (v) The Silver Elephant plus Rs. 50,000 for the best director: Mohammed-Ali Talebi for the Boot (Iran).
- (vi) The Silver Elephant plus Rs. 50,000 for special jury prize: Little Angel, Made a Joy (Turkmenistan) directed by Usman Saparov.

- (vii) The Bronze Elephant plus Rs. 25,000 for the best child artiste: Tarashankar Mishra for Lavanya Preeti (India).

The Jury also made three special mentions:

- (i) The Little Bird (Senegal) directed by Mansoor Wade.
(ii) Chakori (India) directed by Sumitra Bhave and Sunil Sukthankar and
(iii) Mujhse Dosti Karoge (India) directed by Gopi Desai.

[The following films also won awards and special mentions. The CIFEJ Jury Medal for the best-feature length film went to Little Angel, Made a Joy (Turkmenistan) directed by Usman Saprov and special mention-Mujhse Dosti Karoge (India) directed by Gopi Desai. Critics Jury Award; The Silver Plaque with a certificate of merit for the best film in the International Competition Section went to Lavanya Preeti (India) directed by Shri A.K. Bir and special mention to The Penknife (Holland) directed by Ben Sombogart. Children and Young People's Jury Award: The Golden Plaque for the most popular film went to Mujhse Dosti Karoge (India) directed by Gopi Desai.

6.13.7. The films produced by the N'CYP participated in the following festivals: 4th Cairo International Film Festival for Children, Cairo, Egypt; 9th Isfahan International Festival for Children & Young Adults, Tehran; Chicago International Children's Film Festival, Chicago; International Film Festival for Children & Adolescent, Uruguay; Fukuoka International Film Festival Japan; 3rd International Film Festival, Beijing, China and England Children's Film and Video Festival, England.

6.13.8. In addition to the grants-in-aid received from the Government, the Centre generates income through marketing and distribution of films, and through telecast of serials on Doordarshan. Presently, the NCYP conducts district-wise Children's Film Festivals and it is expected that approximately 65 districts will be covered by such festivals by March, 1994.

National Film Archive of India (NFAI)

6.14.1. The fundamental objective of NFAI is carried out in two stages—the first is preservation of the films in ideal storage condition. In spite of this, some of the old films are likely to deteriorate over the years. Such films are identified and copied before they get completely decomposed. This is done at the second stage. A detailed statement of NFAI's important activities is at Appendix-VII.

6.14.2. With headquarters at Pune, NFAI, has three regional offices at Bangalore, Calcutta and Thiruvananthapuram. Its distribution library of 16 mm films extends facilities to members throughout the country. Apart from films loaned through the library, 35 mm films are also supplied for special occasions, anniversary programmes, retrospectives, etc. Regular joint screening programmes at important centres like Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay, Hyderabad and Thiruvananthapuram expose audiences to the history of Indian cinema and the best of world cinema.

6.14.3. NFAI conducted its annual five-week Film Appreciation



Special arrangements for the Result of Assembly Elections at Doordarshan Studio.



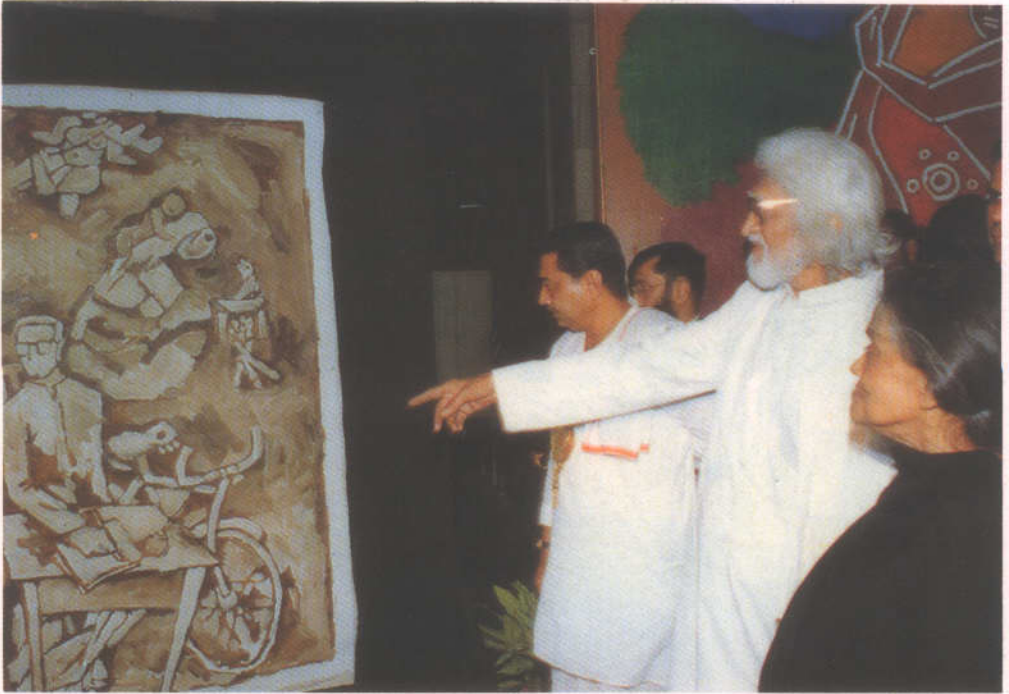
Seminar on New Mass Communication organised jointly by Press Information Bureau and I.C.C.R., under the aegis of the Indo-US Sub Commission for Education and Culture.



Dr. Radhakrishnan, Project Leader, NACO Shri G.D. Beliya, Chief of Media, Shri Gautam Basu, Secretary to Government of Karnataka, H&FW, Shri H.T. Khuma, Director Field Publicity and Dr. M.T. Hemareddy, Director, H&FW, Government of Karnataka are sitting on the dias.



Performance by Song & Drama Division artistes during Sadbhavna Samaroh, Nainital, U.P.



Shri K.P. Singh Deo , Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting with Shri M.F. Hussain after inaugurating the Painting Exhibition in Victoria Memorial, January 11, 1994.



Dinner hosted by Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information & Broadcasting. Also seen in the picture are film legend, Shri Mechelangelo Antionioni and Mrs. Antionioni , January 19, 1994.



A Mobile Exhibition van showing their display during Sadbhavna Samaroh in U.P.



Rural sports organised as part of Sadbhavna Samaroh at Indira Nagar Village. The Joint Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, is also seen in the picture.

Course in Pune and collaborated in organising short term courses with the National School of Drama, Cinemaya—the Asian film magazine, Chennai Film Society, Madras and Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

6.14.4. NFAI has an excellent collection of books and periodicals on Indian and International cinema and other allied arts in the book library. A documentation section collects information and ancillary material on Indian cinema by way of stills, booklets, wall posters, disc records, audio tapes, film reviews, articles, etc.

A detailed statement of recent acquisitions by NFAI is given below:

Item	As on 31.12.92	Jan-Nov 1993	As on 30.11.93
Films	12,747	175	12,922
Video Cassettes	875	194	1,069
Books	20,604	331	20,935
Periodicals	152	-	152
Bound volumes of Periodicals	388	56	444
Scripts	21,403	-	21,403
Pre-recorded Cassettes	106	103	209
Stills	97,414	573	97,987
Wall posters	6,135	275	6,410
Song Booklets	5,943	309	6,252
Audio Tapes (oral history)	150	3	153
Press Clippings	1,30,273	6,000	1,36,273
Pamphlets/Folders	7,255	32	7,287
Slides	2,820	416	3,236
Microfische	42	-	42
Miscrofilms	1,957	-	1,957
Disc records	1,858	-	1,858

6.14.5. NFAI has been a full member of International Federation of Film Archives (FIAPF) since May, 1969 which enables it in getting expert advice and material on preservation techniques, documentation bibliographies, etc. and to exchange rare films with other archives under the archival exchange programme.

6.14.6. A proposal to undertake a fresh study on Film Acquisition and Retrieval of films has been received from International Work Study Unit (IWSU) of the Ministry. Background information alongwith supporting statistics was forwarded to IWSU.

Film and Television Institute of India (FTII)

6.15.1. The FTII, Pune consists of Film Wing and Television Wing. The Film Wing offers courses leading to a diploma in cinema with specialisation in (i) Direction (ii) Cinematography (iii) Sound Recording & Sound Engineering and (iv) Film Editing. The first three courses are of three years duration whereas the last one is of two years duration.

6.15.2. The TV Wing offers in-service training to the staff in Doordarshan. Apart from the basic course in Television Production and Technical Operations, short-term courses are also conducted in specialised areas. It also conducts specialised courses and workshops in collaboration with Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD), Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia. The Institute is a member of Centre

International de-liason Des Ecoles de Cinema at de Television (CILECT). The faculty members and the students of Institute regularly participate in CILECT programmes.

6.15.3. The Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute of India is being set up in Calcutta. Fourteen posts including one Project Director were sanctioned on June, 1993. Action is underway to fill some of the important posts.

National Film Development Corporation

6.16.1. The National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC) was established on April 11, 1980, with the amalgamation of the erstwhile Film Finance Corporation (FFC) and the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation (IMPEC).

The Corporation aims at bringing improvement in the quality of cinema in India and increasing its access. It undertakes several activities designed to achieve this objective and, as an adjunct, to promote the cause of a healthy film movement in the country. NFDC promotes the concept of low-budget films. The low-budget yet high quality film is the possible answer to the financial problems of film-making being faced today in our country.

6.16.2. The Corporation launched its programme of foreign co-productions with the highly successful film 'Gandhi' directed by Sir Richard Attenborough, followed by 'Salam Bombay' by Mira Nair and 'Unni' by late C. Aravindan. Another co-production film, 'Miss Beatty's Children' by Pamela Rooks was included in the Indian Panorama 93. It was also screened at the Montreal and Los Angeles Film Festivals. Ketan Mehta's 'Maya Memsaab', an Indo-British-French co-production won the Special Jury Award at the National Awards and was also included in the Indian Panorama 93. A 7-episode TV Serial 'The New Indian Trunk' co-produced with M/s. Technisonar, France was telecast on the Metro Channel of Doordarshan.

6.16.3. Under an agreement signed between NFDC and Doordarshan good feature films and tele-films are being produced jointly with the objective of telecasting them on the national and regional networks. These films will also be exploited in other circuits, both commercial and non-commercial, in India and abroad. Upto October, 1993, 30 films have been completed or are under production under this scheme.

6.16.4. NFDC undertakes production of films based on good scripts to be directed by well-known directors. Under this scheme initiated in 1980-81, films completed during the year 1992-93 are 'Tahader Katha' in Bengali by Buddhadeb Dasgupta and 'Ek Hota Vidushak' in Marathi by Dr. Jabbar Patel. Out of the 27 films approved under this scheme, 26 have been completed.

6.16.5. The Theatre Financing Scheme was formulated and put into execution by NFDC to ensure creation of additional seating capacity in the country and to provide outlets for good cinema. Ninety-six theatres are functioning under the scheme as on December 31, 1992. During April-October '93 one loan was sanctioned and loans in three cases amounting to Rs. 8.50 lakh were disbursed.

6.16.6. The Corporation imports about 30 to 40 films a year. Conscientious attempts are made to expose the Indian audience to a vari-

ety of films from different countries. However, with the limited resources of the Corporation, a greater stress is laid on good quality family entertainers. Several imported feature films and programmes have been telecast over national as well as regional networks of Doordarshan. During April-October, 1993, 12 feature films, 11 video films and 105 episodes of TV programmes were imported for theatrical release, video and TV exploitation.

6.16.7. During the year, the Corporation strengthened its distribution network. Some of its productions distributed successfully include 'Rudali' and 'Ek Hota Vidushak'. A tie-up was also worked out with Sachinam, Sundaram and Satyam theatres in Bombay allowing for some playing time for NFDC films. Upto October, 1993 NFDC released 6 Indian films in various circuits in 75 cinema theatres all over the country.

6.16.8. The scheme to hold the Indian Panorama Film Festivals at major centres of the country initiated in 1985-86 continued to be received very enthusiastically. Along with the Panorama Film Festivals, the Corporation also organises a sizeable number of retrospectives, and other Mini Festivals, etc, in collaboration with various consulates and Directorate of Film Festivals. During the period Panorama films were screened in 17 centres including Thiruvananthapuram, Pondicherry and Baroda. It provides services to the Directorate of Film Festivals in the conduct of IFFIs' and its other activities.

6.16.9. National Film Circle activities continued during the year. Several important retrospectives, including the two on Peter Lilienthal, and Claude Chabrol were held. Important Film Weeks of Turkish, Swedish, Chinese and German cinema were also held.

6.16.10. India exports films to over 100 countries in the world. The Corporation participates in various countries. NFDC exported 82 films valued at Rs. 57.12 lakh upto October, 93.

6.16.11. NFDC started telecast on the Metro Channel of Doordarshan. 'Superhit Muqabala', 'Zabaan Sambhal Ke', 'Dekh Bhai Dekh', 'Dum Duma Dum Dum', 'Jungle Book', 'Phulwari Bhachchon Ki', 'Malgudi Days' etc. were some of the successful and important serials/programmes telecast on the Channel. NFDC earned a gross revenue of over Rs. 400 lakh from the Metro Channel in the reported period.

6.16.12. The Corporation markets good quality legal video cassettes of Indian and foreign film classics and award winning films for the discriminating public through its distributors. It has, so far, released 269 titles on video. Upto October, 1993, NFDC released 12 titles in the market.

6.16.13. To fight video piracy, NFDC in collaboration with the Indian film industry initiated the formation of an anti-piracy body, Indian Federation Against Copyright Theft (INFACT) which is registered under the Companies Act. It has been made a member of the Copyright Enforcement Council constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and has carried out 686 raids since its formation.

6.16.14. NFDC Film Centre, Calcutta provides production and post-production facilities consisting of 16 mm cameras, tape recorders for synchronous shooting, editing tables and re-recording theatre is pro-

vided with Magnatech high speed electronic studio system for 16 mm and 35 mm formats. The Centre also has got Steenback Editing Tables and Acmade Picsyne equipments for editing of films.

6.16.15. The Sub-titling Centre at Bombay is a full-fledged unit with all technical facilities available under one roof. So far the unit has sub-titled more than a thousand films and helps conserve valuable foreign exchange worth over Rs. 400 lakh. It has also taken up sub-titling for various agencies from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Iran etc. and also provides sub-titling on U-matic Video cassettes. High quality electronic sub-titling is available now on both low and high bands in this unit. Laser Type-setting and multi-lingual sub-titling machines were acquired in 1992-93.

6.16.16. NFDC's Video Centre in Madras with the world renowned Rank Cintel Mark III and associated low and high band U-matic VCRs provides good quality film transfer facilities. A full-fledged sophisticated duplication set-up with 120 Slave VCRs brings out good quality video cassettes. The Centre has also a 35 mm Arri BL III Camera and 35 mm production facilities in addition to 16 mm production facilities. It also has video and TV production/post-production capabilities. The Centre provides facilities to film makers for exploitation of their productions abroad through the use of U-matic Cassettes.

6.16.17. NFDC has set up a Trust for the welfare of the cine artistes with a corpus of Rs 3.42 crore. The Trust was activated during the year. 194 Cine Artistes received benefits under various schemes of the Fund and 193 retired aged cine artists are receiving pension of Rs. 500 per month since its inception, and upto October, 1993, a total of Rs. 13.80 lakh has been disbursed from the fund to needy artistes.

Central Board of Film Certification

6.17.1. For sanctioning films for public exhibition in India, the Government set up the Central Board of Film Certification under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. It consists of a Chairman and 25 other non-official members. The Board has its headquarters at Bombay and 9 regional offices located at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Madras, New Delhi and Thiruvananthapuram. The regional offices are assisted in the examination of films by advisory panels consisting of eminent personalities from different walks of life. Shri Shakti Samanta, a distinguished film-maker, continues to be the Chairman of the Board.

6.17.2. The number of Indian feature films (celluloid) certified during 1993 was 812. Region-wise, language-wise details of these films are given at Appendix-VI. Out of these 182 were Hindi films and 504 were certified from the four southern regional offices viz. Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras and Thiruvananthapuram.

6.17.3. Of the 812 Indian feature films 657 films were on social themes and 91 on crime; 607 were granted "U" certificates (unrestricted public exhibition) (74.75%), 80 "UA" certificates (parental guidance for children below 12 years of age) (9.85%) and 125 "A" certificates (exhibition restricted to adults only) (15.40%). Among the 174 foreign features films certifie in 1993, 32 were granted "U" certificates (18.39%), 22 "UA" certificates (12.65%) and "A" certificates (68.96%).

6.17.4. The Board also certified 911 Indian short films, 175 foreign short films, 5 long films other than features (2 Indian and 3 foreign) and 749 video films during the year.

6.17.5. During the year, 7 Indian feature films and 16 foreign feature films were refused certificates as they were found violative of one or more of the statutory film certification guidelines. Some of these films were certified later either in a revised form by the Board itself or by the Film Certification Appellate Tribunal. The total length of portions deleted from celluloid films for being violative of the guidelines was 14,602.27 metres. Out of this, 12,003.04 metres were excised from Indian feature films, 2,448.76 metres from foreign feature films, 77.06 metres from Indian short films and 73.41 metres from foreign short films.

6.17.6. The Central Board of Film Certification continued to collect an amount of Rs. 1,000 as 'cess fee' from each applicant of Indian feature film.

6.17.7. In pursuance of a decision taken by the Board earlier, workshops were arranged at various regional centres for the benefit of the members of the advisory panels and examining officers. At these workshops, interalia, screening of portions deleted from certified films were arranged and reaction of the members elicited. At some of these workshops the texts of cuts made in films by other regional centres were discussed and difficulties experienced by the members considered.

Press Information Bureau

7.1.1. Press Information Bureau is the nodal agency for disseminating information on Government policies, programmes and their achievements. The Bureau from its headquarters and through its network of 38 regional/branch and other offices disseminates information to media-print, audio, visual and electronic (Appendix-VIII) It acts as an interface between the Government and the media.

7.1.2. The information personnel of PIB attached to Ministries/Departments, perform a key role. Their important function is dissemination of information to media and providing feedback to their assigned Ministries.

7.1.3. During the period under report, 35,049 releases in various languages were released to media from PIB headquarters and its regional/branch offices. In order to facilitate access of media persons to information from the Government sources, the Bureau provides accreditation facilities to these media persons on the recommendation of the Central Press Accreditation Committee. A total of 1283 journalists, cameramen and technicians are accredited with PIB.

Highlights of the year

7.2.1. The Bureau continued to keep pace with the bold measures initiated by the Government in all spheres by giving wide publicity. During the year, the Bureau focussed efforts to highlight the major achievements and decisions of Government of India. High profile multi-media publicity was organised on positive results achieved during the two and a half years of economic reforms. Extensive publicity was organised for Finance Minister's pre-budget discussions with expert groups. The economic survey and bold initiatives taken in the budget for 1993-94 were disseminated by the Finance Unit with the help of graphics prepared in the Computer Unit. Post budget conferences and luncheon meetings with editors also provided opportunities to explain the rationale behind the new initiatives and steps taken. A three day Economic Editor's Conference was organised where over 150 media persons were briefed by ministers and senior officials in charge of Economic Ministry.

7.2.2. A multi-media publicity campaign was organised by the Bureau for the nine country Education for All (EFA) summit and pre-summit in December, 93. A conference of editors was organised in which more than 70 editorial writers, columnists and special correspondents from all over the country took part. A number of press conferences and press briefings were held to publicise the EFA summit including a joint press conference which was addressed by the leaders of all the nine countries. A large number of press releases were issued during the month long campaign.

7.2.3. The Home & Personnel Wing of PIB handled several key issues of great political significance and far reaching impact on the national policy during the period January-December, 1993 such as package on Ayodhya, salient features of the Ordinance to acquire land in Ram Janma

Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex and the reference made by the President to the Supreme Court, situation in J&K and Government's efforts to contain militancy including efforts to create an atmosphere conducive to initiating political process and the efforts to revive economic activities in the state, return of normalcy in Punjab, release of White Paper on Ayodhya, efforts to resolve Jharkhand issue, observance of Anti-Terrorism Divas on May 21 and the Quami Ekta Week between November 19 and 25. The Bureau has also been able to successfully present Government's perception in dealing with the Hazratbal crisis.

7.2.4. Various issues concerning the implementation of Sardar Sarovar Project, the problem of rehabilitation and resettlement, World Bank Assistance and environment issues associated with the project were given wide publicity.

7.2.5. During the period, the Welfare Unit of PIB arranged wide publicity for the implementation of 27 per cent reservation of jobs for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. Nearly 200 journalists attended the Press Conference organised in this context.

7.2.6. Multi-media publicity was organised for the draft agricultural policy endorsed by the Chief Ministers in March, 1993. Publicity was also arranged for the promulgation of the Ordinance to convert the Election Commission into a three-member commission. Wide publicity was given to all the issues relating to the general election to some state Assemblies and bye-elections to Parliament and background material was also supplied to media. Backgrounders and handouts were issued to the press and briefing sessions were held with press to publicise the efforts made by the Government in strengthening the Public Distribution System and amendment in the Consumer Protection Act and monitoring of prices of essential commodities. Multi-media publicity was organised for the launch of five satellite channels of Doordarshan, 40th National Film Festival and pre-festival publicity for the 25th International Film Festival held in Calcutta in January, 1994.

7.2.7. In order to make the Government policies more clear to the general public, interviews with the ministers and senior officials in the concerned ministries by media representatives were organised. Besides arranging 894 press conferences for ministers and senior officials of the ministries/departments, PIB set up a media centre for the Summit Conference for the Education for All in December, 1993 and the International Film Festival of India at Calcutta in January, 1994.

Feedback and Special Service

7.3.1. Over 1610 special features were released in various languages from headquarters and its regional/branch offices in the format of features, illustrated features, photo features, 'Do You Know', 'Fact Sheets', 'Facts At A Glance', Glossary, 'Trends at a Glance', and Graphics On Development Stories, highlights of Government's programmes, Sadbhavana Diwas, Quami Ekta Week and other important subjects besides Independence Day and Republic Day features.

7.3.2. Feedback Cell of this Bureau prepared a daily digest of news and views and also issued 157 special digests on development relating to Dunkel Proposals, JPC Report, Elections in states, Securities Scam,

Election Commission and Kashmir situation. In addition, special digests on Union Budget, Railway Budget and Economic Survey were issued. Nearly eight lakh press clippings were supplied to the ministries/departments.

Photo Service

7.4. The Bureau released 2,75,546 prints of 1775 news photos to newspapers and other publications, 5333 photos were added to the albums in the Photo Library and 1444 ebonoid blocks were supplied to small and medium newspapers.

Registrar of Newspapers for India

8.1.1. The Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) is an attached Office of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It verifies and regulates the availability of titles of newspapers, registers them, verifies circulation, and brings out an Annual Report, "Press in India". As part of its non-statutory functions, RNI issues entitlement certificates for import and purchase of newsprint to Newspapers/Periodicals as per Government's Policy and certifies essentiality for the import of printing machinery and allied equipment required by newspapers.

8.1.2. During April-October 1993, RNI cleared 6216 titles and disposed of 10510 applications for registration of newspapers/periodicals as against a target of 10000 titles for the year 1993-94. The credit for this speedy clearance goes to the hard work done with the help of computers. During the same period, 870 newspapers were issued Certificates of Registration. The year may end with a total of 1335 registrations.

8.1.3. RNI verified the circulation claims of 292 newspapers during April to October 1993. Another 1000 newspapers' circulation claims during the remaining period of the year are expected to be verified.

8.1.4. The Printed copies of the Annual Report "Press-in India" 1991 have been released for sale. The Press in India 1992 is likely to be released shortly. The Press in India, 1993 has also been compiled. Its publication is likely to be taken up soon by the Publications Division.

8.1.5. The computer facility at RNI headquarters is being further upgraded. Calcutta Regional Office of RNI is to be linked up with the computers at the headquarters during the year. The site preparation and installation of computers and other equipments are expected to be completed by the end of March, 1994.

Newsprint

8.2. The guidelines for issue of entitlement certificates to enable the newspapers to import and purchase newsprint as per Newsprint Import Policy for the year 1993-94 were notified on May 4, 1993. The facilities and concessions to small and medium newspapers have been retained. For big newspapers, the policy has further been liberalised. Open entitlement certificates are being issued to newspapers having annual entitlement of more than 200 MTs of Standard Newsprint. Periodicals are also being issued open certificates for Glazed Newsprint without any quantitative restriction. In the case of newspapers whose determined annual entitlement is less than 200 MTs, annual entitlement certificates are being issued by RNI specifying the maximum quantities that the newspaper is allowed to import in one or more instalments.

Printing Machinery

8.3. Printing machinery and allied equipment worth Rs. 16.28 lakh were recommended for import by the newspaper establishments during April-October, 1993.

Publications Division

9.1. The Publications Division is the leading publishing organisation of the Government. Set up in 1941 as a branch of the Bureau of Public Information, it acquired its present name and identity in 1944. During the last forty-six years of Independence, the Division has assumed an important role in the field of production and distribution of books and journals on matters of national importance. The Division aims at disseminating information to common people and provides informative and educative literature at reasonable price to readers all over the country.

Books

9.2.1. The books brought out by the Publications Division, include the series like 'Builders of Modern India,' 'Classics of India', Books on Indian History, Art and culture and National Heritage. The Division also brings out books for children and journals in English, Hindi and other regional languages.

9.2.2. The Division brought out the first volume of Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's works in Hindi, Tamil and Gujarati, which was released by the Prime Minister on April 12, 1993.

9.2.3. Some of the books brought out by the Division during April - January 1994 are; 'Jagadish Chandra Bose', 'Kaka Saheb Gadgil' in Hindi under Builders of Modern India series, 'Selected Speeches and Writings of President R. Venkataraman' (Vol.II), 'Selected Speeches and Writings of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimharao' (Vol.II), 'India 1993-- A Reference Annual', 'Glimpses of Indian Technology', 'A Guide to Home Gardening', 'Challenge to the Empire, A Study of Netaji', 'The story of Eight Saint Reformers; 'Sardar Patel Memorial Lectures, 1991 (Centre-State Relations)', 'Mass Media in India 1992' and 'Shyamji Krishna Verma'. Besides, five art titles brought out in English are; 'Some Aspects of Indian Culture; 'Chaura Pancha Shikha-A Sanskrit Love; 'Kangra Paintings on Love', and 'Life of Krishna in Indian Art'. Books in Hindi brought out during the period include 'Bharat 1993', 'Rasik Priya', 'Sister Nivedita', 'Bugyal Ke Desh Mein', 'Computer Sab Ke Liye', 'Bajjika Ki Lok Kathaen', 'Hamara Paryavaran', 'Bharat Ke Durg', 'Sanskritik Ekta Ka Guldasta', 'Adivasi Kala', 'Bharat 1992', 'Rajasthan Ke Bhule, Bisre Patrakar' and 'Bal Krishna Sharma 'Navin''. The Division brought out a total of 65 publications in English, Hindi and other Indian languages during the period.

Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

9.3. A major project of this Division is the Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi in English and Hindi. Ninety volumes in English and 84 volumes in Hindi have already been published. Two volumes of indices-one of subjects and the other of names-serve as guide to the vast Gandhian literature covering the main series. Eight reprints of Gandhian literature have also been brought out.

Journals

9.4.1. The Division brings out a variety of journals in English, Hindi and other regional languages. These aim at providing information on various developments taking place in the country.

9.4.2. YOJANA, a premier journal of the Publications Division, seeks to carry the message of planning to all sections of people and promote earnest discussion on problems of social and economic development. The journal is brought out in 13 languages. While English, Hindi, Tamil and Telugu editions are published fortnightly, the rest-Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi and Urdu editions are published monthly. The Oriya edition was launched this year on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti. Every year, two special issues on topics of national importance are brought out - one on the occasion of the Independence Day and the other on the Republic Day. This year, the independence Day special issue focussed attention on 'agriculture' which carried stimulating articles of eminent experts in the field. Under the Government's endeavour 'Education for all', the theme 'Education' was chosen for the special issue brought out on the occasion of Republic Day 1994. This issue highlighted the efforts being made for development of formal and non-formal education including literacy, tribal education, women's education, distance education, decentralisation of education and improving quality of education, besides enhanced opportunities for learning vocational skills. Yojana (English) organised an essay competition on national integration to commemorate the centenary of Swami Vivekananda's Bharat Parikrama and his address at the Parliament of Religions at Chicago. Besides, articles on Gandhi and Indian Economy, Jawaharlal Nehru, Annie Besant, Jallianwala Bagh and Quit India Movement, Panchayati Raj etc. were published in different issues. Other issues of the journal examined the Union Budget 1993-94 in depth, and also the Railway Budget, Economic Survey of 1992-93, Economic Reforms, Land Reforms, Exports, Industry, Environment, New Credit Policy, Dunkel proposals, Rural Development etc.

9.4.3. KURUKSHETRA, a journal brought out in English and Hindi on behalf of the Department of Rural Development, focuses on development in agriculture, environment and overall development etc. During the year the journal brought out special articles on Agriculture Marketing in Rural Development, Union Budget 1993-94, Rural Development, Development of Women and Children in Rural areas, Panchayati Raj etc.

9.4.4. BAL BHARATI in Hindi, a popular magazine for children, provides useful information to children in addition to children's stories. This year, the journal brought out articles on birth anniversaries and death anniversaries of prominent leaders, eminent writers like Rahul Sankrityan and Jnanpeeth award winner Naresh Mehta and also the centenary of Swami Vivekananda's address at Chicago.

9.4.5. AJKAL, a literary monthly magazine, is published in Hindi and Urdu. This year, articles on birth anniversary of Rahul Sankrityan, Raja Ravi Varma, prominent poet Shamsher Bahadur, 25th International Film Festival were brought out. A special issue on New Delhi World Book Fair, emphasizing literary aspects was also brought out.

Employment News

9.5. The Employment News unit of the Publications Division, brings out every week 'Employment News' in English and 'Rozgar Samachar' in Hindi and Urdu. This journal carries information on the job vacancies in Central/State Government sectors. Besides, it carries guidance material to meet the needs of the candidates preparing for various competitive examinations and interviews. The weekly also carries exhaustive articles and write-ups on topical international events and issues through subject specific series. To its popular array of features like 'Diary of events', 'Test your knowledge', 'Improve your knowledge', 'Do you know?', 'India this week' and 'World this week' was added, another feature 'Apni Hindi sudharen'. During the last few years, the journal has made remarkable progress in circulation. The total average circulation of the journal was 4.40 lakh copies for the year.

Exhibitions

9.6. During the year the Division intensified sales efforts and participated in 40 book exhibitions upto October, 1993. It publicised the publications of the Division in multi-media campaigns organised in coordination with other media units in different states. The Division participated in the New Delhi World Book Fair and earned a revenue of over Rs. 4.24 lakh from sales of books.

Marketing

9.7. The Division carries out marketing of its books and journals through its own sales-outlets located at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Patna, Lucknow, Thiruvananthapuram and Hyderabad and through agents and booksellers. It also sells books of Government and semi-government organisations through its sales-outlets.

Revenue

9.8. The Publications Division earned a total revenue of Rs. 933.53 lakh during April '93 to January '94, through sales of books, journals and Employment News. Employment News accounted for Rs. 802.95 lakh.

Bharatendu Harishchandra Awards

9.9. The Division gives the Bharatendu Harishchandra Awards every year for original writing in Hindi on mass communication.

Directorate of Field Publicity

10.1.1. The Directorate of Field Publicity (DFP), by virtue of being a field oriented organisation, has been playing a pivotal role since its inception in the task of national development with active involvement of people. This is sought to be done by securing their participation in developmental schemes and activities formulated by the Government for the benefit of various sections of the society, particularly the weak and downtrodden, and also by bringing about a change in their attitudes.

10.1.2. Equipped with men and material required for the purpose which are taken virtually to the doorsteps of the people, the units of the Directorate endeavour to expose the audience to the diverse socio-economic and cultural milieu of our country and inspire them to move ahead unitedly as the citizens of the largest democracy in the world. They use a variety of programmes including films, live performances by song and drama parties, oral communication and special programmes such as group discussions, public meetings, seminars, symposia and competitions of various kinds. The films are specially selected, as far as possible, to suit the requirements of publicity in relation to the regional realities. The organisation also seeks to gather people's reactions to various programmes and policies of the Government and their implementation down to the village level and to report back the same for appropriate action and corrective measures by the Government. The Directorate thus works as a two-way channel of communication between the Government and the people.

Organisation

10.2. The Directorate of Field Publicity comprises the Directorate's headquarters at New Delhi, 22 Regional Offices and 258 Field Publicity Units in various parts of the country. There are 8 to 18 units in a region. Some of the larger states have been divided into two regions while the smaller states and Union Territories have been clubbed together to form one region. A list of the Regional and Field Publicity Units is given at appendix IX.

Activities

10.3.1. Each field unit is a self-contained multi-faceted publicity set-up equipped with a vehicle, cine equipment, public address system, tape recorder, transistor and a generator for use in areas where there is no electricity. As part of the modernisation scheme, some units have also been provided with Mobile Video Projection Systems (MVPS). The units remain out on tour for 12 to 15 days in a month in their respective areas and coordinate with the Central and State Government organisations and voluntary associations while carrying out publicity activities in the field.

10.3.2. The field units highlighted important national themes like national integration and communal harmony, commitment to democracy, secularism, eradication of social evils such as drug abuse, alcoholism, dowry, child marriage and health and family welfare through

organising filmshows, song and drama programmes, oral communication programmes, special competitions and contests, etc. The thrust however, remained mainly on the theme of national integration and communal harmony in view of the situation prevailing in various parts of the country and on numerous rural development programmes of the Government for welfare of weaker sections of the society.

10.3.3. During April to September, 1993 the units of the DFP organised 26,780 film shows, 4,562 song and drama performances, 17,373 photo-exhibitions and 30,130 oral communication programmes for people belonging to all walks of life.

10.3.4. Gandhi Jayanti, birth anniversaries of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Dr B.R. Ambedkar and Dr S. Radhakrishnan were some of the occasions utilised by the units to propagate the themes of national integration and communal harmony, secularism, democracy, freedom struggle, etc. The World Health Day, World Population Day, World Nutrition Day, SAARC Decade of the Girl Child, Immunization Day, International Literacy Day, etc. were some of the other occasions used by the units to propagate national themes and programmes.

Sadbhavana Samarohas

10.4. To create greater awareness and involvement among masses to maintain and strengthen communal harmony, a number of multi-media campaigns viz. "Sadbhavana Samarohas" were launched in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The field units also carried out intensive publicity programmes at the grassroot level in close coordination with other sister media units like Song and Drama Division, DAVP, Publications Division, Doordarshan, All India Radio, etc. These campaigns also received wide programme support from various State Government Departments like the Prohibition Department, National Savings Organisation, Health & Family Welfare Department. In addition the State Information Departments and District Administrations were also actively involved in all the programmes launched during the campaigns which evoked good response from the people. During the campaigns both traditional as well as modern media were used to cater to the needs of the people. A variety of special programmes such as seminars/symposia, elocution contests, essay competitions, patriotic song competitions, calligraphy contests and healthy-baby-shows, etc. were also organised.

National Integration

10.5. National integration continued to remain one of the major themes which was publicised by DFP units throughout the country through various audio-visual means. Publicity programmes were arranged in identified and sensitive areas. The "Quami Ekta Week" was observed all over the country during November 19-25, 1993. Various programmes ranging from film shows to song and drama programmes, debates, elocution contests and seminars were arranged and patriotic song competitions held to highlight the theme. The units also arranged special field programmes to publicise the country's need for national integration and commitment to secularism. The "Sadbhavana Diwas" on August 20 was also celebrated with a number of field programmes in the regions. A special publicity campaign was launched throughout the

country in connection with the 75th Anniversary of Jallianwala Bagh Martyrs' Day. The concluding of year-long Golden jubilee celebrations of the "Quit India" Movement was also suitably highlighted by the field units.

20-Point Programme

10.6.1. Publicity for the 20-Point Programme aimed at ameliorating the living conditions of the people, especially people belonging to the weaker sections of society, was carried out by DFP units through a number of communication channels in a variety of programmes. The programmes were organised in such a manner so as to reach the target audience with messages relevant to them and to their area. The units continued to concentrate on the positive aspects of the Union Budget and budgetary benefits to the poor, small and marginal farmers and labourers. Efforts to bring down the prices were particularly highlighted through group-discussions and oral communication.

10.6.2. The Kerala Region undertook a pioneering effort in highlighting the salient features of Panchayati Raj by organising the first- ever state level seminar for Panchayat Presidents at Ernakulam on September 25, 1993. The seminar, which was attended by nearly 650 Panchayat Presidents from all over the state, was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Kerala. The Union Minister of State for Rural Development gave the keynote address. The important recommendations of the seminar include: (a) In Kerala, the Intermediate-level of the Panchayat Raj Councils should be at the Block level only, (b) Reservations for wards of SC/ST and women should be on rotation basis and (c) Membership of MLAs should be restricted at the District level Councils only. A face-to-face programme on Rural Development by the Union Minister of State was also arranged at the seminar. This state-level seminar was followed by district-level seminars

Welfare of Minorities

10.7. The DFP units organised various programmes to disseminate information regarding the Prime Minister's 15- Point Programme, specially focussed on the welfare of minorities and availability of institutional finances and loan facilities for them were discussed at length during the group discussions. The units projected the Government's determination in improving the lot of minorities. The steps taken by the State Governments to provide social justice and equal opportunities to them were also highlighted in the field programmes.

Education

10.8. The DFP units carried out publicity on the theme "New Education Policy" through various audio-visual means. In these programmes it was highlighted that education was the backbone and prime mover of social change and progress. The field units visited interior and remote villages and organised programmes to motivate the illiterate and neo-literates to take to literacy.

Health and Family Welfare

10.9.1. The Directorate continued intensive publicity on the theme of Health and Family Welfare through film-shows, photo exhibitions, song and drama programmes, oral communication and healthy-baby-shows,

mothers' meets and question-answer sessions. Door-to-door contacts were made in coordination with the medical and health authorities, Primary Health Centres, youth clubs and other voluntary organisations. Essay and elocution contests, painting competitions and seminars were also organised by various field units. For prevention of diarrhoea, cholera and malaria, awareness campaigns were launched in the respective regions. The "World Health Day" in April and "World Population Week" in July were observed by all the units with intensive coverage of the identified areas.

10.9.2. The Madras Unit organised a seminar on AIDS in coordination with Donbosco Anbu Illam. Officers of the State AIDS Cell and Madras based UNICEF representatives participated in the seminar. A film on AIDS was screened on the occasion on August 5, 1993. The Pondicherry Unit arranged a seminar on "Breast Feeding and Child Care." An intensive campaign for the Prevention and Management of Diarrhoea was launched in district of Alwar (Rajasthan), from April 23 to May 6, 1993. Three units, viz., Alwar, Kota and Sawai-Madhapur participated in this drive in active co-operation with the District Administration.

Economic Measures

10.10. As part of the national effort to secure maximum publicity for the New Economic Policy and for highlighting positive aspects of the Union Budget, units of the Directorate organised mass contact campaigns to motivate different sections of the population through filmshows and oral communication. Besides, subjects such as self-sufficiency in food-grains, New Trade and Industrial Policy, Consumer Protection and many other points were discussed in group discussions throughout the period. Films such as "Upbhokta ke Adhikar", "Conservation of petroleum" "Drop that Counts" etc. were shown in rural as well as in urban areas

Participation in Fairs and Festivals

10.11. Participation in fairs and festivals has been a regular feature of the DFP units in order to take advantage of the crowd points for propagating important national themes. The century old Nauchandi Mela at Meerut remained one of the major publicity arenas of the units in the region. The Mela which presents a symbol of communal unity and harmony assumed greater significance in view of the prevailing situation in the area. For the first time the regional units participated in the biggest cultural event in Kerala- "Tourism Week" celebrations in connection with Onam - the prime festival of Kerala. Field units in Punjab organised various cultural activities during the famous Baisakhi Fair. The field units also participated in other important fairs viz. Dussehra festival at Kulu, Ganesh Chauth Mela at Chandausi, Jaunsari Mela at Dehradun, Car Festival at Puri and Ambubasi Mela at the Kamakshya Temple (Assam).

Other Themes

10.12. Socio-economic themes like status of women, eradication of untouchability, prohibition, drug-abuse and role of public sector formed part of the DFP's publicity package. To educate the masses about social-evils in the practice of untouchability, the field units extensively screened films like "An Ancient Curse". "Paropkar" etc. Field units in Rajasthan launched a special publicity drive against the evils of

child-marriage during the "Akha Teej" festival. The units in Andhra Pradesh Region consolidated their activities with the help of the District Administration in the wake of the State Government's decision to ban the sale and preparation of "Arrack" throughout the State.

Talking Points

10.13. With a view to provide proper orientation to the field officers on various themes, "Talking Points" are prepared at the headquarters and sent to field units. The "Talking Points" keep the field staff abreast of the latest developments on the national scene with particular reference to the publicity themes regularly handled by them. During the year, topics such as General Budget: 1993-94, Indian Economic Scene, Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, Major Initiatives for Rural Development, New Sugar Policy, Handloom Industry, Dr Ambedkar etc. were among the more important "Talking Points" issued.

Feedback

10.14. The Directorate of Field Publicity is a two-way channel of communication. On the one hand it disseminates information with regard to the policies and programmes of the Government, while on the other it collects spontaneous reactions of the people and sends the same to the concerned quarters for such remedial action as may be considered appropriate.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

11.1.1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is a multi-media central agency to inform the people about Government's policies and programmes and to motivate them to participate in developmental activities. The media used by DAVP are press advertisements, exhibitions, booklets, folders, posters, TV and Radio spots, quickies, bus-panels, hoardings, kiosks etc. The messages highlighted by the Directorate concern themes like health and family welfare, rural development, women and child development, drug abuse and prohibition, national integration and communal harmony, new economic measures, income tax, rural energy and consumer protection. The 'concluding ceremony of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Quit India Movement' and 'Sadbhavana Samaroh' were publicised throughout the country.

11.1.2. Apart from the main set-up at the headquarters, consisting of several wings such as Advertising, Outdoor Publicity, Printed Publicity, Exhibitions, Electronic Data Processing Centre, Mass Mailing, Audio and Visual Cell, Studio, Copy Wing, Campaign Wing etc. DAVP has a network of offices spread all over the country. It has two Regional Offices at Bangalore and Guwahati to coordinate regional activities and two regional distribution centres at Calcutta and Madras for speedy distribution of publicity material, produced in Hindi, English and regional languages. The Directorate has an Exhibition Kit Production Centre at Guwahati and 35 Field Exhibition Units which include seven mobile vans. The regional exhibition workshop at Madras assists the Exhibition Division at the headquarters in designing, fabricating and display of exhibits.

Exhibition

11.2.1. DAVP through its network of 35 Field Exhibition Units publicised various socio-economic messages of the Government, supported by film shows and audio programmes. During the period, the Directorate put-up exhibitions entitled 'India Today', 'Girl Child', 'Quit India Movement', 'Ek Rashtra Ek Pran', 'Towards a Better Future', 'Gaon Ki Ore', 'Dr B.R. Ambedkar', 'Rahul Sankrityan', 'Ganga', 'Swami Vivekananda' and also for various film festivals. An exhibition on 'Hare Krishna Mahatab' was also designed and displayed all over the country.

11.2.2. The major participation in the exhibitions included 'Water India Fair', 'Car Festival at Puri', 'Shitalasasti Mela', 'Bidisha Fair', 'Dhenkanal', 'Jaisalmer Fair', 'Sonpur Mela', 'Gandhi Mela', 'Bharatpur Mela', 'Bali Yatra', 'Kartik Mela', 'Adivasi Mela', 'Pushkar Mela', 'Ajmer Urs', 'Rajgir Mela', 'Singheshwarastami Mela' and 'Krishi Shilpa Mela'.

11.2.3. A series of exhibitions were organised in the Central and Northern States by DAVP as part of Sadbhavana Samaroh. Around 75 exhibitions were put up by the units with the major message on communal harmony and peace. An exhibition entitled 'Chota Parivar

Khushian Apar' was put up at Pragati Maidan during India International Trade Fair, 1993, on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The exhibition received the award for 'Excellence of Display'. Another exhibition 'Women and Development' highlighting various aspects of women was organised at Teen Murti lawns as part of multimedia festival organised by the department of women and child development. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. As part of the concluding function of Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Quit India Movement, the exhibition titled 'Quit India Movement-Freedom Struggle' was organised throughout the country.

11.2.4. DAVP put up a prestigious exhibition in Mauritius during the '4th World Hindi Conference' in the month of December 1993. The exhibition was inaugurated by the President of Mauritius. The exhibition highlighted the development of Hindi since 7th Century A.D. More than 3,000 selected books in Hindi displayed in the exhibition attracted large crowds and nearly 2 lakh Hindi knowing people and scholars of Mauritius.

11.2.5. The Directorate displayed around 475 exhibitions in all, which were spread over 2000 exhibition-days and attracted nearly a crore of people throughout the country. The Directorate further proposed to put-up nearly 400 exhibitions to be spread over 1500 exhibition-days by March, 94.

Audio and Visual Publicity

11.3.1. During the period the Directorate produced around 2,150 radio spots, jingles and sponsored programmes and 115 video spots, quickies and documentaries which registered around 32,650 broadcasts and 500 telecasts respectively.

11.3.2. The Audio-Visual Cell gave extensive publicity to health and family welfare, women and child development, rural development, non-conventional energy sources, consumer protection and social welfare themes. It also produced six video spots on the Prime Minister's Schemes entitled "Empowering Women", "Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana" and "Prime Minister's Scheme of Assured Employment for Rural Poor". A 20-minute documentary on re-habilitation and re-settlement of project affected people on behalf of Central Water Commission entitled "Towards Progress" and three video spots on food and nutrition were also produced.

11.3.3. DAVP is producing five sponsored programmes, "Haseen Lamhe" on family welfare, "Naya Savera" on women and child development, "Apne Adhikar" on consumer protection, "Aao Hath Badhayen" on social welfare and "Nai Rah Apnao Saste Mein Sukh Pao" on non-conventional energy sources. The sponsored programmes are broadcast over 30 Commercial Broadcasting Stations in Hindi and major regional languages throughout the country. The 10-minute sponsored programme "Haseen Lamhe" on family welfare received an award by RAPA (Radio & TV Practitioners Association), Bombay.

Outdoor Publicity

11.4. During the period, the Directorate produced and displayed around 340 hoardings, 5,670 bus-panels, 38,440 cinema slides, 855 banners and advertisements at 3,130 kiosks and 135 bus-q-shelters

on health and family welfare, 40th National Film Festival, national integration and communal harmony, drug abuse and prohibition, hand-crafts, Vaisakhi Mela, Nauchandi Mela, Agmark, women and child development, literacy, customs and central excise and income-tax.

Printed Publicity

11.5.1. Printed publicity material brought out by DAVP during 1993-94 included booklets, folders and posters entitled 'Panchayati Raj' '8th Five Year Plan', 'Dr Ambedkar', 'Dr Annie Besant', 'SAARC Summit', 'Health and Family Welfare', 'Quit India Movement', 'Swami Vivekananda', 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana', 'Environment Protection', 'Non-Conventional Energy Sources', 'Population', 'Income-Tax', 'Indian Panorama '94', 'Schemes for Handloom Weavers— A New Thrust', 'Consumer Protection' and special publications on birth control, 'Norplant-Insertion and Removal' and 'Norplant-Product Information'.

11.5.2. A special kit on Indian Economy was printed which contained six booklets, giving a wide picture on 'Prospects in the Power Sector', 'Promising Future for Petro chemicals', 'Export Oriented Industries', 'Indian Economy— A Profile for Investors', 'New Policies Open up New Opportunities', and 'Telecom Sector Poised for a Big Leap'. During the period, a special publication entitled 'India Moves Ahead', highlighting the achievements of the Government in the last two years was printed in Hindi, English and regional languages and distributed throughout the country.

11.5.3. The speeches of the Hon'ble Prime Minister delivered on various occasions were printed in the form of booklets and folders. The publications printed by DAVP included 'Towards Universal Harmony', 'A Comprehensive Policy of Agriculture', '7th SAARC Summit', 'New Standing Committee System of Parliament', 'For the Success of 8th Five Year Plan—Raise Resources—Reduce Expenditure', 'Konkan Railway Station—A successful Experiment in National Reconstruction', 'Agenda Before the Nation', 'Panchayati Raj—Letters to Governors and Chief Ministers', 'Panchayati Raj—Letters to Panchas and Sarpanchas', 'Unity and Stability for Sustained Growth', 'Economic Reforms to Continue' and 'Unity and Stability for Sustained Growth'. In all, the Directorate printed more than 1.79 crore copies of 600 publications in Hindi, English and regional languages.

Press Advertisements

11.6. During the period the Directorate issued more than 16, 260 press advertisements (14,970 classified and 1,290 display advertisements) throughout the country in Hindi, English and regional languages, to around 4,370 newspapers and periodicals. The major campaigns highlighted were: Health and Family Welfare, Literacy, National Integration and Communal Harmony, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Special Immunization Day—November 7, 1993, World Thrift Day—October 30, 1993, Small Savings, Panchayati Raj, Income-Tax, 40th National Film Festival and Bank Your Gold with Government. The Directorate also issued supplements on 'International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking—June 26', 'Spearheading a New Energy Revolution to Solve Rural Energy Needs', 'World Population Day—July 11, 1993', 'Two Years of Bold Initiatives—Promote Growth, Bring Stability' and 'Non-Conventional Energy Sources'. During January-

March'94 the Directorate is likely to release around 4,500 classified advertisements and 600 display advertisements.

Mass Mailing

11.7. The Mass Mailing Wing of DAVP distributed over 1.5 crore copies of the printed material, through its Distribution Centre at headquarters in New Delhi and Regional Distribution Centres at Madras and Calcutta. The Wing has a mailing list of over 15.5 lakh addresses including over 23,000 addresses added during the period, spread over 530 categories, which include primary/middle schools, post offices, rural banks, social organisations, Panchayats, educational and cultural organisations, Members of Parliament, MLAs, Ministers and other VIPs etc.

Major Campaigns

11.8. DAVP gave multi-media support to the New Economic Measures (NEM) of the Government. As a part of its public awareness campaign to highlight various aspects of the NEM, the Directorate brought out more than 35 publications including booklets and folders titled 'Indian Economy', 'Economic Survey 1992-93', 'New Management Techniques Needed to Meet the Challenges of New Economic Environment', 'India-Facts', 'Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana for Educated Unemployed Youth', 'Prime Minister's Scheme for Assured Employment for the Rural Poor', 'Unity and Stability for Sustained Growth', 'Taking Care of Weavers' Welfare', 'A Comprehensive Policy for Agriculture', 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana', 'Indian Economy-Ushers in a New Era', 'Economic Reforms to Continue' and 'Fertilizers at Fair Prices—Full Protection to Farmers Interest'. The six booklet special kit on Indian economy was widely distributed throughout the country and also through the various embassies in the world. The Audio-Visual Cell produced a number of spots and quickies highlighting various themes which included women entrepreneurs, presumptive tax, self-employment, India Economic Update for Foreign Investors and NRIs, investment opportunities in Telecom Sector, investment opportunities in Power Sector, investment opportunities in Software Sector, Food Processing Industry, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA) and Training of Rural Youth for self-employment (TRY-SEM). Press advertisements on various initiatives taken by Government on new economic policy were released in Hindi, English and regional languages to various newspapers and periodicals throughout the country. The Directorate is sponsoring a special fortnightly publication on New Economic Measures, specially meant for NRIs. The publication entitled 'India Economic Update' highlights economic activities and developments in various sectors of the economy. Seventeen issues have been printed so far.

Health and Family Welfare

11.9.1. The publicity campaign to create awareness regarding Health and Family Welfare programmes was intensified. Besides 2.5 lakh copies of a special calendar on Health and Family Welfare, the Directorate printed publications entitled 'Dast Janleva Hai', 'Mother's Milk', 'Clean Drinking Water', 'Iron Rich Food', 'Safai Apnayen Bimari Bhagayen', 'Choices for Spacing', 'Rising Numbers', 'Tab Kyon Nahin Socha', 'Nor Plant Insertion and Removal', 'Bacchon Ke Janam Mein

Antar Rakhne Ke Upaay, 'Pill—The Oral Method' and Santan Ka Janam' in Hindi, English and regional languages. On the occasion of World Population Day on July 11, 1993, a two-page supplement was released to newspapers in all languages all over India. A booklet 'Rising Numbers' and a poster 'Tab Kyon Nahin Socha Tha' were printed. An exhibition entitled 'Chhota Parivar Khushian Apar' was put up at Pragati Maidan during the India International Trade Fair, 1993. The message of Small Family Norm was carried to remote rural areas in five major States (U.P., Bihar, M.P., Rajasthan and Haryana) by mobile video vans. A special set of 18 posters on family welfare and a kit comprising 26 posters entitled 'Chhota Parivar Sukh Ka Adhar' were printed on family welfare. Other programmes of Health & Family Welfare were also given wide publicity through press advertisements.

11.9.2. On the health front, publicity campaigns were launched to create awareness on AIDS through press publicity, bus-back panels, big hoardings, cinema slides and kiosks. Two series of advertisements, one on the occasion of SAARC Meet entitled 'Are You Ready to Talk About AIDS' and the second on 'World AIDS Day' were issued and audio spots were broadcast. During the period a full-fledged intensive publicity campaigns on Nirodh and Mala-D were launched.

25th International Film Festival of India, 1994

11.10. The Directorate displayed 10 hoardings, 600 kiosks, 66 banners, 300 cinema slides and 10 programme boards for the 25th International Film Festival of India, 1994 held at Calcutta from January 10-20, 1994. Ten thousand posters in Hindi and English (Bilingual), 5,000 each on Indian Panorama '94 and IFFI '94 and 2 brochures, 2,500 copies each on Indian Cinema and IFFI '94 were printed. Three thousand copies of the Information Booklet on IFFI '94 were also printed. An exhibition entitled 'National Integration and Cinema' was put up during the Festival. Press advertisements were issued highlighting schedule of the films screened in different theatres.

Photo Division

12.1.1. Photo Division is the biggest production unit of its kind in the country in the field of Photography. The Division is responsible for preparing photographs both in black and white and colour for internal and external publicity on behalf of the Government of India. During April-November 1993, the Division covered over 2,586 black and white as well as colour assignments of various functions/events and supplied photographs to different media units, Central/State Government Departments to meet their publicity requirements.

12.1.2. The main function of the Photo Division is to photographically document the growth and special changes in the country and provide visual photographic support required in communication. The Division provides photographic visuals to the media units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other Central and State Governments, Ministries/Departments including President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats and Indian Missions abroad through the XP Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. The Division also supplies, on payment, black & white and colour photographs and colour slides/transparencies to non-publicity organisations and the general public under the Division's Pricing Scheme. During April-November, 1993, the Division earned a revenue of Rs. 3.32 lakh under its 'Pricing Scheme'.

12.1.3. The Division has well equipped laboratories for handling different kinds of photographic assignments. A Photo Data Bank has also been installed in the Head Office of Photo Division at New Delhi. The process of recording the photographs in the Photo Data Bank is in progress. It has also three Regional Offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and a photo unit at Guwahati.

Major Coverages

12.2.1. Photo Division undertook extensive photo coverages of President, Vice-President and Prime Minister's visits to all over India from time to time. Vice-President's visits to Vietnam, Morocco, France, Germany and U.K. as well as Prime Minister's visits to Bangladesh, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Oman, Bhutan, Iran, China and South Korea were extensively covered. The photographs were released to the Press all over the country through Press Information Bureau and to the Indian Missions abroad through XP Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. Radio Photographs of President's visits to Ukraine, Hungary, Greece, Turkey and U.K. were released both within the country and outside through the Press Information Bureau and our missions abroad respectively.

12.2.2. Photo Division also undertook photo coverages of foreign VVIPs/Dignitaries as well as Heads of States/Governments of Foreign countries who visited the country.

12.2.3. Photo Division also organises an Annual National Photo Contest and Exhibition on a particular theme by inviting amateur photographers in the country to participate in the competition by sending max-

imum of 4 photographs in both black & white and colour. 313 black & white and 722 colour entries were received from 372 amateur photographers in the country for the 5th National Photo Contest on the theme of "MODERN INDIA", held in New Delhi during March, 1993. The Jury members Rames C. Pande, Harbans Singh and V.N. Majgaonkar screened all the entries and selected 17 award winners,—13 in colour and 4 in black & white. In addition to this, the Jury also selected 80 photographs for exhibition purposes.

12.2.4. The exhibition of award winning and selected photographs was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting Shri K.P. Singh Deo on 22nd March, 1993. He also gave away First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 10,000/-, Rs.7,000/- and Rs. 5,000/- and 10 consolation prizes of Rs.1,000/- each in both colour and black & white sections. The exhibition of award winning/selected photographs was held at L.T.G. Art Gallery, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi from 22nd to 28th March, 1993.

12.2.5. The data on activities of Photo Division during April-November, 1993 are detailed below;-

i)	News and feature assignments covered	2,586
ii)	Negatives handled	56,201
iii)	Colour slides/transparencies prepared	1,207
iv)	Black & white prints made/prepared	2,44,412
v)	Total black & white and colour prints made/prepared	2,62,252
vi)	Total Photo Albums/Wallets produced/prepared	48

Song and Drama Division

13.1.1. The Song & Drama Division utilises live entertainment media for the purpose of creating awareness among the people about various national programmes of socio-economic significance. It utilises a wide range of performing arts such as drama, dance-drama, puppets, folk recitals and folk and traditional plays besides light and sound programmes. The Division is also entrusted with the task of providing entertainment to the Armed Forces in the forward areas. In all its activities, the Division functions in close collaboration with the Central and State Government agencies.

13.1.2. During major festivals where large number of people congregate, the Division effectively utilises these modes of communication to put across the messages of National Integration, Communal Harmony, Eradication of Untouchability Prohibition, Health and Family Welfare, New Economic Policy, Revamped Public Distribution System etc. for special publicity.

Activities

13.2.1. The Division headed by a Director functions at three levels (i) headquarters at Delhi (ii) eight regional centres located at Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Lucknow, Madras and Pune, and (iii), nine sub-centres located at Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Patna, Imphal, Jodhpur, Darbhanga, Nainital, Shimla and Srinagar. Besides, there are two Sound and Light Units at New Delhi and Bangalore and one Tribal Centre at Ranchi. These Centres and Sub-Centres are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Publicity oriented programmes.

Departmental Drama Troupes

13.3. There are six departmental drama troupes in the Division. These are located at Pune, Hyderabad, Srinagar, Delhi, Patna and Bhubaneswar. During the year, these troupes presented programmes in Hindi, Kashmiri, Urdu, Marathi, Oriya and Telugu. Pune troupe organised a Tribal Festival and Literacy Campaign in Aurangabad. Campaigns were organised on the theme of National Integration and Communal Harmony with the co-operation of Panchayat Samiti of Marathawada and Collector, Aurangabad. Hyderabad Centre presented a ballet on 'Quit India Movement' throughout the state.

Border Publicity Troupes

13.4. For effective and concentrated publicity in areas adjoining international borders, Border Publicity Troupes presented performances in the border villages in local dialects, to boost the morale of people living in these areas; counter the enemy propaganda; to make the people aware of our defence preparedness, foster the feelings of emotional and national integration and to involve them in the nation's development efforts. These troupes also organised intensive publicity campaigns in coordination with Directorate of Field Publicity, S.S.B., B.S.F. and State Government agencies and other concerned organisations.

During the year the Guwahati Centre presented performances on the theme of emotional integration in North-East region. The Border Publicity Troupes launched a special publicity campaign on National Integration and Communal Harmony in Himachal Pradesh. Special programmes were presented in the border villages of the country on New Economic Policy and Public Distribution System and other important themes. All the border centres successfully organised the Sadbhavana Samarohas in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

Armed Forces Entertainment Troupes

13.5. The Armed Forces Entertainment Wing (AFEW) was established in 1967 for entertainment of Jawans in forward areas. Of the seven troupes, one is located at Madras and the rest at Delhi. During the year these troupes covered difficult and inhospitable forward areas with inclement and severe weather conditions to entertain the Jawans. The AFEW troupes also presented programmes on Communal harmony, National Integration and other such important themes in civil areas for foreign dignitaries, Members of Parliament and on other special occasions. During the year, these troupes also took active part in the programme presented during the Sadbhavana Samarohas.

Sound and Light Programmes

13.6. The Division has a sound and light unit each at Delhi and Bangalore. Sound and Light programmes entitled Aur Qadam Badhta Rahe, Manzilen Aur Bhi Hain and Woh Rahgujar Woh Rahgir have been prepared and presented at Bhubaneswar, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, New Delhi, Jagdishpur, Pithoragarh, Raibarelli, Jaipur, Udaipur, Shimla and Nainital. A sound and light programme for President's Bodyguard was conceived and presented on the lawns of Rashtrapati Bhawan and the same was witnessed by the President and the Prime Minister besides other VVIPs. The other sound and light unit stationed at Bangalore independently prepared a sound and light programme for Military Engineering College, Pune on the occasion of their Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

Professional and Special Services

13.7. The Division also utilises the registered private parties in the field of performing arts to spread the message of National Integration and multi-faceted developmental endeavour. Presently 684 private troupes are registered with the Division to present programmes on specified themes of national importance. Apart from their utilisation for regular activities of the Division, these troupes were also associated with the Sadbhavana Samarohas. The programmes given by these registered troupes are intended to supplement the overall publicity efforts.

Utilisation of Tribal and Folk Artistes

13.8. The Tribal Centre at Ranchi under the Tribal Project Plan utilises the folk forms by the tribal artistes from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. The basic idea behind the scheme is to provide and encourage development of suitable programmes in the tribal idiom and dialect.

Family Welfare

13.9.1. During the year programmes on the theme of Family Welfare, such as, Small Family, Girl Child, Women's Welfare and Drug Abuse were presented in various parts of the country with cooperation of State Government agencies.

13.9.2. Family Welfare has been one of the main themes of the programme package presented by this Division which includes popularisation of the Small Family norm, Rights of Girl Child, Women's Welfare, Immunisation, Diarrhoea Management, Drug Abuse etc. These programmes were presented through a vast network of health services in various States. Special attention was paid to the identified areas in this regard. The Division's performance at the Family Welfare pavilion during the India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan was well received by the audience.

Fairs and Festivals

13.10. The Division participated in all the major fairs and festivals of the country. Important among them were Mahashivaratri Fair, Ram Navami fair and Gandhi Mela in both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; Gwalior Trade fair, Tansen Samaroh, Lok Sanskriti Utsav and Buddha Purnima Mela in Madhya Pradesh; Pushkar Mela, Ajmer Urs, Baneshwar Mela, Desert Fair, Basant Mela, Cattle Fair, Ludharwa Fair, Avri Fair and Mariamata Fair in Rajasthan and Ganesh Festival at Pune. The Division also covered Bihu, Vaishakhi, Ganapati Festival, Durga Utsav, Dussehra Mela, Kartik Mela and Sarat Festival in different parts of the country.

Intensive Campaigns

13.11. Multi-media Campaigns on Health Awareness/National Integration/Communal Harmony and Rural Development were organised in different districts of Punjab, Delhi, Haryana and North-East with active coordination from the State and Central Government agencies.

New Economic Policy and Public Distribution System

13.12. As a follow-up of the Prime Minister's address to the field level communicators of the Ministry of I&B, Song and Drama Division regularly organised workshops/training programmes as a special publicity measure on New Economic Policy and Revamped Public Distribution System. The workshops were organised by Regional Centres of the Division with the cooperation of other Government agencies.

Sadbhavana Samaroha

13.13. In the wake of the Ayodhya crisis and in view of growing communal tensions, the Division launched sustained campaigns to promote Communal Amity and National Integration through a series of Sadbhavana Samarohas in some States. Sadbhavana Samarohas were organised by the Division in various parts of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These Samarohas evoked very enthusiastic response among the people.

Research and Reference and Training

14.1.1. Research, Reference and Training Division functions as an information servicing agency to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, its media units and their field offices. It serves as an information bank as well as an information feeder service to the media units to help in their programming and publicity campaigning work. It also studies trends in mass communication media and maintains a reference and documentation service on current affairs and mass communication. The Division provides backgrounders, reference and research material and other facilities for the use of the Ministry, its media units and others engaged in mass communication.

14.1.2. Another important project undertaken by the Division was the compilation of two reference works - "India - A Reference Annual", an authentic work of reference on India and "Mass Media in India", a publication on mass communication in the country.

14.1.3. During the year the Division undertook a number of assignments on a wide range of subjects, such as Science, Industry, Ecology, Films and Sports. A study entitled 'Sky Invasion and Ground Realities' on the impact of Satellite and Cable Television in India conducted by the Division, was well received.

14.1.4. Keeping in view the rapid advances in information and communication technology, the Division is gearing itself to meet the growth and expansion in mass media. At present, the Division is engaged in a process of restructuring in order to cater to the training needs of the Indian Information Service (IIS) as well as to enhance the professional competence of media personnel who are manning the IIS cadre in different media units like AIR, Doordarshan, PIB, DAVP, DFP etc. The revamping of the Division is being undertaken as per the recommendations of a Committee set-up for the purpose.

Reference Library

14.2. The Division has a well-equipped Reference Library with a large collection of books on various subjects, bound volumes of selected periodicals and various reports of the Ministries, Committees and Commissions. It has a large collection of books on subjects pertaining to Journalism, Public relation, Advertising and Audio-Visual Media. Year-books, contemporary articles and encyclopaedia series from all prominent publishers of the world over are also available. These are used by accredited correspondents (both Indian and foreign) and a large number of government officials. The library receives a large number of Indian and foreign periodicals.

National Documentation Centre on Mass Communication (NDCMC)

14.3.1. The National Documentation Centre on Mass communication was created in 1976 as a part of the Division on the recommendation of an Experts Committee set up by the Ministry, for collecting, inter-

preting and disseminating information about the events and trends in mass media.

14.3.2. The NDCMC continued bringing out the eight services - "Current Awareness Service", "Reference Information Service", "Bibliography Service", "Who's Who in Mass Media", "Honours Conferred on Mass Communicators", "Media Memory", "World Media Service" and "Bulletin on Film".

Indian Institute of Mass Communication

15.1.1. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC) was established in 1965 as an autonomous body receiving funds primarily from Government of India. IIMC conducts teaching and training programmes, organises seminars and contributes to the creation of an information infrastructure suitable for India and other developing countries. Since its inception, the Institute has organised 259 short courses and workshops of varying durations from which nearly 5,980 participants (both from India and abroad) have benefitted.

15.1.2. During the year, two training programmes and four diploma courses were conducted by the Institute. These were: (i) Orientation Course for officers of Indian Information Service, Group 'A'; (ii) Broadcast Journalism Course for personnel of AIR and Doordarshan; (iii) Post Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism (English) (iv) Post Graduate Diploma Course in Advertising and Public Relations; (v) Post Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism (Hindi); and (vi) Diploma Course in News Agency Journalism for Non-Aligned-countries. The Institute's Diploma Course in News Agency Journalism which is open to Non-Aligned countries, is much sought after by middle level working journalists from Africa, Asia and Latin America. Two such courses (five months duration each) are organised every year.

Convocation

15.2. The academic year 1992-93 ended with the Annual Convocation held on April 29, 1993. Shri K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting delivered the Convocation-Address. Thirteen participants of News Agency Journalism Course from Non-Aligned countries, 28 students of the Post-Graduate Course in Journalism (Hindi), 27 students of the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism (English) and 30 students of the Post Graduate Diploma Course in Advertising and Public Relations received diplomas.

Academic Session 1993-94

15.3. The three courses viz. Post-Graduate Diploma Courses in Journalism (English and Hindi) and Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Advertising and Public Relations commenced on August 2, 1993 with 30 students each. The 21st Diploma Course in News Agency Journalism for candidates from Non-Aligned countries commenced on July 8, 1993. Eleven participants from various African, Asian and Latin American countries attended this course. The 10th Orientation Course (11 months) of IIS, group "A" probationers started in January, 1993 and concluded in December, 1993. In addition, the Institute conducted following short-courses, workshops and seminars during the period under report (The number of participants is given within brackets).

- (i) Workshop on Video Production in collaboration with Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre (AMIC), Singapore
June 28 to July 2, 1993

(28)

- (ii) Workshop for Journalism Teachers on Application of Computer Technology in Journalism and Mass Communication July 8-28, 1993 (14)
- (iii) Workshop on Radio News Reading (English) August 18-24, 1993 (11)
- (iv) Workshop on Radio News Reading (Hindi) August 18-24, 1993 (8)
- (v) Journalism Workshop in collaboration with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung for Nepalese Working Journalists October 5 to December 4, 1993 (15)
- (vi) A special course of 6 months duration for Lakshadweep Youth on Communication Culture and Tourism Development October 19, 1993 (11)
- (vii) Seminar on 'Cable Television and Satellite Transmission in Collaboration with NAMEDIA Foundation on August 27, 1993 (60)
- (viii) The first National Review Meeting of the Media Orientation Programme on Mother and Child Health in Collaboration with UNICEF at Suraj Kund, Haryana October 13-15, 1993 (70)
- (ix) Media Orientation Course for Senior Officers of Armed Forces November 22 to December 4, 1993 (22)

Research and Evaluation Studies

15.4. The Institute undertook research studies, on Satellite and Cable TV with financial assistance from the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, New Delhi; Print and Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension, Mass Media and Ethnic Relations at the instance of Asian Mass Communication and Information Centre and evaluation of Mahila Swasthya Sanghs on behalf of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Publications

15.5. The Institute brought out two issues each of 'Communicator' (English) and 'Sanchar Madhyam' (Hindi). The students of Post-Graduate Diploma Courses and the participants of Diploma Course in News Agency Journalism brought out laboratory Journals.

IIMC Branch at Dhenkanal (Orissa)

15.6.1. The Eastern and North-Eastern belt of India is relatively less developed in communication infrastructure and resources. In order to fulfil a long standing need, the Government of India decided to start a branch of IIMC in the region. Accordingly, a branch of IIMC was started at Dhenkanal, Orissa w.e.f. August 14, 1993.

15.6.2. The branch will focus on developmental communication with special emphasis on rural and tribal communication keeping in view the local needs. To start with, the branch at Dhenkanal will run two courses viz. (i) Post-Graduate Diploma, Course in Journalism and (ii) Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Development Communication. The first Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Journalism began on August 16, 1993 with 36 students.

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Statement Showing the Budget for Plan & Non-Plan

Demand No. 55 - Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

(Rs. in thousands)

S. No.	Name of Media Units	B.E. 1993-94			R.E. 1993-94			B.E. 1994-95		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
REVENUE SECTION										
Major Head - "2251" - Secretariat Social Services										
1.	Main Sectt.	-	3,54,17	3,54,17	-	3,90,23	3,90,23	-	4,07,24	4,07,24
2.	Composite P.A.O.	1,00	1,57,83	1,58,83	1,00	1,68,77	1,69,77	3,00	1,78,76	1,81,76
Total:		1,00	5,12,00	5,13,00	1,00	5,59,00	5,60,00	3,00	5,86,00	5,89,00
Major Head "2205"—Art & Culture Certification of Cinematographic films for public exhibition										
3.	Central Board of Film Certification	10,00	64,75	74,75	12,00	63,75	75,75	12,00	67,75	79,75
4.	Film Certification Appellate Tribunal	-	3,25	3,25	-	3,25	3,25	-	3,25	3,25
Total:		10,00	68,00	78,00	12,00	67,00	79,00	12,00	71,00	83,00
Major Head "2220" — Information & Publicity										
5.	Films Division	1,47,00	16,29,17	17,76,17	1,46,94	16,32,67	17,79,61	1,02,00	16,94,01	17,96,01
6.	Directorate of Film Festivals	2,24,00	1,62,68	3,86,68	2,24,00	1,67,70	3,91,70	2,45,00	1,79,00	4,24,00
7.	National Film Archive of India	20,00	29,95	49,95	44,28	33,76	78,04	72,00	34,99	1,06,99
8.	Film & Television Institute of India, Calcutta	10,00	-	10,00	5,00	-	5,00	5,00	-	5,00
9.	Grants-in-aid to National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP)	1,40,00	15,00	1,55,00	1,10,00	-	1,10,00	1,50,00	10,00	1,60,00
10.	Grants-in-aid to Film & Television Institute of India, Pune	65,00	2,34,22	2,99,22	75,00	2,53,22	3,28,22	5,50,00	2,69,00	8,19,00
11.	Grants-in-aid to Film Societies	3,00	-	3,00	3,00	-	3,00	3,00	-	3,00
12.	Research, Reference & Training Divn.	-	35,25	35,25	-	36,25	36,25	-	39,31	39,31
13.	Grants-in-aid to I. I. M. C.	70,00	1,08,91	1,78,91	58,78	1,16,81	1,75,59	1,10,00	1,24,69	2,34,69
14.	Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity	30,00	24,00,89	24,30,89	30,00	25,80,17	26,10,17	30,00	27,19,00	27,49,00
15.	Press Information Bureau	30,00	7,48,21	7,78,21	30,00	7,68,96	7,98,96	40,00	7,74,44	8,14,44
16.	Press Council of India	-	35,95	35,95	-	39,43	39,43	-	44,34	44,34
17.	Grants-in-aid to News Agencies	-	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Subsidy in lieu of Interest on loan to PTI	-	1,90	1,90	-	1,90	1,90	-	1,43	1,43
19.	Payment for Pro. & Spl. Services	-	38,22	38,22	-	29,50	29,50	-	38,22	38,22
20.	Directorate of Field Publicity	47,00	9,13,73	9,60,73	47,00	9,65,03	10,12,03	67,00	10,15,00	10,82,00
21.	Song & Drama Division	97,00	5,69,78	6,66,78	1,26,00	6,23,13	7,49,13	1,26,00	6,63,00	7,89,00
22.	Publications Division	30,00	6,05,00	6,35,00	9,00	6,03,41	6,12,41	30,00	6,36,49	6,66,49
23.	Employment News	-	7,85,88	7,85,88	-	6,98,58	6,98,58	-	7,61,51	7,61,51
24.	Re-imbusement of losses to STC	-	2,00	2,00	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Registrar of Newspapers for India	5,00	67,87	72,87	9,50	83,14	92,64	5,00	82,87	87,87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
26.	Photo Division	25,00	1,20,59	1,45,59	22,50	1,13,56	1,36,06	12,00	1,22,40	1,34,40
27.	Contribution to International Programme for the Development of Communication	—	16,00	16,00	—	16,00	16,00	—	16,00	16,00
28.	Departmental Centeen	—	6,30	6,30	—	7,78	7,78	—	8,30	6,30
Total: Major Head "2220"		9,43,00	85,28,00	94,71,00	9,41,00	87,71,00	97,12,00	15,47,00	92,34,00	1,07,81,00
Total: Revenue Section		9,54,00	91,08,00	100,62,00	9,54,00	93,97,00	103,51,00	15,62,00	98,91,00	1,14,53,00
Capital Section										
Major-head "4220" - Capital outlay on Information & Publicity.										
A) Machinery & Equipment										
1.	Acquisition of Equipment for Films Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,65,00	—	1,65,00
2.	Acquisition of Equipment for NFAI, Pune	30,00	—	30,00	28,00	—	28,00	15,00	—	15,00
3.	Acquisition of Equipment for P.I.B.	1,14,00	—	1,14,00	92,50	—	92,50	90,00	—	90,00
4.	Acquisition of Equipment for Dte. of Field Publicity	50,00	—	50,00	38,00	—	38,00	28,00	—	28,00
5.	Acquisition of Equipment for Song & Drama Division	13,00	—	13,00	13,00	—	13,00	14,00	—	14,00
6.	Acquisition of Equipment for Photo Division	32,00	—	32,00	30,00	—	30,00	88,00	—	88,00
B) Buildings										
7.	Multi-storeyed building for Films Division - Major Works	2,85,00	—	2,85,00	48,00	—	48,00	33,00	—	33,00
8.	Construction of office building for N.F.A.I. -Major Works	2,00	—	2,00	2,00	—	2,00	3,00	—	3,00
9.	Film Festival Complex - Additions and alterations - Major Works	20,00	—	20,00	45,00	—	45,00	55,00	—	55,00
10.	Setting up of Film & Television Institute at Calcutta - Acquisition of Land & Construction of Building	5,58,00	—	5,58,00	40,00	—	40,00	5,63,00	—	5,63,00
11.	Soochna Bhavan building -Major Works	39,00	—	39,00	20,50	—	20,50	80,00	—	80,00
12.	Construction of office and Residential Accommodation for Field Publicity—Major Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,00	—	5,00
13.	Setting up of National Press Centre and Mini-media Centre for P.I.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,00	—	20,00
C) Other Investment										
14.	Investment in Joint Sector Companies proposed to be set up for operating the Second National Television Channel.	4,53,00	—	4,53,00	1,00,00	—	1,00,00	1,47,00	—	1,47,00
15.	National Film Development Corpn.	2,00,00	—	2,00,00	2,00,00	—	2,00,00	1,00,00	—	1,00,00
16.	Joint production of a feature film "Mxing of a Mahatma" in collaboration with the Govt. of South Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,50,00	—	2,50,00
Total: Major Head "4220"		17,96,00	—	17,96,00	6,57,00	—	6,57,00	16,56,00	—	16,56,00
Major-head "6220" -Loan for Information Publicity										
Loans to Public Sector and Other Undertakings										
	National Film Development Corpn. Ltd.	2,00,00	—	2,00,00	2,00,00	—	2,00,00	1,00,00	—	1,00,00
Total - Major Head "6220"		2,00,00	—	2,00,00	2,00,00	—	2,00,00	1,00,00	—	1,00,00
Total - Capital Section		19,96,00	—	19,96,00	8,57,00	—	8,57,00	17,56,00	—	17,56,00
Total - Demand No. 55		29,50,00	91,08,00	120,58,00	18,11,00	93,97,00	112,08,00	33,18,00	98,91,00	1,32,09,00

Demand No. 56 — Broadcasting Services

REVENUE

(Rs. in thousands)

S. No.	Description	B.E. 1993-94			R.E. 1993-94			B.E. 1994-95		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Revenue Section:										
(A) Major Head '2221'										
All India Radio										
1.	Direction & Administration	34100	88600	122700	24300	88100	112400	32200	92300	124500
2.	Operation & Maintenance	219800	355900	575700	129300	360500	489800	134100	39,2200	526300
3.	Commercial Broadcasting Services	1600	141900	143500	1600	173900	175500	2100	178200	180300
4.	Programme Services	422400	1077800	1500200	235100	1182100	1417200	353900	1249900	1603800
5.	News Services Division	1900	101400	103300	1100	112400	113500	2500	111100	113600
6.	Listeners' Research	4800	7100	11900	4300	7100	11400	5900	7700	13600
7.	External Services Division	2100	24200	26300	400	26000	26400	300	26800	27100
8.	Planning & Development	24800	47700	72500	19500	50300	69800	23900	52300	76200
9.	Research & Training	13500	22000	35500	10200	22900	33100	11200	24700	35900
10.	Suspense	—	574400	574400	—	560000	560000	—	600000	600000
11.	Transfer to NLF	—	426800	426800	—	407700	407700	—	401600	401600
12.	Departmental Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5100	5100
Total AIR (Revenue)		725000	2867800	3592800	425800	2991000	3416800	566100	314900	3708000
Doordarshan										
1.	Direction & Administration	2700	70600	73300	1600	80300	81900	2000	75700	77700
2.	Operation & Maintenance	145500	610400	755900	141000	563500	704500	189500	622300	811800
3.	Commercial Services	—	572100	572100	—	572300	572300	—	572600	572600
4.	Programme Services	349200	1247000	1596200	381900	1173400	1555300	657200	1182600	1839800
5.	Listeners' Research	500	6500	7000	300	6500	6800	500	7000	7500
6.	Suspense	—	763500	763500	—	589800	589800	—	871700	871700
7.	Transfer to Akashvani & Doordarshan Commercial Funds	—	3151200	3151200	—	3165500	3165500	—	3144600	3144600
8.	Departmental Canteens	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	3000	3200
Total Doordarshan (Revenue)		497900	6421300	6919200	524800	6151300	6676100	849400	6479500	7328900
Total Major Head '2221'		1222900	9289100	10512000	950600	9142300	10092900	1415500	9621400	11036900
Total Revenue Section Voted		1222900	9289100	10512000	950600	9142300	10092900	1415500	9621400	11036900
Charged		—	600	600	—	750	750	—	600	600
Capital Section Major Head '4221'										
ALL INDIA RADIO										
1.	Machinery & Equipment	6600	—	6600	2100	—	2100	5300	—	5300
2.	Studios	319300	1000	320300	273400	200	273600	179100	500	179600
3.	Transmitters	660100	—	660100	622200	—	622200	316600	—	316600
4.	Suspense	—	54700	54700	—	43500	43500	—	47000	47000
5.	Other Expenditure (Estt & MWS)	319000	—	319000	234300	600	234900	256100	—	256100
Total: All India Radio Voted		1305000	55700	1360700	1132000	44300	1176300	757100	47500	804600
Charged		1304000	55700	1359700	1130000	44300	1174300	755100	47500	802600
Charged		1000	—	1000	2000	—	2000	2000	—	2000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DOORDARSHAN										
1.	Machinery & Equipment	5200	—	5200	7800	—	7800	8200	—	8200
2.	Studios	469600	1000	470600	463500	100	463600	427400	500	427900
3.	Transmitters	501600	100	501700	386600	100	386700	1033300	—	1033300
4.	Suspense	—	50000	50000	—	50000	50000	—	43400	43400
5.	Other Expenditure (Estt&MWS)	225700	—	225700	344200	500	344700	241700	—	241700
Total Doordarshan		1202100	51100	1253200	1202100	50700	1252800	1710600	43900	1754500
Voted		1201100	51100	1252200	1196100	50700	1246800	1706600	43900	1750500
Charged		1000	—	1000	6000	—	6000	4000	—	4000
Total Major Head '4221'		2507100	106800	2613900	2334100	95000	2429100	2467700	91400	2559100
Total Capital Section		2507100	106800	2613900	2334100	95000	2429100	2467700	91400	2559100

All India Radio

Broadcast Stations and other Projects likely
to be commissioned during 1994-95

Broadcast Stations

1. Pauri	9. Ziro
2. Mount Abu	10. Kokrajhar
3. Chamoli	11. Jowai
4. Kinnaur (Relay)	12. Diphu
5. Pithoragarh (Relay)	13. Asansol (Relay)
6. Aligarh	14. Bijapur
7. Churachandpur	15. Kodaikanal
8. Mokokchung	

Other Projects

Kingsway Delhi	3x50 KW SW Transmitter	Sambalpur	100 KW SW Transmitter
Delhi	2x10 KW MW Transmitter	Agartala	20 KW MW Transmitter
Delhi	20 KW MW Transmitter	Siliguri (CBS)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Allahabad (VB)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter	Bombay	Stereo Transmission
Allahabad	2x10 KW MW Transmitter	Bombay (NC)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Udaipur	2x10 KW MW Transmitter	Panaji	20 KW MW Transmitter
Rampur	2x10 KW MW Transmitter	Borivilli	Type III CBS Studio
Jalandhar	200 KW MW Transmitter	Gwalior	20 KW MW Transmitter
Gorakhpur	100 KW MW Transmitter	Sangli	20 KW MW Transmitter
Agra	20 KW MW Transmitter	Parbhani	20 KW MW Transmitter
Almora	1 KW MW Transmitter	Jabalpur (CBS)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Jammu (CBS)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter	Madras	Stereo Transmission
Guwahati	Refurbishing of Studio	Madras (NC)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Guwahati	100 KW MW Transmitter	Calicut	100 KW MW Transmitter
Guwahati (NC)	2x3 KW FM Transmitter	Hyderabad	Type IV Studios
Guwahati (CBS)	2x3 KW FM Transmitter	Hyderabad	200 KW MW Transmitter
Gangtok	Type I (R) Studios	Madurai	2x10 KW MW Transmitter
Gangtok	20 KW MW Transmitter	Coimbatore	2x10 KW MW Transmitter
Tezpur	2x10 KW MW Transmitter	Nagarcoil	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Tawang	10 KW MW Transmitter	Thiruvananthapuram (VB)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Kohima	50 KW SW Transmitter	Visakhapatnam	200 KW MW Transmitter
Calcutta	Refurbishing of Studio	Visakhapatnam (CBS)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter
Calcutta	200 KW MW Transmitter	Bhadravati	20 KW MW Transmitter
Calcutta	2x5 KW FM Transmitter	Gulbarga	20 KW MW Transmitter
Bhagalpur	20 KW MW Transmitter	Alleppey	200 KW MW Transmitter
Ranchi	50 KW SW Transmitter	Pondicherry	20 KW MW Transmitter
Aizwal	10 KW SW Transmitter	Cochin (CBS)	2x5 KW FM Transmitter

LEGEND: CBS- Commercial Broadcast Service
NC- National Channel Service
V.B.- Vividh Bharati Service

All India Radio

Revenue Earned from Commercials on the Vividh Bharati and Primary Channels

Year	Vividh Bharati	Gross Revenue Earned-Primary Channel		
		Phase-I	Phase-II	Total
1975-76	6,25,87,679	—	—	6,25,87,679
1976-77	6,85,54,222	—	—	6,85,54,222
1977-78	7,82,06,252	—	—	7,82,06,252
1978-79	8,90,75,436	—	—	8,90,75,436
1979-80	10,31,43,702	—	—	10,31,43,702
1980-81	12,51,32,824	—	—	12,51,32,824
1981-82	15,23,44,716	—	—	15,23,44,716
1982-83	15,39,89,422	72,64,000	—	16,12,53,422
1983-84	16,00,34,250	42,30,500	—	16,42,64,750
1984-85	15,93,53,046	66,78,500	—	16,60,31,546
1985-86	17,54,89,035	50,06,275	2,13,84,761	20,22,80,071
1986-87	17,71,77,765	1,06,68,575	5,20,92,195	23,99,38,535
1987-88	19,26,24,082	88,13,025	8,51,64,751	28,66,01,858
1988-89	21,99,92,445	84,81,675	9,60,46,546	32,45,20,666
1989-90	23,72,28,116	68,02,372	10,59,36,265	35,06,66,753
1990-91	25,25,09,742	64,71,500	13,40,37,024	39,30,18,266
1991-92	34,89,00,000	83,62,000	17,00,38,000	52,73,00,000
1992-93	37,66,00,000	1,38,00,000	19,87,00,000	58,91,00,000

Central Board of Film Certification

Indian feature films certified during the year 1993

S. No.	Language	Regions								Total
		Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bangalore	Thiruvananthapuram	Hyderabad	Cuttack	Delhi	
1.	Hindi	146	3	14	3	2	13	—	1	182
2.	Tamil	1	—	115	11	3	38	—	—	168
3.	Telugu	1	—	50	6	4	87	—	—	148
4.	Kannada	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	78
5.	Malayalam	—	—	60	—	10	1	—	—	71
6.	Bengali	3	53	1	—	—	—	—	—	57
7.	Marathi	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
8.	Oriya	2	2	1	—	—	—	15	—	20
9.	Punjabi	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
10.	Assamese	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
11.	Nepali	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
12.	Rajasthani	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
13.	Gujarati	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
14.	Manipuri	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
15.	Haryanavi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16.	Bhojpuri	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17.	Gujjar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
18.	Tulu	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
19.	Kodawa	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
20.	English	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
21.	Garhwali	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
22.	Kok Borok	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23.	Urdu	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total		227	65	245	100	19	140	15	1	812

Statewise TV Transmitters as on 08.02.1994

S.No.	State/U.T.	HPTs	LPTs	VLPTs	TRAN.s	TOTAL
1.	ASSAM	3	9	0	2	14
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	5	30	0	2	37
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	2	16	0	19
4.	BIHAR	5	26	0	1	32
5.	GOA	1	0	0	0	1
6.	GUJARAT	4	27	1	0	32
7.	HARYANA	0	5	0	0	5
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	6	5	2	14
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3	2	15	1	21
10.	KERALA	2	13	0	0	15
11.	KARNATAKA	4	26	0	0	30
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	6	47	0	1	54
13.	MEGHALAYA	2	2	1	0	5
14.	MAHARASHTRA	5	38	0	1	44
15.	MANIPUR	1	1	3	0	5
16.	MIZORAM	1	0	2	0	3
17.	NAGALAND	1	2	3	1	7
18.	ORISSA	3	27	0	1	31
19.	PUNJAB	3	4	0	1	8
20.	RAJASTHAN	2	36	1	2	41
21.	SIKKIM	0	1	3	0	4
22.	TAMIL NADU	2	23	0	3	28
23.	TRIPURA	1	0	0	1	2
24.	UTTAR PRADESH	8	43	10	4	65
25.	WEST BENGAL	4	13	2	0	19
26.	DELHI	1	0	0	0	1
27.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0	2	6	0	8
28.	DAMAN & DIU	0	1	1	0	2
29.	PONDICHERRY	0	1	3	0	4
30.	LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS	0	0	9	0	9
31.	CHANDIGARH	0	1	0	0	1
32.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL		69	388	82	23	562

HPT- High Power Transmitter

LPT- Low Power Transmitter

VLPT- Very Low Power Transmitter

Statistics in respect of all important activities of NFAI

Preservation

	No. of reels	
	16mm	35mm
1. Detailed checking of films	56 spools	1212 reels
2. Routine checking of films	1061 spools	19688 reels
3. Nitrate reels transferred to safety base		57 reels

Dissemination of Film Culture

1. Distribution Library Members	17 (fresh)	87 (renewal)	104 (members)
2. No. of Films supplied to Distribution Library Members		156	
3. Films supplied for Special occasion		108 + video	141
4. Joint Screenings		165	
5. Films supplied for Film Appreciation Courses		65	
6. Films Supplied to FTII for academic screenings		422 + video	65
7. Films supplied for screening to Members of Parliament		23	
8. Films supplied for Producers/copyright owners video copying		45	
9. Viewing facilities extended to research workers		56 Indian	26 Foreign
10. No. of Films shown		117 films	

Press Information Bureau

Regional/Branch Offices

Name of Regional Offices	Branch Offices	Office-Cum-Information Centres	Information Centres	Camp Office	Total
I. NORTHERN REGION					
Chandigarh	1. Jammu 2. Simla	1. Srinagar 2. Jalandhar	—	—	5
II. CENTRAL REGION					
Bhopal	1. Jaipur 2. Indore 3. Kota 4. Jodhpur	—	—	—	5
III. EAST-CENTRAL REGION					
Lucknow	1. Varanasi 2. Kanpur 3. Patna	—	—	—	4
IV. EASTERN REGION					
Calcutta	1. Cuttack 2. Agartala	Gangtok	Port Blair	Bhubaneswar	6
V. NORTH-EASTERN REGION					
Guwahati	1. Shillong	1. Kohima 2. Imphal	Aizwal	—	5
VI. SOUTH-CENTRAL REGION					
Hyderabad	1. Vijayawada 2. Bangalore	—	—	—	3
VII. SOUTHERN REGION					
Madras	1. Madurai 2. Thiruvananthapuram 3. Cochin	—	—	—	4
VIII. WESTERN REGION					
Bombay	1. Nagpur 2. Pune 3. Panaji 4. Ahmedabad 5. Rajkot	—	—	—	6
Total-ROs=8	22	5	2	1	38

Directorate of Field Publicity
Regional and Field Publicity Offices

Andhra Pradesh

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Cuddapah | 5. Kurnool | 9. Nizamabad |
| 2. Guntur | 6. Nalgonda | 10. Srikakulam |
| 3. Hyderabad | 7. Medak | 11. Vishakhapatnam |
| 4. Kakinada | 8. Nellore | 12. Warangal |

Arunachal Pradesh

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Along | 5. Khonsa | 9. Seppa |
| 2. Anini | 6. Nampong | 10. Tawang |
| 3. Bomdilla | 7. New Itanagar | 11. Tezu |
| 4. Daporijo | 8. Passighat | 12. Ziro |

Assam

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Barpeta | 5. Guwahati | 9. North-Lakhimpur |
| 2. Dhubri | 6. Haflong | 10. Nowgong |
| 3. Dibrugarh | 7. Jorhat | 11. Silchar |
| 4. Diphu | 8. Nalbari | 12. Tezpur |

Bihar (North), Patna

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Bhagalpur | 5. Forbesganj | 9. Muzaffarpur |
| 2. Begusarai | 6. Kishanganj | 10. Patna |
| 3. Chapra | 7. Munger | 11. Sitamarhi |
| 4. Darbhanga | 8. Motihari | |

Bihar (South), Ranchi

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Daltonganj | 4. Gaya | 7. Jamshedpur |
| 2. Dhanbad | 5. Gumla | 8. Ranchi |
| 3. Dumka | 6. Hazaribagh | |

Gujarat

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad | 5. Godhra | 9. Rajkot |
| 2. Ahwa | 6. Himatnagar | 10. Surat |
| 3. Bhavnagar | 7. Junagarh | 11. Vadodara |
| 4. Bhuj | 8. Palanpur | |

Jammu & Kashmir

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. Anantnag | 6. Kangan | 11. Poonch |
| 2. Baramulla | 7. Kargil | 12. Rajouri |
| 3. Chadoora | 8. Kathua | 13. Shopian |
| 4. Doda | 9. Kupwara | 14. Srinagar |
| 5. Jammu (Tawi) | 10. Leh | 15. Udhampur |

Karnataka

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Bangalore | 5. Chitradurga | 9. Mangalore |
| 2. Belgaum | 6. Dharwad | 10. Mysore |
| 3. Bellary | 7. Gulbarga | 11. Shimoga |
| 4. Bijapur | 8. Hassan | |

Kerala

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Alleppey | 5. Kottayam | 9. Quilon |
| 2. Cannanore | 6. Kozhikode | 10. Trichur |
| 3. Ernakulam | 7. Mallapuram | 11. Thiruvananthapuram |
| 4. Kalpetta (Wynad) | 8. Palghat | |

Madhya Pradesh (East), Raipur

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Ambikapur | 5. Jabalpur | 9. Rewa |
| 2. Balaghat | 6. Jagdalpur | 10. Shahdol |
| 3. Bilaspur | 7. Kanker | 11. Sidhi |
| 4. Durg | 8. Raipur | |

Madhya Pradesh (West), Bhopal

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Bhopal | 5. Gwalior | 9. Mandsaur |
| 2. Chattarpur | 6. Hoshangabad | 10. Sagar |
| 3. Chhindwara | 7. Indore | 11. Ujjain |
| 4. Guna | 8. Jhabua | |

Maharashtra & Goa

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Ahmednagar | 7. Kolhapur | 12. Ratnagiri |
| 2. Amravati | 8. Nagpur | 13. Satara |
| 3. Aurangabad | 9. Nanded | 14. Sholapur |
| 4. Bombay | 10. Nasik | 15. Wardha |
| 5. Chandrapur | 11. Pune | 16. Panaji |
| 6. Jalgaon | | |

Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Agartala | 4. Kailashahar | 7. Shillong |
| 2. Aizwal | 5. Lunglei | 8. Tura |
| 3. Jowai | 6. Saiha | 9. Udaipur |

Nagaland & Manipur

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Chandel | 4. Kohima | 7. Tamenglong |
| 2. Churachandpur | 5. Mokokchung | 8. Tuensang |
| 3. Imphal | 6. Mon | 9. Ukhrul |

North-West

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ambala | 7. Hissar | 13. Narnaul |
| 2. Amritsar | 8. Jalandhar | 14. New Delhi (I) |
| 3. Chandigarh | 9. Kalpa | 15. New Delhi (II) |
| 4. Dharamsala | 10. Ludhiana | 16. Pathankot |
| 5. Ferozepur | 11. Mandi | 17. Rohtak |
| 6. Hamirpur | 12. Nahan | 18. Shimla |

Orissa

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Balasore | 5. Bhubaneswar | 9. Keonjhar |
| 2. Baripada | 6. Cuttack | 10. Phulbani |
| 3. Berhampur | 7. Dhenkanal | 11. Puri |
| 4. Bhawanipatna | 8. Jeypore | 12. Sambalpur |

Rajasthan

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ajmer | 6. Jaipur | 11. Sikar |
| 2. Alwar | 7. Jaisalmer | 12. Sriganganagar |
| 3. Barmer | 8. Jodhpur | 13. Udaipur |
| 4. Bikaner | 9. Kota | |
| 5. Dungarpur | 10. Sawai Madhopur | |

Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Coimbatore | 5. Pondicherry | 9. Tiruchirapalli |
| 2. Dharmapuri | 6. Ramanathapuram | 10. Tirunelveli |
| 3. Madras | 7. Salem | 11. Vellore |
| 4. Madurai | 8. Thanjavoor | |

Uttar Pradesh (CE), Lucknow

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Allahabad | 6. Jhansi | 11. Rae Bareilly |
| 2. Azamgarh | 7. Kanpur | 12. Sultanpur |
| 3. Banda | 8. Lakhimpur-Kheri | 13. Varanasi |
| 4. Gonda | 9. Lucknow | |
| 5. Gorakhpur | 10. Mainpuri | |

Uttar Pradesh (NW), Dehradun

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Agra | 5. Gopeshwar | 9. Nainital |
| 2. Aligarh | 6. Meerut | 10. Pauri |
| 3. Bareilly | 7. Moradabad | 11. Pithoragarh |
| 4. Dehradun | 8. Muzaffarnagar | 12. Ranikhet |
| | | 13. Uttarkashi |

West Bengal (North), Siliguri

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Cooch Behar | 4. Jorethang | 7. Raiganj |
| 2. Gangtok | 5. Kalimpong | 8. Siliguri |
| 3. Jalpaiguri | 6. Malda | |

West Bengal (South), Calcutta

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Bankura | 5. Calcutta | 9. Port Blair |
| 2. Barrackpore | 6. Car Nicobar | 10. Ranaghat |
| 3. Berhampore | 7. Chinsurah | 11. Calcutta (FW) |
| 4. Burdwan | 8. Midnapore | |

ERRATA

Page No.	Reference to Column etc.	For	Read as
—	Contents, line 15	Research and Reference Division	Research, Reference and Training Division
1	Chapter I, para 1.2.2:	—	May be deleted.
1	Chapter I, para 1.2.5, line 3	view	views
1	Chapter I, para 1.2.6, line 5	News	news
1	Chapter I, para 1.2.6, line 5	Commentaries	commentaries
2	Chapter I, para 1.3.1, line 4	including	excluding
2	Chapter I, para, 1.3.5, line 1	Four	Five
2	Chapter I, para 1.3.5, line 1	commissioned	restructured
2	Chapter I, para 1.4.4. line 5	Ummid	Ummed
3	Chapter I, para 1.4.9, line 1	584	684
5	Chapter I, Above para 1.8.3	—	Satyajit Ray Film & television Institute, Calcutta
6	Chapter I, para 1.11.1, line 4	of	on
6	Chapter I, para 1.11.1, line 5	normaley	normalcy
6	Chapter I, para 1.11.3, line 1	to	to'
7	Chapter I, para 1.12.2, line 1	important	import
7	Chapter I, para 1.12.2, line 1	policy and	policy for the year 1993-94 and
15	Chapter II, para 2.4.6, line 4	Machintosho	Macintosh
16	Chapter II, para 2.5.8, line 1	Rs. 568 lakh has been allocated for	Rs. 40 lakhs has been allocated in the Revised Estimates 1993-94 for
18	Chapter II, para 2.8.7, line 1	propsed	proposed
18	Chapter II, para 2.8.9, line 6	with the South African Trust set up for the purpose	with a Committee set up for the purpose in South Africa
18	Chapter II, para 2.8.10, line 2	Officers Hostel unde	hostel for trainees under
18	Chapter II, para 2.8.10, line 4	Macintosho	Macintosh

ERRATA (Contd.)

Page No	Reference to Column etc.	For	Read as
19	Chapter II, para 2.9.6, line 2	replacement of projects	replacement projects;
19	Chapter II, para 2.9.6, line 3	on production basis	on co-production basis
20	Chapter III, para 3.1, line 2	is	is presently
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 4	Three	Four
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 6	Rs. 3.5	Rs. 3.55
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 14	23,455	25,071
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 15	15,759	25,611
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 15	7,944	10,582
22	Chapter III, para 3.4, line 18	16	30
23	Chapter III, para 3.5.5, line 3	charge of Controller	charge of Chief Controller
24	Chapter III, para 3.6.4, line 13	belong	cases pertain
25	Chapter IV, para 4.1.1, line 6	26-Episode	26 Episodes
31	Chapter IV, para 4.4.8, line 3	and "We are the nations of Commonwealth"	delete
32	Chapter IV, para 4.5.9, line 5	93	1993
34	Chapter IV, para 4.9.1, line 3 and 4	where as	whereas
34	Chapter IV, para 4.9.5, line 1	evaluation	Evaluation
36	Chapter IV, para 4.13, line 8	ninty	ninety
37	Chapter IV, para 4.17, line 4	Rs. 314	Rs. 3.14
40	Chapter V, para 5.1.1, line 2	553	562
40	Chapter V, para 5.1.1, line 3	82	84
40	Chapter V, para 5.1.1, line 6	68	69
40	Chapter V, para 5.1.1, line 7	380	388
41	Chapter V, para 5.1.4, line 2	VHPTs	VLPTs
43	Chapter V, para 5.3, line 7	8.45	9.00

ERRATA (Contd.)

Page No.	Reference to Column etc.	For	Read as
43.	Chapter V, para 5.3, line 7	9.45	10.00
43	Chapter V, para 5.4, line 7	8.15	8.10
43	Chapter V, para 5.4, line 9	8.25	8.20
44	Chapter V, above para 5.9.1	12-A	delete
52	Chapter VI, para 6.1.2, line 8	features	featurettes
52	Chapter VI, para 6.2.1, line 3	(1)	(i)
52	Chapter VI, para 6.2.1, line 4	(II)	(ii)
56	Chapter VI, para 6.2.1, line 7	Shankr	Shankar
58	Chapter VI, para 6.12.3, line 3	Diksha	Diksha
58	Chapter VI, para 6.13.1, line 2	(NCYP)	(N'CYP)
59	Chapter VI, para 6.13.3, line 6	NCYP	(N'CYP)
60	Chapter VI, para 6.13.6, line 8	(delete
60	Chapter VI, para 6.13.6, line 8	mentions	mentions:
63	Chapter VI, para 6.16.10, line 2	various	various International Film Festivals and sends delegates to Film Markets to promote Indian Cinema. The Corporation also plays host to a number of buyers from various
64	Chapter VI, para 6.17.3, line 6	certifie	certified
64	Chapter VI, para 6.17.3, line 7	and	and 120
66	Chapter VII, para 7.2.1, line 14	ministry	Ministry
66	Chapter VII, para 7.2.1, line 15	Ministry	Ministries
66	Chapter VII, para 7.2.3, line 3	policy	polity
71	Chapter IX, para 9.2.3, line 12	Love	Love Lyric;
71	Chapter IX, para 9.2.3, line 13	Indian Art	Indian Art;
71	Chapoter IX, para 9.2.3, line 17	Bhule,	Bhule
72	Chapter IX, para 9.4.3, line 2	Focus	Focuses

ERRATA (Contd.)

Page No.	Reference to Column etc.	For	Read as
78	Chapter X, para 10.14, line 4	poeples	people
80	Chapter XI, para 11.2.3, line 6	department of women and child development	Department of Women and Child Development
84	Chapter XII, para 12.1.2 line 2	special	social
84	Chapter XII, para 12.2.1, line 12	respectively	delete
88	Chapter XIII, para 13.13, line 3	A mity	Amity
89	Chapter XIV, above para 14.1.1	Research and Reference and Training	Research, Reference and Training
91	Chapter XV, para 15.1.2, line 9	Journalism	Journalism, which
92	Chapter XV, para 15.3, line 6	August 18-24, 1993	August 4-10, 1993
92	Chapter XV, para 15.4, line 1	o o 9	deleted
92	Chapter XV, para 15.4, line 3	Suport	Support
92	Chapter XV, para 15.3, (6).9.3	Communication culture	Communication, Culture
99	Demand No. 56-Broadcasting Service-Col. 10, S.No. 12	314900	3141900
	Photographs No. 2	For' Goopi	Goopi Gayen
	at page between 12-13	Gayan Bagha Bayari'	Bagha Bayen
	Photographs No. 15 (bottom) appearing on the left side of the page 61	The Joint Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is also seen in the picture.	deleted