

CHAPTER 8.4

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

8.4.1 Major advances in the fields of broadcasting, communication and information technology (IT) during the last decade have had a great impact on the information and broadcasting sector. Fast-paced technological developments and innovative application of technologies have resulted in information and broadcasting services gaining unprecedented reach. It is now possible to deliver a big basket of services including telephony, television and Internet through a common delivery system. Many means of communication deployed in the past to reach large segments of the population have either become outdated or underwent radical changes. Yet the basic goals of providing people with developmental information and wholesome entertainment at a minimal cost, facilitating healthy growth and competition has remained as valid as ever. These changes have necessitated a review of the challenges facing the sector and reworking of priorities for the Tenth Plan.

8.4.2 The activities of the information and broadcasting sector cover three areas, viz., broadcasting (Doordarshan and All India Radio, which come under the jurisdiction of public service broadcaster Prasar Bharti Corporation), information and films, with each complementing the other. Specialised media units in each of these sectors cater to the information, education and entertainment needs of all sections of society through radio, television, films, publication, advertisement and traditional media like dance and drama. Up to the Ninth Plan, the emphasis in the broadcasting sector was largely on the creation of carriage infrastructure. Consequently, Doordarshan emerged as one of the largest terrestrial networks in the world, covering 89 per cent of the population through a three-tier service – national, regional and local. All India Radio is also one of the world's largest radio organisations with 208 broadcasting centres covering 99 per cent of

the population, providing news, music, talks and other programmes in 24 languages and 146 dialects.

8.4.3 Broadcasting, which accounts for over 90 per cent of the Plan outlay of the sector, was most affected by technological advances. The monopoly of Doordarshan ended with the emergence of more than 80 private channels beaming across the country through cable networks. These channels provided an array of programmes – film-based, soaps, hardcore news etc. – and this resulted in some shift in viewership from Doordarshan.

8.4.4 As a public service broadcaster, one of the basic mandates of Prasar Bharti is to provide universal access to quality broadcasting to all citizens. Also, a large part of AIR and Doordarshan programmes are aimed at disseminating information on developmental issues and they cannot be treated as revenue-generating enterprises. The approach for the Tenth Plan should, therefore, include extending coverage to the entire population by use of cost-effective technology and creation of quality content.

8.4.5 The specialised media units in the information sector are: the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the Press Information Bureau (PIB), the Song and Drama Division and the Directorate of Field Publicity, which, through 268 units in 22 regional offices, arranges film shows, performances by local artists, group discussions, public meetings, seminars and symposia to spread developmental messages.

8.4.6 The specialised units in the films sector are the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC), Mumbai, the Children's Film Society of

India (CFSI), Mumbai and the Central Board for Film Certification (CBFC), headquartered in Mumbai, among others.

8.4.7 The information and films sectors have also been affected by technological changes, necessitating a review of these specialised units as well as government policies towards these sectors. The emergence of media conglomerates spanning print and electronic media, foreign direct investment (FDI) in print and other media, developing the entire entertainment industry as an organised industry are some of the issues that need to be tackled during the Tenth Plan.

REVIEW OF THE NINTH PLAN

Broadcasting

8.4.8 The Ninth Plan laid special emphasis on consolidation of existing facilities and infrastructure through modernisation and replacement of hardware as well as improving the software content. For AIR, the thrust areas were improvement of the programme content, providing a wider choice of programmes, improving broadcasting quality, enhancing technical features, renewal of old and obsolete equipment and addition of new facilities at radio stations. The Ninth Plan envisaged the addition of 24 broadcasting centres, 10 community radio centres, 65 transmitters and seven studios.

8.4.9 In the case of Doordarshan, the stress was on upgrading and modernisation in the fields of news gathering, uplinking and improvement of signal quality, expansion of network to areas like northeast, Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal/hill/border areas where private broadcasters are unlikely to venture. A target of setting up 23 studios 80 high power transmitters (HPTs) and 422 low power transmitters/very low power transmitters (LPTs/MLPTs) was set.

8.4.10 During the Plan period, both Doordarshan and AIR made substantial progress in terms of geographical reach and coverage of population. Doordarshan now has nearly 400 million viewers. During the Plan period, Doordarshan also added a

number of new satellite channels which include DD Sports, DD Bharati (which replaced DD News), Gyan Darshan (the educational channel) and two regional channels, namely Kashir (Jammu and Kashmir) and Himachal. Further, the duration of transmission on ten existing regional language satellite channels has been extended to 24 hours.

8.4.11 AIR's medium wave (MW) coverage is now available to 98 per cent of the population while FM services cover around 30 per cent of the population. Because of the near-saturation of the available MW frequencies as well as the better quality of transmission and reception of FM services, the focus shifted from MW to FM broadcasting, with private participation being allowed in these services.

Information Sector and Film Sector

8.4.12 The media units in the information sector strengthened and modernised their activities. Many of these units were started during the First Plan in a scenario of low media development. Since then, however, production standards have reached international levels. Also, the private sector has made immense contribution in areas like book publication, advertisement and films. Consequently, the need to review the role and relevance of many of these units was keenly felt.

8.4.13 Similarly, in the case of the films, the Government's role has largely been restricted to one of censorship and certification, awards and facilitating raw stock. This, coupled with the proliferation of television channels, affected units like the Films Division and the Children's Film Society of India as viewership preferences changed.

New Initiatives taken in the Ninth Plan

8.4.14 During the Ninth Plan period, the Government initiated several measures which would have a long-term impact on the information and broadcasting sector. Among these were:

- Allowing all television channels and Indian news agencies to uplink from India, and

allowing Indian companies to set up uplinking hubs (teleports).

- Allowing fully-owned Indian companies to set up private FM radio stations on a license fee basis.
- Approval of a Rs. 430-crore special package for improving AIR and Doordarshan services in Jammu and Kashmir and a similar Rs. 710-crore package for the northeastern states and island territories.
- According industry status to films.
- Amendment of the Cable Act, 1995 making it mandatory for cable operators to carry Doordarshan channels.
- Unfreezing of the newspaper titles registered under the Publication and Registration of the Books Act, 1867.
- Allowing direct-to-home (DTH) television services in India.

Financial Outlays and Target Achievement

8.4.15 The initial outlay for the information and broadcasting sector for the Ninth Plan was Rs. 2,843.05 crore, with a budgetary support of Rs. 680.05 crore and a projected internal and extra-budgetary resources (IEBR) of Rs. 2,163 crore. Subsequently, in 1999-2000, an additional budgetary support of Rs. 430 crore was approved for improving the AIR and Doordarshan services in Jammu and Kashmir. A marginal increase was also made in budgetary support and IEBR during the annual Plans, taking the total Ninth Plan outlay for the sector to Rs. 3,371.86 crore with a domestic budgetary support of Rs. 1,010.20 crore. There was, however, a shortfall in utilisation as well as realisation of IEBR targets in the initial years. Therefore, only Rs. 2,782.85 crore (82.5 per cent of the total outlay) could be utilised. Prasar Bharati, which is the autonomous board governing AIR and Doordarshan, accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total outlay. Details of outlay and expenditure are in Annexure 8.4.1 and that of targets and achievements in Annexure 8.4.2

CRITICAL ISSUES IN THE TENTH PLAN

8.4.16 Past Plan expenditures in the broadcasting sector mainly related to the creation of carriage infrastructure with little or no provision of funds to promote content quality. Public service broadcasting, by its very nature, is not a profitable or revenue-generating venture. Its main aim is to inform and educate, while at the same time, being entertaining and interesting enough to hold the viewers' attention. To ensure that Prasar Bharati is able to fulfill its mandated and statutory role of a public service broadcaster, efforts should be made to lay greater stress on creating quality content. Emphasis must also be laid on the use of cheaper alternative technologies that enable increased and improved access to various public and private television channels.

8.4.17 As a public service broadcaster, it is also necessary for Prasar Bharati to keep pace with advances in technology. It must, therefore, initiate steps to digitalise programming and transmission, keeping in mind developments in the rest of the world and viability of operations. Further, in order to reduce the operations and maintenance costs and to make programme transmission more reliable and seamless, Prasar Bharati should also initiate steps to introduce automation in studio and transmission facilities.

8.4.18 Considering that increasing the coverage of Doordarshan through expansion of the terrestrial network would be quite expensive, particularly in the sparsely populated areas, Prasar Bharati needs to consider alternative cost-effective technologies, like digital satellite distribution in Ku-band. In the case of radio, due to the inherent advantages of FM radio, future expansion should be considered in the FM mode even while consolidating MW services. The expansion of MW services may be considered only for strategic border areas and hilly terrain.

8.4.19 The entertainment sector, including films, is expected to grow manifold during the next Plan period. It is necessary that institutional

arrangements for funding content creation, including films, are developed and infrastructure (theatres etc.) expanded so that the industry is less dependent on informal, and sometimes illegal, sources of funding.

8.4.20 The human resource requirement for the burgeoning entertainment sector has to be developed through the existing institutions and by enabling new institutions to come up. Industry is expected to play a major role in these areas.

8.4.21 The traditional media units like the Song and Drama Division, Directorate of Visual Publicity etc. have been working in an isolated and sporadic manner and are also spreading their resources too thinly to be effective. It is necessary to bring about synergy in their efforts. These units need to concentrate on areas where broadcast coverage is poor because of lack of quality signals and people not having access to television or radio because of poverty or lack of electricity. They should conduct joint campaigns in target areas.

Special Package for Northeastern States

8.4.22 The coverage of information and broadcasting services in the northeastern region (including Sikkim) is far below the national average. This issue needs to be addressed to ensure better reach and improved broadcasting services, especially since the area has strategic importance for national integration and development. No private channel would come forward to provide services in these far-flung, hilly and sparsely populated areas. Therefore, a special Rs. 710-crore package for improvement of Doordarshan and AIR services in this region and island territories was sanctioned in October 2001. Prasar Bharati has chalked out a separate implementation programme for this through terrestrial and satellite coverage and the project is likely to be completed by 2004-05.

Policy initiatives For the Tenth Plan

8.4.23 The major policy initiatives that need to be taken by the Government and Prasar Bharti during the Tenth Plan are:

- To encourage the adoption of alternative technologies that enable increased and improved and affordable access to public and private broadcasters.
- To allow the setting up of low power community radio stations in FM mode by local communities and non-profit organisations such as universities, non-government organisations (NGOs) etc., for the educational, cultural and economic development of the respective communities.
- To review the DTH policy at an appropriate time, in line with the requirements of the emerging scenario in the broadcasting sector.

Thrust areas for Prasar Bharati

All India Radio

8.4.24 In the case of radio, MW transmission has reached 99 per cent of the population. However, FM broadcasting is the preferred mode of radio transmission all over the world due to its high quality stereophonic sound. The emphasis in the Tenth Plan, therefore, needs to be on substantially enhancing FM coverage from the present 30 per cent of the population, along with efforts to consolidate the MW transmission network. The following are the major thrust areas:

- No further expansion of MW transmission except in sparsely populated, hilly terrain and strategic border areas where it will still be more cost effective.
- Expanding the reach of FM radio to cover 60 per cent of the population by the end of Tenth Plan. Private operators are to be encouraged to provide FM radio services in metros and small cities.
- Encouraging private participation in providing quality services and replacing the existing system of bidding for licences with a revenue sharing mechanism.
- Digitalisation of 50 per cent production facilities by the end of the Tenth Plan to

ensure good quality convergence ready content for Internet and television (which will also support interactive radio).

- Automating all FM transmitters and all MW transmitters of 20 kilowatt (KW) and below capacity.
- Taking up digital radio broadcasting projects – both in satellite and terrestrial mode – on a pilot/experimental basis. These could be considered for replication as and when they become commercially viable.
- Efforts to put all AIR services on the Internet during the Tenth Plan.
- Creation of high quality content with long shelf life to enable AIR to fulfill its role of public service broadcaster.
- Strengthening and expanding the reach of radio in the northeastern states (including Sikkim) and island territories.
- Use FM radio to spread literacy, because of better transmission and reception.

Doordarshan

8.4.25 The role of Doordarshan as a public service broadcaster has become much more important in a scenario where private broadcasters are competing for audience share by providing programmes primarily driven by commercial considerations. Doordarshan would need to give greater stress on content quality. The emphasis during the Tenth Plan should be on:

- Covering the entire potential TV population with multi-channel television services by the end of the Plan period by direct satellite distribution in Ku-Band and other modes, as feasible.
- Converting Doordarshan's production facilities to digital format (100 per cent in the case of major Kendras and 50 per cent in other Kendras) to ensure good quality convergence ready content.
- To go in for Digital Terrestrial Transmission (DTT) only after its

commercial viability is established which will also then attract private sector participation.

- Doordarshan to test, on a pilot basis, IT-enabled multimedia services like interactive TV, webcasting, datacasting etc..
- Doordarshan to achieve 100 per cent automated operation of studios at major Kendras and 50 per cent at other Kendras.
- Doordarshan to achieve 100 per cent automation in transmission facilities for VLPTs/LPTs and 50 per cent in respect of HPTs.
- In order to achieve 100 per cent Doordarshan coverage through Ku-band technology, suitable incentives (including subsidies) need to be devised to make set-top – boxes in rural and remote areas at affordable prices.

Media Sector

Film Sector

8.4.26 Films have always occupied a special place in the lives of Indians. The sector has achieved a phenomenal growth and received industry status during the Ninth Plan. It is also one of the largest employers, providing direct and indirect employment to about five million people. According to an industry estimate, film exports have grown from Rs. 200 crore in 1998 to Rs. 459 crore in 2000. The Government has taken several steps for the growth of the industry, including allowing the listing of entertainment companies with 10 per cent public ownership.

8.4.27 The overall success of the entertainment industry depends largely on revenues earned. The future growth of this sector will be driven by expansion in exhibition infrastructure, availability of finance from institutional sources, export of film and animation software, and emerging revenue sources like webcasting, video-on-demand, pay-per-view, etc.

8.4.28 For the film sector to achieve its full potential, the following issues need special attention:

- a) Making institutional arrangements to tap formal sources of finance and discourage the flow of illegal funds from the underworld.
- b) Film companies should consider diversifying into other segments of the entertainment industry like airing films on television either in full or as serials. This will not only mitigate the risks associated with films, but also enable them to cross promote their offerings across several delivery platforms in the era of convergence.
- c) The number of exhibition theatres is much lower than developed countries and inadequate for a large population like India's.
- d) Tax incidence varies from state to state. The Government should consider standardising and reducing entertainment tax to encourage investment in infrastructure.
- e) The industry is losing a substantial amount of revenue on account of film piracy. Strict curbs on film piracy would boost industry revenues substantially.
- f) The FTII, the Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute (SRFTI), Kolkata and other private film institutes need to concentrate on modernisation of the training infrastructure and methods.
- g) The Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), Delhi, needs to be strengthened to meet the specialised training needs of the media units. Facilities for radio and TV journalism and video projection must be suitably strengthened. The feasibility of increasing the intake of students in various courses needs to be explored in order to make fullest use of available infrastructure.
- h) The CFSI should attempt to increase the production of high quality software and ensure a wider reach of films.
- i) The CBFC Mumbai, should implement schemes to augment the infrastructural facilities at its headquarters and regional offices for better monitoring of film regulations.

Information Sector

Print Media

8.4.29 The Indian print media is experiencing a fundamental transformation because of changes in the polity and the economy and competition from the electronic media. In spite of operating under various constraints, the Indian press is vigorous, activist and pluralistic. With the expansion of television, some of the major print media houses are moving into television production and ownership of channels. The effect of the emergence of such media conglomerates on the flow and control of information needs a closer look.

Specialised Media Units

8.4.30 In the case of the DAVP, which publicises the policies, programmes and achievements of various ministries/departments, through various media, the focus must be on technological upgrading of communication equipment and modernisation of programme designing. The thrust in the Tenth Plan for the PIB, the nodal agency for disseminating information to the media, needs to be on technological upgradation of communication equipment, modernising of dissemination operations and opening of a branch office in each of the capitals of the newly created states.

8.4.31 The Song and Drama Division, which provides publicity to Government policies and programmes through traditional and folk media – folk and traditional plays, dance dramas, mythological recitals, puppet shows and sound and light programmes – needs to concentrate on the extensive use of traditional modes of communication, modernisation of programme designing facilities and utilising popular folk art forms in the northeast and other areas where the electronic media has a limited reach. The Directorate of Field Publicity, which has been playing a pivotal role in national development, should focus on increasing its coverage, computerisation of regional offices, purchase of films, creation of local software for effective communication and streamlining its feedback mechanism.

New Initiatives In The Information Sector

8.4.32 Advertising is considered an extension of the freedom of speech and expression. It serves to inform people about products and services. The flow of investment in this sector will give it a fillip and provide an opportunity to gain technological know-how. Foreign equity up to 100 per cent has been allowed in this sector.

Foreign Direct Investment In Print Media

8.4.33 With a view to encouraging the growth of the print media, the Government recently allowed foreign investment on a relatively liberal scale. It has allowed Indian editions of foreign scientific, technical and specialty magazines/periodicals/journals; FDI up to 74 per cent in Indian entities publishing scientific, technical and specialty magazines/periodicals/journals; and allowed FDI up to 26 per cent in Indian entities publishing newspapers and periodicals dealing in news and current affairs.

National Press Centre

8.4.34 The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has decided to set up a world class National Press Centre in New Delhi with state-of-art facilities for receiving and disseminating information to the media. This Centre is proposed to be equipped with a conference hall with audio/video presentation facilities, work rooms, press lounge/printing room, modern telecommunication facilities, studio facilities etc.

Journalist's Welfare Fund

8.4.35 The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has established a Journalist Welfare Fund with a corpus of Rs. 5 crore in order to provide immediate relief to the family of journalists who suffer loss of life or permanent disability in the course of duty.

Financial Arrangements

8.4.36 The financing pattern for the information and broadcasting sector witnessed a significant

change in the Ninth Plan period. The outlay for the information and film sector was almost fully financed by budgetary support. In the case of the broadcasting sector, 25 per cent of the approved outlay came from budgetary support while the remaining 75 per cent came from IEBR.

8.4.37 The funding of the Prasar Bharati Corporation will be one of the major issues in the Tenth Plan. The Corporation's annual Plan and non-Plan expenditure is likely to be around Rs. 1,800 crore while its annual revenue was nearly Rs. 700 crore in 2000-01, leaving a gap of nearly Rs. 1,100 crore. Efforts should be made to reduce this gap. The Corporation, while fulfilling its role as a public service broadcaster, will also need to make serious efforts to increase its revenues and reduce dependence on budgetary support.

8.4.38 Similarly, efforts should also be made to reduce the dependence of media units in the information sector on domestic budgetary support by enhancing revenue generation. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also needs to review the activities of the various media units to ensure that efforts are not duplicated.

8.4.39 The NFDC and the Broadcasting Engineering Consultants India Ltd. are the only two self-financing public sector undertakings under the Ministry. The other media units in the film sector are heavily dependent on budgetary support. Efforts need to be made to see if these units could become financially independent through sponsorship by the film industry and the private sector.

8.4.40 The approved outlay for the I&B sector for the 10th Plan has been fixed at Rs. 5130.00 crore with a domestic budgetary support of Rs. 2380.00 crore and IEBR components of Rs. 2750.00 crore for financing media wise projects. The schemewise break-up of the Tenth Plan outlay is given in the Appendix. Media-wise break-up of outlay including North East Component is given at Annexure 8.4.3.

Important issues for the Tenth Plan

- ❖ Expanding the coverage of television and radio services to the unserved areas,

particularly the northeastern states, border regions, hilly terrain and sparsely populated areas.

- ❖ Digitalisation of broadcasting equipment and automation of production and transmission facilities besides replacement of old equipment and completion of schemes undertaken during the previous Plans.
- ❖ Optimal utilisation of the three sectors, viz., information and broadcasting, communications and information technology for wider reach.
- ❖ Steps to remove the digital divide between the rich and poor.
- ❖ Encourage training activities with view to develop human resources to keep pace with technological changes and new challenges.
- ❖ Improvement in content by encouraging established and budding talent.

THE PATH AHEAD

All India Radio

- FM radio to be expanded to cover 60 per cent of the population by the end of Tenth Plan. Private operators to be encouraged to provide FM radio services in metros and small cities.
- Digitalisation of 50 per cent production facilities by the end of the Tenth Plan to ensure good quality convergence ready content (which will also support interactive radio).
- Efforts to be made to put all AIR services on the Internet during the Tenth Plan.
- Strengthening and expanding the reach of radio in the northeastern states (including Sikkim) and island territories.
- To allow the setting up of low power community radio stations in FM mode by

local communities and non-profit organisations such as universities, NGOs, etc.

Doordarshan

- Covering the entire potential TV population by direct satellite distribution in Ku-Band and other modes by the end of the Tenth Plan.
- Hundred per cent digitalisation of Doordarshan's production facilities in the major Kendras and 50 per cent in other Kendras by the end of the Tenth Plan to ensure good quality convergence ready content.
- Full automation of operation in studios at major Doordarshan Kendras and 50 per cent at other Kendras.
- Hundred per cent automation in transmission facilities for VLPTs/LPTs and 50 per cent in the case of HPTs.

Film Sector

- Institutional arrangements to tap formal sources of finance and discourage the flow of illegal money from the underworld.
- Increasing the number of exhibition theatres.
- Standardising the incidence of entertainment tax across the country and reducing the tax to encourage investment in infrastructure.
- Stringent curbs on film piracy in order to boost industry revenues.

Information Sector

- Allowing Indian editions of foreign scientific, technical and specialty magazines/periodicals/journals.
- Allowing foreign investment up to 74 per cent in companies publishing these magazines/journals.
- Allowing 26 per cent foreign equity in Indian firms publishing newspapers and news and current affairs periodicals.

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting
(Statement of Ninth Plan and Annual Plans Expenditure)

Sl. No.	Media Unit	9th Plan Outlay (1997-2002)	(Rs. in Crore)										Total Expor. during 9th Plan (Col. 10 to 14)	
			1997-98	1998-99	99-2000	2000-01	Approved Outlay 2001-02	Total Outlay for 5 yrs. of 9th Plan (col 4-8)	Actuals 1997-98	Actuals 1998-99	Actuals 1999-2000	Actuals 2000-01		Anticipated Expr 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I INFORMATION SECTOR														
	DBS	93.30	19.00	18.52	17.50	17.21	14.46	87.69	12.51	14.20	16.45	12.76	12.71	68.63
	IEBR	0	0.00	1.03	1.76	1.51	2.62	6.92	0.00	0.94	1.50	1.90	2.59	6.93
	Total (I)	93.30	19.00	19.55	19.26	19.72	17.08	94.61	12.51	15.14	17.95	14.66	15.30	75.56
II FILM SECTOR														
	DBS	137.20	33.80	34.28	30.50	38.49	32.77	169.84	28.99	21.97	26.95	30.68	21.93	130.52
	IEBR	45.50	8.20	8.70	6.10	10.70	8.62	42.32	8.23	4.71	3.48	3.50	6.50	26.42
	Total (II)	182.7	42.00	42.98	36.60	49.19	41.39	212.16	37.22	26.68	30.43	34.18	28.43	156.94
III BROADCASTING SECTOR														
	DBS	449.55	74.80	74.80	97.00	213.30	292.77	752.67	42.64	42.60	97.00	207.13	275.00	664.37
	IEBR	2117.50	484.00	524.60	416.52	427.14	460.16	2312.42	391.99	346.14	381.89	328.62	422.33	1870.97
	Total (III)	2567.05	558.80	599.40	513.52	640.44	752.93	3065.09	434.63	388.74	478.89	535.75	697.33	2535.34
IV GRAND TOTAL														
	DBS	680.05	127.60	127.60	145.00	270.00	340.00	1010.20	84.14	78.77	140.40	250.57	309.64	863.52
	IEBR	2163.00	492.20	534.33	424.38	439.35	471.40	2361.66	400.22	351.79	386.87	334.02	431.42	1904.32
	Total (I+II+III)	2843.05	619.80	661.93	569.38	709.35	811.40	3371.86	484.36	430.56	527.27	584.59	741.06	2767.84

DBS Direct Budgetary Support
IEBR Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources

9th Plan Projects-Physical Target and Achievement - Broadcasting Sector

ALL INDIA RADIO

Sl. Scheme No.	Physical Target (9th Plan)	Achievement till 31-03-2001	Anticipated Achievement till 31-03-2002	Total Achievement	Total Shortfall	Remarks	
I	Broadcasting Centres	24	10	5	15	9	Shortfall due to delay in progress and Non-availability of sufficient funds
II	Community Radio Stations	10	5	-	5	5	Non availability of sufficient funds
III	Radio Transmitters (MW/SW/FM) MR Schemes	65	28	26	54	11	Non-availability of sufficient funds
IV	Studios	7	5	-	5	2	Funds Shortage & delay in progress
	Total	106	48	31	79	27	
DOORDARSHAN							
I	Studios	23	20	1	21	2	Shortfall due to delay in completion of building works
II	HPTs						
a)	HPTs (DD1)	40	24	7	31	9	Shortfall due to delay in availability of sites and construction of building and towers by contracting agencies
b)	HPTs (DD2)	40	34	4	38	2	Shortfall due to delay in supply of equipment and completion of building works
III	LPTs	252	216	14	230	22	Shortfall due to non-availability of sites and delay in supply of equipment
IV	VLPTS	170	124	5	129	41	Shortfall due to non-availability of sites and delay in supply of equipment
	TOTAL	525	418	31	449	76	

Annexure 8.4.3

Ministry of I&B - 10th Plan (2002-07)

(Rs. In Lakh)

SI. No.	Media Unit	Outlay Proposed	NE Component*
I	INFORMATION SECTOR		
1	PIB	5000.00	258.75
2.	Publications Division	300.00	5.00
3.	DAVP	1500.00	
4.	IIMC	1455.00	
5.	DFP	1100.00	300.00
6.	Song & Drama Vision	1320.00	150.00
7.	RR&TD	50.00	
8.	RNI	272.00	
9.	PCI	300.00	
	Main Sectt. Schemes		
10.	Soochna Bhavan	471.00	
11.	Training for Human Resources Devt.	200.00	
	Total (I)	11968.00	863.75
II	FILM SECTOR		
1.	Films Division	5245.00	175.00
2.	NFAI	1360.00	
3.	FTII, Pune	1210.00	
4.	SRFTI, Kolkata	135.00	
5.	DFF	2500.00	
6.	CFSI	2892.00	
7.	CBFC MAIn Sectt. (Film Wing) Schemes	1400.00	90.00
8.	Grant-in-aid to FFSI	20.00	
9.	Grant-in-aid to NGOs engaged in antipiracy work/Festivals	80.00	
10.	Participation in Film Market in India & abroad	500.00	
	Total (II)	15342.00	265.00
III	BROADCASTING SECTOR Prasar Bharti		
1.	All India Radio	146355.00	17055.00
	DBS	66355.00	
	IEBR	80000.00	
2.	Doordarshan	339075.00	38055.00
	DBS	144075.00	

Sl. No.	Media Unit	Outlay Proposed	NE Component*
	IEBR	195000.00	
	Total (III)	485430.00	55110.00
	DBS	210430.00	
	IEBR	275000.00	
IV	Others	260.00	
	GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	513000.00	56238.75
	DBS	238000.00	
	IEBR	275000.00	

* North-East States (including Sikkim)