

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of the FM Transmitters
4.	Dhubri	Assam	10 kW (As a replacement existing 6 kW FM Transmitter)
5.	Karimganj	Assam	1 kW
6.	Silchar	Assam	5 kW
7.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
8.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
9.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
10.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
11.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	10 kW
12.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 kW
13.	Cherrapunji	Meghalaya	1 kW
14.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 kW
15.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 kW
16.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 kW
17.	Phek	Nagaland	1 kW
18.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 kW
19.	Chauntan hill	Rajasthan	20 kW
20.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	1 kW
21.	Belonia	Tripura	10 kW (As a replacement existing 6 kW FM Transmitter)
22.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 kW
23.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 kW
24.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 kW
25.	Darjeeling	West bengal	10 kW
26.	Coochbehar	West bengal	10 kW
27.	Krishnanagar	West bengal	10 kW

Impartial news about marginalised sections

2485. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the electronic and print media houses avoid hiring people from marginalized sections;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of their less representation in media, there is an inherent bias against marginalized sections in media reports; and

(c) if so, what action, Government has taken to ensure proper representation as well as impartial news reporting with respect to marginalized sections of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) There is no such instance brought to the notice of the Ministry.

As per existing regulatory framework, all programmes and advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels and transmitted/re-transmitted through the Cable TV network are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder. The Act does not provide for pre-censorship of any programme and advertisement telecast on such TV channels. However, it prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme and Advertising Codes. These codes contain a whole range of parameters to regulate programmes and advertisements on TV channels.

In so far as Print Media is concerned, in order to preserve the right to freedom of expression enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, the Government does not interfere in the functioning of newspaper industry, as per its policy to uphold the freedom of press. However, The Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body has been set up under the Press Council Act, 1978 with twin objectives to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India.

Impact of shifting of News Service Division on Sindhi and Urdu

2486. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the News Service Division of All India Radio is being shifted to various States according to the languages;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the complete line of action; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there are many languages like Sindhi and Urdu for which there are no native States and these languages may suffer a death knell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that they took a decision about shifting of Indian language news bulletins to their respective regional units at various capital stations of AIR because their continuation in Delhi after the advent of satellite communication