Annexure
Television Industry in India

Time line

**September 15, 1959**
A Pilot Television Centre, aided by UNESCO, airs from Delhi two days a week.
It's purpose is to test the medium's efficiency in carrying social education to poorer sections of India's society.

**August 15, 1965**
Regular daily service begins broadcasting for one hour each day.

**May 1969**
Broadcasting service is increased to two hours each day, and begin to telecast Hindi movies.

**July, 1970**
Broadcasting service is increased to three hours each day.

**December, 1970**
Broadcasting service is increased to three and a half hours.

**1972**
A second television station is established in Bombay.

**1973**
Television stations established in Srinagar (Kashmir) and Amritsar (Punjab).

**1975**
Television stations established in Calcutta, Madras, and Lucknow.

**August 1, 1975**
SITE (Satellite Instructional Television Experiment) was launched for a year in six states: Rajasthan, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.

**1976**
First commercials are broadcast on certain Doordarshan stations.
Doordarshan is "de-linked" from its progenitor AIR (All Indian Radio).

**August 15, 1980**
Metro cities (Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras) linked in order to watch a music program simultaneously.

**August 15, 1982**
Color television is introduced. First color program is the Prime Minister's address to the nation from Red Fort in Delhi on India's 35th anniversary of freedom.
All television centers are linked at prime time (8-10 PM) by India's INSAT-IA to view news in Hindi and English and other programs which gain popularity.

**July 15, 1984**

*Hum Log* (People Like Us) is the first Indian soap opera/sponsored serial.

**1984**

Anticipating 1984/85 elections, LPT (Low Power Transmitters) were launched carrying Delhi programs: entertainment, news, information, educational programs and much government propaganda.

First cable operation begins in Bombay.

**1987**

Doordarshan begins morning broadcasting.

**1989**

Doordarshan begins afternoon broadcasting.

**1990**

Cable operations are started in Delhi. Operators bring you the latest programs and lots of old movies.

**1991**

First satellite channel is carried to viewers via cable.

**August 1993**

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill is drawn up "regularize" the cable industry.

**September, 1994**

Cable Television Networks Ordinance is passed.

**December, 1994**

Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill is passed through Rajya Sabha.
CABLE REGULATION BILL
Bill No. LXVIII of 1993
THE CABLE TELEVISION NETWORKS (REGULATION) BILL, 1993

A BILL

CHAPTER 1
PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be called the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1993.
(2) It extends to the whole of India.
(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires-
(a) "Cable operator" means any person who provides cable service through a cable television network or otherwise controls or is responsible for the management and operation of a cable television network;
(b) "Cable Service" means the transmission by cables of programmes including retransmission by cables of any broadcast television signals;
(c) "cable television network" means any system consisting of a set of closed transmission paths and associated signal generation, control and distribution equipment, designed to provide cable service for reception by multiple subscribers;
(d) "company" means a company as defined in section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956;
(e) "person" means-
1. an individual who is a citizen of India;
2. an association of individuals or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, whose members are citizens of India
3. a company in which not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by the citizens of India;

(f) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
(g) "programme" means any television broadcast and includes-
4. exhibition of films, features, dramas, advertisements and serials through video cassette recorders or video cassette players;
5. any audio or visual or audio-visual live performance or presentation,
   and the expression "programming service" shall be constructed accordingly;
   (h) "registering authority" means such authority as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify to perform the functions of the registering authority under this Act;
   (l) "subscriber" means a person who receives the signals of cable television network at a place indicated by him to the cable operator, without further transmitting it to any other person.

CHAPTER II
REGULATION OF CABLE TELEVISION NETWORK

3. No person shall operate a cable television network unless he is registered as a cable operator under this Act:
   Provided that a person operating a cable television network, immediately before the commencement of this Act, may continue to do so for a period of ninety days from such commencement; and if he has made an application for registration as a cable operator under section 4 within she said period, till he is registered under that section or the registering authority refuses to grant registration to him under that section.

4. (1) Any person who is operating or is desirous of operating a cable television network may apply for registration as cable operator to the registering authority.
   (2) An application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form and be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed.
   (3) On receipt of the application, the registering authority shall satisfy itself that the applicant has furnished all the required information and on being so satisfied register the applicant as a cable operator and grant to him a certificate of such registration:
   Provided that the registering authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing and communicated to the applicant refuse to grant registration to him if it satisfied that he does not fulfill the condition specified in the clause (e) of section 2.

5. No person shall transmit or retransmit through a cable service any programme unless such programme is in conformity with the prescribed programme code.
6. No person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any advertisement unless such advertisement is in conformity with the prescribed advertisement code.

7. Every cable operator shall maintain a register in the prescribed form indicating therein in brief the programmes transmitted or re-transmitted through the cable service during a month and such register shall be maintained by the cable operator for a period of one year after the actual transmission or re-transmission of the said programmes.

8. (1) Every cable operator using a dish antenna or Television Receiver only shall, from the commencement of this Act re-transmit at least one Doordarshan channel of his choice through the cable services

   (2) The Doordarshan channel referred to in sub-section (1) shall be re-transmitted without any deletion or alterations of any programme transmitted on such channel.

9. No cable operator shall, on and from the date of the expiry of a period of one year from the date of the establishment and publication of the Indian Standard by the Bureau of Indian Standards in accordance with the provisions of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, use any equipment conforms to the said Indian standard.

10. Every cable operator shall ensure that the cable television network being operated by him does not interfere, in any way, with the functioning of the authorised telecommunications systems.

CHAPTER III
SEIZURE AND CONFISCATION OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT

11. (1) If any officer, not below the rank of a Group 'A' officer of the Central Government authorised in this behalf by the Government (hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer), has reason to believe that the provisions of section 3 have been or are being contravened by any cable operator, he may seize the equipment being used by such cable operator for operating the cable television network.

   (2) No such equipment shall be retained by the authorised officer for a period exceeding ninety days from the date of its seizure unless the approval of the District judge, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such seizure has been made, has been obtained for such retention.

12. The equipment seized under sub-section (1) of section 11 shall be liable to confiscation unless the cable operator from whom the equipment has been seized registers himself as a
cable operator under section 4 within a period of thirty days from the date of seizure of the said equipment.

13. No seizure of confiscation of equipment referred to in section 11 or section 12 shall prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act.

14. (1) No order adjudicating confiscation of the equipment referred to in section 12 shall be made unless the cable operator has been given a notice in writing informing him of the grounds on which it is proposed to confiscate such equipment and giving him a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in writing, within such reasonable time as may be specified in the notice against the confiscation and if he so desires of being heard in the matter:

Provided that where no such notice is given within a period of ninety days from the date of the seizure of the equipment, such equipment shall be returned after the expiry of that period to the cable operator from whose possession it was seized.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (1), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall, so far as may be, apply to every proceeding referred to in sub-section (1).

15. (1) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the court adjudicating a confiscation of the equipment may prefer an appeal to the court to which an appeal lies from the decision of such court.

(2) The appellate court may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit confirming, modifying or revising the decision appealed against or may send back the case with such directions as it may think fit for a fresh decision or adjudication, as the case may be, after taking additional evidence if necessary.

(3) No further appeal shall lie against the order of the court made under sub-section (2).

CHAPTER IV
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

16. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall be punishable,—
(a) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may tend to one thousand rupees or with both;
(b) for every subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a
term which extends to five years and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

17. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time of the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge of that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any negligence on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this section,-

(a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director" in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

18. No court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by such officer, not below the rank of a Group 'A' officer of the Central Government, as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

CHAPTER V
MISCELLANEOUS

19. Where an officer, not below the rank of a Group 'A' officer of the Central Government authorised by the State Government in this behalf, thinks it necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, he may, by order, prohibit any cable operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any particular programme if it is likely to promote, on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever,
disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between
different religions, racial or linguistic or regional groups or
castes or communities or which is likely to disturb the public
tranquillity.

20. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not
in derogation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, the
Pharmacy Act, 1948, the Emblems and Names (Prevention of
Improper Use) Act, 1950, the Drugs (Control) Act, 1950, the
Cinematography Act, 1952, the Drugs and Magic Remedies
(Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, the Prevention of Food
Adulteration Act, 1954, the Prize Competitions Act, 1955, the
Copyright Act, 1957, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act,
1958, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act,

Gazette, makes rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.
(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the
foregoing power such rules may provide for all or any of the
following matter, namely-

(a) the form of application and the fee payable under sub-
section (2) of section 4;
(b) the programme code under section 5;
(c) the advertisement code under section 6;
(d) the form of register to be maintained by the cable
operator under section 7;
(e) any other matter which is required to be, or may be,
prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may
be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is
in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be
comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions
aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the
rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the
rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be
of no effect as the case may be: so, however that any such
modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the
validity of anything previously done under this rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There has been a haphazard mushrooming of cable television
networks all over the country during the last few years as a result of
the availability of signals of foreign television network via satellites.
This has been perceived as a "cultural invasion" in many quarters
since the programmes available on these satellite channels are
predominantly western and totally alien to our culture and way of life. Since, there is no regulation of these cable television networks, lot of undesirable programmers and advertisements are becoming available to the viewers without any kind of censorship.

2. It is also felt that the subscribers of these cable television networks, the programmers and the cable operators themselves are not aware of their rights, responsibilities and obligations in respect of the quality of service, technical as well as content-wise, use of material protected by copyright, exhibition of uncertified films, protected by copyright, exhibition of uncertified films, protection of subscribers from anti-national broadcasts from sources inimical to our national interest responsiveness to the genuine grievance of the subscribers and a perceived willingness to operate within the broad framework of the laws of the land, e.g., the Cinematography Act, 1952, the Copyright Act, 1957, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986.

3. It is therefore, considered necessary to regulate the operation of cable television as the entire country so as to bring about uniformity in their operation. It will thus enable the optimal exploitation of this technology, which has the potential of making available to the subscribers a vast pool of information and entertainment.

4. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

K.P. SINGH DEO.
(Information and Broadcast Minister)
New Delhi

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 4 of the Bill provides for registration of a person who is operating or is desirous of operating a cable television network as cable operator. The application for registration will be made by such person to the registering authority, which will be specified by the Central Government under sub-clause (h) of clause 2. As there is no reliable estimate of the total number of cable operators in the country, it is not possible at this stage to indicate as to how many applications will be made to the registering authority and the quantum of work involved in the processing authority and the quantum of work involved in the processing of such applications. It is, therefore, not practicable at this juncture to indicate the precise amount of expenditure which will be involved in processing the said applications. However, the expenditure involved in processing the said applications will be met out of the fees, which the applicants will deposit along with the applications for registration. Thus no Government budgetary
support will be necessary in implementing the provisions of the Bill when enacted.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 19 of the Bill empowers an officer not below the rank of a Group 'A' officer of the Central Government authorised by the State Government, to prohibit, in public interest, any cable operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any particular programme if it is likely to promote, on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religions, racial or linguistic or regional groups or castes or communities or which is likely to disturb the public tranquillity. Clause 20 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to prohibit, in public interest, the operation of any cable television network in such areas as it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. Clause 22 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules prescribing (i) the form of application for registration as cable operator and the fee payable along with such application under clause 4; (ii) the programme code which will be complied with by any person while transmitting or re-transmitting any programme through a cable service; (iii) the advertisement code which will be complied with by the person while transmitting or re-transmitting any advertisement through a cable service; (iv) the form of register required to be maintained by cable operators under section 7; and (v) any other matter which is required to be prescribed.

2. The matters in respect of which orders or notifications may be issued or rules may be made in accordance with the aforesaid provisions are matters of procedure and detail and it is not practicable to provide for them in the bill itself.

3. The delegation of legislative power is therefore, of a normal character.
Format for Content Analysis of
STAR Plus Programmes (2000 hrs-2200hrs) for a second week (Monday through Sunday) of August, 1999

1. Traditionalism*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Programmes/ Sample</th>
<th>Very High</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Very Low</th>
<th>N/A</th>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Hera-Phri</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Kora Kagaz</td>
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<td>Tanha</td>
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<td>Is Duniya Ke Sitare</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Ajeeb Daastan</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>Kinetic Mega-Show</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Aur Phir Ek Din</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Pal Chhin</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>MasterCard Family Fortune</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Ek Mulaqat</td>
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<td>14.</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Ooh la la</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>STAR News</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>Rendezvous with Simi Grewal</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Living on the Edge</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* time- honoured, old, legendary

Dominant values and their attributes
1. Traditionalism: time honoured, old, legendary
2. Modernism: contemporary, new, advanced
3. Family: focus on home and nurture, sibling relationships
4. Personal integrity: honesty, self-esteem, courage to express conviction, knowledge, education, judgement, expertise
5. Aestheticism: sense of respectability, nothing indecent, vulgar or repulsive
7. Constitutionalism: fundamental rights, legal authority, citizen’s responsibilities, equality, egalitarianism
8. Pluralism: diversity, respect rights of all, respect differing views, sense of justice, compassion for others, peaceful co-existence of all religious communities, religious tolerance, respect for all religious faith, culture etc.
11. Good Health: fitness, health, vigor, heartiness, vitality, free from illness
12. Utility: handy, time-saving, easy to use, quick, suitable
13. Economy: value for money, cheap, giving more product life
14. Productivity: work, success, skill, career
15. Consumerism: increasing consumption, desire to have more than the required
## Interview Schedule

### Section One

**Respondent's Profile**

1. **Name:** ....................................................................................................................................... .

2. **Address:** .................................................................................................................................. .

3. **Sex**

   - (1) Male
   - (2) Female

4. **Age in Years**

   - (1) 18 to 35 years
   - (2) 36 to 50 years
   - (3) 51 and above

5. **Marital Status**

   - (1) Never Married
   - (2) Married
   - (3) Divorced or Separated or Widowed

6. **Educational Level**

   - (1) Up to Higher Secondary
   - (2) Graduate
   - (3) Post-Graduate and above

7. **What do you do for your living?** *(Investigator: Enter the exact answer and below tick the category in which respondent fits in)*

   - (1) Professionals (CA, Lawyer, Doctor, Architect, Engineer, Journalist, Consultant, Executive, etc.)
   - (2) Public Sector or Govt. (Bureaucrats, Administrators & Others)
   - (3) Business or Self-employed (Proprietorship, Partnership)
   - (4) Working class
   - (5) Unemployed (Students and Youths, Seeking Job, Housewife & Others)

8. **What is the approximate monthly income of the family?**

   - (1) Below Rs. 5000
   - (2) Rs. 5001-10000
   - (3) Rs.10001-15000
   - (4) Rs.15001-20000
   - (5) Above Rs. 20001
Section Two
Media Habits

10. For how many hours on an average do you watch television during
   (1) Weekdays  —— hr.
   (2) Saturdays  —— hr.
   (3) Sundays  —— hr.

11. (Investigator: This is an important question and surely the respondent would give some explanations. Enter them in exact words below. If this space is inadequate, write on the page opposite) When you watch television, do you do so alone or other members of the family or friends sit and watch television with you?

Please mention who all are usually present when you watch television?
   (1) Usually watch alone
   (2) Usually watch with spouse
   (3) Usually watch with Parents or in-laws: Father-in-law or Mother-in-law
   (4) Usually watch with siblings: Brothers and Sisters
   (5) Usually watch with friends

12. Who in your family controls the television knob most of the time, that is, who decides what programme or channel has to be viewed?

13. Many people do not take cable connection for one reason or another. What made you decide to take cable connection in your house, that is, who decided that you should have the cable connection in the family?

14. What was the reason for taking cable connection?
   (1) More & more entertainment
   (2) More news & more entertainment
   (3) More & more news and current affairs
   (4) Cable and Satellite TV is a good source of education
   (5) Doordarshan's limited programmes
   (6) Any other (Specify)...

Note what the respondent says in addition:

15. Which Television Channels do you watch the most and why?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference</th>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) First Preferred</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Second Preferred</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Third Preferred</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
16. (Investigator: Ask the respondent for name of a programme that would illustrate the category he mentions and enter in the space opposite the category) Please tell me which types of programmes you like to watch on television?

(1) Family Drama or Serial
(2) Hindi feature films
(3) Films-based programmes
(4) Western musical programmes
(5) Modern Indian musical programmes
(6) Classical Indian dance & music
(7) News & Current Affairs
(8) Educational lessons
(9) Documentaries
(10) Programmes on Nature
(11) Sports programmes
(12) Foreign films
(13) Regional feature films
(14) Regional News & Current Affairs
(15) Any other (Specify)

Section Three
Cable Television and Indian Cultural Values

17. (Investigator: Please note down below or on opposite page whatever additional comment the respondent makes in response to this question) It is said that with the television becoming popular and television viewing hours on the increase family bonds have weakened? Do you agree or disagree with this observation?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

18. It is said that since the coming in of the television, and particularly after the coming in of cable television, it is no longer visiting friends or relatives informally because they are always watching the television or at least keeping it on? Do you agree or disagree with this observation?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

19. It is said that television programs influence viewers' attitudes and values. For example, many people say that so much violence shown on television had led to increased violence in society. Do you agree or disagree with this kind of observations?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:
20. (Investigator: ask this question only if the respondent has expressed agreement with question 19 above) What values in your opinion does cable television promote?

21. Would you please explain in what way these values are different from Indian values?

22. Now let us take one family drama or serial that you have watched. (Investigator: make mention in the space below the name of the serial and then go on to ask) What values do you see as being projected by the family drama? (Investigator, after the respondent has mentioned the values go on to ask) In what way these values are different from Indian values?

23. Now let us take two advertisements that you have liked. (Investigator: write in the space below the details of each advertisement separately and then go on to ask) What values do you see as being projected by the advertisement? (Investigator, after the respondent has mentioned the values go on to ask) In what way these values are different from Indian values?

(Investigator: now go on to ask about the first advertisement and note the answers. Take one advertisement at a time)

(Investigator: now go on to ask about the second advertisement and note the answers. Take one advertisement at a time)

24. It is said that because of television programmes vulgarity and obscenities in society are on the increase? Can you please tell me if you agree or disagree with this view?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Would you give me an example of a programme that has the likelihood of producing this effect.
25. It is said that television programmes show a great deal of physical assault and mental violence? Would you agree with this view?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

26. Do you think that television programs showing teenagers having 'fun' and degree of sexual intimacy can have detrimental effect on them?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

27. It is said that due to cable television programmes the younger generation has started questioning old values? Would you agree with this view?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

(Investigator, if the respondent answers the question in the affirmative, go on to ask) Can you tell me how this has been happening?

28. It is said that a great deal of television programmes are about goods and items of daily use or durable. Would you say that these programmes have promoted values of consumerism in society?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

29. It is said that with the television our knowledge of India's cultural diversity has increased. Would you agree with this observation?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:
30. What are the advantages you see with the entry of cable and satellite television?


31. What are the disadvantages you see with the entry of cable and satellite television?


Section Four
STAR TV & STAR Plus

32. Which aspects of STAR TV programming appear attractive to you and why?


33. Which STAR TV channels you watch most and why?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference</th>
<th>STAR Channel</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) First Preferred</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Second Preferred</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Third Preferred</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

34. Which STAR Plus' programmes you watch most and why? (Currently on air)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preference</th>
<th>STAR Plus' Programmes</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) First Preferred</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3) Third Preferred</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. It is being said that programme shown on STAR TV's V Channel is having social and cultural impact on younger generation? Do you think that younger generation is being affected by such programmes?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:
36. It is being said that Hollywood films on STAR Movies with excessive sex and violence will affect the moral or ethical values in our society? What is your opinion about this aspect?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

37. Some of the popular serials like Saans, Kora Kagaz and others on STAR Plus depicting independent individuals and issues like extra-marital affairs will have detrimental impact on familial values.

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

Note what the respondent says in addition:

38. Do you think the values propagated by STAR TV are in a way different from values propagated by other television channels? If yes, please elaborate.

39. Do you feel that STAR TV programmes should be regulated?

(1) Agree
(2) Disagree

40. If yes, how?

Thank you for sparing so much of your time. Your interview will go a long way in helping me understand the problems related to television programming in India.

Investigator: Please find out and make note: Where is the television kept, that is, in the living room or in the bed-room. What is the kind of television the respondent has? All this and any other observations that you have about the respondent’s house, family, living style, etc., should be noted on the first occasion you get to record after the interview is over.
STAR TV Network
Countries and territories covered by the AsiaSat 1 (105.5°E) footprint *

*Northern and Southern Beams

Countries able to receive the STAR TV Network

Afghanistan  Oman
Armenia  Pakistan
Azerbaijan  Philippines
Bahrain  Qatar
Bangladesh  Russia
Bhutan  Saudi Arabia
Brunei  Singapore
Cambodia  South Korea
China  Sri Lanka
Cyprus  Syria
Egypt  Taiwan
Georgia  Tajikistan
Hong Kong  Thailand
India  Turkey
Indonesia  Turkmenistan
Iran  UAE
Iraq  Ukraine
Israel  Uzbekistan
Japan  Vietnam
Jordan  Yemen
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Lebanon
Macau
Malaysia
Maldives
Moldova
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
North Korea