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## **NEWS POLICY FOR BROADCAST MEDIA**

(These guidelines have been drawn up and recommended by the Advisory Committee on Official Media attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Committee was headed by Mr. G. Parthasarathi and the guidelines were issued in May 1982).

1. Over a period of time a set of norms has been evolved in relation to the news and current affairs programmes broadcast over All India Radio and Doordarshan. However, it is felt that there is need for a clearer enunciation of news policy and broad guidelines for the current affairs programmes. Obviously, the formulation of any policy in this regard can only be in the nature of guidance to the professionals working in the media. It is not practicable to lay down the 'do's and don'ts' covering the entire variety of situations that arise in the newsroom from day to day. But it is hoped that the policy guidelines together with 'do's and don'ts' will assist the professionals in taking decisions which would further enhance the status of the two media as the principal instruments of information in the country.
2. India has a democratic set-up. As any other organisation under government control, AIR and Doordarshan are accountable to the community through Parliament. As national broadcast media, they have a special responsibility to transmit news with a view to informing, educating and enlightening the people. A well informed public is the foundation of the democratic process. AIR, in particular, has a country-wide reach, covering the whole country. The press, apart from its circulation being largely confined to the urban areas, does not carry news or views to the large illiterate population and to the people living in remote areas. Newspaper readers have access to more than one newspaper only in a few metropolitan centres. The number

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of readers who are exposed to a multiplicity of news sources is thus limited. Besides, AIR and Doordarshan have the role of being catalytic agents linking the broadcast media with channels of inter-personal communication within society. The electronic media have also the facility of providing a two-way flow of communication by giving access to people to present their views. Evidently, radio and television will have to evolve their own criteria in the selection of news.

Thus the potential, the character and the reach of the broadcast media and the effective functioning of democratic institutions in the country place on AIR and Doordarshan a special responsibility for objectivity, accuracy, comprehensiveness and good taste in news broadcasts.

3. Another characteristic which places AIR and Doordarshan on a different footing from the other media is the instant transmission of news through several bulletins in a day. In certain situations threatening law and order or the security of the people (including a section of the people) or the nation as such, the broadcast media have to exercise particular care in the putting out of news and the manner of its presentation. In such situations, the broadcast media have a special responsibility to give the facts taking into account the serious consequences of such events to the community. While caution is imperative, any withholding of factual information will be counter-productive.

Current affairs programmes should be geared up in an effective manner whenever communal tensions tend to rise. The effective use of talks, interviews, spotlights etc., can help in reducing the tensions.

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### PRINCIPLES GUIDING NEWS POLICY

1. There has to be a clear understanding of the difference between news and views. The reporting of news has to be factual, accurate and objective and only such views as make news should find a place in news broadcasts. There can be no editorialising in broadcast news.
2. Each news story should be judged strictly on the basis of its news value.
3. In the selection of news received from wide ranging sources, and in news editing, AIR and Doordarshan should be guided by the highest possible professional standards. While newsworthiness will determine the selection of news, its treatment and presentation should be directly related to the special characteristics and potential of each medium as well as the target audiences.
4. Apart from treating news factually and objectively, AIR and Doordarshan should provide, where necessary, a background to the events and happenings in order that listeners in any part of the country are able to place such events and happenings in proper perspective.
5. The broadcast news should satisfy the highest criteria of accuracy and responsibility. AIR and Doordarshan cannot indulge in speculative stories of the type which appear in certain journals. They should develop their own sources for the verification of events.
6. In a developing country like ours, a special function of broadcasting should be the coverage of development, its significance, achievements and problems. Development news covers a wide range of activities – economic, technological, social and cultural. It should not be confined to mere statements and plans but explain their significance. For this purpose, news gathering operations of AIR and

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Doordarshan should be expanded and properly dispersed. In other words, the news gathering apparatus should make deliberate efforts to explore new areas of development and nation- building news. People's participation in such activities should be duly highlighted as also significant work being done by voluntary agencies. Thereby the broadcast media should not only supplement the work normally undertaken by the news agencies but put out well backgrounded stories on their own.

7. With the limitation of time, the vast audiences reached and the presentational demands, AIR and Doordarshan cannot be expected to follow the pattern of news coverage followed by the newspapers. The range and scope of news gathering and selection will have to be suited to the media.
8. The style and method of news reporting should reinforce the fundamental principles on which national policies are based. These fundamental principles include territorial integrity, national integration, secularism, maintenance of public order and upholding the dignity and prestige of Parliament, State legislatures and the judiciary.
9. Ministerial statements on policy matters, particularly those of the Prime Minister, are important in as much as they enable the people to understand national policies. Similarly, implementation of government programmes should be given proper place in the news. The focus should be on information rather than on individuals. It is also necessary that views critical of official policies and the manner of their implementation should find adequate time.
10. In reporting on political controversies the broadcast media should be guided by objectivity and fair play. Due representation of differing view points should be the aim. If a variety of view points cannot be projected in the same bulletin, the balance should be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

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11. In the choice of international events the objective should be to keep the people informed of world developments. A special effort should be made to give proper background of events. In the selection of news, greater attention should be given to events in developing countries, particularly our neighbours. Apart from strictly pruning and editing the copy from the world agencies which have an overload of news from advanced countries and also a subtle bias, it would be desirable for AIR to use copy from the Non-Aligned News Pool and other Third World agencies on news merits. What is most essential for AIR is to increase the number of its foreign correspondents and carefully select their location and area of news coverage so that we can project a view of world developments as seen by India and other non-aligned and developing countries.
  12. AIR and Doordarshan should aim at creating an informed public opinion on international events and developments. In preparing programmes in news and current affairs, the national interest must be kept in mind. The national policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, friendship with all countries, support for people fighting for independence and freedom and the struggle against racism and racial discrimination and for an international order based on justice and equality should be highlighted. This does not exclude the reporting of any significant criticism of Government's foreign policy, either in its content or in its implementation.
  13. The primary purpose of the current affairs programmes should be to enlighten the people on various aspects of political, economic, social and cultural developments. The treatment of the subject should be comprehensive projecting different viewpoints. It should aim at providing adequate background for a proper understanding and interpretation of events and issues.

14. The current affairs programmes should be broad-based in the selection of topics and participants. The interests of various sections of the people should be taken into account. The formats should be innovative and suited to the medium. There is scope for experimentation in this respect.
15. Internal evaluation of news and current affairs programmes after their broadcast should be a regular exercise on a daily basis. A panel of outside experts for news and current affairs in a particular language should be considered.
16. The characteristics and potential reach of the broadcast media necessitate the drafting of news items in spoken style. The language should be addressed to the ear unlike the printed word in a newspaper or journal which is meant to be read.  
  
The constraint of time also calls for precision and brevity. The differences in the level of comprehension of listeners are yet another factor to be taken into account. Simplicity and clarity are essential. Reporters and those who give talks should aim at easy communication with the people, and not parade their literary skills. AIR and Doordarshan should develop their own idiom and style.
17. There should be provision for evaluation from time to time of the language of the bulletins. There has to be a much greater emphasis on specialisation and training of the news personnel within AIR and Doordarshan. A style book in each language should be prepared without delay.
18. The implementation of these policies and norms will depend upon the professional capacity of the people who run the news and current affairs programmes. The choice of personnel is most important. A professional must have had training in news work. He should be able to choose the items well and to rewrite the stories to suit the medium.

Professional training and appreciation of the role of the media in a democratic society will give him the confidence to take the right decisions.

### **COVERAGE OF PARLIAMENT IN AIR AND DOORDARSHAN BROADCAST**

In a democratic country like India, coverage of Parliament proceedings in news and reviews has a special importance. It deserves proper care and attention. Parliament represents the people and Government is accountable to it. Its legislative functions are most important and concern the entire nation. Similarly, statements of government policies and discussions thereon are of great interest to the people. The deliberations in the two Houses project the views of political parties, groups and individual Members of Parliament which are also of interest to the people. Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Interpolations etc., should also be taken into account for reporting. Therefore, important happenings in either of the two Houses should find a place in the news bulletins or reviews.

However, in order to make the coverage of the proceedings in Parliament meaningful and not repetitive, it is necessary to have a clearly defined approach to the selection of material and its treatment in the news bulletins and in the reviews. Obviously, announcements of important decisions or policy statements by Ministers and speeches by Members belonging to the ruling party and the opposition parties should find a place in the news bulletins on the basis of their news value. The reviews should avoid needless repetition and aim at giving an overview of the entire day's proceedings. They should also not be a mere chronological account but reflect the colour and the atmosphere of the day's proceedings, providing background, wherever necessary, of the subject discussed.

It is possible that in the news bulletins and in the Parliament reviews in English/Hindi from Delhi some of the speakers and their observations may not get adequate notice especially if the

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subject happens to be of limited regional interest. This can be remedied by making the news bulletins in the regional languages beamed to specific regions providing adequate coverage of this part of the Parliament proceedings. To achieve this the duration of regional language bulletins from Delhi may have to be increased.

The various stations of AIR also have their own regional language bulletins. Topics which are of specific interest to the region should find adequate coverage in these regional bulletins. In view of the importance of parliamentary coverage it may be necessary for AIR to set up a separate desk. The desk under the charge of a senior newsman conversant with the working of Parliament should coordinate the material put out in the news bulletins and in the reviews and also decide which items are more suitable for inclusion in regional language bulletins from Delhi or the regional stations.

The policy for parliamentary coverage should be extended to the coverage of proceedings in State Assemblies by the regional stations of AIR. The coverage should be both objective and balanced. Important policy statements and announcements of the Chief Ministers and other Ministers should be given due importance.

During the sessions of the State Legislatures the broadcasting station in the capital town should arrange a review of the proceedings whether by a staff member or by an outsider and this broadcast should be relayed by the various stations in the State. The reviews should have a perspective for the entire state as well as for the various regions within the state.

### **DO'S AND DON'Ts FOR AIR AND DOORDARSHAN NEWS STAFF**

#### **News selection and presentation**

1. Facts are sacred. Go for hard, event oriented news; not all views make news.
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2. Present news in a balanced manner and in simple language keeping in mind the vast audiences.
3. Respect the right of the listeners to hear a variety of news.
4. News should normally be chosen from recognised channels. In other cases special care should be taken to ensure authenticity.
5. Avoid news promoting interests of an individual, a firm or a product, but do not shut it out when it is essential to a story on the basis of its news value, the main idea being to avoid induction of advertising in the garb of news.
6. While reporting developmental events, give names of places and of people and organisations in order to project people's initiative.
7. Use simple words. Be direct. Avoid hyperbole. Employ adjectives only when essential.
8. Be on guard against propaganda slant in news.
9. In case of any inter-state dispute, as far as practicable the viewpoints of all the states involved should be given.
10. Avoid abbreviations unless well known.
11. Do not jump the embargo.
12. Take weather forecasts and stories only from the Meteorological Department or other authentic sources.
13. In case of public meetings do not try to estimate the number of people present but use words such as huge, big, massive only if warranted.

### **POLITICAL COVERAGE**

1. Political activities should be noticed strictly on the basis of newsworthiness. Ensure that in political reporting there is no bias in favour of one party or another.
2. While covering controversial political issues, try to present all the sides.
3. A news bulletin must cater for a variety of interests. It should avoid excessive reliance on handouts. In any case such material as provided by official sources should be redrafted to suit the medium.

4. Don't give labels (e.g. progressive, communal etc.) to any party.
5. Try to balance news in the same bulletin, but if the opposite reaction is not immediately available, look out for it in the subsequent bulletins.
6. In case of a controversy about nomenclature of a party, follow the name approved by the Election Commission or by a Court of Law.

#### **PRESIDENT/PRIME MINISTER**

1. Treatment of news items about the President must conform to the dignity of the august office. The same applies to news about Parliament, State Legislature, Court of Justice and State Governors.
2. The activities of the Prime Minister should be given due importance. Press conferences, addresses and speeches by the Prime Minister have news value in as much as they are Government policy statements or indicative of new emphasis on national issues.
3. Items concerning Ministers at the Centre/States and also their statements on Government policy should find place in the bulletins on the basis of their news value.

#### **STATEMENTS AND REJOINDERS**

1. If a political statement has news value, it deserves to be reported. It will have news value if it contains a point of policy, or contributes to a better understanding of a political trend/problem. AIR bulletins should not give publicity to a partisan point of view.
2. Avoid statements containing objectionable material of the following categories:
  - i) news or views that would arouse communal passions or incitement to violence to subvert the State established by the Law and Constitution; and
  - ii) information or opinion calculated to bring individuals into hatred or contempt or disrepute.

3. No statement of news value by any important party leader should be rejected if it does not belong to the objectionable category.
4. Give due place to a rejoinder of any statement broadcast by AIR, if the author of the rejoinder is someone of similar stature to the author of the original statement. However, a rejoinder should be considered only when it is necessary to balance coverage on an important contemporary public issue, where it provides new information on a matter of listeners' interest. In other words rejoinders should be judged on professional considerations.

### **STRIKES AND BANDHS**

1. A strike or bandh when it takes place should be noticed objectively on the basis of its news value, giving a factual account of the events.
2. Opinions on strikes and bandhs may be noticed in regard to their relevance. If there is a contradiction between the claims of the government, the management and those of the strikers or organisers, differing viewpoints should be projected.
3. Advance publicity to organisational and programme aspects of strikes, bandhs etc., should be avoided. Exceptions are made where they may be expected to affect the normal life of the citizens. Such publicity is in the nature of announcements for the benefit of the community.
4. Where authorities such as the Railways, Transport make announcements on arrangements made for public convenience they should be noticed, if these are of wide public interest.
5. In the overall, AIR news presentation will be guided by the people's interest and eschew any build-up of such events.

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### RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES

1. When riots and communal clashes occur in any part of the country, AIR broadcasts should help to defuse the situation and restore amity, confidence and order.
2. While facts should not be distorted or suppressed they should be presented in a manner which should serve the national interest. As a rule treat all such news in a low key.
3. If riots are of a communal nature, do not identify the communities concerned.
4. Even if delayed, any specific information about clashes, such as casualties should be put out after proper verification. They should be attributed to a dependable source. Only such views as would defuse the situation should be highlighted.
5. Never offend any particular community or religion.
6. While reporting disturbed situations, avoid references which may create panic among people and induce violent or emotional reaction among communities or sections of people.
7. Unconfirmed reports and hearsay in disturbed situations are best ignored.

### SEX AND CRIME

1. Unless worthy of wide public interest and conforming to the norms of family listening and viewing, items of sex and crime should not be noticed.
2. Crime news involving public figures may be considered but exercise caution to avoid sensationalism, and use of material smacking of yellow journalism or of a defamatory nature.
3. In any case avoid excessive details and give only the essential facts.

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## **NATIONAL CALAMITIES**

1. Give due priority for all news about calamities such as cyclones, floods, fires, etc.
2. Only authentic news should be disseminated.
3. Figures about death, losses etc., should be based on official or equally reliable sources.
4. Where forewarning can prevent widespread damage and reduce human misery and avert loss of life, break into the programme and issue the warning. All the bulletins particularly beamed toward the affected region must carry and give high position to warnings, announcements regarding relief measures and such statements of leaders as would build up morale of the affected people. In serious situations, transmissions should be kept open whole day long and not restricted merely to their regular transmission hours.
5. In case of drought or cyclone avoid giving monetary quantification of loss to crops until a figure is available from an official source.

## **DEATHS AND ANNIVERSARIES**

1. Prompt coverage of the death of a national leader, is necessary. This category includes the Head of State, Vice President, the Head of the Government, Central Ministers, the Speaker, the Chief Justice of India, a Governor, a Chief Minister or any other outstanding public figure. Others whose death should be noticed include State Ministers, eminent educationists, scholars, scientists, litterateurs, artists, film celebrities, eminent journalists, outstanding industrialists and men and women who have earned fame in a particular field.
2. Where the news of a death is important enough for the bulletin to be led with it, begin with the words:  
'It is with regret that we announce .... '

3. Coverage of the birthdays should be restricted to the President, the Vice President and the Prime Minister and exceptionally important national personalities.
4. Give suitable coverage to celebrations and commemorations of anniversaries of makers of national history, leaders of religions, art, culture, literature, etc.

### **FOREIGN NEWS**

1. While selecting foreign news, be on guard against the slant which is so common in stories from foreign news agencies. Scrutinise the news agency copy carefully to clear it of such bias, which is often reflected in a turn of phrase or in a cleverly placed adjective.
2. Our own national interest should be the principal consideration in the selection and presentation of a foreign news item. The national policy of peace, non-alignment and friendship with all countries should guide the selection as well as presentation of news.
3. Adequate coverage should be given to news from developing and neighbouring countries.
4. India's policy to support freedom movements against colonialism should also be noted.
5. Avoid words such as "natives" and any other expressions which have racist connotations or are regarded as derogatory.

### **SUBVERSION AND INSURGENCY**

1. Counter-check carefully all stories about sabotage, insurgency, subversion, etc.
2. While giving the facts, the aim should be to present them in the correct perspective and to educate the public mind.
3. Do not give news which tends to incite subversive activities.
4. AIR news bulletins should be on guard against encouraging secessionist activities even if promoted by a recognised

political party. But this ought not to mean suppression of facts.

5. In stories dealing with insurgency, care should be taken to bring out the distinction between loyal citizens of the area and the rebels.

### **COMMENTS AND OPINIONS**


Comments and opinions should be sourced. Care should be taken to ensure that AIR is not identified with other people's opinions. However, comments should be distinguished from legitimate interpretation of facts.

### **SPECULATION AND RUMOURS**

Avoid all news based on rumours or hearsay and news of a speculative nature. However, news of emerging trends of events or a developing story which may fall within the realm of legitimate interpretation, when properly sourced, do not fall into this category.

### **PARLIAMENTARY COVERAGE**

1. AIR should give wide coverage to the proceedings of Parliament. The highest standards of accuracy and professional responsibilities are expected in this field.
2. Announcements, statements and discussions should be judged by their news value and public interest. This will also apply to questions and answers and supplementaries.
3. The names of the movers of Call Attention Motions, Adjournment Motions, Privilege Motions and Short Notice Motions, should be mentioned but if a Motion is sponsored by more than two members, give only the first name and mention the number of remaining members.
4. Discussions on subjects of wide public interest should be adequately noticed.
5. While reporting on short-duration discussions, like debate of 'half-an-hour', 'special mention' motions it is enough to give the broad trends and specific points.

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6. When incidents in Parliament have to be noticed because of their news value, do not attempt to dramatise them or devote disproportionate time to them.
  7. In case of serious allegations against government or the opposition or any party, extra care is needed to ensure balanced reporting.
  8. Maintain a balance between the coverage of the Lok Sabha and that of the Rajya Sabha.
  9. The news bulletin should take note of important contributions by Members. It should not read like a string of names.
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## **GUIDELINES FOR COVERAGE OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS BY AIR AND DOORDARSHAN**

(In May 1993, the Government of India appointed a committee headed by Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, MP, to go into the process of coverage of Parliamentary proceedings by All India Radio and Doordarshan. The other members of the Committee were Mrs Veena Verma, Mr. David Ladger, Mr. Arvind Trivedi and Mr. Nandi Yellaiah, all MPs. The following guidelines are based on the recommendations of the committee)

1. AIR and Doordarshan will provide comprehensive coverage to Parliamentary proceedings, ensuring a balance between different points of view without violating Parliamentary privileges.
2. There should be faithful summing up of views both in support of the government and against it. A balanced picture should be presented and the view point of government's critics should find adequate representation. It should be ensured that there is no partiality in reporting the proceedings.
3. Important issues raised in both Houses should be covered properly and the focus should not be lost sight of. It should be ensured that all important points are covered in both English and Hindi.
4. A high standard of accuracy in covering the Parliamentary proceedings is required. Professional responsibility should be the hallmark of reporting.
5. Items should be included depending upon their news value and on the basis of professional judgement whether a particular issue merits being noticed or not. Announcements, statements and discussions should be judged by their news value and public interest. This will also apply to questions, answers and supplementaries and other proceedings of Parliament.

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6. A remark which has been expunged or not taken on record should not be reported. Whenever in doubt, the official record of the proceedings should be consulted. It should be ensured that the discussions, conducted whether in Hindi or English, are faithfully reported. In case of serious allegations against the government or the opposition or any party, extra care should be taken to ensure balanced reporting.
7. There should be balance between the coverage of the Lok Sabha and that of the Rajya Sabha.
8. The news bulletins should take note of important contributions by members and should not read like a string of names.

### QUESTIONS

9. While including the replies given to Parliamentary Questions in the news, inclusion of the names of Questioner or his/her party affiliation in the news bulletin is not necessary. In the case of short notice questions, however, name(s) of the questioner(s) may be given.

### ZERO HOUR

10. Extra care should be taken while reporting proceedings during the Zero Hour. The inclusion of an item raised during the Zero Hour in the news bulletin will depend upon the importance of the subject, mood of the House, time spent over it, the support received by it and the frequency with which the matter has been raised. Whenever a matter raised during the Zero Hour is reported, the name(s) of Member(s) who raised it, should be reported.

### PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

11. In all cases of Parliamentary Debate, the name of the member who initiates the debate, should be given. The view point of other members who speak should be summed up.

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Mentioning names of participants in the order in which they spoke is not necessary.

### **MOTION**

12. Whenever news of an Adjournment Motion or Calling Attention Motion or Privilege Motion or special mention or half-an-hour discussion is included in the news bulletin, the name of the mover of the motion should be given. If there are more than one sponsors the name of the first mover be given. Discussions on subjects of wide public interest should be noticed adequately.

### **NO CONFIDENCE MOTION**

13. The name of the movers of such motions along with their party affiliation should be given. Names of the Ministers intervening on behalf of the government should also be mentioned. The name of the Leader of the Opposition and the names of former Prime Ministers, if they participate in the debate, should also be mentioned without giving their party affiliation. The views of major political parties represented in the Lok Sabha should be mentioned without giving names of the Members representing the political party.

### **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

14. Stories pertaining to reports which have news value may be included.

### **LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS**

15. On coverage of a Government Bill, the practice should be to give the name of the concerned Minister only along with important points made by him. But there should be a faithful summing up of the views both in support of the Bill and

against it. Where the Bill is opposed at the introduction stage and there is scope of inclusion of the same in the news story, the names and arguments of members who opposed the introduction of the Bill should be given invariably along with the Minister's reply to such objections.

#### **PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

16. The news story should do full justice to the Address in view of its importance.

#### **INCIDENTS**

17. When incidents in Parliament are reported because of their news value, no attempt should be made to dramatise them or devote disproportionate time to them. In incidents of walkout, dharna, movement of MPs towards the well of the House, if the names of Members of parties are reported, care should be taken that the news stories are completely accurate and can be defended.

#### **SANSAD SAMACHAR AND TODAY IN PARLIAMENT SELECTION OF SCRIPT WRITERS**

18. Experienced persons should be engaged for writing the scripts of Sansad Samachar, Today in Parliament and Parliament News. Only those persons should be selected as script writers who have experience of covering at least two or three sessions of Parliament.

#### **TRAINING OF SCRIPT WRITERS**

19. Services of senior and experienced journalists should be utilised for training persons included in the panel of script writers. The possibility of arranging an orientation course for script writers similar to the one arranged for the new Members of Parliament should be examined.

### **NORMS FOR COVERAGE OF TODAY IN PARLIAMENT AND SANSAD SAMACHAR**

20. All important points raised in Parliament should be covered in the scripts in both English and Hindi. Important issues raised in both Houses should be covered properly and the focus should not be lost sight of. It should be ensured that the discussions conducted, whether in Hindi or English, are faithfully reported. There should be no partiality in reporting the proceedings.
21. Names of Members of Parliament and their party affiliation should be reported correctly. It should be ensured that the names of the Members of Parliament are pronounced correctly.
22. Supplementaries should be included. All points raised during the Zero Hour by Members, according to the record, should be noticed. Special mentions in the Rajya Sabha and points raised under Rule 377 in the Lok Sabha should be covered properly.
23. Efforts should be made to cover the proceedings till an hour before the broadcast/telecast of Parliamentary news/Samachar. In the case either of the Houses sitting late, another script for covering the portion of the debate left out should be broadcast/telecast the next morning.
24. The script should be vetted by a senior News Editor of AIR/Doordarshan.
25. The persons deployed for reading Parliament News/Sansad Samachar should be of same standard in quality as those who read the news and, as far as possible, should be from the panel of News Readers.

### **COVERAGE OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS OVER DOORDARSHAN**

26. While covering the Question Hour/Important debates, the camera should not focus only on the Speaker, but scan the House also.
27. During the coverage of the Question Hour, Members who raise their hands for specific questions, should also be focused upon. This is necessary as people should know that the Members were keen to raise questions/issues but were not able to do so because of shortage of time.
28. Photographs of initiators of important topics and discussions like Calling Attention Motion under rules 193, 184 in the Lok Sabha and half-an-hour short duration discussions in the Rajya Sabha should be shown. This would not cover Special Mentions, Zero Hour and points raised under rule 377.