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# Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India and others Vs Cricket Association of Bengal and others <BR>Cricket Association of Bengal and another Vs Union of India and others

Civil Appeal No"s. 1429-30 of, 1995 Writ Petition (C) No. 836 of 1993

Court: Supreme Court of India

Date of Decision: Feb. 9, 1995

# Acts Referred:

Cinematograph Act, 1952 â€" Section 5B#Constitution of India, 1950 â€" Article 12, 14, 19(1), 19(2), 21(1)#East Punjab Public Safety Act, 1949 â€" Section 7(1)#Government of India Act, 1935 â€" Section 100<

Citation: AIR 1995 SC 1236: (1995) 2 JT 110: (1995) 1 SCALE 539: (1995) 2 SCC 161:

(1995) 1 SCR 1036

Hon'ble Judges: S. Mohan, J; P. B. Sawant, J; B.P. Jeevan Reddy, J

Bench: Full Bench

Advocate: Dipankar Gupta, Harish N. Salve, Arun Jaitley, Kapil Sibal, Rajiv Metha and Kailash

Vasdev, for the Appellant;

Final Decision: Disposed Of

# **Judgement**

# @JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

P.B. Sawant, J. Leave granted.

It will be convenient to answer the questions of law that arise in the present case, before we advert to the factual controversy between the parties.

The questions of law are:

- (1) Has an organiser or producer of any event a right to get the event telecast through an agency of his choice whether national or foreign?
- (2) Has such organiser a choice of the agency of telecasting, particularly when the exercise of his right, does not make demand on any of the

frequencies owned, commanded or controlled by the Government or the Government agencies like the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) or

Doordarshan (DD)?

(3) Can such an organiser be prevented from creating the terrestrial signal and denied the facility of merely uplinking the terrestrial signal to the

satellite owned by another agency whether foreign or national?

(4) What, if any, are the conditions which can be imposed by the Government department which in the present case is the Ministry of Information

and Broadcasting (MIB) for (a) creating terrestrial signal of the event and (b) granting facilities of uplinking to a satellite not owned or controlled by

the Government or its agencies?

On answers to these questions depend the answers to the incidental questions such as (i) whether the Government or the Government agencies like

DD in the present case, have a monopoly of creating terrestrial signals and of telecasting them or refusing to telecast them, (ii) whether the

Government or Government agencies like DD can claim to be the host broadcaster for all events whether produced or organised by it or by

anybody else in the country and can insist upon the organiser or the agency for telecasting engaged by him, to take the signal only from the

Government or Government agency and telecast it only with its permission or jointly with it.

2. To appreciate the thrust of the above questions and the answers to them, it is necessary first to have a proper understanding of what

"telecasting" means and what its legal dimensions and consequences are. Telecasting is a system of communication either audio or visual or both.

We are concerned in the present case with audio-visual telecommunication. The first stage in telecasting is to generate the audio-visual signals of

the events or of the information which is sought to be communicated. When the event to be telecast takes place on the earth, necessarily the signal

is generated on the earth by the requisite electronic mechanism such as the audio-visual recorder. This stage may be described as the recording

stage. The events may be spontaneous, accidental, natural or organised. The spontaneous, accidental and natural events are by their nature

uncontrollable. But the organised events can be controlled by the law of the land. In our country, since the organisation of an event is an aspect of

the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression protected by Article 19(1)(a), the law can be made to control the organisation of such

events only for the purposes of imposing reasonable restrictions in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country, the security of the

State, friendly relations with foreign State, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an

offence as laid down under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. Although, therefore, it is not possible to make law for prohibiting the recording of

spontaneous, accidental or natural events, it is possible for the reasons mentioned in Article 19(2), to restrict their telecasting. As regards the

organised events, a law can be made for restricting or prohibiting the organisation of the event itself, and also for telecasting it, on the same grounds

as are mentioned in Article 19(2). There cannot, however, be restrictions on producing and recording the event on grounds not permitted by

Article 19(2). It, therefore, follows that the organisation or production of an event and its recording cannot be prevented except by law permitted

by Article 19(2). For the same reasons the publication or communication of the recorded event through the mode of cassettes cannot be restricted

or prevented except under such law. All those who have got the apparatus of video cassette recorder (VCR) and the television screen can,

therefore, view and listen to such recorded event (hereinafter referred to, for the sake of convenience, as "viewers"). In this process, there is no

demand on any frequency or channel since there is no live-telecast of the event. The only additional restriction on telecasting or live-telecasting of

such event will be the lack of availability of the frequency or channel.

3. Since in the present case, what is involved is the right to live-telecast the event, viz., the cricket matches organised by the Cricket Association of

Bengal, it is necessary to understand the various issues involved in live telecasting. It may be made clear at the outset, that there may as well be a

file telecast (i.e., telecasting of the events which are already recorded by the cassette). The issues involved in file-telecasting will also be more or

less the same and therefore, that subject is not dealt with separately. Telecasting live or file necessarily involves the use of a frequency or a channel.

The telecasting is of three types, (a) terrestrial, (b) cable and (c) satellite. In the first case, the signal is generated by the camera stationed at the

spot of the event, and the signal is then sent to the earthly telecasting station such as the T.V. center which in turn relays it though its own

frequencies to all the viewers who have T.V. screens/sets. In the second case, viz., cable telecasting, the cable operator receives the signals from

the satellite by means of the parabolic dish antenna and relays them to all those T.V., 337 US 1screens which are linked to his cable. He also

relays the recorded file programmes or cassettes through the cable to the cable-linked viewers. In this case, there is no restriction on his receiving

the signals from any satellite to which his antenna is adjusted. There is no demand made by him on any frequency or channel owned or controlled

by the national government or governmental agencies. The cable operator can show any event occurring in any part of the country or the world live

through the frequencies if his dish antenna can receive the same. The only limitation from which the cable T.V. suffers is that the programmes

relayed by it can be received only by those viewers who are linked to the dish antenna concerned. The last type, viz., satellite T.V. operation

involves the use of a frequency generated, owned or controlled by the national Government o, 337 US 1 r the Governmental agencies, or those

generated, owned and controlled by other agencies. It is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between the frequencies generated, owned and

controlled by the Government or Governmental agency and those generated and owned by the other agencies. This is so because generally, as in

the present case, one of the contentions against the right to access to telecasting is that there are a limited number of frequencies and hence there is

the need to utilise the limited resources for the benefit of all sections of the society and to promote all social interests by giving them priority as

determined by some central authority. It follows, therefore, that where the resources are unlimited or the right to telecast need not suffer for want of

a frequency, objection on the said ground would be misplaced. It may be stated here that in the present case, the contention of the MIB and DD

against the right to telecast claimed by the Cricket Association of Bengal (CAB)/Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) was raised only on

the ground of the limitation of frequencies, ignoring the fact that the CAB/BCCI had not made demand on any of the frequencies generated or

owned by the MIB/DD. It desired to telecast the cricket matches organised by it through a frequency not owned or controlled by the Government

but owned by some other agency. The only permission that the CAB/BCCI sought was to uplink to the foreign satellite the signals created by its

own cameras and the earth station or the camera or the cameras and the earth station of its agency to a foreign satellite. This permission was

sought by the CAB/BCCI from VSNL which is the Government agency controlling the frequencies. The permission again cannot be refused

except under law made in pursuance of the provisions of Article 19(2) of the Constitution. Hence, as stated above, one of the important questions

to be answered in the present case is whether the permission to uplink to the foreign satellite, the signal created by the CAB/BCCI either by itself

or through its agency can be refused except on the ground stated in the law made under Article 19(2).

4. This takes us to the content of the fundamental right to the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) and the

implications of the restrictions permitted to be imposed on the said right, by Article 19(2). We will first deal with the decisions of this Court where

the dimensions of the right are delineated.

In 281763, the facts were that the Provincial Government in exercise of its powers u/s 9(1-A) of Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act,

1949, by an order imposed a ban upon the entry and circulation of the petitioner"s journal "Cross Roads". The said order stated that it was being

passed for the purpose of securing the public safety and the maintenance of public order. The petitioner approached this Court under Article 32 of

the Constitution claiming that the order contravened the petitioner"s fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. He also challenged the

validity of Section 9 (1-A) of the impugned Act. The majority of the Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of

propagation of ideas and that freedom is ensured by the freedom of circulation. In support of this view, the Court referred to two decisions of the

U.S. Supreme Court viz., (i) Ex parte Jackson 96 US 727 and (ii) Lovell v. City of Griffin 303 US 444 and quoted with approval the following

passage therefrom:"" Liberty of circulation is as essential to that freedom as the liberty of publication. Indeed, without circulation the publication

would be of little value"". Section 9 (1-A) of the impugned Act authorised the Provincial Government, ""for the purpose of securing the public safety

or the maintenance of public order, to prohibit or regulate entry into or the circulation, sale or distribution in the Province of Madras or any part

thereof or any document or class of documents". The question that the Court had to answer was whether the impugned Act insofar as it contained

the aforesaid provision was a law relating to a matter which undermined the security of, or tended to overthrow the State. The Court held that

public order"" is an expression of wide connotation and signifies that state of tranquility which prevails among the members of a political society as

a result of the internal regulations enforced by the Government which they have established. The Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature u/s

100 of the Government of India Act, 1935, read with Entry I of List II of the Seventh Schedule to that Act. That Entry, among others, comprised

public order"" which was different from ""public safety"" on which subject the Provincial Legislature was not competent to make a law. The Court

distinguished between ""public order"" and ""public safety"" and held that public safety was a part of the wider concept of public order and if it was

intended to signify any matter distinguished from and outside the content of the expression ""public order"", it would not have been competent for the

Madras Legislature to enact the provision so far as it related to public safety ""Public safety"" ordinarily means security of the public or their freedom

from danger. In that sense, anything which tends to prevent danger to public health may also be regarded as securing public safety. The meaning of

the expression must, however, vary according to the context. The Court then rejected the argument that the securing of the public safety or

maintenance of public order would include the security of the State which was covered by Article 19(2) and held that where a law purports to

authorise the imposition of restrictions on a fundamental right in language wide enough to cover restrictions both within and without the limits of

constitutionally permissible legislative actions affecting such right, it is not possible to uphold it even insofar as it may be applied within the

constitutional limits as it is riot severable. So long as the possibility of its being applied for purposes not sanctioned by the Constitution cannot be

ruled out, it may be held to be wholly unconstitutional and void. In other words, Sub-clause2) of Article 19 having allowed the imposition of

restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression only in cases where danger to the State is involved, an enactment which is capable of being

applied to cases where no such danger could arise, cannot be held to be constitutional and valid to any extent.

The above view taken by this Court was reiterated in 281925 where Section 7(1)(c) of the East Punjab Public Safety Act, 1949 as extended to

the Province of Delhi, providing that the Provincial Government or any authority authorised by it in this behalf, if satisfied that such action was

necessary for preventing or combating any activity prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order, may pass an order that any

matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects shall before publication be submitted for scrutiny, was held as unconstitutional and void.

The majority held that the said provision was violative of Article 19(1)(a) since it was not a law relating to a matter which undermined the security

of, or tended to overthrow the State within the meaning of the then saving provision contained in Article 19(2). The Court further unanimously held

that the imposition of pre-censorship of a journal was a restriction on the liberty of the press which was an essential part of the right to freedom of

speech and expression declared by Article 19(1)(a).

In 265363 the Court held that the object of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 was the prevention of self-

medication and self-treatment by prohibiting instruments which may be used to advocate the same or which tended to spread the evil. Its object

was not merely the stopping of advertisements offending against morality and decency. The Court further held that advertisement is no doubt a

form of speech but true character is reflected by the object for the promotion of which it is employed. It is only when an advertisement is

concerned with the expression or propagation of ideas that it can be said to relate to freedom of speech but it cannot be said that the right to

publish and distribute commercial advertisements advertising an individual"s personal business is a part of the freedom of speech guaranteed by the

Constitution. The provisions of the Act which prohibited advertisements commending the efficacy, value and importance in the treatment of

particular diseases of certain drugs and medicines did not fall under Article, 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The scope and object of the Act, its true

nature and character was not interference with the right of freedom of speech but it dealt with trade and business. The provisions of the Act were in

the interest of the general public and placed reasonable restrictions on the trade and business of the petitioner and were saved by Article 19(6).

The Court further held that the first part of Section 8 of the impugned Act which empowered any person authorised by the State Government to

seize and detain any document, article or thing which such person had reason to believe, contained any advertisement contravening the provisions

of the Act imposed an unreasonable restriction on the fundamental rights of the petitioner and was unconstitutional. According to the Court, the

said operation of Section 8 went far beyond the purposes for which the Act was enacted and failed to provide proper safeguards in regard to the

exercise of the powers of seizure and detention as had been provided by the legislature in other statutes. However, if this operation was excised

from the section the remaining portion would be unintelligible and could not be upheld.

In 284272 what fell for consideration was the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956 which empowered the Central Government to regulate the

prices of newspapers in relation to their pages and size and also to regulate the allocation of space for advertising matters and the Central

Government order made under the said Act, viz, the Daily Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960 which fixed the maximum number of pages

that might be published by the newspaper according to the price charged and prescribing the nature of supplements that could be issued. The

Court held that the Act and the Order were void being violative of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. They were also not saved by Article 19(2).

The Court asserted that the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) included the freedom of the press. For propagating

his ideas a citizen had the right to publish them, to disseminate them and to circulate them, either by word or mouth or by writing. The right

extended not merely to the matter which he was entitled to circulate but also to the volume of circulation. Although the impugned Act and the

Order placed restraints on the volume of circulation, their very object was directed against circulation. Thus both interfered with the freedom of

speech and expression. The Court also held that Article 19(2) did not permit the State to abridge the said right in the interest of general public. The

Court also held that the State could not make a law which directly restricted one guaranteed freedom for securing the better enjoyment of another

freedom. Freedom of speech could not be restricted for the purpose of regulating the commercial aspect of the activities of newspapers. In this

connection, the following observations of the Court are relevant:

Its object thus is to regulate something which, as already stated, is directly related to the circulation of a newspaper. Since circulation of a

newspaper is a part of the right of freedom of speech the Act must be regarded as one directed against the freedom of speech. It has selected the

fact or thing which is an essential and basic attribute of the conception of the freedom of speech, viz., the right to circulate one's views to all whom

one can reach or care to reach for the imposition of a restriction. It seeks to achieve its object of enabling what are termed the smaller newspapers

to secure larger circulation by provisions which without disguise are aimed at restricting the circulation of what are termed the larger papers with

better financial strength. The impugned law far from being one, which merely interferes with the right of freedom of speech incidentally, does so

directly though it seeks to achieve the end by purporting to regulate the business aspect of a newspaper. Such a course is not permissible and the

courts must be ever vigilant in guarding perhaps the most precious of all the freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution. The reason for this is

obvious. The freedom of speech and expression of opinion is of paramount importance under a democratic Constitution which envisages changes

in the composition of legislature and governments and must be preserved. No doubt, the law in question was made upon the recommendation of

the Press Commission but since its object is to affect directly the right of circulation of newspapers which would necessarily undermine their power

to influence public opinion it cannot but be regarded as a dangerous weapon which is capable of being used against democracy itself

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The legitimacy of the result intended to be achieved does not necessarily imply that every means to achieve it is permissible; for even if the end is

desirable and permissible, the means employed must not transgress the limits laid down by the Constitution, if they directly impinge on any of the

fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution it is no answer when the constitutionality of the measure is challenged that apart from the

fundamental right infringed the provisions is otherwise legal.

Finally it was said that one of its objects is to give some kind of protection to small or newly started newspapers and, therefore, the Act is good.

Such an object may be desirable but for attaining it the State cannot make inroads on the right of other newspapers which Article 19(1)(a)

guarantees to them. There may be other ways of helping them and it is for the State to search for them but the one they have chosen falls foul of the

Constitution.

To repeat, the only restrictions which may be imposed on the rights of an individual under Article 19(1)(a) are those which Clause (2) of Art 19

permits and no other.

In 282606 the majority of the Constitution Bench held that newspapers should be left free to determine their pages, their circulation and their new

edition within their quota which has been fixed fairly. It is an abridgment of freedom of expression to prevent a common ownership

starting a new edition or a new newspaper. A common ownership unit should be free to start a new edition out of their allotted quota and it would

be logical to say that such a unit can use its allotted quota for changing its page structure and circulation of different editions of same paper. The

compulsory reduction to ten pages offends Article 19(1)(a) and infringes the freedom of speech and expression. Fixation of page limit will not only

deprive the petitioners of their economic viability, but will also restrict the freedom of expression by reason of the compulsive reduction of page

level entailing reduction of circulation and including the area of coverage for news and views. Loss of advertisements may not only entail the closing

down, but will also affect the circulation and thereby impinge on freedom of speech and expression. The freedom of press entitles newspapers to

achieve any volume of circulation. It was further held that the machinery of import control cannot be utilised to curb or control circulation or growth

or freedom of newspapers. The news print control policy was in effect a newspaper control policy and a news paper control policy is ultra vires

the Import Control Act and the Import Control Order. The majority further held that by the freedom of press is meant the right of citizens to speak

and publish and express their views. The freedom of the press embodies the right of the people to read and it is not antithetical to the right of the

people to speak and express. The freedom of speech and expression is not only in the volume of circulation but also in the volume of news and

views. The press has the right of free publication and their circulation without any obvious restraint on publication. If the law were to single out

press for laying down prohibitive burdens on it that would restrict circulation, penalise freedom of choice as to personnel, prevent newspapers from

being I started and compel the press to Government aid. This would violate Article " 19(1)(a) and would fall outside the protection afforded by

Article 19(2). The First Amendment to the American Constitution contains no exception like our Article 19(2). Therefore, American decisions

have evolved their own exceptions. The American decisions establish that a Government regulation is justified in America as an important essential

Government interest which is unrelated to the suppression of free expression. The true test is whether the effect of the impugned action is to take

away or abridge fundamental rights. The object of the law or executive action is irrelevant when it is established that the petitioner's fundamental

right is infringed.

In Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. and Ors. v. Union of India and Ors. : [1986]159ITR856(SC) , the Court held that the

expression ""freedom of the press"" has not been used in Article 19, but it is comprehended within Article 19(1)(a). This expression means a

freedom from interference from authority which would have the effect of interference with the content and circulation of newspapers. There cannot

be any interference with that freedom in the name of public interest. The purpose of the press is to advance the public interest by publishing facts

and opinions without which democratic electorate cannot make responsible judgments. Freedom of the press is the heart of social and political

intercourse. It is the primary duty of the Courts to uphold the freedom of the press and invalidate all laws or administrative actions which interfere

with it contrary to the constitutional mandate. The freedom of expression has four broad social purposes to serve; (i) it helps an individual to attain

self fulfilment, (ii) it assists in the discovery of truth, (iii) it strengthens the capacity of an individual in participating in decision-making and (iv) it

provides a mechanism by which it would be possible to establish a reasonable balance between stability and social change. All members of the

society should be able to form their own beliefs and communicate them freely to others. In sum, the fundamental principle involved here is the

people"s right to know. Freedom of speech and expression should, therefore, receive a generous support from all those who believe in the

participation of people in the administration. It is on account of this special interest which society has in the freedom of speech and expression that

the approach of the Government should be more cautious while levying taxes on matters concerning newspaper industry than while levying taxes on

other matters. The Courts are there always to strike down curtailment of freedom of press by unconstitutional means. The delicate task of

determining when it crosses from the area of profession, occupation, trade, business or industry into the area of freedom of expression and

interferes with that freedom is entrusted to the Courts. In deciding the reasonableness of restrictions imposed on any fundamental right the Court

should take into consideration the nature of the right alleged to have been infringed, the underlying purpose of the restrictions imposed, the

disproportion of the imposition and the prevailing conditions including the social values whose needs are sought to be satisfied by means of the

restrictions. The imposition of a tax like the custom duty on news print is an imposition of tax on knowledge and would virtually amount to a burden

imposed on a man for being literate and for being conscious of his duty as a citizen to inform himself of the world around him. The pattern of the

law imposing custom duty and the manner in which it is operated, to a certain extent, exposes the citizens who are liable to pay the custom duties

to the vagaries of executive discretion.

In 290756 it was held that the right of citizens to exhibit films on Doordarshan subject to the terms and conditions to be imposed by the

Doordarshan is a part of the fundamental right of freedom of expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) which can be curtailed only under

circumstances set out under Article 19(2). The right is similar to the right of citizen to public his views through any other media such as newspapers,

magazines, advertisement hoardings etc. subject to the terms and conditions of the owners of the media. The freedom of expression is a preferred

right which is always very zealously guarded by the Supreme Court. However, on the question whether a citizen has a fundamental right to

establish a private broadcasting station or T.V. center, the Court reserved its opinion for decision in an appropriate case. The matter had come up

before this Court against an interim injunction order issued by the High Court as a result of which 12th and 13th episodes of the film ""Honi-Anhoni

could not be telecast on the scheduled dates. The Court held that it was not the case of the writ petitioners before the High Court that the

exhibition of the said serial was in contravention of any specific law or direction issued by the Government. They had also not alleged that the

Doordarshan had shown any undue favour to the appellant and the sponsoring institutions resulting in any financial loss to the public exchequer. The

objection to the exhibition of the film had been raised by them on the basis that it was likely to spread false or blind beliefs among the members of

the public. They had not asserted any right conferred on them by any statute or acquired by them under a contract which entitled them to secure an

order of temporary injunction. The appellant before this court had denied that the exhibition of the serial was likely to affect prejudicially the well

being of the people. The Union of India and Doordarshan had pleaded that the serial was being telecast after following (he prescribed procedure

and taking necessary precautions. The writ petitioners had not produced any material apart from their own statements to show that the exhibition of

the serial was prima facie prejudicial to the community. This court held that the High Court had overlooked that the issue of an order of interim

injunction would infringe the fundamental right of the producer of a serial. In the absence of any prima facie evidence of gross prejudice that was

likely to be caused to the public generally by the exhibition of the serial, it was not just and proper to issue an order of temporary injunction.

In 270511, it was held that the freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) means the right to express one"s opinion by words of mouth, writing,

printing, picture or in other manner. It would thus include the freedom of communication and their right to propagate or publish opinion. The

communication of ideas could be made through any medium, newspapers, magazine or movie. But this right is subject to reasonable restriction in

the large interests of the community and the country set out in Article 19(2). These restrictions are intended to strike a proper balance between the

liberty guaranteed and the social interests specified in Article 19(2). This is the difference between the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution

and Article 19 of our Constitution. The decisions bearing on the First Amendment are, therefore, not useful to us except the broad principle and

purpose of the guarantee. The Court, in this connection, referred to the U.S. decisions in Mutual Film Corporation v. Industrial Commission

(1915) 236 US 230, Burstyn v. Wilson 343 US 495 and Schenck v. United States 249 US 47. The Court further held that there should be a

compromise between the interest of freedom of expression and social interests. The Court cannot simply balance the two interests as if they are of

equal weight. The Court's commitment to freedom of expression demands that it cannot be suppressed unless the situations created by allowing

the freedom are pressing and the community interest is endangered. The anticipated danger should not be remote, conjectural or far-fetched. It

should have proximate and direct nexus with the expression. The expression of thought should be intrinsically dangerous to the public interests. It

should be inseparably locked up with the action contemplated like the equivalent of a ""spark in a powder keg."" Though movie enjoys the guarantee

under Article 19(1)(a), there is one significant difference between the movie and other modes of communication. Movie motivates thought and

action and assures a high degree of attention and retention. In view of the scientific improvements in photography and production, the present

movie is a powerful means of communication. It has a unique capacity to disturb and arouse feelings. It has much potential for evil as it has for

good. With these qualities and since it caters for mass audience who are generally not selective about what they watch, the movie cannot be

equated with other modes of communication. It cannot be allowed to function in a free marketplace just as does the newspaper or magazines.

Censorship by prior restraint is, therefore, not only desirable but also necessary. But the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution does not permit

any prior restraint, since the guarantee of free speech is in unqualified terms. Censorship is permitted mainly on the ground of social interests

specified under Article 19(2) with emphasis on maintenance of values and standards of society. Therefore, censorship with prior restraint must

necessarily be reasonable that could be saved by the well accepted principles of judicial review. The standard to be applied by the board or courts

for judging the film should be that of an ordinary man of common sense and prudence and not that of an out of the ordinary or hypersensitive man.

The board should exercise considerable circumspection on movies affecting the morality or decency of our people and cultural heritage of the

country. The moral values in particular, should not be allowed to be sacrificed in the guise of social change or cultural assimilation. The path of right

conduct shown by the great sages and thinkers of India and the concept of "Dharam" (righteousness in every respect), which are the bedrock of

our civilisation, should not be allowed to be shaken by unethical standards. But this does not mean that the censors should have an orthodox or

conservative outlook. Far from it, they must be responsive to social change and they must go with the current climate. However, the censors may

display more sensitivity to movies which will have a markedly deleterious effect to lower the moral standards of those who see it.

However, the producer may project his own message which the others may not approve of it. But he has a right to "think out" and put the counter-

appeals to reason. It is a part of a democratic give-and-take to which one could complain. The State cannot prevent open discussion and open

expression, however hateful to its policies. Everyone has a fundamental right to form his own opinion on any issue of general concern. He can form

and inform by any legitimate means. The democracy is a government by the people via open discussion. The democratic form of government itself

demands its citizens an active and intelligent participation in the affairs of the community. The public discussion with people's participation is a basic

feature and a rational process of democracy which distinguishes. it from all other forms of government.

Dealing with the film in question, the Court further observed that the film in the present case suggests that the existing method or reservation on the

basis of caste is bad and reservation on the basis of economic backwardness is better. The film also deprecates exploitation of people on caste

consideration. This is the range and rigours of the film. There is no warrant for the view that the expression in the film by criticism of reservation

policy or praising the colonial rule will affect the security of the State or sovereignty and integrity of India. There is no utterance in the film

threatening to overthrow the government by unlawful or unconstitutional means or for secession; nor is there any suggestion for imparing the

integration of the country. Two Revising Committees have approved the film. The members thereof come from different walks of life with

variegated experiences. They represent the cross-section of the community. They have judged the film in the light of the objectives of the Act and

the guidelines provided for the purpose. There is nothing wrong or contrary to Constitution in approving the film for public exhibition. The producer

or as a matter of fact, any other person has a right to draw the attention of the government and people that the existing method of reservation in

educational institutions overlooks merits. Whether this view is right or wrong is another matter altogether and at any rate, the Court is not

concerned with its correctness or usefulness to the people. The Court is only concerned whether such a view could be advocated in a film. To say

that one should not be permitted to advocate that view goes against the first principle of our democracy. If the film is unobjectionable and cannot

constitutionally be restricted under Article 19(2), freedom of expression cannot be suppressed on account of threat of demonstration and

processions or threats of violence. That would tantamount to negation of the rule of law and a surrender to blackmail and intimidation. It is the duty

of the State to protect the freedom of expression since it is a liberty guaranteed against the State. The State cannot plead its inability to handle the

hostile audience problem. Freedom of expression which is legitimate and constitutionally protected cannot be held to ransom by an intolerant group

of people. The fundamental freedom under Article 19(1)(a) can be reasonably restricted only for the purposes mentioned in Article 19(2) and the

restriction must be justified on the anvil of necessity and not the quicksand of convenience of expediency. Open criticism of government policies

and operations is not a ground for restricting expression.

5. The views taken by this Court in the aforesaid decisions have thereafter been repeated and reproduced in the subsequent decisions.

In 294876 it is reiterated that the special treatment given To the newspapers has a philosophy and historical background. Freedom of press has

been placed on a higher footing than other enterprises. Though freedom of press is not expressly guaranteed as a fundamental right, it is implicit in

the freedom of speech and expression. Freedom of press has always been a cherished right in all democratic countries. Therefore, it has rightly

been described as the Fourth Estate, the democratic credentials of a State are judged today by the extent of freedom the press enjoyed in that

State. This decision quotes from the opinion of Douglas, J. in Terminiello v. Chicago 93 L.ed 4131: 337 US 1 (1949) that ""acceptance by

Government of a dissident press is a measure of the maturity of the nation"".

In 282502 the respondent-Executive Trustee of the Consumer Education and Research center (CERC), Ahmedabad, after making research into

the working of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), published a study paper portraying the discriminatory practice adopted by the LIC by

charging unduly high premia from those taking out life insurance policies and thus denies access to insurance coverage to a vast majority of people

who cannot afford to pay the high premium. A member of the LIC wrote a counter article and published it in the daily newspaper ""Hindu"". The

respondent replied to the same in the said newspaper. The member of LIC then published his counter-reply in LIC"s house magazine. The

respondent requested the LIC to publish his rejoinder also in the said magazine. That request was turned down. On these facts, the respondent

filed a writ petition before the High Court challenging the action of the LIC, among other things, on the ground that his fundamental right under

Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution was violated by LIC by refusing to publish his reply. The High Court held that under the pretext and guise of

publishing a house magazine, the LIC cannot violate the fundamental rights of the petitioner. This Court endorsing the view taken by the High Court

held that the LIC is "State" within the meaning of Article 12. The L.I.C. Act\_ requires it to function in the best interest of the community. The

community is, therefore, entitled to know whether or not this requirement of the statute is being satisfied in the functioning of the LIC. The

respondent's efforts in preparing the study paper was to bring to the notice of the community that the LIC had strayed from its path by pointing out

that its premium rates were unduly high when they could be low if the LIC avoided the wasteful indulgences. The endeavour was to enlighten the

community of the drawbacks and shortcoming of the LIC and to pinpoint the area where improvement was needed and was possible. By denying

to the policy-holders, the information contained in the rejoinder prepared by the respondent, the LIC cannot be said to be acting in the best interest

of the community. There was nothing offensive in the rejoinder which fell within the restriction clauses of Article 19(2). Nor was it prejudicial to the

members of the community or based on imaginary or concocted material. On the basis of the fairness doctrine the LIC was under an obligation to

publish the rejoinder. The respondent's fundamental right to speech and expression clearly entitled him to insist that his views on the subject should

reach those who read the magazine so that they have complete picture before them instead of a one-side or distorted picture. The Court also

pointed out that the attitude of the LIC in refusing to publish the rejoinder in their magazine financed from public funds, can be described as both

unfair and unreasonable - unfair because fairness demanded that both view-points were placed before the readers and unreasonable because there

was no justification for refusing publication. The monopolistic State instrumentality which survives on public funds cannot act in an arbitrary manner

on the specious plea that the magazine is an in-house one and it is a matter of its exclusive privilege to print or refuse to print the rejoinder. By

refusing to print and publish the rejoinder, the LIC had violated respondent's fundamental right. The Court must be careful to see that it does not

even unwittingly aid the effort to defeat the parties" right. Every free citizen has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the

public. Freedom to air one"s views is the lifeline of any democratic institution and any attempt to stifle, suffocate or gag this right would sound a

death-knell to democracy and would help usher in autocracy or dictatorship. This Court has always placed a broad interpretation on the value and

content of Article 19(1)(a), making it subject only to the restrictions permissible under Article 19(2). Efforts by intolerant authorities to curb or

suffocate this freedom have always been firmly repelled, more so when public authorities have betrayed autocratic tendencies. The Court then went

on to observe:

...The words "freedom of speech and expression must be broadly construed to include the freedom to circulate one"s views by words of mouth or

in writing or through audio- visual instrumentalities. It, therefore, includes the right to propagate one"s views through the print media i.e..

periodicals, magazines or journals or through any other communication channel e.g. the radio and the television. The right extends to the citizen

being permitted to use the media to answer the criticism leveled against the view propagated by him. The print media, the radio and the tiny screen

play the role of public educators, so vital to growth of a healthy democracy. These communication channels are great purveyors of news and views

and make considerable impact on the minds of the readers and viewers and are known to mould public opinion on vital issues of national

importance. Modern communication mediums advance public interest by informing the public of the events and developments that have taken place

and thereby educating the voters, a role considered significant for the vibrant functioning of a democracy. Therefore, in any set-up, more so in a

democratic set-up like ours, dissemination of news and views for popular consumption is a must and any attempt to deny the same must be

frowned upon unless it falls within the mischief of Article 19(2). This freedom must, however, be exercised with circumspection and care must be

taken not to trench on the rights of other citizens or to the jeopardise public interest.

A constitutional provision is never static, it is ever-evolving and ever-changing and, therefore, does not admit of a narrow, pedantic or syllogistic

approach. The Constitution makers employed broad phraseology while drafting the fundamental rights so that they may be able to cater to the

needs of a changing society. Therefore, constitutional provisions must receive a broad interpretation and the scope and ambit of such provisions, in

particular the fundamental rights, should not be cut down by too astute or too restricted an approach, unless the context otherwise requires.

The facts in the other case which was disposed of simultaneously by the same judgment were that the Doordarshan refused to telecast a

documentary film on the Bhopal Gas Disaster titled "Beyond Genocide" produced by the respondent-Cinema Foundation on the grounds that (i)

the film was outdated, (ii) it had lost its relevance, (iii) it lacked moderation and restraint, (iv) it was not fair and balanced, (v) political parties were

raising various issues concerning the tragedy, (vi) claims for compensation by the victims were sub judice, (vii) the film was likely to create

commotion in the already charged atmosphere and (viii) the film criticised the action of the State Government and it was not permissible under the

guidelines. The respondent filed a writ petition in the High Court on the ground of violation of his fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) and for a

mandamus to the Doordarshan to telecast the film. The High Court held that the respondent's right under Article 19(1)(a) obliged the Doordarshan

to telecast the film and directed the Doordarshan to telecast the film at a time and date convenient to it keeping in view the public interest, and on

such terms and conditions as it would like to impose in accordance with the law. In the appeal against the said decision filed in this Court, the

Court held that once it has recognised that the film maker has the fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a) to exhibit the film, the onus lies on the

party which claims that it was entitled to refuse enforcement of this right by virtue of law made under Article 19(2) to show that the film did not

conform to requirements of that law. Doordarshan being a State-controlled agency funded by public funds could not have denied access to screen

except on valid grounds. The freedom conferred on a citizen by Article 19(1)(a) includes the freedom to communicate one"s ideas or thoughts

through a newspaper, a magazine or a movie. Traditionally, prior restraints, regardless of their form, are frowned upon as threats to freedom of

expression since they contain within themselves forces which if released have the potential of imposing arbitrary and at times direct conflict with the

right of another citizen. Censorship by prior restraint, therefore, seems justified for the protection of the society from the ill-effects that a motion

picture may produce if unrestricted exhibition is allowed. Censorship is thus permitted to protect social interests enumerated in Article 19(2) and

Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act. For this reason, need for prior restraint has been recognised and our laws have assigned a specific role to

the censors, as such is the need in a rapidly changing societal structure. But since permissible restrictions, albeit reasonable, are all the same

restrictions, they are bound to be viewed as anathema, in that, they are in the nature of curbs or limitations on the exercise of the right and are,

therefore, bound to be viewed with suspicion, thereby throwing a heavy burden on the authorities that seek to impose them to show that the

restrictions are reasonable and permissible in law. Such censorship must be reasonable and must answer the test of Article 14.

6. In this connection, it will be interesting also to know the content of the right to freedom of speech and expression under the First Amendment to

the American Constitution where the freedom of press is exclusively mentioned as a part of the said right unlike in Article 19(1)(a) of our

Constitution. Further, the restrictions on the right are not spelt out as in our Constitution under Article 19(2). But the U.S. Supreme Court has been

reading some of them as implicit in the right. In principle, they make no difference to the content of the right to the freedom of speech and

expression under our Constitution.

In National Broadcasting Company v. United States of America 319 US 190: 87 L.ed 1344, it was held inter alia, that the wisdom of regulations

adopted the Federal Communications Commission is not a matter for the courts, whose duty is at an end when they find that the action of the

Commission was based upon findings supported by evidence, and was made pursuant to authority granted by Congress.

In Joseph Burstyn v. Lewis A. Willson a licence granted for the exhibition of a motion picture was rescinded by the appropriate New York

authorities on the ground that the picture was ""sacrilegious"" within the meaning of the statute requiring the denial of a licence if a film was

sacrilegious"". The statute was upheld by the State courts. The Supreme Court unanimously reversed the decision of the State Courts.

Disapproving a contrary theory expressed in Mutual Film Corp. v. Industrial Com. of Ohio 236 US 2230: 59 L.ed 442, six members of the

Supreme Court in an opinion of Clerk, J. held that the basic principles of freedom of speech and press applied to motion pictures, even though

their production, distribution, and exhibition is a large scale business conducted for profit. The Court recognised that motion pictures are not

necessarily subject to the precise rules governing any other particular method of expression, but found it not necessary to decide whether a State

may censor motion pictures under a clearly drawn statute, and limited its decision to the holding that the constitutional guarantee of free speech and

press prevents a state from banning a film on the basis of a censor"s conclusion that it is ""sacrilegious"". Reed, J. in a concurrent opinion emphasised

that the question as to whether a state may establish a system for the licensing of motion pictures was not foreclosed by the court"s opinion.

Frankfurter, J. with Jackson and Burton, JJ. held that the term ""sacrilegious"" as used in the statute was unconstitutionally vague.

In Red Lion Broadcasting Co. etc. et. al. v. Federal Communication Commission et. al. and United States et. al. v. Radio Television News

Directors Association et. al. 395 US 367: 23 L ed. 2d 371 which two cases were disposed of by common judgment, the facts were that in the first

case, the Broadcasting Company carried as a part of ""Christian Crusade"" series, a 15-minute broadcast in which a third person"s honestly and

character were attacked. His demand for free reply time was refused by the broadcasting station. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

issued a declaratory order to the effect that the broadcasting station had failed to meeting its obligation under the FCC"s fairness doctrine. The

Court upheld the FCC"s directions.

In the second case, the FCC after the commencement of the litigation in the same case made the personal attack aspect of the fairness doctrine

more precise and more readily enforceable. The Court upheld the FCC"s rules overruling the view taken by the Court of Appeals that the rules

were unconstitutional as abridging the freedom of speech and press.

The Court dealing with the two cases held:

Just as the Government may limit the use of sound-amplifying equipment potentially so noisy that it drowns out civilized private speech, so may the

Government limit the of broadcast equipment. The right of free speech of a broadcaster, the user of a sound track, or any other individual does not

embrace a right to snuff out the free speech of others.

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...Beyond this, however, because the frequencies reserved for public broadcasting were limited in number, it was essential for the government to

tell some applicants that they could not broadcast at all because there was room for only a few.

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Where there are substantially more individuals who want to broadcast than there are frequencies to allocate, it is idle to posit an unbridgeable First

Amendment right to broadcast comparable to the right of over individual to speak, write, or publish. If 100 persons want broadcast licences but

there are only 10 frequencies to allocate, all of them may have the same ""right"" to a license; but if there is to be any effective communication by

radio, only a few can be licensed and the rest must be barred from the airwaves. It would be strange if the First Amendment, aimed at protecting

and furthering communications, prevented the government from making radio communication possible by requiring licenses to broadcast and by

limiting the number of licenses so as not to overcrowd the spectrum.

This has been the consistent view of the Court. Congress unquestionably has the power to grant and deny licenses and to eliminate existing

stations... No one has a First Amendment right to a license or to monopolize a radio frequency; to deny a station license because ""the public

interest"" requires it ""is not a denial of free speech.

By the same token, as far as the First Amendment is concerned those who are licensed stand no better then those to whom licenses are refused. A

license permits broadcasting, but the licensee has no Constitutional right to the one who holds the licensee or to monopolize a radio frequency to

the exclusion of his fellow citizens. There is nothing in the First Amendment which prevents the Government from requiring a licensee to share his

frequency with others and to conduct himself as a proxy or fiduciary with obligations to present those views and voices which are representative of

his community and which would otherwise, by necessity, be barred from the airwaves.

This is not to say that the First Amendment is irrelevant to public broadcasting. On the contrary, it has a major role to play as the Congress itself

recognized, which forbids FCC interference with ""the right of free speech by means of radio communication.

Because of the scarcity of ratio frequencies, the Government is permitted to put restraints on licensees in favour of others whose views should be

expressed on this unique medium. But the people as a whole retain their interest in free speech by radio and their collective right to have the

medium function consistently with the ends and purposes of the First Amendment. It is the right of the viewers and listeners, not the right of the

broadcasters, which is paramount....

It is the purpose of the First Amendment to preserve an uninhibited marketplace of ideas in which truth will ultimately prevail, rather than to

countenance monopolization of that market, whether it be by the Government itself or a private licensee.... It is the right of the public to receive

suitable access to social, political, esthetic, moral, and other ideas and experiences which is crucial here. That right may not constitutionally be

abridged either by Congress or by the FCC....

...As we have said, the First Amendment confers no right on licensees to prevent others from broadcasting on ""their"" frequencies and no right to an

unconditional monopoly of a scarce resource which the Government has denied others the right to use.

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Nor can we say that it is inconsistent with the First Amendment goal of producing an informed public capable of conducting its own affairs to

require to personal attacks occurring in the course of discussing controversial issues, or to require that the political opponents of those endorsed by

the station be given a chance to communicate with the public. Otherwise, station owners and a few networks would have unfettered power to

make time available only to the highest bidders, to communicate only their own views on public issues, people and candidates, and to permit on the

air only those with whom they agreed. There is no sanctuary in the First Amendment for unlimited private censorship operating in a

upon to all. ""Freedom of the press from governmental interference under the First Amendment does not sanction repression of that freedom by

private interests.

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...It does not violate the First Amendment to treat licensees given the privilege of using scarce radio frequencies as proxies for the

community, obligated to give suitable time and attention to matters of great public concern. To condition the granting or renewal of licenses on a

willingness to present representative community views on controversial issues is consistent with the ends and purposes of those constitutional

provisions forbidding the abridgment of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Congress need not stand idly by and permit those with

licenses to ignore the problems which beset the people or to exclude from the airways anything but their own views of fundamental questions....

Licenses to broadcast do not confer ownership of designated frequencies, but only the temporary privilege of using them.

Referring to the contention that although at one time the lack of available frequencies for all who wished to use them justified the Government"s

choice of those who would best serve the public interest by acting as proxy for those who would present differing views, or by giving the latter

access directly to broadcast facilities, the said condition no longer prevailed to invite continuing control, the Court held:

Scarcity is not entirely a thing of the past. Advances in technology, such as microwave transmission, have led to more efficient utilisation of the

frequency spectrum, but uses for that spectrum have also grown apace. Portions of the spectrum must be reserved for vital uses unconnected with

human communication, such as radio-navigational aids used by aircraft and vessels. Conflicts have even emerged between such vital functions as

defense preparedness and experimentation in methods of averting midair collisions through radio warning devices. ""Land mobile services"" such as

police, ambulance, fire department, public utility, and other communications systems have been occupying an increasingly crowded portion of the

frequency spectrum and there are, apart from licensed amateur radio operators" equipment, 5,000,000 transmitters operated on the ""Citizens"

band"" which is also increasingly congested. Among the various uses for radio frequency space, including marine, aviation, amateur, military, and

common carrier users, there are easily enough claimants to permit use of the whole with an even smaller allocation to broadcast radio and television

uses than now exists.

Comparative hearings between competing applicants for broadcast spectrum space are by no means a thing of the past. The radio spectrum has

become so congested that at times it has been necessary to suspend new applications. The very high frequency television spectrums, in the

country"s major markets, almost entirely occupied, although space reserved for ultra high frequency television transmission, which is a relatively

recent development as a commercially viable alternative, has not yet been completely filled.

The rapidity with which technological advances succeed one another to create more efficient use of spectrum space on the one hand, and to create

new uses for that space by ever growing numbers of people on the other, makes it unwise to speculate on the future allocation of that space. It is

enough to say that the resource is one of considerable and growing importance whose scarcity impelled its regulation by an agency authorised by

Congress. Nothing in this record, or in our own researches, convinces us that the resource is no longer one for which there are more immediate

and potential uses than can be accommodated, and for which wise planning is essential. This does not mean, of course, that every possible

wavelength must be occupied at every hour by some vital use in order to sustain the congressional judgment. The substantial capital investment

required for many uses, in addition to the potentiality for confusion and interference inherent in any scheme for continuous kaleidoscopic

reallocation of all available space may make this unfeasible. The allocation need not be made at such a breakneck pace that the objectives of the

allocation are themselves imperiled.

Even where there are gaps in spectrum utilization, the fact remains that existing broadcasters have often attained their present position because of

their initial government selection in competition with others before new technological advances opened new opportunities for further uses. Long

experience in broadcasting, confirmed habits of listeners and viewers, network affiliation, and other advantages in program procurement give

existing broadcasters a substantial advantage over new entrants, even where new entry is technologically possible. These advantages are the fruit of

a preferred position conferred by the Government. Some present possibility for new entry by competing stations is not enough, in itself, to render

unconstitutional the Government's effort to assure that a broadcaster's programming ranges widely enough to serve the public interest.

In view of the scarcity of broadcast frequencies, the Government's role in allocating those frequencies, and the legitimate claims of those unable

without governmental assistance to gain access to those frequencies for expression of their views, we hold the regulations and ruling at issue here

are both authorized by statute and constitutional.

In Columbia Broadcasting System etc. etc. v. Democratic National Committee etc. etc. 412 US 94: 36 L.Ed 2d 772, in separate decisions

rejecting the contentions that the general policy of certain radio and television broadcast licensees of not selling any editorial advertising time to

individuals or groups wishing to speak out on public issues violated the Federal Communications Act of 1934 and the First Amendment, such

contentions having been asserted in actions instituted by a national organisation of business opposed to United States involvement in Vietnam and

by the Democratic National Committee, the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit reversed the Commission. However, the US

Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals. Burger, C.J. expressing the views of the six members of the Court held:

...(1) the First Amendment issues involved in the case at bar had to be evaluated within the framework of the statutory and regulatory scheme that

statutory and regulatory scheme that had developed over the years, affording great weight to the decisions of Congress and the experience of the

Federal Communications Commission, and (2) under the Federal Communications Act and the Commission's ""fairness doctrine," broadcast

licensees had broad journalistic discretion in the area of discussion of public issues.

It was also held, expressing the views of the five members of the court (Part IV of the opinion); that (3) neither the public interest standards of the

Federal Communications Act nor the First Amendment, assuming that there was governmental action for First Amendment purposes, required

broadcasters to accept editorial advertisements, notwithstanding that they accepted Commercial advertisement, and (4) the Commission was

justified in concluding that the public interest would not be served by a system affording a right of access to broadcasting facilities for paid editorial

advertisements, since such a system would be heavily weighted in favour of the financially affluent, would jeopardize effective operation of the

Commission"s ""fairness doctrine"", and would increase government involvement in broadcasting by requiring the Commission"s daily supervision of

broadcaster"s activities...a broadcaster"s refusal to accept any editorial advertisements was not governmental action for purposes of the First

Amendment, since private broadcasters, even though licensed and regulated to some extent by the government, were not instrumentalities or

partners" of the Government for First Amendment purposes, and since the Commission, in declining to reject the broadcasters" policies against

accepting editorial advertisements, had not fostered or required such policy.

It may be mentioned here that unlike in this country, in United States, the private individuals and institutions are given licenses to have their own

broadcasting stations and hence the right of the private broadcasters against the right of others who did not own the broadcasting stations but

asserted their right of free speech and expression were pitted against each other in this case and the decision has mainly turned upon the said

balancing of rights of both under the First Amendment. It was in substance held that any direction to the private broadcasters by the Government

to sell advertising time to speak out on public issues violated the protection given by the First Amendment to the private broadcasters against

Government control.

In Federal Communications Commission et al. v. WNCN Listeners Guild et al. 450 Us 582: 67 L ed 2d 521, a number of citizen groups

interested in fostering and preserving particular entertainment formats petitioned for review of the Policy Statement of Federal Communications

Commission (FCC) in the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Court held that the Policy Statement was contrary to the

Communications Act of 1934. The US Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals by majority, holding, inter alia, that the

Policy Statement was not inconsistent with the Communications Act since the FCC provided a rational explanation for its conclusion that reliance

on the market was the best method of promoting diversity in entertainment formats and that FCC"s judgment regarding how the public interest in

best served was entitled to substantial judicial deference and its implementation of the public interest standard, when based on a rational weighing

of competing policies was not to be set aside. Marshall and Brennan, JJ., however, held that in certain limited circumstances, the FCC may be

obliged to hold a hearing to consider whether a proposed change in a licensee"s entertainment programme format is in the public interest and that

the FCC"s Policy Statement should be vacated since it did not contain a safety valve procedure that allowed the FCC the flexibility to consider

applications for exemptions based on special circumstances and since it failed to provide a rational explanation for distinguishing between

entertainment and not entertainment programming for purposes of requiring commission review of format changes.

In City of Los Angeles & Department of Water and Power v. Preferred Communication, Inc., a cable television company asked a public utility

and the city of Los Angeles"s water and power department for permission to lease space on their utility poles in order to provide cable television

service to part of the city. The respondent-company was told that it was first obtain franchise from the appellant City which refused to grant one on

grounds that the company had failed to participate in an auction that was to award a single franchise in the area. The respondent sued claiming

violation of his right under the free speech clause of the First Amendment. It was alleged in the complaint that there was sufficient physical capacity

and the economic demand in the area at issue to accommodate more than one cable company and that the city"s auction process allowed it to

discriminate among applicants. As against this, the appellant argued that lack of space on public utility structures, the limited economic demand,

and the practical and aesthetic disruptive effects on the public right of way justified its decision. The District Court dismissed the complaint. On

appeal, the US Court of Appeals reversed and remanded for further proceedings. The US Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeals.

Rehnquist, J. expressing the unanimous decision of the Court held:

...(1) that the cable television company"s complaint should not have been dismissed, since the activities in which it allegedly sought to engaged

plainly implicated First Amendment interests where they included the communication of messages on a wide variety of topics and in a wide variety

of formats, through original programming or by exercising editorial discretion over which stations or programs to include in its repertoire, but (2)

that it was not desirable to express any more detailed views on the proper resolution of the First Amendment question without a more thoroughly

developed record of proceedings in which the parties would have an opportunity to prove those disputed factual assertions upon which they relied.

7. The position of law on the freedom of speech and press has been explained in (16 Am Jur 2d 343) as under:

The liberty of the press was initially a right to publish without a license that which formerly could be published only with one, and although this

freedom from previous restraint upon publication could not be regarded as exhausting the guarantee of liberty, the prevention of that restraint was a

leading purpose in the adoption of the First Amendment. It is well established that liberty of the press historically considered and taken up by the

Federal Constitution, means principally, although not exclusively, immunity from previous restraints or censorships. Stated differently, the rule is that

an essential element of the liberty of the press is its freedom from all censorships over what shall be published and exemption from control, in

advance, as to what shall appear in print....

The freedom of speech and press embraces the right to distribute literature, and necessarily protects the right to receive literature which is

distributed. It is said that liberty in circulating is as essential to the freedom as liberty of publishing, since publication without circulation would be of

little value.

The right or privilege of free speech and publication, guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and of the several states, has its limitation

and is not an absolute right, although limitations are recognised only in exceptional cases.

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The question of when the right of free speech or press becomes wrong by excess is difficult to determine. Legitimate attempts to protect the public,

not from the remote possible effects of noxious ideologies, but from present excesses of direct, active conduct are not presumptively bad because

they interfere with and in some of their manifestations restrain the exercise of the First Amendment rights. The issue in every case is whether the

words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about substantive

evils, which the federal or state legislatures have a right to prevent; it is a question of proximity and degree.

## xxxxxxxx

The freedoms of speech and press are not limited to particular media of expression. Verbal expression is, of course, protected, but the right to

express one"s views in an orderly fashion extends to the communication of ideas by handbills and literature as well as by the spoken word.

Picketing carried on in a no labor context, when free from coercion, intimidation, and violence, is constitutionally guaranteed as a right of free

speech.

8. In ""Civil Liberties & Human Rights" authored by David Feldan, the justification for and limits of freedom of expression are stated in the following

words:

The liberty to express one"s self freely is important for a number of reasons. Firstly, self expression is significant instrument of freedom of

conscience and self-fulfilment. Second justification concerns epistemology. Freedom of expression enables people to contribute to debates about

social and moral values. The best way to find the best or truest theory or model of anything is to permit the widest possible range of ideas to

circulate. Thirdly, the freedom of expression allows political discourse which is necessary in any country which aspires to democracy. And lastly, it

facilitates artistic scholarly endeavours of all sorts.

The obvious connection between press freedom and freedom of speech is that the press is a medium for broadcasting information and opinion.

Firstly, media freedom as a tool of self-expression is a significant instrument of personal autonomy. Secondly, as a channel of communication, it

helps to allow the political discourse in a democracy. Thirdly, it helps to provide one of the essential conditions in scholarships making possible the

exchange and evaluation of theories, explanations and discoveries, and lastly, it help to promulgate a society"s cultural values and facilitates the

debate about them, advancing the development and survival of civilisation.

Referring to the reasons for regulating the broadcasting media, the learned author has stated that, first, the Government realises the potential of

channels of mass communication for contributing to democracy or undermining it. They hoped to foster a public service ethos in broadcasting so

that it would be a medium for education and improving the population. Secondly, in order to do this it was necessary to keep the media of mass

communications from having programme policy dictated entirely by market forces. A strong public sector and regulation of the independent sector

when one started to operate, were called for. Thirdly, when commercial broadcasters appeared on the scene, and a regulatory scheme was being

developed for them, it was thought to be important to preserve a diversity of ideas by preventing oligopolistic concentrations of power in the hands

of a few, usually rich and conservative media magnates, and to ensure that licences were granted only to people who could be expected not to

abuse the privilege. The need to preserve propriety has been a motivating factor in the regulation of commercial broadcasting over much of the

world. Fourthly, government hoped to ensure that civilised standards were maintained, to uphold social values. Fifthly, wave lengths for

broadcasting were limited. This purely technical consideration sharply distinguishes broadcasting from newspapers, and justifies a higher level of

regulation. In theory, if not in practice there is nothing to prevent any number of newspapers being published simultaneously. The only controlling

mechanism needed is that of market forces. This is not true of broadcasting. Some control over the allocation of wavelengths is needed in order to

ensure that there are sufficient for all legitimate broadcasters. Lastly, another legitimate object of national regulation is to protect the intellectual

property rights of programme makers and broadcasters. It is permissible on this ground for an organisation to prevent people from setting access

to programmes without paying proper licence fees. One way of preventing this is to encode programme transmissions and to restrict access to

decoders to people who pay the fee.

9. The freedom to receive and to communicate information and ideas without interference is an important aspect of the freedom of free speech and

 $expression. \ We \ may \ in \ this \ connection \ refer \ to \ Article \ 10 \ of \ the \ European \ Convention \ on \ Human \ Rights \ which \ states \ as \ follows:$ 

10.1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and

ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of

broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or

penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interest of national security, territorial integrity or public safety,

for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing

the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

10. The next question which is required to be answered is whether there is any distinction between the freedom of the print media and that of the

electronic media such as radio and television, and if so, whether it necessitates more restrictions on the latter media.

Eric Barendt in his book titled ""Broadcasting Law [1993 Edn.] which presents a comparative study of the law in five legal systems, viz., Great

Britain, France, Germany, Italy and United States of America, has dealt with the subject succinctly. He has referred to a number of reasons which

are generally put forward to justify broadcasting regulations and has dealt with each of them. The first reason advanced is that because the

airwaves are a public resource, the Government or some agency on its behalf, is entitled to license their use for broadcasting on the terms it sees fit.

A similar argument can now be deployed in respect of cable broadcasting where an authority must give permission before roads can be dug up for

laying cable. The learned author states that the case is unconvincing for it infers that it is right for the Government to regulate broadcasting from the

fact that it has opportunity to do this. It would be perfectly possible for Government to allocate frequencies for cable franchises without programme

conditions on the basis of a competitive tender and allow the resale by the purchaser. The argument, according to the author, therefore, does not

work. It does not justify broadcasting regulations but almost explains how it is feasible. The author, however, does not accept the objection to this

reason for regulation that thereby Government acts improperly by using their licensing power to purchase broadcasters" constitutional right to

speech. According to the author, this argument is less persuasive as it assumes that broadcasters enjoy the same constitutional rights of free speech

as individuals talking in a bar or leafleting in a high street. The author then deals with the second reason given for regulation of broadcasting, viz.,

scarcity of frequencies and points out that this argument referred to in Red Lion Broadcasting case (supra) is less clear than appears at first sight.

Since it is not clear whether the scarcity of frequencies refers to the limited number allocated by the Government as available for broadcasting or to

the actual numerical shortage of broadcasting stations. If it is the former, the scarcity is an artificial creation of the Government rather than a natural

phenomenon since it reserves a number of frequencies for the use of the army, police and other public services. The Government is then not in a

good position to argue for restrictions on broadcasters" freedom. The author then points out that as far as the actual scarcity of broadcasting

stations is concerned, there has been an increase in the last 20 years in the broadcasting stations in the United States while there are fewer

newspapers than there used to be. Similar developments have occurred in European Countries in the same period, especially, since the advent of

cable and satellite. Further the scarcity argument cannot be divorced from economic considerations. The shortage of frequencies and the high cost

of starting up broadcasting channel explain their dearth in comparison with the number of newspapers and magazines in 1961. However, it is now

probably as difficult to finance a new newspaper as it is a private television channel, if not more so. Lastly, the author points out that the scarcity

argument is much less tenable than it used to be. Cable and satellite have significantly increased the number of available or potentially available

channels so that there are more broadcasting outlets than there are national or local daily newspapers. Dealing with the third reason advocated for

giving differential treatment to the broadcasting, viz., the character of the broadcasting media, the author points out that it is said that television and

radio, are more influential on public opinion than the press, or at least are widely thought to be so. The majority of the US Supreme Court in FCC

v. Pacifica Foundation 438 US 726 said that they intrude into the home and are more pervasive and are more difficult to control than the print

media. In particular, it is hard to prevent children from being exposed to broadcast while it is relatively easy to stop them looking at magazines and

papers which in any case they will not be able to read or purchase. These grounds underpin the extension of legal control in Britain over violent and

sexually explicit programmes through the establishment of Broadcasting Standard Council and the strengthening of the impartiality rules. In Third

Television Case 57 BVerfGE 295, 322-3 [1981] the German Constitutional Court dealing with a different version of this argument has held that

regulation is necessary to guarantee pluralism and programme variety, whether or not there is a shortage of frequencies and other broadcasting

outlets. The free market will not provide for broadcasting the same variety found in the range of press and magazine titles. Hence programme

content should be regulated and the media monopolies should be cut down by the application of anti-trust laws. Thus both the US and the German

arguments lay stress on the power of television and its unique capacity to influence the public. According to the learned author, the arguments are

difficult to assess. Broadcasting does not intrude into the home unless listeners and viewers want it to be. From the point of view of constitutional

principles it is not easy to justify imposition of greater limits on the medium on the ground that it is more influential than the written words. It cannot

be right to subject more persuasive types of speech to greater restraints than those imposed on less effective varieties. The author, however,

accepts the view of the majority of the US Supreme Court in Pacifica case (supra) which regarded broadcasting, particularly television, as a

uniquely pervasive presence in the lives of most people. More time is spent watching television than reading. The presence of sound and picture in

any home makes it an exceptional potent medium. It may also be harder to stop children having access to "adult material" on television than to

pornographic magazines. This may not apply to subscription channels, enjoyment of which is dependent on a special decoder. He also agrees that

experience in the United States and more recently in Italy suggests that a free broadcasting market does not produce the same variety as the press

and book publishing markets do. However, the author states that these three justifications for broadcasting regulation are inconclusive and it is

doubtful whether the case is powerful enough to justify the radically different legal treatment of the press and broadcasting media. A separate

question, according to the author, is whether it is appropriate to continue to treat radio in the same way as television since there is generally a large

choice of local, if not national radio programmes and it is hard to believe that it exercises a dominating influence on the formation of public attitudes.

The same question arises in respect of cable television. Although a licence has to be obtained from a licensing authority, several franchises may be

physically accommodated and a wide band cable system may be able to carry upto 30 or 40 or even more channels. The scarcity rational,

therefore, seems inapplicable to cable, and further it is hard to believe that this mode of broadcasting exercises such a strong influence that stringent

programme regulation is justifiable. Dealing with the last reason advocated by a leading American scholar, Lee Bollinger in his article ""Freedom of

the Press and Public Access" and his essay ""The Rational of Public Regulation of the Media" and in ""Democracy and the Mass Media" Cambridge

[1990] for the divergent treatment of the press and broadcasting media, the author points out that Bollinger accepts that there is no fundamental

difference in the character of the two mass media, but argues that broadcasting being still relatively new means of mass communication, it is

understandable that society has wanted to regulate it just as it has treated that cinema with more caution than it has the theater. This argument of

Bollinger is based on the history of the two media. Bollinger"s second argument is that society is entitled to remedy the deficiencies of an

unregulated press with a regulated broadcasting system which may be preferable to attempting to regulate both sectOrs. According to Bollinger,

regulation poses the danger of government control, a risk which is reduced if one branch of the media is left free. The author attacks this reason

given by Bollinger and states that it is an unsatisfactory compromise. If the regulation of the press is always wrong and perhaps unconstitutional and

if there is no significant difference between the two media, it follows that the latter should also be wholly unregulated. The author also points out

that Bollinger"s argument attempts to justify the unequal treatment of the liberties of the broadcasters and newspaper proprietors and editors when

in all material respects, their position is identical.

The author then refers to the rights of viewers and listeners which is referred to in Red Lion Broadcasting case (supra) by White, J. of the US

Supreme Court in the following words:

But the people as a whole retain their interest in free speech by radio and their collective right to have the medium function consistently with the

ends and purposes of the First Amendment. It is the right of viewers and listeners, not the right of the broadcasters, which is paramount.

The author concludes by pointing out that the cases from a variety of jurisdictions show that the broadcasters" programme freedom when

exercised within the constraints imposed by the regulatory authority, has priority over the rights claimed by viewers to see a particular programme

or to retain a particulars series in the schedule. On the other hand, the interests of viewers and listeners justify the imposition of programme

standards which would not be countenanced for the press or publishing. It is recognised by the constitutional courts of European countries that

viewers and listeners have interest, and they should be taken into account in the interpretation of broadcasting freedom. But the balancing of the

rights of the broadcasters and viewers is done by regulatory authority. Courts are understandably reluctant to contemplate the interference with

administrative discretion which would result from their recognition of individual rights. :

Dealing with the right to access to broadcasting, the author points out that the theoretical argument in this connection is that freedom of speech

means freedom to communicate effectively to a mass audience and nowadays that entails access to the mass media. The rights to access provide

some compensation for the expropriation by the public monopoly of the freedom to broadcast. In the absence of a justification for that monopoly,

there would be a right to broadcast in the same way that everyone has a right to say or write what he likes in his own home. This would justify the

recognition of access to both public and private channels. The author states that these arguments are unacceptable. Freedom of speech does not

entail any right to communicate effectively in the sense that a citizen can call upon the State or provide him with the most effective means for the

purpose. He points out that no legal system provides its citizens with the means and opportunities to address the public in the way each considers

most appropriate. Moreover, to grant everyone a right to use an access channel, even if available all the time, would be to give every adult a

worthless right to use it for a second a year. Limited access rights, enjoyed only by important political and social groups may be more valuable. But

even their recognition would involve some interference with the editorial freedom of channel controllers and programme schedulers and it may be

more difficult as a consequence to achieve a balanced range of programmes. Further, a channel might find it hard to create any clear identity for

itself, if it had to devote a substantial amount of time to relaying the programmes made by pressure groups. There are also practical objections to

access rights. It may be very difficult to decide, for example, which groups are to be given access, and when and how often such programmes are

to be shown. There is a danger that some grounds will be unduly privileged. There points weigh particularly heavily against the recognition of

constitutional rights, for courts are not competent to formulate them with any precision. Dealing with the constitutional rights of access to the

broadcasting media, the author concludes that individuals and groups do not have constitutional rights of access to the broadcasting media. Access

rights can only be framed effectively by legislature or by specialist administrative agencies. It does not mean that statutory or other access rights do

not have a constitutional dimension. The courts may lay down that some provisions should be made for access as a matter of constitutional policy.

This, however does not mean that there are individual constitutional rights to access.

In this connection, the author also points out that the development of cable poses new access problems. Operator of the cable may himself have

rights of free speech which would be infringed by requirement to honour access claims. The scarcity and economic arguments which are employed

to justify broadcasting regulation and, therefore, access provision, may be less applicable in the context of cable.

11. We may now summarise the law on the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) as restricted by Article 19(2). The freedom

of speech and expression includes right to acquire information and to disseminate it. Freedom of speech and expression is necessary, for self

expression which is an important means of free conscience and self fulfilment. It enables people to contribute to debates of social and moral issues.

It is the best way to find a truest model of anything, since it is only through it, that the widest possible range of ideas can circulate. It is the only

vehicle of political discourse so essential to democracy. Equally important is the role it plays in facilitating artistic and scholarly endeavours of all

sorts. The right to communicate, therefore, includes right to communicate through any media that is available whether print of electronic or audio-

visual such as advertisement, movie, article, speech etc. That is why freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of the press. The freedom

of the press in terms includes right to circulate and also to determine the volume of such circulation. This freedom includes the freedom to

communicate or circulate one"s opinion without interference to as large a population in country as well as abroad as is possible to reach.

This fundamental right can be limited only by reasonable restrictions under a law made for the purposes mentioned in Article 19(2) of the

Constitution.

The burden is on the authority to justify the restrictions. Public order is not the same thing as public safety and hence no restrictions can be placed

on the right to freedom of speech and expression on the ground that public safety is endangered. Unlike in the American Constitution, limitations on

fundamental rights are specifically spell out under Article 19(2) of our Constitution. Hence no restrictions can be placed on the right to freedom of

speech and expression on grounds other those specified under Article 19(2).

12. What distinguishes the electronic media like the television from the print media or other media is that has both audio and visual appeal and has

a more pervasive presence. It has a greater impact on the minds of the viewers and is also more readily accessible to all including children at home.

Unlike the print media, however, there is a built-in limitation on the use of electronic media because the airwaves are a public property and hence

are owned or controlled by the Government or a central national authority or they are not available on account of the scarcity, costs and

competition.

13. The next question to be answered in this connection is whether there can be a monopoly in broadcasting/telecasting. Broadcasting is a means

of communication and, therefore, a medium of speech and expression. Hence in a democratic polity, neither any private individual, institution or

organisation nor any Government or Government organisation can claim exclusive right over it. Our Constitution also forbids monopoly either in the

print or electronic media. The monopoly permitted by our Constitution is only in respect of carrying on a trade, business, Industry or service under

Article 19(6) to subserve the interests of the general public. However, the monopoly in broadcasting and telecasting is often claimed by the

Government to utilise the public resources in the form of the limited frequencies available for the benefit of the society at large. It is justified by the

Government to prevent the concentration of the frequencies in the hands of the rich few who can monopolise the dissemination of views and

information to suit their interests and thus in fact to control and manipulate public opinion in effect smothering the right to freedom of speech and

expression and freedom of information of others. The claim to monopoly made on this ground may, however, lose all its raison d"etre if either any

section of the society is unreasonably denied an access to broadcasting or the governmental agency claims exclusive right to prepare and relay

programmes. The ground is further not available when those claiming an access either do not make a demand on the limited frequencies controlled

by the Government or claim the frequency which is not utilised and is available for transmission. The Government sometimes claims monopoly also

on the ground that having regard to all pervasive presence and impact of the electronic media, it may be utilised for purposes not permitted by law

and the damage done by private broadcasters may be irreparable. There is much to be said in favour of this view and it is for this reason that the

regulatory provisions including those for granting licences to private broadcasting where it is permitted, are enacted. On the other hand, if the

Government is vested with an unbridled discretion to grant or refuse to grant the license or access to the media, the reason for creating monopoly

will lose its validity. For then it is the government which will be enabled to effectively suppress the freedom of speech and expression instead of

protecting it and utilising the licensing power strictly for the purposes for which it is conferred. It is for this reason that in most of the democratic

countries an independent autonomous broadcasting authority is created to control all aspects of the operation of the electronic media. Such

authority is representative of all sections of the society and is free from control of the political and administrative executive of the State.

In this country, unlike in the United States and some European countries, there has been a monopoly of broadcasting/telecasting in the

Government. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 [hereinafter referred to as the ""Telegraph Act""] creates this monopoly and vests the power of

regulating and licensing broadcasting in the Government. Further, the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Rules made thereunder empower the

Government to pre-censor films. However, the power given to the Government to license and to pre-censor under the respective legislations has to

be read in the context of Article 19(2) of the Constitution which sets the parameters of reasonable restrictions which can be placed on the right to

freedom of speech and expression. Needless to emphasise that the power to pre-censor films and to grant licences for access to telecasting, has to

be exercised in conformity with the provisions of Article 19(2). It is in this context that we have to examine the provisions of Section 4(1) of the

Telegraph Act and the action of the MIB/DD in refusing access to telecast the cricket matches in the present case. The relevant Section 4 of the

Telegraphs Act reads as follows:

 $4. \ (1) \ Within \ India \ the \ Central \ Government \ shall \ have \ the \ exclusive \ privilege \ of \ establishing, \ maintaining \ and \ working \ telegraphs:$ 

Provided that the Central Government may grant a Licence, on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as it thinks fit, to any person

to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India:

Provided further that the Central Government may, by rules made under this Act and published in the Official Gazette, permit, subject to such

restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit, the establishment, maintenance and working -

- (a) of wireless telegraphs on ships within India territorial waters and on aircraft within or above India or Indian territorial waters and
- (b) of telegraphs other than wireless telegraph within any part of India.
- (2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate to the telegraph authority all or any of its powers under the first

proviso to Sub-section (1).

The exercise by the telegraph authority or any power so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions the Central Government

may, by the notification, think fit to impose.

Section 3(1) of the Act defines "telegraph" as under:

3. (1) ""telegraph"" means any appliance, instrument, material or apparatus used or capable of use for transmission or reception of signs, signals,

writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, visual or other electromagnetic emissions, Radio waves Hertzian waves, galvanic,

electric or magnetic means.

Explanation.- ""Radio waves"" or ""Hertzian Waves"" means electromagnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3,000 giga-cycles per second

propagated in space without artificial guide.

It is clear from a reading of the provisions of Sections 4(1) and 3(1) together that the Central Government has the exclusive privilege of

establishing, maintaining and working appliances, instruments, material or apparatus used or capable of use for transmission or reception of signs,

signals, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, visual or other electro-magnetic emissions, Radio waves or Hertzian waves.

galvanic, electric or magnetic means. Since in the present case the controversy centers round the use of airwaves or hertzian waves [hereinafter will

be called as ""electro-magnetic waves""], as is made clear by Explanation to Section 3(1), the Central Government can have monopoly over the use

of the electromagnetic waves only of frequencies lower than 3000 giga-cycles per second which are propagated in space with or without artificial

guide. In other words, if the electro-magnetic waves of frequencies of 3000 or more giga-cycles per second are propagated in space with or

without artificial guide, or if the electro-magnetic waves of frequencies of less than 3000 giga-cycles per second are propagated with an artificial

guide, the Central Government cannot claim an exclusive right to use them or deny its user by others. Since no arguments were advanced on this

subject after the closure of the arguments and pending the decision, we had directed the parties to give their written submissions on the point. The

submissions sent by them disclosed a wide conflict which would have necessitated further oral arguments. Since we are of the view that the present

matter can be decided without going into the controversy on the subject, we keep the point open for decision in an appropriate case. We will

presume that in the present case the dispute is with regard to the use of electro-magnetic waves of frequencies lower than 3000 giga-cycles per

second which are propagated in space without artificial guide.

The first proviso to Section 4(1) states that the Central Government may grant licence on such conditions and in consideration of such payment as

it thinks fit, to any person, to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India. We are not concerned here with the permission to

establish or maintain a telegraph because in the present case the permission is sought only for operating a telegraph and that too for a limited time

and for a limited and specified purpose. The purpose again is non-commercial. It is to relay the specific number of cricket matches. It is only

incidentally that the CAB will earn some revenue by selling its right to relay the matches organised by it. The CAB is obviously not a business or a

commercial organisation nor can it be said that it is organising matches for earning profits as a business proposition. As will be pointed out later, it

is a sporting organisation devoted to the cause of cricket and has been organising cricket matches both of internal and international cricket teams

for the benefit of the sport, the cricketers, the sportsmen present and prospective and of the viewers of the matches. The restrictions and

conditions that the Central Government is authorised to place u/s 4(1) while permitting non-wireless telegraphing can, as stated earlier, only be

those which are warranted by the purposes mentioned in Article 19(2) and none else. It is not and cannot be the case of the Government that by

granting the permission in question, the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign State, public order,

decency or morality or either of them will be in jeopardy or that the permission will lead to the contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an

offence. On the other hand, the arguments advanced are specious and with them we will deal a little later.

14. It is then necessary to understand the nature of the respondent organisation, namely, CAB. It cannot be disputed that the BCCI is a non-profit

making organisation which controls officially organised game of cricket in India. Similarly, Cricket Association of Bengal (CAB) is also non-profit

making organisation which controls officially organised game of cricket in the State of West Bengal. The CAB is one of the Founder Members of

BCCI. Office bearer and Members of the Working Committees of both BCCI and CAB are all citizens of India. The primary object of both the

organisations, amongst others, is to promote the game of cricket, to foster the sprit of sportsmanship and the ideals of Cricket, and to impart

education through the media of Cricket, and for achieving the said objects, to organised and stage tournaments and matches either with the

members of International Cricket Council (ICC) or other organisations. According to CAB, BCCI is perhaps the only sports-organisation in India

which earns foreign exchange and is neither controlled by any Governmental agency nor receives any financial assistance or grants, of whatsoever

nature.

It cannot be disputed further that to arrange any international cricket tournament or series, it is necessary and a condition-precedent, to pay to the

participating member countries or teams, a minimum guaranteed amount in foreign exchange and to bear expenses incurred for travelling, boarding.

lodging and other daily expenses for the participating cricketers and the concerned accompanying visiting officials. A huge amount of expenses has

also to be incurred for organising the matches. In addition, both BCCI and CAB annually incur large amount of expenses for giving subsidies and

grants to its members to maintain, develop and upgrade the infrastructure, to coach and train players and umpires, and to pay to them when the

series and matches are played.

15. Against this background, we may now examine the questions of law raised by the parties. The contention of the Ministry of Information and

Broadcasting (MIB) is that there is a difference between the implications of the right conferred under Article 19(1)(a) upon (i) the broadcaster i.e.

the person operating the media, (ii) the person desiring access to the media to project his views including the organiser of an event, (iii) the viewer

and (iv) a person seeking uplinking of frequencies so as to telecast signals generated in India to other countries. The contention of CAB that denial

of a license to telecast through a media of its choice, based (according to MIB) upon the commercial interests, infringes viewers" right under

Article 19(1)(a) is untenable. It is further contended that the commercial interests of the organizer are not protected by Article 19(1)(a). However,

the contention of the CAB results indirectly in such protection being sought by resort to the following steps of reasoning: (a) the Board has a right

to commercially exploit the event to the maximum, (b) the viewer has a right to access to the event through the television. Hence the Board has the

right to telecast through an appropriate channel and also the right to insist that a private agency, including a foreign agency, should be allowed all

the sanctions and permissions as may be necessary therefore.

According to MIB the aforesaid contention is untenable because even if it is assumed that entertainment is a part of free speech, the analogy of the

right of the press under Article 19(1)(a) vis-a-vis the right under Article 19(1)(g), cannot be extended to the right of sports associations. The basic

premise underlying the recognition of the rights of the press under Article 19(1)(a) is. that the economic strength is vitally necessary to ensure

independence of the press, and the even the "business" elements of a newspaper have to some extent a "free speech" protection. In other words

the commercial element of the press exists to subserve the basic object of the press, namely, free dissemination of news and views which enjoys

the protection of free speech. However, free speech element in telecast of sports is incidental. According to the MIB, the primary object of, the

telecast by the CAB is to raise funds and hence the activities are essentially of trade. The fact that the profits are deployed for promotion of sports

is immaterial for the purpose.

It is further urged that a broadcaster does not have a right as such to access to the airwaves without a license either for the purposes of telecast or

for the purposes of uplinking. Secondly, there is no general right to a license to use airwaves which being a scarce resource, have to be used in a

manner that the interests of the largest number are best served. The paramount interest is that of the viewers. The grant of a license does not confer

any special right inasmuch as the refusal of a license does not result in the denial of a right to free speech. Lastly, the nature of the electronic media

is such that it necessarily involves the marshalling of the resources for the largest public good. The state monopoly created as a device to use the

resource is not per se violative of the right to free speech as long as the paramount interests of the viewers are subserved and access to the media

is governed by the fairness doctrine. According to the MIB, the width of the rights under Article 19(1)(a) has never been considered to be wider

than that conferred by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It is also urged that the licensing of frequencies and consequent regulation of

telecast/broadcast would not be a matter covered by Article 19(2). The right to telecast/broadcast has certain inherent limitations imposed by

nature, whereas Article 19(2) applies to restrictions imposed by the State. The object of licensing is not to cast restrictions on the expression of

ideas, but to regulate and marshall scarce resources to ensure their optimum enjoyment by all including those who are not affluent enough to

dominate the media.

It is next urged that the rights of an organiser to use airwaves as a medium to telecast and thereby propagate his views, are distinct from his right to

commercially exploit the event. Although it is conceded that an organiser cannot be denied access on impermissible grounds, it is urged that he

cannot further claim a right to use an agency of his choice as a part of his right of free speech. In any event no person can claim to exercise his right

under Article 19(1)(a) in a manner which makes it a device for a non-citizen to assert rights which are denied by the Constitution. According to

MIB, it is the case of the BCCI that to promote its commercial interest, it is entitled to demand that the Government grants all the necessary

licenses and permissions to any foreign agency of its choice and a refusal to do so would violate Article 19(1)(a). According to MIB, this is an

indirect method to seek protection of Article 19(1)(a) to the non-citizens.

It is then contended that a free-speech right of a viewer has been recognised as that having a paramount importance by the US Supreme Court and

this view is all the more significant in a country like ours. While accepting that the electronic media is undoubtedly the most powerful media of

communication both from the perspective of its reach as well as its impact, transcending all barriers including that of illiteracy, it is contended that it

is very cost-intensive. Unless, therefore, the rights of the viewers are given primacy, it will in practice result in the affluent having the sole right to air

their views completely eroding the right of the viewers. The right of viewer can only be safeguarded by the regulatory agency by controlling the

frequencies of broadcast as it is otherwise impossible for viewers to exercise their right to free speech qua the electronic media in any meaningful

way.

Lastly, dealing with the contention raised on behalf of the CAB and BCCI that the monopoly conferred upon DD is violative of Article 19(1)(a),

while objecting to the contention on the ground that the issue does not arise in the present proceedings and is not raised in the pleadings, it is

submitted on behalf of MIB that the principal contentions of the CAB/BCCI are that they are entitled to market their right to telecast event at the

highest possible value it may command and if the DD is unwilling to pay as much as the highest bidder, the CAB/BCCI has the right not only to

market the event but to demand as of right, all the necessary licences and permissions for the agency including foreign agency which has purchased

its rights. According to MIB these contentions do not raise any free-speech issues, but impinge purely on the right to trade. As far as Article 19(1)

(g) concerned, the validity or the monopoly in favour of the Government is beyond question. Secondly, in the present case, the DD did not refuse

to telecast the event per se. It is then submitted that the CAB/BCCI are not telecasters. They are only organisers of the events sought to be

telecast and when the agency like DD which has access to the largest number of viewers agrees to telecast the events, their right as well as the

viewers" right under Article 19(1)(a) is satisfied. No organiser, it is contended, can insist that his event be telecast on terms dictated by him and

refusal to agree to his term constitutes, breach of his right under Article 19(1)(a). If it is accepted that the Government has not only the right but the

duty to regulate the distribution of frequencies, then the only way it can be done is by creating a monopoly. A mere creation of the monopoly-

agency to telecast does not per se violate Article 19(1)(a) as long as the access is not denied to the media either absolutely or by imposition of

terms which are unreasonable. Article 19(1)(a) proscribes monopoly in ideas and as long as this is not done, the mere fact that the access to the

media is through the Government-controlled agency, is not per se violative of Article 19(1)(a). It is further urged that no material has been placed

before the Court to show that the functioning of the DD is such as to deny generally, an access to the media and the control exercised by the

Government is in substance over the content on the grounds other than those specified in Article 19(2) or a general permission to all who seek

frequencies to telecast, would better subserve the principle underlying Article 19(1)(a) in the socio-economic scenario of this country and will not

result in passing the control of the media from the Government to private agencies affluent enough to buy access.

16. As against these contentions of the MIB, it is urged on behalf of CAB and BCCI as follows :

The right to organise a sports event inheres in the entity to which the right belongs and that entity in this case is the BCCI and its members which

include the CAB. The right to produce event includes the right to deal with such event in all manner and mode which the entity chooses. This

includes the right to telecast or not to telecast the event, and by or through whom, and on what terms and conditions, No other entity, not even a

department of the Government can coerce or influence this decision or obstruct the same except on reasonable grounds mentioned under Article

19(2) of the Constitution. In the event the entity chooses to televise its own events, the terms and conditions for televising such events are to be

negotiated by it with any party with whom it wishes to negotiate. There is no law, bye-law, rule or regulation to regulate the conduct of the BCCI

or CAB in this behalf. In the event, BCCI chooses to enter into an agreement with an agency having necessary expertise and infrastructure to

produce signals, and transmit and televise the event to the quality that BCCI/CAB desires, the terms and conditions to be negotiated with such an

entity, are the exclusive privilege of BCCI/CAB. No department of the Government and least of all, the MIB or DD is concerned with the same

and can deny the BCCI or CAB same, the benefit of such right or claim, much less, can the MIB or DD can insist that such negotiation and

finalisation only be done with it or not otherwise.

In the event the BCCI or CAB wishes to have the event televised outside India, what is required is that the required cameras and equipments in the

field send signals to the earth station which in turn transmits the same to the appointed satellite. From the satellite, the picture is beamed back which

can be viewed live by any person who has a TV set and has appropriate access to receive footprints within the beaming zone. In such case DD or

the Ministry of Communications is not to provide any assistance either in the form of equipments or personnel or for that matter, in granting

uplinking facility for televising the event.

It is further that the right to disseminate information is a part of the fundamental right to freedom of expression. BCCI/CAB have the fundamental

right to televise the game of cricket organised and conducted by them for the benefit of public at large and in particular citizens of India who are

either interested in cricket or desire to be educated and/or entertained. The said right is subject only to the regulations and restrictions as provide

by Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

At no other stage either the DD or MIB stated that reasonable restrictions as enumerated in Article 19(2) are being sought to be imposed apart

from the fact that such plea could not have been taken by them in the case of telecasting sports events like cricket matches. It is urged that the sole

ground on which DD/MIB is seeking to obstruct and/or refuse the said fundamental right is that the DD has the exclusive privilege and monopoly to

broadcast such an event and that unless the event is produced, transmitted and telecast either by DD itself or in collaboration with it on its own

terms and conditions and after taking signal from it on the terms and conditions it may impose, the event cannot be permitted to be produced,

transmitted and telecast at all by anybody else.

It is also urged that there is no exclusive privilege or monopoly in relation to production, transmission or telecasting and such an exclusivity or

monopoly, if claimed, is violative of Article 19(1)(a).

The BCCI and CAB have a right under Article 19(1)(a) to produce, transmit, telecast and broadcast their event directly or through its agent. The

right to circulate information is a part of the right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Even otherwise, the viewers and persons interested in sports

by way of education, information, record and entertainment have a right to such information, knowledge and entertainment. The content of the right

under Article 19(1)(a) reaches out to protect the information of the viewers also. In the present case, there is a right of the viewers and also the

right of the producer to telecast the event and in view of these two rights, there is an obligation on the part of the Department of

Telecommunication to allow the telecasting of the event.

It is then contended that the grant of a licence u/s 4 of the Act is a regulatory measure and does not entitle MIB either to deny a license to

BCCI/CAB for the purposes of production, transmission and telecasting sports events or to impose any condition unrelated to Article 19(2). If

such denial or imposition is made, it would amount to a prohibition. Hence the MIB is obliged and duty-bound in law to grant licence against

payment of fees related to and calculated on the basis of user of time only, as has been standardized and not otherwise. Any other method applied

by MIB/DD would be violative of Article 19(1)(a). The grant of license u/s 4 of the Act has thus to be harmoniously read with the right of the

citizen under Article 19(1)(a). The Constitution does not visualize any monopoly in Article 19(1)(a). Hence DD cannot claim the same nor can the

commercial interest of DD or claim of exclusivity by it of generation of signals be a ground for declaring permission u/s 4 of the Act. Hence the

following restrictions sought to be imposed fall outside the ambit of Article 19(2) and are unconstitutional. The restrictions are:

- (a) That unless BCCI or CAB televises the matches in collaboration with DD, a license shall not be granted.
- (b) The DD alone will be the host broadcaster of the signals and. BCCI/CAB or its agency must take the signal from DD alone and
- (c) Unless the BCCI or CAB accepts the terms and conditions imposed by DD, the production of signal and transmission and telecast thereof shall

not be permitted.

It is further contended that there is no monopoly in relation to what viewer must today view and the American decision relied upon on behalf of

MIB have no bearing on the present state of affairs, Satellite can beam directly on to television sales through dish antenna, all programmes whose

footprints are receivable in the country. Further, any one can record a programme in India and then telecast it by sending the cassette out as is

being done in the case of several private TV channels. Various foreign news organizations such as the BBC and the CNN record directly Indian

events and then transmit their own signals after a while to be telecast by their organizations.

Further, the non-availability of channel is of no consequence in the present days of technological development. Any person intending to

telecast/broadcast an event can do so directly even without routing signal through the channels of DD or MIB. What is required to ensure is that

the secured channel are not interfered with or overlapped. On account of the availability of innumerable satellites in the Geo-Stationary Orbit of the

Hemisphere, the signals can directly be uplinked through any of the available transponders of satellite whose footprint can be received back

through appropriate electronic device. As a matter of fact, beaming zone of only 3 satellites parked 3000 Kms. above the surface of the earth can

cover the entire Hemisphere. Moreover, due to technological developments, frequency is becoming thinner and thinner and as a result, availability

of frequencies has increased enormously and at present there are millions of frequencies available. In order to ensure that none of the footprints of

any satellite overlaps the footprint of other satellite, each and every satellite is parked at a different degree and angle. Hence, there is no resource

crunch or in-built restriction on the availability of electronic media, as contended by MIB. In this connection it is also pointed out that there is a

difference in the right spelt out by Article 19(1)(a) of our Constitution and that spelt out by the First Amendment of the American Constitution.

It is also contended that in no other country the right to televise or broadcast is in the exclusive domain of any particular body. In this connection, a

reference is mode to various instances in other countries where the host broadcaster has been other than the domestic network, which instances

are not controverted. It is also urged that there is no policy of the Government of India as urged on behalf of the MIB that telecasting of sporting

events would be within the exclusive domain and purview of DD/MIB who alone would market their rights to other authorities in whole or in part.

It is pointed out that the extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on 12th November, 1993 relied upon by the

MIB for the purpose is not a proof of such policy. The said minutes are "executive decision" of a few secretaries of the various departments of the

## Government.

It is also urged that even public interest or interest of general public cannot be a ground for refusal or for the imposition of restrictions or for

claiming exclusivity in any manner whatsoever. Such restriction, if imposed will be violative of Article 19(1)(a). To suggest that power to grant a

license shall not be exercised under any circumstances because of the policy of the Government, is arbitrary inasmuch as the power conferred is

not being used for the purpose for which it has been conferred.

It is then contended that both BCCI and CAB are non-profit making organizations and their sole object is to promote the game of cricket in this

country and for that purpose not only proper and adequate infrastructures are required to be erected, build and maintained, but also huge expenses

have to be incurred to improve the game which includes, amongst others, grant of subsidies and grants to the Member Associations, up gradation

of infrastructure, training of cricketers from school level, payments to the cricketers, insurance and benevolent funds for the cricketers, training of

umpires, payments of foreign participants, including guarantee money etc. The quantum of amount to be spent for all these purposes has increased

during the course of time. These expenses are met from the amounts earned by the BCCI and CAB since they have no other continuous source of

income. The earnings of BCCI and CAB are basically from arranging various tournaments, in-stadia advertisements and licence fee for permitting

telecast and censorship. At least 70 per cent of the income earned through the advertisements and generated by the TV network while telecasting

of the matches, is paid to the organizer apart from the minimum guaranteed money as is apparent from the various agreements entered by and

between BCCI/CAB as well as DD with other networks. The DD in effect desires to snatch away the right of telecast for its own commercial

interest through advertisement, and at the same time also demand money from the organizers as and by way of production fee.

Merely because an organization may earn profit from an activity whose character is predominantly covered under Article 19(1)(a), it would not

convert the activity into one involving Article 19(1)(g). The test of predominant character of the activity has to be applied. It has also to be

ascertained as to who is the person who is utilizing the activity. If a businessman were to put in an advertisement for simpliciter commercial activity,

it may render the activity, the one covered by Article 19(1)(g). But even newspapers or a film telecast or sports event telecast will be protected by

Article 19(1)(a) and will not become an activity under Article 19(1)(a) merely because it earns money from advertisements in the process.

Similarly, if the cricket match is telecast and profit is earned by the licensing of telecasting right and receipts from advertisements, it will be an

essential element for utilization and fulfillment of its object. The said object cannot be achieved without such revenue.

Rebutting the argument that the organisation of sports is an industry and, therefore, monopoly under Article 19(6) is permissible, it is pointed out

that even if, in matters relating to business and profession, the State can create monopoly under Article 19(6), it can still not infringe Article 19(1)

(a), while the State may monopolise the textile industry, it cannot prohibit the publication of books and articles on textiles.

It is also contended that the exercise of right claimed in the present case is by BCCI/CAB and its office bearers who are citizens of India. Merely

because foreign equipment and technical and personnel are used as Collaborators to exercise the said right more effectively, it does not dilute the

content of Article 19(1)(a) nor does it become an exercise of right by a non-citizens. In this connection, it is emphasised that the DD is also using

Worldtel, a foreign agency. Most of the newspapers in India are printed on machines imported from aboard. A newspaper may also have a

foreigner as its manager. However, that does not take away the right of the newspaper under Article 19(1)(a). They are only instances of technical

collaboration. Apart from its, every citizen has a right to information as the same cannot be taken away on grounds urged by the MIB.

17. It will be apparent from the contentions advanced on behalf of MIB that their main thrust is that the right claimed by the BCCI/CAB is not the

right of freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a), but a commercial right or the right to trade under Article 19(1)(g). The contention is based

mainly on two grounds viz., there is no free speech element in the telecast of sports and secondly, the primary object of the BCCI/CAB in seeking

to telecast the cricket matches is not to educate and entertain the viewer but to make money.

It can hardly be denied that sport is an expression of self. In an athletic or individual event, the individual expresses himself through his individual

feat. In a team event such as cricket, football, hockey etc., there is both individual and collective expression. It may be true that what is protected

by Article 19(1)(a) is an expression of thought and feeling and not of the physical or intellectual process or skill. It is also true that a person desiring

to telecast sports events when he is not himself a participant in the game, does not seek to exercise his right of self expression. However, the right

to freedom of speech and expression also includes the right to educate, to inform and to entertain and also the right to be educated, informed and

entertained. The former is the right of the telecaster and the latter of the viewers. The right to telecast sporting event will therefore also include the

right to educate and inform the present and the prospective sportsmen interested in the particular game and also to inform and entertain the lovers

of the game. Hence, when a telecaster desires to telecast a sporting event, it is incorrect to say that the free speech element is absent from his right.

The degree of the element will depend upon the character of the telecaster who claims the right. An organiser such as the BCCI or CAB in the

present case which are indisputably devoted to the promotion of the game of cricket, cannot be placed in the same scale as the business

organisations whose only intention is to make as large a profit as can be made by telecasting the game. Whereas it can be said that there is hardly

any free speech element in the right to telecast when it is asserted by the latter, it will be a warped and cussed view to take when the former claim

the same right, and contend that in claiming the right to telecast the cricket matches organised by them, they are asserting the right to make business

out of it. The sporting organisations such as BCCI/CAB which are interested in promoting the sport or sports are under an obligation to organise

the sports events and can legitimately be accused of failing in their duty to do so. The promotion of sports also includes its popularization through

all legitimate means. For this purpose, they are duty bound to select the best means and methods to reach the maximum number of listeners and

viewers. Since at present, radio and TV are the most efficacious methods, thanks to the technological development, the sports organisations like

BCCI/CAB will be neglecting their duty in not exploring the said media and in not employing the best means available to them to popularise the

game. That while pursuing their objective of popularising the sports by electing the best available means of doing so, they incidentally earn some

revenue, will not convert either them into commercial organisations or the right claimed by them to explore the said means, into a commercial right

or interest. It must further be remembered that sporting organisations such as BCCI/CAB in the present case, have not been established only to

organise the sports events or to broadcast or telecast them. The organisation of sporting events is only a part of their various objects, as pointed

out earlier and even when they organise the events, they are primarily to educate the sportsmen, to promote and popularise the sports and also to

inform and entertain the viewers. The organisation of such events involves huge costs. Whether surplus is left after defraying all the expenses, is

ploughed back by them in the organisation itself. It will be taking a deliberately distorted view of the right claimed by such organisations to telecast

the sporting event to call it an assertion of a commercial right. Yet the MIB has chosen to advance such contention which can only be described as

most unfortunate. It is needless to state that we are, in the circumstances, unable to accept the ill-advised argument. It does no credit to the

Ministry or to the Government as a whole to denigrate the sporting organisations such as BCCI/CAB by placing them on par with business

organisations sponsoring sporting events for profit and the access claimed by them to telecasting as assertion of commercial interest.

The second contention of MIB is based upon the propositions laid down by the US Supreme Court, viz., there are inherent limitations imposed on

the right to telecast/broadcast as there is scarcity of resources, i.e. of frequencies, and therefore the need to use them in the interest of the largest

number. There is also a pervasive presence of electronic media such as TV. It has a greater impact on the minds of the people of all ages and

strata of the society necessitating the prerequisite of licensing of the programmes. It is also contended on that account that the licensing of

frequencies and consequent regulation of telecasting/broadcasting would not be a matter governed by Article 19(2). Where as Article 19(2)

applies to restrictions imposed by the State, the inherent limitations on the right to telecast/broadcast are imposed by nature.

In the first instance, it must be remembered that all the decisions of the US Supreme Court relied upon in support of this contention, are on the right

of the private broadcasters to establish their own broadcasting stations by claiming a share in or access to the airwaves or frequencies. In the

United States, there is no Central Government-owned or controlled broadcasting center. There is only a Federal Commission to regulate

broadcasting stations which are all owned by private broadcasters. Secondly, the American Constitution does not explicitly state the restrictions on

the right of freedom of speech and expression as our Constitution does. Hence, the decisions in question have done on more than impliedly reading

such restrictions. The decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, therefore, in the context of the right claimed by the private broadcasters are irrelevant

for our present purpose. In the present case what is claimed is a right to an access to telecasting specific events for a limited duration and during

limited hours of the day. There is no demand for owning or controlling a frequency. Secondly, unlike in the cases in the US which came for

consideration before the US Supreme Court, the right to share in the frequency is not claimed without a license. Thirdly, the right to use a

frequency for a limited duration is not claimed by a business organisation to make profit and lastly and this is an important aspect of the present

case, to which no reply has been given by the MIB, there is no claim to any frequency owned and controlled by the Government. What is claimed

is permission to uplink the signal created by the organiser of the events to a foreign satellite.

There is no doubt that since the airwaves/frequencies are a public property and are also limited, they have to be used in the best interest of the

society and this can be done either by a central authority by establishing its own broadcasting network or regulating the grant of licences to other

agencies, including the private agencies. What is further, the electronic media is the most powerful media both because of its audio-visual impact,

and its widest reach covering the section of the society whether the print media does not reach. The right to use the airwaves and the content of the

programmes, therefore, needs regulation for balancing it and as well as to prevent monopoly of information and views relayed, which is a potential

danger flowing from the concentration of the right to broadcast/telecast in the hands either of a central agency or of few private affluent

broadcasters. That is why the need to have a central agency representative of all sections of the society free from control both of the Government

and the dominant influential sections of the society. This is not disputed. But to contend that on that account the restrictions to be imposed on the

right under Article 19(1)(a) should be in addition to those permissible under Article 19(2) and dictated by the use of public resources in the best

interests of the society at large, is to misconceive both the content of the freedom.of speech and expression and the problems posed by the element

of public property in, and the alleged scarcity of, the frequencies as well as by the wider reach of the media. If the right to freedom of speech and

expression includes the right to disseminate information to as wide a section of the population as is possible, the access which enable the right to be

so exercised is also an integral part of the said right. The wider range of circulation of information or its greater impact cannot restrict the content of

the right nor can it justify its denial. The virtues of the electronic media cannot become its enemies. It may warrant a greater regulation over

licensing and control and vigilance on the content of the programme telecast. However, this control can only be exercised within the framework of

Article 19(2) and the dictates of public interests. To plead for other grounds is to plead for unconstitutional measures. It is further difficult to

appreciate such contention on the part of the Government in this country when they have a complete control over the frequencies and the content

of the programme to be telecast. They control the sole agency of telecasting. They are also armed with the provisions of Article 19(2) and the

powers of pre-censor-ship under the Cinematograph Act and Rules. The only limitations on the said right is, therefore, the limitation of resources

and, the need to use them for the benefit of all. When, however, there are surplus or unlimited resources and the public interests so demand or in

any case do not prevent telecasting, the validity of the argument based on limitation of resources disappears. It is true that to own a frequency for

the purposes of broadcasting is a costly affair and even when there are surplus or unlimited frequencies, only the affluent few will own them and will

be in a position to use it to subserve their own interest by manipulating news and views. That also poses a danger to the freedom of speech and

expression of the have-nots by denying them the truthful information on all sides of an issue which is so necessary to form a sound view on any

subject. That is why the doctrine of fairness which is evolved in the U.S. in the context of the private broadcasters licensed to share the limited

frequencies with the central agency like the FCC to regulate the programming. But this phenomenon occurs even in the case of the print media of

all the countries. Hence the body like the Press Council of India which is empowered to enforce, however imperfectly, the right to reply. The print

media further enjoys as in our country, freedom from pre-censorship unlike the electronic media.

As stated earlier, we are not concerned in the present case with the right of the private broadcasters, but only with the limited right for telecasting

particular cricket matches for particular hours of the day and for a particular period. It is not suggested that the said right is objectionable on any of

the grounds mentioned in Article 19(2) or is against the proper use of the public resources. The only objection taken against the refusal to grant the

said right is that of the limited resources. That abjection is completely misplaced in the present case since the claim is not made on any of the

frequencies owned, controlled and utilised by the DD. The right claimed is for uplinking the signal generated by the BCCI/CAB to a satellite

owned by another agency. The objection, therefore, is devoid of any merit and untenable in law. It also displays a deliberate obdurate approach.

The third contention advanced on behalf of the MIB is only an extended aspect of the first contention. It is based on the same distorted

interpretation of the right claimed. It proceeds on the footing that the BCCI/CAB is claiming a commercial right to exploit the sporting event when

they assert that they have a right to telecast the event through an agency of their choice. It is even contended on behalf of the MIB that this amounts

to a device for a non-citizen to assert rights under Article 19(1)(a) which are not available to him.

It is unnecessary to repeat what we have stated while dealing with the first contention earlier, with regard to the character of BCCI/CAB, the

nature of and the purpose for which the right to access to telecast is claimed by them. As pointed out is not possible to hold that what the

BCCI/CAB are in the present cast claiming is commercial right to exploit the event unless one takes a perverse view of the matter. The extent of

perversity is apparent from the contention raised by them that to engage a foreign agency for the purpose is to make it a device for a non-citizen to

assert his rights under Article 19(1)(a). It cannot be denied that the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) includes the

right to disseminate information by the best possible method through an agency of one"s choice so long as the engagement of such agency is not in

contravention of Article 19(2) of the Constitution and does not amount to improper or unwarranted use of the frequencies. Hence the choice of

BCCI/CAB of a foreign agency to telecast the matches, cannot be objected to. There is no suggestion in the present case that the engagement of

the foreign agency by the BCCI/CAB is violative of the provisions of Article 19(2). On the other hand, the case of MIB, as pointed out earlier, is

that the BCCI/CAB want to engage the foreign agency to maximise its revenue and hence they are not exercising their right under Article 19(1)(a)

but their commercial right under Article 19(1)(g). We have pointed out that argument is not factually correct and what in fact that BCCI/CAB is

asserting is a right under Article 19(1)(a). While asserting the said right, it is incidentally going to earn some revenue. In the circumstances, it has the

right to choose the best method to earn the maximum revenue possible. In fact, it can be accused of negligence and may be attributed improper

motives, if it fails to explore the most profitable avenue of telecasting the event, when in any case, in achieving the object of promoting and

popularising the sports, it has to endeavour to telecast the cricket matches. The record shows that all applications were made and purported to

have been made to the various agencies on behalf of CAB for the necessary licences and permissions. All other Ministries and Departments

understood them as such and granted the necessary permission and licences. Hence, by granting such permission, the Government was not in fact

granting permission to the foreign agency to exercise its right under Article 19(1)(a). If, further, that was the only objection in granting permission, a

positive approach on the part of the MIB could have made it clear in the permission granted that it was being given to CAB. In fact, when all other

Government Departments had no difficulty in construing the application to that effect and granting the necessary sanctions/permissions at their end,

it is difficult to understand the position taken by the MIB in that behalf. One wishes that such a contention was not advanced.

The fourth contention is that, as held by the US Supreme Court, the freedom of speech has to be viewed also as a right of the viewers which has a

paramount importance, and the said view has significance in a country like ours. To safeguard the rights of the viewers in this country, it is

necessary to regulate and restrict the right to access to telecasting. There cannot be any dispute with this proposition. We have in fact referred to

this right of the viewers in another context earlier. True democracy cannot exist unless all citizens have a right to participate in the affairs of the

polity of the country. The right to participate in the affairs of the country is meaningless unless the citizens are well informed on all sides of the

issues, in respect of which they are called upon to express their views. One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information

all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce when medium of information is monopolised either by a partisan central

authority or by private individuals or oligarchic organisations. This is particularly so in a country like ours where about 65 per cent of the population

is illiterate and hardly 1-1/2 per cent of the population has an access to the print media which is not subject to pre-censorship. When, therefore,

the electronic media is controlled by one central agency or few private agencies of the rich, there is a need to have a central agency, as stated

earlier, representing all sections of the society. Hence to have a representative central agency to ensure the viewers" right to be informed

adequately and truthfully is a part of the right of the viewers under Article 19(1)(a). We are, however, unable to appreciate this contention in the

present context since the viewers" rights are not at all affected by the BCCI/CAB, by claiming a right to telecast the cricket matches. On the other

hand, the facts on record show that their rights would very much be trampled if the cricket matches are not telecast through the D.D., which has

the monopoly of the national telecasting network. Although, there is no statistical data available (and this is not a deficiency felt only in this arena), it

cannot be denied that a vast section of the people in this country is interested in viewing the cricket matches. The game of cricket is by far the most

popular in all parts of the country. This is evident from over-flowing stadia at the venues wherever the matches are played and they are played all

over the country. It will not be an exaggeration to say that at least one in three persons, if not more, is interested in viewing the cricket matches.

Almost all television sets are switched on to view the matches. Those who do not have a T.V. set of their own, crowd around T.V. sets of other

when the matches are on. This is not to mention the number of transistors and radios which are on during the match-hours. In the face of these

revealing facts, it is difficult to understand why the present contention with regard to the viewers" right is raised in this case when the grant of

access to BCCI/CAB to telecast cricket matches was in the interest of the viewers and would have also contributed to promote their rights as well.

The last argument on behalf of the MIB is that since in the present case, the DD has not refused to telecast the event, its monopoly to telecast

cannot be challenged and in fact no such contention was raised by the BCCI/CAB. We are afraid that this will not, be a proper reading of the

contentions raised by BCCI/CAB in their pleadings both before the High Court and this Court. Undisputed facts on record show that the DD

claimed exclusive right to create host broadcasting signal and to telecast it on the terms and conditions stipulated by it or not at all.

MIB even

refused to grant uplinking facilities when the terrestrial signal was being creating by the CAB with their own apparatus, i.e., the apparatus of the

agency which they had engaged and when the use of any of the frequencies owned, controlled or commanded by DD or the Government, was not

involved. Since BCCI/CAB were the organisers of the events, they had every right to create terrestrial signals of their event and to sell it to

whomsoever they thought best so long as such creation of the signal and the sale thereof was not violative of any law made under Article 19(2) and

was not an abuse of the frequencies which are a public property. Neither DD nor any other agency could impose their terms for creating signal or

for telecasting them unless it was sought through their frequencies. When the DD refused to telecast cricket matches except on their terms, the

BCCI/CAB turned to another agency, in the present case a foreign agency, for creating the terrestrial signal and telecasting it through the

frequencies belonging to that agency. When the DD refused to telecast the matches, the rights of the viewers to view the matches were in jeopardy.

Only the viewers in this country who could receive foreign frequencies on their TV sets, could have viewed the said matches. Hence it is not

correct to say that the DD had not refused to telecast the events. To insist on telecasting events only on one"s unreasonable terms and conditions

and not otherwise when one has the monopoly of telecasting, is nothing but refusal to telecast the same. The DD could not do it except for reasons

of non- availability of frequencies or for grounds available under Article 19(2) of the Constitution or for considerations of public interest involved in

the use of the frequencies as public property. The fact that the DD was prepared to telecast the events only on its terms shows that the frequency

was available. Hence, scarcity of frequencies or public interests cannot be pressed as grounds for refusing to telecast.or denying access to

BCCI/CAB to telecasting. Nor can the DD. plead encroachment on the right of viewers as a ground since the telecasting of events on the terms of

the DD cannot alone be said to safeguard the right of viewers in such a case and in fact it was not so.

18. Coming to the facts of the present case, which have given rise to the present proceedings, the version of MIB is as follows:

On March 15, 1993, the CAB wrote a letter to the Director General of Doordarshan that a Six-Nation International Cricket Tournament will be

held in November, 1993 as a part of its Diamond Jubilee Celebrations and asked DD to send a detailed offer for any of the two alternatives,

namely, (i) that DD would create "Host Broadcaster Signal" and also undertake live telecast of all the matches in the tournament or (ii) any other

party may create the "Host Broadcaster Signal" and DD would only purchase the rights to telecast in India. CAB in particular emphasised that in

either case, the foreign T.V. rights would be with CAB. The CAB also asked DD to indicate the royalty amount that would be paid by the DD. On

March 18, 1993 the Controller of Programmes (Sports), DD, replied to the letter stating amongst other things that during the meeting and during

the telephonic conversation, CAB"s President Dalmia had agreed to send them in writing the amount that he expected as rights fee payable to

CAB exclusively for India, without the Star TV getting it. On March 19, 1993, CAB informed DD that they would be agreeable to DD creating

the Host Broadcaster Signal and also granting DD exclusive right for India without the Star TV getting it and the CAB would charge DD US

\$800,000 (US Dollars eight lakh) for only the same. The CAB, however, made it clear that they would reserve the right to sell/license the right

world wide, excluding India and Star TV. The CAB also stated that DD would be under an obligation to provide a picture and commentary

subject to payment of DD"s technical fees. On March 31, 1993, DD sent its bid as "Host Broadcaster" for a sum of Rs. 1 crore stating inter alia,

that CAB should grant signals to it exclusively for India without the Star TV getting it. The DD also stated that they would be in a position to create

the "Host Broadcaster Signal" and offer a live telecast of all the matches in the tournament. Thereafter, on May 4, 1993, the DD by a fax message

reminded the President of CAB about its offer of March 31, 1993. To that CAB replied on May 12, 1993 that as the Committee of CAB had

decided to sell/allot worldwide TV rights to one party, they would like to know whether DD would be interested in the deal and, if so, to send their

offer for worldwide TV rights latest by May 17, 1993, on the following basis, namely, outright purchase of TV rights and sharing of rights fee. On

May 14, 1993 DD by its fax addressed to CAB stated that it was committed to its earlier bid of Rs. 1 crore, namely, exclusive TV right in India

alone. The DD also stated that as there was a speculation that Pakistan may not participate in the tournament, which may affect viewership and

consequent commercial accruals. DD would have to rethink on the said bid also, in such an eventuality and requested CAB to reply to the said

letter at the earliest.

On June 14, 1993, according to the MIB, without obtaining the required clearances from the Government for telecasting, the CAB entered into an

agreement with the World Production Establishment (WPE) representing the interests of TWI (Trans World International), telecasting all the

matches. The said agreement provided for grant of sole and exclusive right to sell/license or otherwise exploit throughout the world "Exhibition

Rights" in the tournament. CAB shall only retain radio rights for the territory of India. The CAB under the agreement was to receive not less than

US \$550,000 as guaranteed sum. If any income from the rights fee is received in excess of the guaranteed sum, it was to be retained wholly by

WPE until it was eventually split into 70:30 per cent as per the agreement. If the rights fee/income received was less than guaranteed sum, WPE

was to pay the difference to CAB. The WPE was to pay, where possible, television license fee in advance of the start of the tournament.

On June 18, 1993, DD sent a fax to CAB stating therein that from the press reports, it had learnt that CAB had entered into an agreement with

TWI for the TV coverage of the tournament, and the DD had decided not to telecast the matches of the tournament by paying TWI, and that DD

was not prepared to enter into any negotiations with TWI to obtain the television rights for the event. On June 30,1993, DD also informed similarly

International Management Group, Hong Kong.

On September 2,1993, the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resources Development, addressed a letter to the CAB

informing it that the Government has no objection to the proposed visit of the Cricket Teams of Pakistan, South Africa, Sri Lanka, West Indies

and Zimbabwe, to India for participation in the tournament. The Department further stated that no foreign national shall visit any

restricted/protected/ prohibited area of India without permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was also clarified that the sanction of foreign

exchange was subject to the condition that CAB would utilize only the minimum foreign exchange required for the purpose and shall deposit foreign

exchange obtained by it by way of fee, sponsorship, advertisements, broadcasting rights, etc. through normal banking channels under intimation to

the Reserve Bank of India. On September 17,1993 on the application of CAB made on September 7, 1993, VSNL advised CAB to approach

the respective Ministries and the Telecom Commission for approval (a) regarding import of earth station and transmission equipment and (b) for

frequency clearance from Telecom Commission. The Satellite to be used for the transmission coverage, was also required to be specified. It was

further stated that CAB should approach VSNL for uplinking signal to INTEL-SAT at Washington. The TWI was advised to apply VSNL for

necessary coordination channels, and DD phone facility covering each location. On October 9, 1993, TWI wrote to VSNL seeking frequency

clearance from the Ministry of Communications. The TWI informed VSNL that they will be covering the tournament and that they were formally

applying for its permission to uplink their signal as per the list attached to the letter. They also sought frequency clearance for the walkie- talkie. On

October 13, 1993, the Ministry of Home Affairs informed the CAB that the Ministry had "no objection" to the filming of the cricket matches at any

of the places mentioned in the CAB"s letter and that the "no objection" pertains to the filming of the matches on the cricket grounds only. The

Ministry also gave its "no objection" to the use of walkie-talkie sets in the play grounds during the matches subject to the permission to be obtained

from WPC.

On October 18,1993, the CAB addressed a letter to DD for telecasting matches mentioning its earlier offer of rights for telecasting and pointed out

that the offer of Rs. 10 million made by DD vide its fax message dated March 31, 1993 and on the condition the CAB should not grant any right to

Star TV was uneconomical, and considering the enormous organizational cost, they were looking for a minimum offer of Rs. 20 million. The CAB

also pointed out that the offers received by them from abroad including from TWI, were much higher than Rs. 20 million and that the payment

under the offers would be made in foreign exchange. The CAB also stated that they were given to understand that DD was not interested in

increasing their offer and hence they entered into a contract with TWI for telecasting the matches. However, they were still keen that DD should

come forward to telecast the matches since otherwise people in India would be deprived of viewing the same. Hence they had made TWI agree to

co-production with DD and they also prayed the DD for such co- production. The CAB's letter further stated that during a joint meeting the

details were worked out including the supply of equipment list by the respective parties, and it was decided in principle to go for a joint production.

The CAB stated that it was also agreed that DD would not claim exclusive right and CAB would be at liberty to sell the rights to Star TV.

Thereafter CAB learnt from newspaper reports that DD had decided not to telecast the matches. Hence they had written a letter to DD dated

September 15, 1993 to confirm the authenticity of such news, but they had not received any reply from DD. It was pointed that in the meanwhile

they had been repeatedly approached by Star TV, Sky TV and other network to telecast matches to the Indian audience and some of them on an

exclusive basis. But they had not taken a decision on their offers, since they did not want to deprive DD"s viewers. It was further recorded that the

CAB had also learnt recently that DD would be interested in acquiring the rights of telecast provided it was allowed to produce the matches

directly, and the matches produced by TWI were made available to it live, without payment of any technical fees. After recording this, the CAB

made fresh set of proposals, the gist of which was as follows:

1. TWI and Doordarshan would cover 9 (nine) matches each in the tournament independently, which are as follows:

Trans World International November

08 South Africa v. Zimbabwe, (Bangalore)

11 India v. S.Africa, (Delhi - Chandigarh)

13 W. Indies v. S. Africa (Bombay, Brabourne)

16 Pakistan v. S. Africa, (Cuttack)

19 S Africa v. Sri Lanka (Guwahati)

21 India v. Pakistan, (Chandigarh)

23 First Semi Final (Culcutta)

Second Semi Final (Culcutta)

Final (Culcutta)

Doordarshan

November

07 India v. Sri Lanka (Kanpur)

09 W. Indies v. Sri Lanka, (Bombay, Wankhede)

15 Sri Lanka v. Zimbabwe, (Patna)

16 India v. W. Indies (Ahmedabad)

18 India v. Zimbabwe (Indore)

21 W. Indies v. Zimbabwe (Hyderabad)

2. TWI will do the coverage of these matches with their own equipment, crew and commentatOrs. Similarly Doordarshan will also have their own

crew, equipment and commentators for the matches produced by them.

3. Doordarshan will be at liberty to use their own commentators for matches produced by TWI for telecast in India. Similarly, TWI may also use

their own commentators if they televised matches produced by Doordarshan in other networks.

4. TWI will allow Doordarshan to pick up the Signal and telecast live within India, free of charges. Similarly, Doordarshan will allow TWI to have

the signal for live/recorded/highlights telecast abroad, free of charges.

5. Doordarshan will not pay access fees to CAB, but shall allow 4 minutes advertising time per hour (i.e. 28 minutes in 7 hours). The CAB will be

at liberty to sell such time slot to the advertisers and the proceeds so received will belong to CAB.

6. Contract will be entered upon by the CAB and Doordarshan directly for the above arrangements. TWI will give a written undertaking for the

coverage break-up as mentioned in point 1.

7. Score Card and Graphics shall be arranged by CAB and the expenses for such production or income derived from sponsorship shall be on the

account of CAB. Both TWI and Doordarshan will use such.

Score Cards and Graphics as arranged by CAB.

The CAB requested DD to communicate their final decision in the matter before October 21, 1993.

On October 26, 1993, sent a communication to INTELSAT at Washington seeking information of uplinking timings for TV transmission asked for

by CAB/TWI. On October 27, 1993 the Telecommunications Department sent a letter to the Central Board of Excise and Customs on the

question of temporarily importing electronic production equipment required for transmission of one-day matches of the tournament and conveying

"no objection" of the Ministry of Communications to the proposal, subject to the organizers coordinating with WPC (DOT) for frequency

clearance, from the ""Standing Advisory Committee on Frequency Allocation (SACFA)"", for TV up-linking from different places and coordinating

with VSNL, Bombay for booking TV transponders.

On October 27, 1993, DD informed CAB with reference to its renewed offer of October 18, 1993 that the terms and conditions of the offer were

not acceptable to it and that they have already intimated to them that DD will not take signal from TWI - a foreign organisation. They also made it

clear that they had not agree to any joint production with TWI. On October 29, 1993, CAB replied to DD that they were surprised at the outright

rejection of the various alternative proposals they had submitted. They had pointed out that the only reason given for rejection was that DD will not

take signals from TWI, which was a foreign organization. Since they had also suggested production of live matches by DD the question of taking

signal from TWI did not arise. CAB further stated that purely in deference to DD"s sensitivity about taking signal, from TWI, CAB would be quite

happy to allowed DD to produce its own picture of matches and DD may like to buy rights and licenses from CAB at a price which will be

mutually agreed upon, and that these rights would be on non-exclusive basis on Indian Territory. On October 30,1993, DD sent a message to

CAB stating that DD will not pay access fee to CAB to telecast the matches. However, for DD to telecast the matches live, CAB has to pay

technical charges/production fee at Rs. 5 lakh per match. In that case DD will have exclusive rights for the signal generated and the parties

interested to take the signal will have to negotiate directly with the DD. On October 31,1993 DD sent a fax message to CAB to the same effect.

On November 1, 1993 VSNL deputed its engineers/staff to be at the venues where the matches were being played to coordinate with TWI for

TV coverage. On November 2, 1993, TWI paid US \$29,640 and (Pounds) 121,400 to VSNL as fees, for INTELSAT charges. On the same

day, the Finance Ministry permitted the equipment of TWI to be imported on certain conditions by waiving the customs and additional duties of

customs. On November 4, 1993, CAB addressed a letter to DD referring to DD"s fax message of October 31,1993 asking for certain

clarification on the offer made by DD. In this letter, CAB stated that since DD had asked for fees for production and telecast of matches, it was

presumed that all revenue generated from the matches or entire time slot for advertisements, would belong to CAB and that they shall have the

right to charge access fees including other charges from parties abroad, and DD would telecast those matches for which CAB will pay the charges.

The choice of the matches to be telecast by DD would be determined by CAB. On November 5,1993, the DD rejected the terms.

On November 8,1993, CAB filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court praying, among others, that the respondents should be directed to

provide telecast and broadcast of all the matches and also provide all arrangements and facilities for telecasting and broadcasting of the matches by

the agency appointed by the CAB, viz., TWI. Interim reliefs were also sought in the said petition. On the same day, the High Court directed the

learned advocate of the Union of India to obtain instructions in the matter and in the meanwhile, passed the interim orders making it clear that they

would not prevent DD from telecasting any match without affecting the existing arrangements between CAB and TWI. The writ petition was

posted for further hearing on November 9, 1993 on which day, the learned Single Judge confirmed the interim orders passed on November 8.

1993 and respondents were restrained from interfering with the frequency lines given to respondents No. 10 (TWI). On 10th November, 1993,

VSNL advised INTELSAT at Washington seeking cancellation of its request for booking. On November 11,1993, the learned Judge partly

allowed the writ by directing All India Radio to broadcast matches. On November 12,1993 in the appeal filed by the Union of India against the

aforesaid orders of the Division Bench, the High Court passed interim order to the following effect:

(a) that CAB would pay DD a sum of Rs. 5 lakh per match and he revenue collected by DD on account of sponsorship will be kept in separate

account.

- (b) that DD would be the host broadcaster.
- (c) that Ministry of Telecommunication would consider the question of issuing a license to TWI under the Telegraphs Act and decide the same

within three days.

On November 12, 1993, the Film Facilities Officer of the MIB informed the Customs Department at New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta airports,

that as TWI had not obtained required clearances from the Government for the coverage of the tournament, they should not be permitted to

remove exposed film outside India till it was cleared by the Government. On the same day, DD asked the CAB providing various facilities at each

match venue as this was pre-requisite for creating host broadcaster signal in India. CAB sent a reply on the same day and called upon the DD to

telecast matches within India pursuant to the High Court's order. On the same day again the Collector of Customs, Bombay called upon CAB to

pay customs duty on the equipment as there was a breach in the terms of the exemption order.

On the same day, i.e., November 12, again the Committee of Secretaries decided that the telecast of all sporting events would be within the

exclusive purview of the DD/MIB. It was also decided that for the purpose of obtaining necessary clearances for telecasting different types of

events for the country, a Single Window service would be followed where the concerned Administrative Ministry would be the "Nodal" Ministry

to which the application will be submitted and it would thereafter be the function of the "Nodal" Ministry to obtain permissions from the concerned

Ministry/Agencies.

On 14th November, 1993, the High Court in clarification of its order of November 12,1993 directed, among others, as follows:

(a) In case the signal is required to be generated by TWI separately, such necessary permission should be given by DD and/or other competent

authorities.

(b) The differences with regard to the placement of Cameras etc., if any, between cricket authority and DD should be mutually worked out, and if

this cannot be done, the dispute should be decided by the Head of the Police in the place whether the match was being played.

(c) The equipment of TWI which had been seized by the Customs authority should be released upon undertaking that the same would not be used

for any other purpose and

(d) The VSNL should take proper steps for uplinking, and should not take any steps to defeat the orders of the Court. The TWI should comply

with all financial commitments to VSNL.

On November 15, 1993, the CAB and another filed the present Writ Petition No. 836 of 1993. On November 15, 1993, this Court passed an

order directing the Secretary, Ministry of Communications to hold meeting on the same day by 4.30 P.M. and communicate his decision by 7.30

P.M. The Customs Authorities were directed to release to equipments. On the same day at night another order was passed partly staying the

orders of the Chairman, Telecommunications and Secretary, Dot. TWI was permitted to generate its own signals and Customs Authorities were

directed to release the goods forthwith.

The DD filed Contempt Petition in the High Court on the same day against CAB and another for non-compliance with the orders of the High

Court. The DD also filed the present Special Leave Petitions in this Court on the same day.

What emerges from the above correspondence is as follows. The CAB as early as on 15th March, 1993, had offered to the DD two alternatives,

viz., either the DD would create host broadcaster signal and undertake live telecast of all the matches in the tournament or any other party may

create the host broadcaster signal and DD would purchase from the said party the rights to telecast the said signal in India. The CAB made it clear

that in either case, the foreign TV rights would remain it. The CAB also asked the DD to indicate the royalty that it will be willing to pay in either

case. To that, on 18th March, 1993, the DD rejoined by asking in turn the amount of royalty that the CAB expected if the rights were given to it

exclusively for India without the Star TV getting it. On 19th March, 1993, the CAB informed the DD that they would charge US\$8 lakhs for giving

the DD the right to create the host broadcaster signal and also for granting it exclusive right for India without the Star TV getting it. It was,

however, emphasised that the CAB would reserve the right to sell/license the right of broadcasting worldwide excluding India and the Star TV.

The CAB also stated that the DD would be under an obligation to provide a picture and commentary subject to payment of DD"s technical fees.

On 31st March, 1993, the DD sent its bid as host broadcaster for a sum of Rs. 1 crore (i.e., about US \$3.33 lakhs at the then exchange rate).

Obviously, this was less than 50 per cent of the royalty which was demanded by the CAB. The CAB was, therefore, justified in looking for other

alternatives and that is what they did before the DD by a fax message of 4th May, 1993, reminded the CAB about DD"s offer of Rs.I crore (i.e.,

US \$3.33 lakhs). To that message, the CAB replied on 12th May, 1993 that it had decided to sell/allot worldwide TV rights to only one party

and, therefore, they would like to know whether the DD would be interested in the said deal if so, to send their offer for worldwide TV rights,

latest by 17th May, 1993. To this, on 14th May, 1993, the DD by Fax, replied that it was interested only in exclusive TV rights for India alone

without the Star TV getting it and that it stood by its earlier offer of Rs. 1 crore (i.e., US\$3.33 lakhs). The DD went further and stated that as there

was a speculation that Pakistan might not participate in the tournament which eventuality was likely to affect viewership and commercial accruals, it

will have to rethink on that bid also meaning thereby that even the offer of Rs.I crore may be reduced.

According to the MIB, the CAB, thereafter, entered into an agreement with World Production Establishment representing the interests of TWI for

telecasting all the matches without obtaining clearance from the Government for telecasting, and granted TWI sole and exclusive right to sell or

otherwise exploit all exhibition rights of the tournament. Under the agreement with TWI, the CAB was to receive US \$ 5.50 lakhs as guaranteed

sum and in addition, if any rights fee income was received in excess of the guaranteed sum, it was to be split in the ratio of 70:30 between the

parties, i.e., 70 per cent to the CAB and 30 per cent to TWI. Learning of this, the DD informed the CAB that it had decided not to telecast the

matches of the tournament by paying TWI TV rights fee and that it was not prepared to enter into negotiations with TWI for the purpose.

Again on 18th October, 1993, CAB addressed a letter to DD for telecasting the matches mentioning its earlier offer of rights for telecasting and

pointed out that the offer of Rs. 1 crore made by DD on the condition that the CAB should not grant any right to Star TV was uneconomical. CAB

also pointed out that considering the enormous organisational costs involved, they were looking for a minimum offer of Rs. 20 million. In this

connection, they pointed out that the offers received by them from abroad including from TWI were much higher than Rs. 20 million and under

those offers, the payment was also to be received in foreign exchange. The CAB further stated in that letter that they were given to understand that

DD was not interested in increasing their offer and hence they entered into a contract with TWI for telecasting the matches. Yet, they were keen

that DD should telecast the matches since otherwise people in India would be deprived of viewing the same. They had, therefore, made the TWI

agree for co-production with DD. They, therefore, requested the DD to agree to such co-production. The CAB also stated in the said letter that in

fact in a joint meeting, details of such arrangement were worked out including the supply of equipment list by the respective parties and it was

decided in principle to go in for joint production. In the meeting, it was further agreed that DD would not claim exclusive rights the CAB would be

at liberty to sell the rights to Star TV. However, since subsequently they had learnt from newspaper reports that DD had decided not to telecast

the matches, by their letter of 15th September, 1993 they had asked DD to confirm the authenticity of the news items. The DD, however, had not

responded to the said letter. In the meanwhile, many other networks had repeatedly approached them for telecasting matches to the Indian audience and some of them on exclusive basis. But they had still kept the matter pending since they did not want to deprive the viewers of the DD

of the matches. They further added that they had also learnt that DD would be interested in acquiring rights of telecast provided it was allowed to

produce some matches directly and the matches produced by TWI are made available to it live without payment of any technical fee. The CAB.

therefore, in the circumstances, suggested a fresh set of proposals for DD"s consideration and requested response before 21st October, 1993. On

27th October, 1993, DD responded to the said letter in the negative and stated that the offer made was not acceptable to it and they had already

communicated to that effect earlier, stating that they will not take any signal from TWI. DD further denied that they had agreed to any joint

production with TWI. The CAB by its letter of 29th October, 1993 pointed out, in response to this letter, that since they had also suggested

production of live matches by DD, question of taking signals from TWI did not arise, and in deference to DD"s sensitivity about taking signals from

TWI, CAB would be quite happy to allowed DD to produce its own picture of matches and DD may buy rights and licences from it at a price

which will be mutually agreed upon.

Thus, the controversy between the parties was with regard to the terms for the telecasting of the matches. It must be noted in this connection that

the DD had never stated to the CAB that it had no frequency to spare for telecasting the matches. On the other hand, if the CAB had accepted the

terms of the DD, DD was ready to telecast the matches. Therefore, the argument based on resource crunch as advanced on behalf of the

MIB/DD, is meaningless in the present case.

19. All that we have to examine the present case is whether MIB/DD had stipulated unreasonable conditions for telecasting the matches. It is

apparent from the above correspondence between the parties that from the above correspondence between parties that CAB wanted a minimum

of U.S. \$8 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 2.40 crores. However, DD insisted that it would be the host broadcaster and will have exclusive telecasting rights for

India and for these rights, it will pay only Rs. 1 crore. i.e., US \$3.33 lakhs. It had also threatened to reduce the said offer of Rs. One crore

because Pakistan was not likely to participate in the tournament. When it was pointed out by the CAB that this offer was uneconomical taking into

consideration the enormous costs involved and the they were looking for a minimum of Rs. 2 crores and had received higher offers from other

parties under which the payments will also be made in foreign exchange, DD stuck to its earlier offer and refused to raise it. In the meanwhile, the

CAB received an offer of U.S. \$5.50 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 1.65 crores from TWI as guaranteed sum plus a share to the extent of 70 per cent in the

rights income fee. The CAB being the sole organiser of the event had every right to explore the maximum revenue possible and there was nothing

wrong or improper in their negotiating with TWI the terms and conditions of the deal. However, the only response of DD to these arrangements

which were being worked out between the CAB and TWI was that it would not telecast the matches of the tournament by paying TWI the fees for

the CAB did not suit its doors on DD, and by its letter of 18th October, 1993 informed the DD that it was keen that DD should telecast the

matches so that people in India are not deprived of viewing the matches. They also informed the DD that it was with this purpose that they had

made TWI agree for co-production with the DD and had made a fresh set of proposals. However, these proposals were on materially different

terms. To this, the DD replied by its letters of 27th October, 1993 that the terms and conditions of the offer were not acceptable to it. The CAB

by its letter of 29th October, 1993 again offered the DD that if their only objection was to taking signals from TWI, since they had suggested

production of live matches by DD in their fresh proposals, there was no question of taking signals from TWI and they should reconsider the

proposals. To this, the only reply of the DD was that they will not pay any Access Fee to CAB to telecast the matches and if DD were to telecast

the matches, the CAB will have to pay Technical/Production Fee at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per match, and in that case the DD will have exclusive

rights for the signal generated and the parties interested will have to take the signals from the DD after negotiating directly with it. In other words

the DD took the stand that not only it will not pay any charges to the CAB for the rights of telecasting the matches, but it is CAB which will have to

pay the charges, and that the DD will be the sole producer of signals and others will have to buy the signals from it.

20. Thus the correspondence between the parties shows that each of the parties was trying to score over the other by taking advantage of its

position. The blame for the collapse of the negotiations has to be shared by both. The difference, if any, was only in the degree of

unreasonableness. If anything, this episode once again emphasises the need to rescue the electronic media from the government monopoly and

bureaucratic control and to have an independent authority to manage and control it.

21. Coming now to the change in the stand of the other Departments of the Government for granting facilities to the agency engaged by the CAB,

the facts make a revealing reading. The actions of the various Departments of the Government, referred to earlier, show firstly, that the Ministries

of Human Resources Development, qf Home Affairs, of Finance, of Communications, and the VSNL had no objection whatsoever to the

arrangements which the CAB had entered into with TWI, the foreign agency, for covering the cricket matches. In fact, they granted all the

necessary permissions and facilities to the CAB/TWI in all respects subject to certain conditions with which neither the CAB nor TWI had any

quarrel. Secondly, these various Departments had accepted TWI as the agency of CAB for the purposes of the said coverage and they had no

objection to the TWI covering the matches on the ground that it was a foreign agency. This was the situation till the writ petition was filed by the

CAB in the Calcutta High Court on 8th November, 1993. It is necessary to remember in this connection that the decision of the DD to intimate

CAB that it will not pay even access fee to the CAB to telecast the tournament and that it was for the CAB to pay the technical/production fee of

Rs. 5 lakhs per match with DD having exclusive right for the signal generate, and others will have to buy it after negotiating directly with the DD.

was taken on 30th/31st October, 1993. It is in that context that further developments which are relevant for our purpose and which took place

during the pendency of the Court proceedings, have to be viewed. It is only on 12th November, 1993 that the Committee of Secretaries came out

with the concept of the nodal ministry. By itself, the decision to form the nodal ministry to coordinate the activities of all the concerned ministries

and departments is unexceptional. But the time of taking the decision and its background was not without its significance, However, there is no

adequate material on record to establish a nexus between the MIB/DD and the aforesaid actions of the other authorities.

The nexus in question was sought to be established by the CAB by pointing out to the letter addressed by the Deputy Secretary in MIB with the

approval of the Secretary, of that Ministry to Department of Youth Affairs and Sports of the Ministry of Human Resources Development. It in

terms refers to the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries on 13th November, 1993 and states that according to the so-called "extant policy" of

the Government, as endorsed by the Committee of Secretaries, the telecasting of sporting events is within the exclusive purview of DD/MIB.

Accordingly, the MIB opposes the grant of any permission to M/s. WPE or its agency TWI or any Indian Company to cover the matches for

general reception in India through uplinking facility except in collaboration with DD with only the latter being the sole agency entrusted with the task

of generating TV signal from the venue of the matches. It further states that the MIB opposes (i) import of any satellite earth station for the

coverage of the series, (ii) the grant of any ad-hoc exemption for the import of equipment by WPE or TWI without their first producing the

approval of the competent authority permitting its use within India, in terms of the provisions of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Wireless

Telegraph Act, 1933 in the absence of which possession of such equipment within India constitutes an offence, (iii) M/s. WPE or TWI being

permitted to undertake shooting of the cricket matches at different places and grant of visa or RAS to its personnel for visiting India, an (iv) the

grant of any permission to any aircraft leased by M/s. WPE/TWI for landing at any international or national airport.

It was urged that the question of the absence of permission/license of the requisite authorities under the Indian Telegraph Act and the Wireless

Telegraph Act was never raised or made a ground for denial of the right to the BCCI/CAB to telecast the matches or to uplink the signal through

TWI till after CAB had approached the Calcutta High Court on 8th November, 1993. It was contended that the MIB woke up suddenly to the

relevant provisions of the statute after the Court proceedings. We are, however, not satisfied that these events conclusively establish that the other

departments acted at the behest of the DD/MIB.

The circumstances in which the High Court came to pass its interim order dated 12th November, 1993 may now be noticed. The MIB and DD's

appeal are directed against the said order and writ petition is filed by the CAB for direction to respondent Nos. 1 to 9, which include, among

others, Union of India.

In the writ petition filed by the CAB before the High Court on 8th November, 1993, the learned Single Judge on the same day passed an order of

interim injunction commanding the respondents to provide all adequate facilities and cooperation to the petitioner and/or their appointed agency for

free and uninterrupted telecasting and broadcasting of the cricket matches in question to be played between 10th and 20th November, 1993, and

restrained the respondents from tampering with, removing, seizing or dealing with any equipment relating to transmission, telecasting or

broadcasting of the said matches, belonging to the CAB and their appointed agency, in any manner whatsoever. On the next day, i.e, 9th

November, 1993 the said interim order was made final. On the 11th November, 1993, on the application of the CAB complaining that the

equipment brought by their agency, viz., TWI (respondent No. 10 to the petition) were seized by the Bombay Customs authorities under the

direction issued by the Ministry of Communications and the MIB, another order was passed by the learned Judge directing all Government

authorities including Customs authorities to act in terms of the interim orders passed earlier on 8th/9th November, 1993. While passing this order in

the presence of the learned counsel for the respondents who pleaded ignorance about the seizure of the equipment by the Customs authorities, the

learned Single Judge observed, among other things, as follows:

It is submitted by the learned Counsel on behalf of the respondent that since, Doordarshan has been denied telecasting of the tournament by the

respondent No. 5, Akashvani has also decided to stop broadcasting and in support of his contention has produced a letter dated 10th of

November, 1993 issued by the Station Director, Calcutta, for Director General, All India Radio to Shri S.K. Kundu, Central Government's

Advocate whereupon it appears that it was admitted, that All India Radio had planned to provide running commentary of the matches of the above

tournament organised by the Cricket Association of Bengal, but as Doordarshan was denied the facility of nominating the Host Broadcaster"s

Signal and it consequently decided not to cover those matches, All India Radio also had decided to drop the coverage of those matches since the

principles on which Doordarshan based its decision, viz., the protection of inherent interest of the National Broadcasters to generate the signal of

sports, applied equally to the All India Radio.

I fail to understand the logic behind the said letter and the stand taken by the All India Radio in the matter which appears to me wholly illogical and

ridiculous, Doordarshan might have some dispute with the ... regarding the right to be the Host Broadcasters Signal including financial questions,

but the All India Radio, which itself volunteered to broadcast the matches themselves, and when, admittedly, no financial transaction is involved

between the All India Radio and the respondent No. 6, denial of the All India Radio to broadcast the said matches only on the ground that since

Doordarshan was denied by the respondent No. 6 to be the Host Broadcaster's Signal, the All India Radio stopped broadcasting the matches

following the same principle, appears to be absolutely whimsical and capricious.

## X X X X X X X X X

Such denial by the All India Radio certainly is an act done against the public interest and thus cannot be supported and/or upheld to deprive the

general people of India of such small satisfaction....

## x x x x x x x x x x

Accordingly, I find the action of the All India Radio in stopping the broadcasting of aforesaid tournament is wholly illegal, arbitrary and mala fide....

This writ application accordingly succeeds and allowed to the extent as stated above, and let a writ in the nature of mandamus to the extent

indicated above be issued.

The Union of India preferred an appeal against the said decision and in the appeal moved an application for staying the operation of the orders

passed by the learned Single Judge on 8th/9th November, 1993. Dealing with the said application, the Division Bench in its order dated 12th

November, 1993 observed, among other things, as follows:

Mr. R.N. Das, learned Counsel appearing for and on behalf of the Union of India and others including the Director General of Doordarshan,

appearing with Mr. B. Bhattacharya and Mr. Prodosh Mallick submitted inter alia, that the Doordarshan authority is very much inclined and keen

to telecast the Hero Cup matches in which several parties from aboard are participating including India. But it was pointed out that the difficulties

have been created by Cricket Association of Bengal in entering into an agreement with Trans World International (UK) Inc. World Production the

respondent No. 10 of the writ petition wherein the Cricket Association of Bengal has given exclusive rights to telecast to that authority. It was

submitted by Mr. Das that u/s 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 the Central Government have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining

and working telegraph and that it was further submitted that the expression telegraph includes telecasts through Doordarshan. It was further

provided that proviso to Section 4(1) of the said Act provides that the Central Government may grant a licence on such conditions and in

consideration of such payments as it thinks fit to any person to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India. Relying upon the

provisions it was submitted that neither the CAB nor the TWI respondent No. 10 of the writ application have obtained any licence for the purpose

of telecasting the matches direct from India.

The Court then referred to the correspondence between the CAB and the DD between 31st March, 1993 and 31st October, 1993 and the letters

of no objection issued to the CAB by the Ministry of Communications and the VSNL and to the acceptance by the VSNL of the payments from

TWI as per the demand of the VSNL itself for granting facilities of uplinking the signal and recorded its prima facie finding that the DD was

agreeable to telecast matches live for India on a consideration of Rs. 5 lakhs per match which was accepted under protest and without prejudice

by the CAB and the only dispute was with regard to the revenue to be earned through advertisements during the period of the matches. The Court

said that it was not adjudicating on as to what and in what manner the revenue through advertisements would be created and distributed between

the parties. It left the said points to be decided on merits in the appeal pending before it and proceeding to observe as follows:

...but at present having regard to the interest of millions of Indian viewers who are anxiously expecting to see such live telecast, we record as

Doordarshan is inclined to telecast the matches for the Indian viewers on receipt of Rs. 5 lakh per match and to enjoy the exclusive right of

signalling within the country being host broadcaster, we direct the CAB to pay immediately a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per match for this purpose and the

collection of revenue on account of sponsorship or otherwise in respect of 28 minutes which is available for commercial purposes be realised by

the Doordarshan on condition that such amount shall be kept in a separate account and shall not deal with and dispose of the said amount until

further orders and we make it clear regarding the entitlement and the manner in which the said sum will be treated would abide by the result of the

appeal or the writ application. Accordingly, it is made clear that Doordarshan shall on these conditions start immediately telecasting the live

matches of the Hero Cup for the subsequent matches from the next match in India. Mr. Das Ld. Counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant

submits that they were in a position technically or otherwise to telecast immediately. With regard to the right of TWI to telecast the matches outside

India is concerned, we also record that on time of hearing the counsel appearing on behalf of the appellant showed an order in three lines that the

authority concerned has summarily and without giving any reason and/or any hearing whatsoever directed to VSNL not to allow the TWI to

transmit or to telecast from India in respect of the Hero Cup matches but it was submitted by the learned Counsel appearing for the appellant that

they are very much keen to consider the matter in proper perspective in accordance with laws, having regard to the national impact on this

question. It appears that on the basis of the representation made by VSNL, TWI came into the picture and subsequently TWI entered into an

agreement with the CAB. At this stage, we are not called upon to decide the validity or otherwise of such an agreement entered into by the parties.

As a matter of fact, we are referring this without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties. It further appears that the Government of

India through the Department of Communication stated that the said department had no objection with regard to the permission to the CAB for

temporarily importing electronic product equipments required for transmitting one day matches of the Hero Cup as a part of Diamond Jubilee

Celebration to be started from November 7 to 27, 1993, the Ministry has no objection to proposal ""subject to the organisers Co-ordinating with

WPC (DOT) for frequency clearance from the Standing Advisory Committee on frequency allocation (SACFA) for TV uplinking from different

places and coordinating with VSNL, Bombay for booking of TV transponders etc. It appears that the said no objection certificate has created a

legitimate expectation, particularly in view of the fact that the money demanded by VSNL in this behalf was duly paid by TWI and all arrangements

have been made by TWI for performing the job. As we find that no formal permission is required under proviso to Section 4(1) of Indian

Telegraph Act is there is favour of the party, having regard to the facts stated above and having regard to National and International impact on this

question and having regard to the fact that any decision taken will have the tremendous impact on the International sports, we direct the appellant

No. 5 who is respondent No. 6 in the writ application. The Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunication, Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi, Government

of India to consider the facts and circumstances of the case clearly suggesting that there had already been an implied grant of permission, shall grant

a provisional permission or licence without prejudice to the rights and contentions of the parties in this appeal and the writ application and subject

to the condition that the respondent No. 6 in the writ application will be at liberty to impose such reasonable terms and conditions consistent with

the provision to Section 4(1) of the Indian Telegraph Act, having regard to the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case. If TWI comply with

such terms and conditions that may be imposed without prejudice to their rights and contentions in the interest of sports and subject to the decision

in this appeal or the writ application shall be entitled to telecast for International viewers outside India.... The Secretary, Ministry of

Telecommunication, Sanchar Bhavan, New Delhi, Government of India, is directed to decide this question as directed by us within three days from

to-day and all the parties will be entitled to be heard, if necessary. We must put in on record our anxiety that the matter should be taken in an spirit

of sports not on the spirit of prestige or personal interest and should approach the problem dispassionately rising above all its narrow interest and

personal ego.... In order to comply with this order any order of detention, of the equipments of TWI should not be given effect to.

The Court also made it clear that in order to comply with its order, any order of detention of the equipments of TWI should not be given effect to.

Notwithstanding this order or probably in ignorance of it, the Collector of Customs, Bombay wrote to the CAB that it had given an undertaking to

fulfil all the conditions of the ad hoc order dated 2nd November, 1993 under which exemption was given to it for importing the equipments.

However, it had riot fulfilled the conditions laid down at (i) and (iii) of para 2 of the said ad hoc exemption order and, therefore, it should pay an

amount of Rs. 3,29,07,711 as customs duty on the equipment imported by TWI. They also threatened that if no such duty was paid, the goods

would be confiscated. In view of the said show cause notice, the CAB moved the Division Bench and on 14th November, 1993. The lawyer of

TWI also wrote a letter in the meanwhile on 13th November, 1993 to the Customs authorities at Bombay stating therein that as TWI had sent a

letter enclosing a copy of the order of the Division Bench passed on 12th November, 1993 directing them not to give effect to the detention of the

equipments and complaining that in spite of it they had not released the goods and, therefore, they had committed a contempt of the Court. This

grievance of CAB and TWI along with the complaint of the DD for not permitting them to place their cameras at the requisite places, heard by the

Division Bench on 14th November, 1993 when the match was already being played in Bombay. The Bench observed that the Court was given to

understand that none of the parties was inclined to go higher up against its earlier order and that what was required was certain clarification of that

order in the changed circumstances. The learned counsel for the CAB stated that they were not going to oppose the DD placing their cameras but

the dispute had arisen as to the signalling to be made for the telecast. According to the learned counsel for the Union of the India, there could be

only one signalling from the field and DD should be treated as host broadcaster and the TWI should take signal from it. This was opposed by the

learned counsel for the CAB who contended that DD had been given exclusive right as host broadcaster so far as the telecasting of matches in

India was concerned. The telecasting of matches abroad was to be done by TWI. The Division Bench held that the DD will have the exclusive

right of signalling for the purposes of telecasting within the country, and they were to be treated as host broadcasters so far as telecasting within

India was concerned. As far as TWI is concerned, if it was authorised and permitted in terms of their earlier order, it would be entitled to telecast

outside the Country and to send their signal accordingly. They also stated that in case the signalling was required to be made by the TWI

separately the necessary permission should be given by the DD or other competent authorities. They resolved the dispute with regard to the

placement of cameras by directing that DD will have first priority and if there was any dispute on that account it would be resolved by the local

head of the Police Administration at the venue concerned. They also directed the Customs authorities, Bombay to release the equipments imported

for the purposes of TWI with the condition that the said equipment will be used only for transmission of the matches and they shall not deal with or

dispose of the said equipments or remove it outside the country without the permission of the Court. In particular, they also directed the VSNL to

take proper steps for uplinking and not to take any step to defeat the purpose.

Against the said order of the Division Bench, the present appeals are preferred by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and others

whereas the writ petition is filed by the CAB for restraining the respondents, (which include, among others, Union of India (No.1), Secretary,

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting (No. 2), Director General, Doordarshan (No.3), Secretary, Ministry of Communications (No. 5).

Director, Department of Telecommunications (No.6), and Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (No. 9), from preventing, obstructing and interfering

with or creating any hurdles in the implementation of agreement dated 14.6.1993 between the petitioner-CAB and respondent No. 10, i.e., TWI.

The matter was heard by this Court on 15th November, 1993. It appears from the record that although the High Court had directed the Secretary,

Ministry of Communications to decide the question of granting licence u/s 4(1) of the Telegraph Act within 3 days from 12th November, 1993 by

its order of the same day, the Secretary had fixed the meeting for consideration of the application only on the 16th November, 1993. That itself

was a breach of the High Court Court's order. This Court, therefore, directed the Secretary to hear the matter at 4.30 p.m. on 15th November,

1993 and communicate its decision to TWI or its counsel or to the CAB or its counsel immediately thereafter but before 7.30 p.m. on the same

day. This Court also directed the Customs authorities to release the equipment forthwith which they had not done in spite of the High Court's

order. The TWI and CAB were, however, restrained from using the said equipment till the licence was issued by the Secretary, Department of

Telecommunication.

Pursuant to the direction given by this Court, the Secretary by his order of 15th November, 1993 after referring to the judgment of the High Court

and its implication and after taking into consideration the arguments of the respective parties, held as follows:

In this connection, we have to take into account an important point brought to our notice by the Director General Doordarshan. It is true that

Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885 enables the government to give licences to agencies others than Doordarshan or the government

departments to telecast. In fact, such a permission had been given in January 1993 when the cricket matches were telecast by the same TWI.

However, subsequently, I am given to understand that the government policy in the Ministry of I&B has been that the uplinking directly by private

parties/foreign agencies from India for the purpose of broadcasting should not be permitted.

It is true that in a cricket match we are not considering security aspects. But, the point to be considered is whether uplinking given in a particular

case will have its consequences on other such claims which may not be directly linked to sports and which will have serious implications. Within the

government, as per Allocation of Business Rules, it is the Ministry of I&B which has the responsibility for formulation and implementation of the

policies relating to broadcasting/telecasting.

As was made clear earlier, in this case, we are considering two aspects. One is the generation of signals and the second is their communication.

The Department of Telecommunication comes in the picture so far as the communication aspect is concerned.

Taking into account the facts mentioned above, the only reasonable conclusion. I reach is that permission may be given to TWI for telecast

overseas through the VSNL, while Doordarshan will be telecasting within the country. The TWI will have to get the signals from Doordarshan for

uplinking through the VSNL by making mutual arrangements. So far as VSNL is concerned, there should be no difficulty in transmitting the signals

through Intelsat as already agreed upon.

In my view, the above decision takes into account the needs of the millions of viewers both within the country and abroad who are keen to watch

the game and at the same time ensures that there is no conflict with the broad government policy in the Ministry of I&B which is entrusted with the

task of broadcasting. It also takes into account the overall aspects and the reasonable expectation created within the TWI by the series of

clearances given by the different authorities of the Government of India.

This order which was passed around 7.30 p.m. was challenged by the CAB, and being an urgent matter, was heard by the Court late at night on

the same day. The Court stayed the order of the Secretary to the extent that it imposed a condition that the TWI will have to get the signals from

the DD for uplinking through the VSNL by making mutual arrangements. The Court directed that the TWI Can generate its own signal by

focussing its cameras only on the ground where the matches were being played, as directed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and that they will take

care not to focus their cameras anywhere else.

For telecasting the triangular series and the West Indies tour to India in 1994 season, the same disputes arose between the parties. By their letter

of 25th August, 1994, the BCCI requested the Director, Sports, of the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Department of Youth Affairs

and Sports to grant permission to it or TWI/ESPN to telecast the triangular series and matches to be played between India and West Indies. By

their letter of 30th August, 1994 written to the Secretary, Department of Sports, the MIB opposed the grant of uplinking facilities to any foreign

agency. On 14th September, 1994, Ishan Television India Ltd. [with a tie-up with ESPN which had contract with BCCI], applied to the VSNL

for uplinking facilities for telecasting of the said matches. The VSNL thereafter wrote to the MIB for their ""no objection"" and the MIB opposed the

grant of ""no objection"" certificate and objected to VSNL writing to the MIB directly for the purpose. The MIB also stated that their view in the

matter was very clear that satellite uplinking from Indian soil would be within the exclusive competence of the MIB/DOT/DOS and the telecast of

sporting events would be the exclusive privilege of DD. By their letter of 26th September, 1994, the "nodal" Ministry, i.e., Ministry of Human

Resources Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) addressed to all the Ministries and Departments including the MIB called for

the remarks on the letter of the BCCI addressed to the nodal Ministry. The MIB again wrote to the Sports Department of the nodal Ministry,

opposing grant of Single Window service to the BCCI. On 3rd October, 1994, the VSNL returned the advance which it had received from Ishan

TV for uplinking facilities. On 7th October, 1994, this Court passed the following order:

Pending the final disposal of the matters by this interim order confined to telecast the International Cricket Matches to be played in India from

October 1994 to December 1994, we direct respondent Nos. 1 and 6 to 9 in Writ Petition No. 836/93 to grant forthwith necessary

permission/sanctions and uplinking facilities for production, transmission and telecasting of the said matches.

We also direct respondent Nos. 2, 3 and 4 in writ petition No. 836/93 and all other Government Agencies not to obstruct/restrict in any manner

whatsoever production, transmission and telecasting of the said matches for the said period by the petitioner applicant only on the ground where

the Cricket Matches would be played and the signals are generated under the direct supervision of the VSNL personnel.

So far as the production, transmission and telecasting of these matches in India is concerned, the Doordarshan shall have the exclusive right in all

respects for the purpose, and the petitioner applicant shall not prevent Doordarshan from doing so, and in particular shall afford all facilities for

Doordarshan to do so.

So far as the placement of cameras are concerned both petitioner-applicant as well as Doordarshan shall have equal rights. This shall be ensured

by Shri Sunil Gavaskar in consultation with such technical experts as he may deem necessary to consult. He is requested to do so. As far as the

remuneration for Shri Sunil Gavaskar and the technical expert is concerned, both Doordarshan as well as the petitioner-applicant will share the

remuneration equally which will be fixed by this Court.

As regards the revenue generated by the advertisement by Doordarshan is concerned, Doordarshan will deposit the said amount in a separate

account and preferably in a nationalised Bank. The Doordarshan will have the exclusive right to advertisement. All the IAs are disposed of

accordingly.

Since certain disputes arose between the parties, on 18th October, 1994 this Court had to pass the following order:

The BCCI will ensure that all Cricket Associations and staging centers shall extend every facility to the personnel authorised by the Doordarshan to

enter into the Cricket Ground for production, transmission and telecasting of the matches without any late or hindrance.

The BCCI will also ensure that all Cricket Associations staging the matches will make available every facility and render such assistance as may be

necessary and sought by the Doordarshan for effective telecasting of the matches at the respective grounds and stadia.

The BCCI shall not permit the ESPN to enter into any contract either with A.T.N. or any other Agency for telecasting in any manner all over India,

whether through the Satellite footprints or otherwise, Cricket Matches which are being telecast in India by the Doordarshan. If the FSPN has

entered into any such contract either with A.T.N. or any other Agency, that contract should be cancelled forthwith.

Since this Court is seized of the present matter, no court should entertain any writ petition, suit or application which is connected in any manner

with the discharge of obligation imposed on the respective parties to the present proceedings. If any such writ petition, suit or application is already

entertained, the Courts should not proceed with the same till further orders of this Court.

The BCCI and the Doordarshan will mutually solve the problem of the Control Room and Storage Room facilities needed by the Doordarshan,

preferably in one meeting in Bombay on 20th October, 1994.

22. The law on the subject discussed earlier makes it clear that the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to

communicate effectively and to as large a population not only in this country but also abroad, as is feasible. There are no geographical barriers on

communication. Hence every citizen has a right to use the best means available for the purpose. At present, electronic media, viz., T.V. and radio,

is the most effective means of communication. The restrictions which the electronic media suffers in addition to those suffered by the print media,

are that (i) the airwaves are a public property and they have to be used for the benefit of the society at large, (ii) the frequencies are limited and (iii)

media is subject to pre-censorship. The other limitation, viz., the reasonable restrictions imposed by law made for the purposes mentioned in

Article 19(2) is common to all the media. In the present case, it was not and cannot be the case of the MIB that the telecasting of the cricket

matches was not for the benefit of the society at large or not in the public interest and, therefore, not a proper use of the public property. It was not

the case of the MIB that it was in violation of the provisions of Article 19(2). There was nothing to be pre-censored on the grounds mentioned in

Article 19(2). As regards the limitation of resources, since the DD was prepared to telecast the cricket matches, but only on its terms it could not

plead that there was no frequency available for telecasting. The DD could also not have ignored the rights of the viewers which the High Court was

at pains to emphasise while passing its orders and to which we have also made a reference. The CAB/BCCI being the organisers of the event had

a right to sell the telecasting rights of its event to any agency. Assuming that the DD had no frequency to spare for telecasting the matches, the

CAB could certainly enter into a contract with any agency including a foreign agency to telecast the said matches through that agency"s frequency

for the viewers in this country (who could have access to those frequencies) as well as for the viewers abroad. The orders passed by the High

Court in effect gave a right to DD to be the host broadcaster for telecasting in this country and for the TWI, for telecasting for the viewers outside

this country as well as those viewers in this country who have an access to the TWI frequency. The order was eminently in the interests of the

viewers whatever its merits on the other aspects of the matter.

23. The orders passed by the High Court have to be viewed against the backdrop of the events and the position of law discussed above. The

circumstances in which the High Court passed orders and the factual and legal considerations which weighed with it in passing them speak for

themselves. However, Since the cricket matches have already been telecast, the question of the legality or otherwise of the orders has become

academic and it is not necessary to pronounce our formal verdict on the same. Hence we refrain from doing so.

- 24. We therefore, hold as follows:
- (i) The airwaves or frequencies are a public property. Their use has to be controlled and regulated by a public authority in the interests of the public

and to prevent the invasion of their rights. Since the electronic media involves the use of the airwaves, this factor creates an in-built restriction on its

use as in the case of any other public property.

(ii) The right to impart and receive information is a species of the right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the

Constitution. A citizen has a fundamental right to use the best means of imparting and receiving information and as such to have an access to

telecasting for the purpose. However, this right to have an access to telecasting has limitations on account of the use of the public property, viz., the

airwaves involved in the exercise of the right and can be controlled and regulated by the public authority. This limitation imposed by the nature of

the public property involved in the use of the electronic media is in addition to the restrictions imposed on the right to freedom of speech and

expression under Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

(iii) The Central Government shall take immediate steps to establish an independent autonomous public authority representative of all sections and

interest in the society to control and regulate the use of the airwaves.

(iv) Since the matches have been telecast pursuant to the impugned order of the High Court, it is not necessary to decide the correctness of the

said order.

(v) The High Court will not apportion between the CAB and the DD the revenues generated by the advertisement, on T.V. during the telecasting

of both the series of the cricket matches, viz., the Hero Cup, and the International Cricket Matches played in India from October to December

1994, after hearing the parties on the subject.

25. The civil appeals are disposed of accordingly.

In view of the disposal of the civil appeals, the writ petition filed by the Cricket Association of Bengal also stands disposed of accordingly.

- B.P. Jeevan Reddy, J.
- 26. Leave granted in Special Leave Petitions.
- 27. While I agree broadly with the conclusions arrived at by my learned brother Sawant, J. in para 24 of his Judgment, I propose to record my

views and conclusions on the issues arising in these matters in view of their far-reaching importance.

28. Cricket is an interesting game. Radio, and more particularly the television has made in the most popular game in India. It has acquired

tremendous mass appeal. Television has brought the game into the hearths and homes of millions of citizens across the country, enhancing its

appeal several-fold. Men, women and children who had no interest in the game earlier have now become its ardent fans - all because of its

broadcast by radio and television. This has also attracted the attention of business and commerce. They see an excellent opportunity of advertising

their products and wares. They are prepared to pay huge amounts therefore. The cricket clubs which conduct these cricket matches have come to

see an enormous opportunity of making money through these matches. Previously, their income depended mainly upon the ticket money. Now, it

probably does not count at all. The real income comes from the advertisements both in-stadia as well as the spot advertisements over radio and

television. The value of in-stadia advertisement has increased enormously on account of its constant exposure on television during the progress of

the game. Lured by this huge revenues organisers of these events now propose to sell the broadcasting rights - used compendiously to denote both

radio and television rights - of these events to the highest bidder, be he foreign agency or a local one. They find that Doordarshan is not in a

position to or willing to pay as much as the foreign agencies are. According, they have sold these rights to foreign agencies. But - and here lies the

rub - broadcasting the event, particularly telecasting, requires import, installation and operation of certain equipment by these foreign agencies for

which the law (Indian Telegraph Act) requires a prior permission - licence - to be granted by Government of India. Earlier, they wanted uplinking

facility too through Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd., a Government of India-owned company. Now they suggest, it may not be necessary. They say,

they can uplink directly from their earth station installed, or parked, as the case may be, near the playing field to their designated communication

satellite which will beam it back to earth. The revolution in communications/information technology is throwing up new issues for the courts to

decide and this is one of them.

29. The Doordarshan says that all these years it has been telecasting the cricket events in India and has helped it popularise. So also is the plea of

All-India Radio (AIR). They are Government agencies - departments of Government. AIR and Doordarshan enjoy a monopoly in this country in

the matter of broadcasting and telecasting. They cannot think of any other agency doing the same job. They are not prepared to reconcile

themselves to any other agency, more particularly, a foreign agency being invited to broadcast/telecast these events and they themselves being

asked to negotiate and purchase these rights from such foreign agencies. They say, they along should be allowed to telecast and broadcast these

events; that they alone must act as the "host broadcaster", which means they alone shall generate the host broadcasting signal, which the interested

foreign agencies can purchase from them. They are, of course not prepared to p"ay as much amounts as the foreign agencies. They are seeking to

keep away the foreign agencies with the help of the legal provisions in force in this country. If they are successful in that, it is obvious, they may-

they can - dictate terms to the organisers of these events. If they cannot, the organisers will be in a position to dictate their terms. But here again,

there is another practical, technological, problem. The foreign agencies do beam their programmes over Indian territory too, but for receiving these

programmes you require - period - a dish antenna, which costs quite a bit. Our TV sets cannot receive these programmes through the ordinary

antenna. Doordarshan alone has the facility of telecasting programmes which can be received through ordinary antennae. Millions in this country,

who are deeply interested in the game, cannot afford these dish antennae but they want to watch the game and that can be provided only by the

Doordarshan. And this is its relevance. Doordarshan says, if the organisers choose to sell their telecasting rights to a foreign agency, they would

have nothing to do with the event. The would not telecast it themselves. If the foreign agencies can telecast them, well and good - they can do so in

the manner they can, but Doordarshan would not touch the event even by a long barge-pole. But, the Doordarshan complains, they are being

compelled by the courts to telecast these events in public interest; such orders have been passed in writ petitions filed by individuals or groups of

individuals purporting to represent public interest; the Doordarshan is thus made to lose at both ends - and the organisers are laughing all the way;

telecasting an event requires good amount of preparation; advertisements have got to be collected well in time; it cannot be done at the last minute;

without advertisements, telecasting an event results in substantial loss the public exchequer - it says. These are the problems which have given rise

to these appeals and writ petitions. They raised inter alia grave constitutional questions touching the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed

by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The interpretation of Section 4(1) of the Indian Telegraph Act, the right to establish private broadcasting

and telecasting facilities/stations - in short, the whole gamut of the law on broadcasting and telecasting has become involved in the issues arising

herein.

## **FACTUAL CONSPECTUS:**

Cricket Association of Bengal (CAB) organised an international cricket tournament under the name and style of ""Hero Cup Tournament" to

commemorate and celebrate its diamond jubilee celebrations. Apart from India, National teams of West Indies, South Africa, Sri Lanka and

Zimbabwe agreed to participate though the national team of Pakistan withdrew therefrom having agreed to participate in the first instance. The

Hero Cup Tournament comprised several one day matches and its attraction was not confined to India but to all the cricket loving countries which,

in effect means all the commonwealth countries. The tournament was to be held during the month of November, 1993. Until 1993, Doordarshan

was acting as the host broadcaster in respect of all the cricket matches played in India. It generated the "host broadcaster signal", watch, signal

organisations for being broadcast in their countries. However, an exception was made by the Government of India - for reasons we do not know -

in respect of an earlier tournament; a foreign agency was permitted to telecast the matches in addition to Doordarshan. This exception appears to

have set a precedent. On March 15, 1993 the Cricket Association of Bengal wrote to Doordarshan asking it to send their detailed offer which

could be any one of the two alternatives mentioned in the letter. The two alternatives mentioned were: ""(a) that you (Doordarshan) would create

"host broadcaster signal" and also undertake live telecast of all the matches in the tournament or (b) that any other party may create the "host

broadcaster signal" and you would only purchase the rights to telecast in India."" The Doordarshan was requested to clearly spell in their offer the

royalty amount they were willing to pay. It was further made clear that ""in either case it may also please to noted that foreign T.V. rights will be

retained by this association"". The letter also suggested the manner in which and by which date the royalty amount was to be paid to it. The offer

from Doordarshan was requested to be sent by March 31, 1993. On March 18, 1993 Doordarshan wrote to CAB asking it to send in writing the

amount it expects as rights fee payable to it for granting exclusive telecasting rights ""without the Star T.V. getting it"". On March 19, 1993, CAB

wrote to Doordarshan stating that ""we are agreeable to your creating the Host Broadcaster Signal and also granting you exclusive rights for India

without the Star TV getting it. And we would charge you US \$ 800,000 (US Dollars Eight Hundred Thousand only) for the same. We will,

however, reserve the right to sell/license right worldwide, excluding India and Star TV. You would be under an obligation to provide the picture

and commentary, subject to the payment of your technical fees". On March 31, 1993 Doordarshan replied back stating that the exclusive rights for

India without Star TV getting it may be granted to Doordarshan at a cost of Rupees one crore. Evidently, because no response was forth coming

from CAB, the Doordarshan sent a reminder on May 4, 1993. On May 12, 1993, CAB wrote to Doordarshan. By this letter, CAB informed

Doordarshan that they have now decided ""to sell/allot worldwide TV Rights for the tournament to one party only, instead of awarding separate

areawise and company wise contracts"". In view of this revised decision, the CAB called upon Doordarshan to let them know whether

Doordarshan is in the deal and if so to submit its detailed offer for worldwide TV rights by May 17,1993. The Doordarshan was given an option

either to purchase TV rights outright or to purchase TV rights on the basis of sharing of rights fee. Even before receiving this letter of CAB dated

May 12, 1993, Doordarshan addressed a letter to CAB dated May 12, 1993 stating that while Doordarshan is still committed to its bid of Rupees

one crore, there is speculation that Pakistan may not participate in the tournament in the tournament which would adversely affect the viewership

and commercials. In such an eventuality, the Doordarshan said, it will have to re-think its bid.

30. On June 18, 1993 Doordarshan sent a fax message to CAB referring to the press reports that CAB has entered into an agreement with

transworld Image (TWI) for the TV coverage of the said tournament and that, therefore, Doordarshan has decided not to telecast the tournament

matches organised by paying TWI. It stated that Doordarshan is not prepared to enter into any negotiation with TWI to obtain TV rights for the

event.

31. Months passed by and then on October 18, 1993, CAB wrote a detailed letter to Doordarshan. In this letter, CAB stated that though they

were expecting an offer of Rupees two crores, Doordarshan was offering only a sum of Rupees one crore and that they have received offers from

agencies abroad including TWI which were much higher than Rupees two crores and that too in foreign exchange. Since Doordarshan was not

interested in increasing its offer, the letter stated, CAB entered into a contract with TWI for the telecast of matches. Even so, the letter stated, the

CAB is still keen that Doordarshan comes forward to telecast the matches since it does not wish to deprive 800 million people of this country and

that accordingly they have made TWI agree for co-production with Doordarshan. It was also stated that Doordarshan should not claim exclusive

rights and the CAB would be at liberty to sell the rights to Star TV. The letter further stated that the Doordarshan has not been responding to their

letters and that meanwhile several foreign TV organisations and networks have been approaching them to telecast their matches to the Indian

audience. The letter also referred to their information received from some other sources that Doordarshan is interested in acquiring the rights of

telecast provided it is allowed to produce some matches directly and that matches produced by TWI are made available to Doordarshan without

payment of technical fees. The letter indicated the matches which Doordarshan would be allowed to telecast directly and the matches which TWI

was to telecast directly. This offer was, however, subject to certain conditions which inter alia included the condition that Doordarshan will not pay

access fee to CAB but shall allow four minutes" advertising time per hour (i.e., a total of twenty eight minutes in seven hours) and that CAB will be

at liberty to sell such time slots to advertisers and receive the proceeds therefore by itself.

32. On October 27, 1993 Doordarshan replied that they are not interested in the offer made by CAB in its letter dated October 18,1993. They

stated that they have never agreed to any joint production with TWI. On October 29,1993, CAB again wrote to Doordarshan expressing their

regret at the decision of the Doordarshan conveyed in their letter dated September 27, 1993 and stated,""... purely in deference to your sensitivity

about taking a signal from TWI, CAB would be quite happy to allow you production of your own picture of matches; you may like to buy rights

and licence from CAB, at a price to be mutually agreed upon. We would also like to clarify that these rights will be on non-exclusive basis for

Indian territory"". Doordarshan"s response was requested at the earliest. On October 30, 1993, Doordarshan confirmed its message sent that day

expressing their refusal to pay any access fee to CAB and stating further that if Doordarshan has to telecast the matches live, CAB has to pay

technical charges/production fee at the rate of Rupees five lacs per match and that Doordarshan shall have exclusive rights for the signal generated.

There was a further exchange of letters, which it is unnecessary to refer.

33. While the above correspondence was going on between CAB and Doordarshan, the CAB applied for and obtained the following permissions

from certain departments. They are:

(a) On September 2, 1993, the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Development of Youth Affairs and Sports)

wrote to CAB stating that government has no objection to the proposed visit of the cricket teams of the participating countries in November 1993.

The government also expressed its no objection to provide the conversion facility for guarantee money and prize money for foreign players subject

to a particular ceiling.

(b) Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) indicated its charge for providing uplink facility to INTELSAT and accepted the said charges when

paid by the CAB/TWI.

(c) On October 13, 1993 the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs wrote to CAB expressing its no objection to the filming of cricket

matches and to the use of walkie-talkie sets in the playground during the matches. It also expressed its no objection in principle to the production

and technical staff of TWI visiting India.

(d) On October 20, 1993, the Department of Telecommunications addressed a letter to the Central Board of Excise and Customs expressing its

no objection to temporary import of electrical production equipment required for transmission of the said matches between November 7-27, 1993

subject to the organisers coordinating with wireless planning committee for frequency clearance and also with VSNL.

(e) On November 2, 1993, the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) addressed a letter to Collector of Customs, Sahar Airport, Bombay

intimating him of the grant of exemption from duty for the temporary import of electrical equipment by TWI, valued at Rs. 4.45 crores subject to

certain conditions.

34. Inasmuch as no agreement could be arrived at between CAB and Doordarshan, the Department of Telecommunications addressed a letter to

VSNL on November 3, 1993 (on the eve of the commencement of the matches) to the following effect: ""Refer to your letter No. 18-IP(TWI)/93-

TG dated 13.10.1993 and discussion of Shri V.Babuji with W.A. on 2.11.1993 regarding regarding uplink facility for telecasting by TWI of

C.A.B Jubilee Cricket matches. You are hereby advised that uplink facilities for this purpose should NOT repeat NOT be provided for T.W.I.

This has the approval of Chairman (TC) and Secretary, DOT. Kindly confirm receipt."" The VSNL accordingly intimated CAB of its inability to

grant uplinking facility and also returned the amount received earlier in that behalf.

35. Faced with the above developments, the CAB approached the Calcutta High Court by way of a writ petition being Writ Petition No.

F.M.A.T. Nil of 1993 asserting that inspite of their obtaining all permissions including the TV uplinking facilities from VSNL as contemplated by

the proviso to Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, Doordarshan - and other governmental authorities at the instance of Doordarshan - are

seeking to block and prevent the telecast of the matches by TWI. The reliefs sought for in the writ petition are the following:

(i) A mandamus commanding Respondents 1, 3 and 4 (Union of India, Director General, Information and Broadcasting and Director General

Doordarshan) and other respondents to ensure uninterrupted and unobstructed telecast and broadcast of Hero Cup tournament between

November 10-28, 1993 and to take all appropriate measures for such telecast and broadcast.

(ii) A mandamus to the respondents to provide all arrangements and facilities for telecast and broadcast of the Hero Cup tournament by the

appointed agencies of the petitioners.

(iii) A mandamus restraining the respondents from seizing, tampering with, removing or dealing with any equipment relating to transmission telecast

and broadcast of the said tournament; and

(iv) Restraining the respondents from interfering of disrupting in any manner the live transmission and broadcast of the said tournament by the

petitioners and their agents.

36. A learned Single Judge of the Calcutta High Court heard the matter on November 8, 1993. The learned judge directed the matter to come up

on the next day with a view to enable the Advocate for the Union of India to obtain necessary instructions in the matter. At the same time, he

granted an interim order of injunction in terms of prayers (i) and (j) in the writ petition effective till the end of the next day. Prayers (i) and (j) in the

writ petition read as follows:

(i) Interim order commanding the Respondents, their servants, agents, employees or otherwise to provide all adequate assistance and cooperation

to the petitioners and/or their appointed Agency for free and uninterrupted telecast and broadcast of HERO CUP Tournament between 10th

November, 1993 and 28th November, 1993;

(j) An interim order of injunction restraining the Respondents their servants, agents, employees and others from tampering with, removing, seizing

or dealing with any equipments relating to transmission telecast and broadcast of HERO CUP TOURNAMENT belonging to and/or their

appointed agency in any manner whatsoever.

37. The order made it clear that the said order shall not prevent Doordarshan from telecasting any match without affecting any arrangement arrived

at between CAB and TWI.

38. On the next day, i.e., November 9, 1993, the learned Single Judge heard the Advocate for the Union of India, but declined to vacate the

interim order passed by him on the previous day. He further restrained the respondents to the writ petition for interfering with the frequency lines

given to the Respondent No. 10, i.e., TWI as per request made by VSNL to INTELSAT in view of the fact that VSNL had accepted

proposal of CAB and TWI and had also received the fees therefore. On November 11,1993, the learned Judge passed another order, on the

representation of the learned counsel for the writ petitioners, that the equipment brought by TWI for the purpose of production of transmission and

telecasting of cricket matches, which was seized by the Bombay customs authorities, allegedly under the instructions of the Ministry of

Telecommunications and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, be released. The learned Judge directed that all the governmental authorities

including the customs authorities shall act in accordance with the interim orders dated 8/9th November, 1993. Meanwhile, it appears, certain

individuals claiming to be interested in watching cricket matches on television filed independent writ petitions for a direction to the Doordarshan to

telecast the matches. The learned Judge expressed the opinion that by their internal fight between Respondents 1 to 5 on one hand and respondent

No. 6 (reference is to the ranking in the writ petition) on the other, millions of viewers in India are deprived of the pleasure of watching the matches

on television. He then referred to the representation that at the instance of Doordarshan and others, All-India Radio (AIR) too has stopped

broadcasting the matches. The learned Judge observed that there is no reason for AIR to do so and accordingly directed the Union of India and

others including the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to broadcast the remaining cricket matches on AIR as well.

39. Aggrieved by the orders of the learned Single Judge aforementioned, the Union of India and other governmental agencies filed a writ appeal

(along with an application for stay) which came up for orders on November 12, 1993 before a Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court. It was

submitted by the learned counsel for the Union of India that though the Doordarshan is very much keen to telecast the matches, the CAB has really

created problems by entering into an agreement with TWI. He submitted that u/s 4 of the Telegraph Act, 1885, the Central Government has the

exclusive privilege to establishing, maintaining and working telegraph and that the definition of the expression ""telegraph" includes telecast. He

submitted that neither CAB nor TWI have obtained any licence or permission as contemplated by the proviso to Section 4(1) of the Indian

Telegraph Act and, therefore, TWI cannot telecast the matches from any place in Indian territory. After referring to the rival contentions of the

parties and the correspondence that passed between them, the Division Bench observed that there were two dimensions to the problem arising

before them, viz., (i) the right to telecast by Doordarshan within India and (2) right of TWI to telecast outside India for viewers outside India.

Having regard to the urgency of the matter and without going into the merits of the rival contentions, and keeping in view the interest of millions of

viewers, the Division Bench observed: ""we record, as Doordarshan is inclined to telecast the matches for the Indian viewers on receipt of Rs. 5

lakhs per match and to enjoy the exclusive right of signalling within the country being the host broadcaster, we direct the CAB to pay immediately a

sum of Rs. 5 lakhs per match for this purpose and the collection of revenue on account of sponsorship or otherwise in respect of 28 minutes which

is available for commercial purpose be realised by the Doordarshan on condition that such amount shall be kept in a separate account and shall not

be dealt with and dispose of the said amount until further orders"" to be passed in the said writ appeal. The Doordarshan was accordingly directed

to immediately start telecasting the matches. The Bench then took up the question whether TWI is entitled to telecast the matches from Indian

territory. It noted that no formal order as required under the proviso to Section 4(1) of the Telegraph Act has been granted in favour of either

CAB or TWI. Purporting to take notice of the national and international impact of the issue, the Bench directed the Sth appellant before them, viz.,

the Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications, Government of India ""to consider the facts and circumstances of the case clearly suggesting that

there had already been an implied grant of permission, shall grant a provisional permission or licence without prejudice to the rights and contentions

of the parties in this appeal and the writ application and subject to the condition that Respondent No. 6 (5th appellant in appeal) in the writ application will be at liberty to impose such reasonable terms and conditions consistent with the provision to Section 4(1) of the Indian Telegraph

Act having regard to the peculiar facts and circumstances of the case."" (emphasis added). The Secretary was directed to decide the said question

within three days from the date of the said order after hearing all the parties before the Division Bench, if necessary.

40. On November 14,1993, the matter was again taken up by the Division Bench, on being mentioned by the parties. The first problem placed

before the Bench was placement of cameras. The Doordarshan authorities complained that they have not been given suitable place for the purpose

of telecasting. Doordarshan further submitted that there can only be one signalling from the field and that in terms of the orders of the Division

Bench, Doordarshan should be the host broadcaster and TWI should take the signal from Doordarshan. This request was opposed by the CAB

and TWI. The Bench directed that according to their earlier order the TWI is entitled to telecast outside the country and to send their signal

accordingly and in case the signalling is required to be made by TWI separately, the necessary permission should be given by the Doordarshan and

other competent authorities therefore. Regarding placement of cameras, certain directions were given.

41. Aggrieved by the orders of the Division Bench dated 12/14th November, 1993, the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Government of India, Director General, Doordarshan and Director General, Akashvani filed two Special Leave Petitions in this court, viz., SLP

- (C) Nos. 18532-33 of 1993. Simultaneously, CAB filed an independent writ petition is this Court under Article 32 of the Constitution being W.P.
- (C) No. 836 of 1993. The prayers in this writ petition are practically the same as are the prayers in the writ petition filed in the Calcutta High

Court. The additional prayer in this writ petition related to release of equipment imported by TWI which was detained by customs authorities at

Bombay. On November 15, 1993, this court directed the Secretary. Ministry of Telecommunications, Government of India to hold the meeting, as

directed by the Calcutta High Court, at 4.30 P.M. on that very day (November 15, 1993) and communicate the decision before 7.30 P.M. to

TWI or its counsel or to CAB or its counsel. The customs authorities were directed to release the equipment forthwith. The TWI was, however,

restrained from using the equipment for telecast purpose unless a licence is issued by the Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications in that behalf.

42. Pursuant to the orders of this court, Shri N. Vithal, Chairman, Telecommunications and Secretary, DOT passed orders on November 15.

1993 which were brought to the notice of this court on that very day. This court stayed the said order to the extent it imposed a condition that TWI

will get their signal from Doordarshan for uplinking through VSNL. The TWI was permitted to generate their own signal by focussing their cameras

on the ground. It was observed that the said order shall not be treated as a precedent in future since it was made in the particular facts and

circumstances of that case.

43. The matches were telecast in accordance with the directions given by this Court and the High Court but the Special Leave Petitions and the

Writ Petition remained pending. While so, a new development took place in 1994 which now requires to be mentioned.

44. In connection with World Cup Matches scheduled for the year 1996, certain correspondence took place between Doordarshan and the

Board of Cricket Control, India (BCCI). While the said correspondence was in progress, each side re-affirming their respective stand, BCCI

arranged certain international cricket matches to be played between the national teams of India, West Indies and New Zealand during the months

of October-December, 1994. BCCI entered into an agreement with ESPN, a foreign agency, for telecasting all the cricket matches organised by

BCCI in India for the next five years for a consideration of US \$30 million. Doordarshan was totally excluded. ESPN in turn made an offer to

Doordarshan to purchase the right to telecast the matches in India from ESPN at a particular consideration which the Doordarshan declined.

45. On September 20,1994, we commenced the hearing of these matters. While the Hearing was in progress, the BCCI filed a writ petition, being

Writ Petition No. 628 of 1994, for issuance of a writ, order or direction to the respondents (Government of India and its various departments and

agencies) to issue and grant the necessary licences and/or permissions in accordance with law to BCCI or its appointed agencies for production,

transmission and live telecast of the ensuring international cricket matches to be played during the months of October - December, 1994 and to

restrain the Doordarshan and other authorities from interfering with or obstructing in any manner the transmission, production, uplinking and

telecast of the said matches. This writ petition was occasioned because the authorities were said to be not permitting ESPN to either bring in the

necessary equipment or to telecast the matches from the Indian territory. The said writ petition was withdrawn later and Interlocutory Applications

filed by the BCCI in the pending SLP and writ petition seeking to be impleaded in those matters and for grant of relief similar to those prayed for in

Writ petition No. 628 of 1994. Since the hearing was yet to be concluded, we passed certain order similar to those passed by this court earlier -

confined, of course, to the matches to be played during the months of October-December, 1994.

## CONTENTIONS URGED BY THE PARTIES AND THE QUESTIONS ARISING FOR CONSIDERATION:

The CAB and BCCI have taken a common stand, were represented by the same counsel and have also filed common written submissions. It is not

possible to reproduce all their contentions as put forward in their written submissions because of the number of pages they run into. It would suffice

if I set out their substance. The submissions are :

(a) CAB and BCCI are non-profit-making sporting organisations devoted to the promotion of cricket and its ideals. They organise international

cricket tournaments and series from time to time which call for not only good amount of organisation but substantial expense. Payments have to be

made to the members of the teams participating. Considerable amount of money has to be expended on the training of players and providing

infrastructure facilities in India. All this requires funds which have to be raised by these organisations on their own. Accordingly, CAB entered into

an agreement with TWI for telecasting the Hero Cup Tournament matches to be played in the year 1993. The necessary permissions were applied

for and granted by the Ministries of Home, Defence, Human Resource Development and Telecommunications. The Ministry of

Telecommunications/VSNL accepted the monies for the purpose of providing uplinking facilities, which does amount to implied grant of permission

under the proviso to Section 4(1) of the Telegraph Act. In any event, the acceptance of the monies made it obligatory upon the ministries to grant

the said licence. It is only on account of the interference and lobbying by Doordarshan and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the order

ministries went back and refused to permit the telecast. The action of the Doordarshan and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is

malafide, unreasonable and authoritarian besides being illegal.

(b) The game of cricket provides entertainment to public. It is a form of expression and is, therefore, included within the freedom of speech and

expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. This right includes the right to telecast and broadcast the matches. This right belongs

to the organiser of the matches which cannot be interfered with by anyone. The organiser is free to choose such agency as it thinks appropriate for

telecasting and broadcasting its matches. The Doordarshan or the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting can claim no right whatsoever to

telecast or broadcast the said matches. If they wish to do so, they must negotiate with the organiser and obtain the right. They have no inherent

right, much less a monopoly, in the matter of telecasting and broadcasting these matches. It is not their events. If the organisers, CAB and BCCI

herein, choose to entrust the said rights to a foreign agency, such foreign agency is merely an agency of the organisers and the mere fact that it

happens to be a foreign agency is no ground for depriving the organisers, who as Indian citizens, are entitled to the fundamental right guaranteed by

Article 19(1)(a). The said right can be restricted or regulated only by a law made with reference to the grounds mentioned in Sub-clause2) of

Article 19 and on no other ground.

(c) Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act must be understood and construed in the light of Article 19(1)(a). So read and understood, it is only a

regulatory provision. If a person applies for a licence for telecasting or broadcasting his Speech and expression - in this case the game of cricket -

the appropriate authority is bound to grant such licence unless it can seek refuse under a law made in terms of Sub-clause2) Article 19. The

appropriate authority cannot also impose such conditions as would nullify or defeat the guaranteed freedom. The conditions to be imposed should

be reasonable and relevant to the grant.

(d) Doordarshan or AIR has no monopoly in the matter of telecasting/broadcasting. Radio and television are only a medium through which

freedom of speech and expression is expressed. Article 19(2) does not permit any monopoly as does Sub-clause6) in the matter of Article 19(1)

- (g). Section 4, which contemplates grant of telegraph licences is itself destructive of the claim of monopoly by Doordarshan/AIR.
- (e) Right to disseminate and receive information is a part of the right guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a). Televising the cricket match is form of

dissemination of information. The mere fact that the organisers earn some income from such activity does not make it anytheless a form of

expression. It has been held repeatedly by this court in the matter of freedom of press that the mere fact that publication of newspaper has also

certain business features is no ground to treat it as a business proposition and that it remains an activity relatable to Article 19(1)(a). Business

activity is not the main but only an incidental activity of CAB/BCCI, the main activity being promotion of cricket. It follows that whenever any

citizen of this country seeks to exercise that right, all necessary permissions have to be granted by the appropriate authorities. The only ground

upon which it can be "refused is with reference to law made in the interest of one or the other ground mentioned in Article 19(2) and none else.

(f) With the technological advance and the availability of a large number of frequencies and channels, being provided by the increase number of

satellites, the argument of limited frequencies and/or scarce resource is no longer tenable. The BCCI does not want allotment of frequency-not

even the uplinking facility, since it has the facility to uplink directly from the earth station to Gorizon-Russion satellite - with which ESPN has an

arrangement. All that the BCCI wants is a license/permission for importing and operating the earth station, wherever the match is played. In such

an eventuality, Doordarshan does not come into picture at all. Of course, in connection with Hero Cup matches, the CAB wanted uplinking facility

for the reason that it wanted uplinking to INTELSAT, which is provided only through VSNL. If an organiser does not want uplinking to

INTELSAT, he need not even approach VSNL. As a matter of fact, major networks in United States have their own satellites.

- 46. On the other hand, the submissions on behalf of the Doordarshan and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are the following:
- (i) The CAB or for that matter BCCI did not even apply for a licence [under the proviso to Section 4(1) nor was such licence granted by the

appropriate authority at any time or on any occasion. The grant of permission by other departments including the collection of fees by VSNL does

not amount to and cannot take the place of licence under the proviso to Section 4(1). In the absence of such a licence, the CAB/BCCI or their

agents had no right to telecast or broadcast the matches from the Indian territory. The argument of implied permission - or the alternate argument

that the authorities were bound to grant such permission - is misconceived, more particularly, in the absence of even an application for grant of

licence u/s 4 of the Telegraph Act.

(ii) The Calcutta High Court was not right in giving the directions it did. Particularly the direction given in its order dated November 12, 1993 to the

Secretary, Ministry of Telecommunications, Government of India, was contrary to law. While directing the Secretary to consider the facts and

circumstances of the case, the High Court expressly opined that there was already an implied grant of permission. After expressing the said opinion

the direction to consider was a mere formality and of little significance. The charge of malafides and arbitrary and authoritarian conduct leveled

against Doordarshan and a Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is wholly unfounded and unsustainable in the facts and circumstances of the

case. In the absence of a licence u/s 4 of the Telegraph Act, VSNL could not have granted uplinking facility and it is for that reason that the

Department of Telecommunications wrote its letter dated November 3, 1993 to VSNL.

(iii) Realising the lack of coordination among the various ministries concerned in granting permission in such a matter, the Government of India has

since taken a policy decision in the meeting of the Committee of Secretaries held on November 12, 1993. It has been decided that satellite

uplinking from the Indian soil should be within the exclusive competence of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting/Department of

Space/Department of Telecommunications and that similarly the telecast of sports events shall be within the exclusive purview of the

Doordarshan/Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who in turn could market their rights to other parties on occasion in whole or in part. It has

been further decided that in respect of any such event, the organiser shall contact the specified nodal ministry which in turn will coordinate with all

other concerned departments. In short, what may be called a "single window system" has been evolved which is indeed in the interest of organisers

of such events.

(iv) So far as the contention based upon .Article 19(i)(a) is concerned, the contentions of CAB/BCCI are misleading and over-simplistic. The right

guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) is not limited to organisers of such sports events. The said right is guaranteed equally to the broadcaster and the

viewers. Among them, the right of the viewers is the more important one. The decisions rendered by this court in the matter of freedom of press

are not strictly relevant in the matter of broadcast/telecast. Telecasting a sports event is distinct from the event itself. It is evident that the

CAB/BCCI are seeking to earn as much as possible by selling the telecasting rights. It is nothing but commerce and an activity solely relatable to

Article 19(1)(g) and not to Article 19(1)(a). Inviting bids from all over the world and selling the telecast rights to the highest bidder has nothing to

do with Article 19(1)(a). In any event, the predominant element in such activity is that of business. The interest of general public is, therefore, a

relevant consideration in such matters. The public interest demands that foreign agencies should not be freely permitted to come and set up their

telecasting facilities in India in an unrestricted fashion. The occasion for inviting foreign agencies may possibly arise only if Doordarshan and AIR

refuse to telecast or broadcast the event which they have never done. The Doordarshan was and is always ready to undertake the telecasting on

reasonable terms but the CAB and BCCI were more interested in deriving maximum profit from the event. Doordarshan cannot certainly compete

with foreign agencies who are offering more money not merely for obtaining the right to telecast these events but with the real and ultimate object of

gaining a foothold in the Indian telecasting scene. Through these events, the foreign telecasting organisations, particularly ESPN, are seeking entry

into Indian market and it is for the reason that they are prepared to pay more. Their interest is something more than more commercial.

(v) The present situation is that the Doordarshan and AIR has got all the facilities of telecasting and broadcasting the events in India. They have

been doing it for over the last several decades and they have the necessary infrastructure. The Doordarshan is taking all steps for updating its

equipment and for training its technicians to handle the latest equipment. It is also entering into tie-ups with certain foreign agencies for the purpose.

They have always been prepared for any reasonable terms. Both Doordarshan and AIR are agencies of the State. Until recently, 97% of the

telecasts made by Doordarshan did not earn any income. They only involved expense. Its income was derived mainly from the remaining three per

cent of its activities including sports events like cricket. Recently, there has been a slight change in policy but the picture largely remains the same.

There is nothing illegitimate or unreasonable in Doordarshan seeking to earn some money in the matter of telecast of such events.

(vi) The very nature of television media is such that it necessarily involves the marshalling of the resource for the greatest public good. The state

monopoly is created as a device to use the resource for public good. It is not violative of the right of free speech so long as the paramount interest

of the viewers is subserved and access to media is governed by the "fairness doctrine". Section 4 of the Telegraph Act cannot be faulted on any

ground. Indeed, in none of the petitions filed by the CAB/BCCI has the validity of the monopoly of Doordarshan questioned. If the argument of the

CAB/BCCI is accepted it would mean a proliferation of television stations and telecasting facilities by all and sundry, both domestic and foreign,

which would not be in the interest of the country. Indeed, the other side has not placed any material to show that such free grant of licences would

serve the public interest.

(vii) Section 4 of the Telegraph Act is in no way inconsistent with the monopoly of Doordarshan/AIR. Indeed, it supports it. The

decisions are not really relevant to the Indian context. The availability of more or unlimited number of frequencies or channels is no ground to

permit free and unrestricted import, establishment and operation" of Radio/Television stations, earth stations or other such equipment.

- 47. In the light of the contentions advanced, the following questions arise for consideration:
- 1. (a) Whether a licence or permission can be deemed to have been granted to CAB under the proviso to Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act,

1885 for telecasting the Hero Cup Tournament matches played November, 1993?

- (b) If it is found that there was no such permission, was it open to the Calcutta High Court to give the impugned directions?
- (c) Whether the charge of malafides and arbitrary and authoritarian conduct attributed to Doordarshan by CAB justified?
- 2.(a) Whether organising a cricket match or other sports event a form of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the

Constitution?

(b) If the question in Clause (a) is answered in the affirmative, the further question is whether the right to telecast such event is also included within

the right of free speech and expression?

(c) Whether the organiser of such sports events can claim the right to sell the telecasting rights of such events to such agency as they think proper

and whether they have the right to compel the government to issue all requisite permissions, licences and facilities to enable such agency to telecast

the events from the Indian soil? Does the right in Article 19(1)(a) take in all such rights?

(d) If the organiser of sports does have the rights mentioned in (c), whether the government is not entitled to impose any conditions thereon except

charging technical fees or service charges, as the case may be?

3. Whether the impact of Article 19(1)(a) upon Section 4 of the Telegraph Act is that whenever a citizen applies for a licence under the proviso to

Section 4(1) it should be granted unless the refusal can be traced io a law within the meaning of Article 19(2)?

4. Whether the virtual monopoly existing in favour of Doordarshan in the matter of telecasting from Indian soil violative of Article 19(1)(a) of the

Constitution?

## ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS:

### QUESTION NO. 1:

The facts narrated in Part-II show that neither CAB nor BCCI ever applied for a licence under the first proviso to Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of

the Telegraph Act. The permissions obtained from other departments, viz., from the Ministry of Human Resource, VSNL, , Ministry of Home

Affairs, Ministry of Finance or the Central Board of Excise and Customs cannot take the place of licence u/s 4(1). Indeed, this fact was recognised

by the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court and it is for the said reason that it directed the Secretary to the Telecom Department to decide

the question whether such licence should be granted to CAB in connection with Hero Cup matches. But while directing the Secretary to consider

the said question, it chose to make certain observations which had the effect of practically foreclosing the issue before the Secretary. The Division

Bench observed that the Secretary should proceed on the assumption that there was an implied grant of permission. As a matter of fact, the

Secretary was directed to grant the licence in so many words, thus leaving no discretion in him to examine the matter in accordance with law. It

became an empty formality. I am of the opinion that while asking the Secretary to decide the issue under proviso to Section 4(1), his discretion and

judgment could not have been restricted of fore-stalled in the above manner. Be that as it may, in pursuance of the said directions - and the

directions of this Court - the Secretary passed certain orders, the legality of which has now become academic for that both the events, viz., the

Hero Cup matches as well as the recent international matches (October -December, 1994) are over. The only thing that remains to be considered

is whether the charge of malafides and arbitrary and authoritarian conducted attributed to the Doordarshan by CAB the BCCI is justified. Firstly,

neither the CAB nor its foreign agent had applied for or obtained the license/permission u/s 4(1). The permissions granted by other departments

are no substitute for the licence under the proviso to Section 4(1). There is nothing to show that seizure of imported equipment by customs

authorities was at the instance of Doordarshan; it appears to be for non-compliance with the requirements subject to which permission to import

was granted. Secondly, this issue, in my opinion, cannot be examined in isolation but must be judged in the light of the entire relevant context. The

Doordarshan did enjoy monopoly of telecasting in India which is the product of and appears to be sustained by Section 4(1) of the Telegraph Act.

There was no occasion when a foreign agency was allowed into India without the consent of or without reference to Doordarshan to telecast such

events. All these years, it was Doordarshan which was telecasting these matches. On one previous occasion, a foreign agency was allowed but that

was by the Doordarshan itself or at any rate with the consent of and in cooperation with the Doordarshan. It is for this reason that the Doordarshan

was asserting its exclusive right to telecast the event taking place on Indian soil and was not prepared to purchase the said right from a foreign

agency to whom the CAB and BCCI sold all their rights. It is also worth noticing that neither CAB nor for that matter any other sports organisation

had ever before invited a foreign agency to telecast or broadcast their events - at any rate, not without the consent of Doordarshan. The agreement

with TWI entered into by CAB and the agreement with ESPN entered into by the BCCI were unusual and new developments for all concerned.

Like the bureaucracy everywhere, the Indian bureaucracy is also perhaps slow in adjusting to the emerging realities, more particularly when they

see a threat to their power and authority in such developments. In the circumstances, their objection to a foreign agency coming in and telecasting

such events without even obtaining a licence under the proviso to Section 4(1) of the Telegraph Act cannot be termed malafide or arbitrary. So far

as the charge of authoritarianism is concerned, it is equally unsustainable for the reason that the CAB/BCCI had no legal right nor any justification

in insisting upon telecasting their events through foreign agencies without even applying for and/or obtaining a licence required by law. The

correspondence between them shows that each was trying to get the better of the other; it was like a game of fencing. In my opinion, therefore, the

charge of malafides or for that matter, the charge of arbitrary or authoritarian conduct leveled against the Doordarshan and/or other governmental

authorities is unacceptable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

### QUESTION NOS. 2, 3, AND 4:

The contentions of Sri Kapil Sibal, learned counsel for the BCCI/CAB have been set out hereinbefore. What do they really mean and imply? It is

this: the game of cricket provides entertainment to public at large. The entertainment is organised and provided by the petitioners. Providing

entertainment is a form of expression and, therefore, covered by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. Except in accordance with a law made in

terms of Sub-clause2) of Article 19, no restriction can be placed thereon. The organiser of the game has the right to telecast and broadcast the

game. None can stop it - neither the Doordarshan nor AIR. The monopoly in favour of Doordarshan and AIR is inconsistent with Article 19(1)(a)

as well as Section 4 of the Telegraph Act. If Section 4(1) is construed as conferring or affirming such monopoly, it is void and unconstitutional may

fall foul of Article 19(1)(a). The first proviso to Section 4(1) is bad for the added reason that it or the Act does not furnish may guidance in the

matter or exercise of discretion conferred upon the Central Government thereunder. The organiser of the game is free to choose such agency as he

thinks appropriate for telecasting and broadcasting the game - whether domestic or foreign-and if the organiser asks for a licence under the proviso

to Section 4(1) for importing and operating the earth station or other equipment for the purpose, it must be granted. No conditions can be placed

while granting such permits except collection of technical fees. This in substance is the contention. It must be said at once that this may indeed be

the first decision in this country, when such an argument is being addressed, though such arguments were raised in certain European courts and the

European Court of Human Rights, with varying results as we shall indicate in a little while.

48. There may be no difficulty in agreeing that a game or cricket like any other sports event provides entertainment - and entertainment is a facet, a

part, of free speech. See Burstyn v. Wilson (1098) L.Ed. 96, subject to the caveat that where speech and conduct are joined in a single course of

action, the free speech values must be balanced against competing societal interests. Los Angeles v. Preferred Communications (1986) 476 U.S.

488 : 90 L. Ed. 2d. 480. It attracts a large audience. But the question is whether the organiser of the event can say that his freedom of expression

takes in the right to telecast it from the Indian soil without any restrictions or regulations. The argument really means this, "I have a right to

propagate my expression, viz., the game, by such means as I think appropriate, I may choose to have a television station of my own or I may invite

a foreign agency to do the job. Whatever .I wish, the State must provide to enable me to propagate my game. I may make money in the process

but that is immaterial". In effect, this is an assertion of an absolute and unrestricted right to establish private radio and television stations, since there

is no distinction in principle between having a mobile earth Station (which beams its programmes to a satellite via VSNL or directly to another

satellite which in turn beams it back to earth) and a stationary television station. Similarly, there is no distinction in law between a permanent

telecasting facility and a facility for a given occasion. Question is, is such a stand acceptable within the framework of our Constitution? (The

question relating to interpretation of Section 4(1), I will deal with it separately.) I may clarify that I am concerned herein with "live telecast" which

requires the telecast equipment to be placed at or near the field where the event is taking place, i.e., telecasting from the Indian territory. This

clarification is appended in view of the contention urged that nothing prevents the organises - or for that matter, anybody - from video recording

the event and then take the video cassette out of this country and telecast it from outside stations. Undoubtedly, they can do so. Only thing is that it

will not be a live telecast and it would also not be a telecast from the Indian soil.

49. Article 19(1)(a) declares that all citizens shall have the right of freedom of speech and expression. Clause (2) of Article 19, at the same time.

provides that nothing in Sub-clause(i) of Sub-clause1) shall effect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law,

insofar as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said Sub-clause in the interests of the sovereignty

and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with the foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt

of court, defamation or incitement of an offence. The grounds upon which reasonable restrictions can be placed upon the freedom of speech and

expression are designed firstly to ensure that the said right is not exercised in such a manner as to threaten the sovereignty and integrity of India,

security of the State, friendly relations with the foreign States, public order, decency or morality. Similarly, the said right cannot be so exercised as

to amount to contempt of court, defamation or incitement of an offence. Existing laws providing such restrictions are saved and the State is free to

make laws in future imposing such restrictions. The grounds aforesaid are conceived in the interest of ensuring and maintaining conditions in which

the said right can meaningfully and peacefully be exercised by the citizens of this country.

50. The freedom of speech and expression is a right given to every citizen of this country and not merely to a few. No one can exercised his right

of speech in such a manner as to violate another man"s right of speech. One man"s right to speak ends where the other man"s right to speak

begins. Indeed it may be the duty of the State to ensure that this right is available to all in equal measure and that it is not hijacked by a few to the

detriment of the rest. This obligation flows from the preamble to our Constitution, which seeks to secure to all its citizens liberty of thought,

expression, belief and worship. State being a product of the Constitution is as much committed to this goal as any citizen of this country.Indeed,

this obligation also flows from the injunction in Article 14 that ""the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law"" and the direction in

Article 38(2) to the effect: ""the State, shall, in particular - endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst

individuals but also amongst groups of people...."" Under our Constitutional scheme, the State is not merely under an obligation to respect the

fundamental rights guaranteed by Part-III but under an equal obligation to ensure conditions in which those rights can be meaningfully and effectively

enjoyed by one and all.

51. The fundamental significance of this freedom has been stressed by this Court in a large number of decisions and it is unnecessary to burden this

judgment with those decisions. Freedom of speech and expression, it has been held repeatedly, is basic to and indivisible from a democratic polity.

It encompasses freedom of press. It includes right to impart and receive information. The question now in issue is: does it include the freedom to

broadcast and telecast one"s views, ideas and opinions and whether, if one wishes to do so, is the State bound to provide all necessary licences,

permits and facilities therefore? This requires an examination of the history of broadcasting and telecasting in the country as well as in certain

leading democracies in the world. In this judgment, the expression ""broadcasting media"" wherever used denotes the electronic media of radio and

television now operated by AIR and Doordarshan - and not any other radio/TV services.

## INDIA:

Though several countries have enacted laws on the subject of broadcasting, India has not. The Indian Telegraph Act, enacted in 1885 (as

amended from time to time) is the only enactment relevant in this behalf. Clause (1) of Section 3 defines the expression ""telegraph"" in the following

## words:

Telegraph"" means any appliance, instrument, material or apparatus used or capable of use for transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing,

images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, visual or other electro-magnetic emissions, Radio waves or Hertzian waves, galvanic,

electric or magnetic means.

Explanation. --"" Radio waves"" or ""Hertzian waves"" Means electromagnetic waves or frequencies lower than 3,000 giga cycles per second

propagated in space without artificial guide.

52. Sub-section (1) of Section 4 which occurs in Part- II entitled ""Privileges and Powers of the Government"" confers the exclusive privilege of

establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs in India upon the Central Government. At the same time, the first proviso to Sub-section

empowers the Central Government itself to grant a licence on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as it thinks fit, to establish,

maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India. Section 4 may be set out for ready reference:

4. (1) Within India the Central Government shall have the exclusive privilege of establishing, maintaining and working telegraphs:

Provided that the Central Government may grant a licence, on such conditions and in consideration of such payments as it thinks fit, to any person

to establish, maintain or work a telegraph within any part of India:

Provided further that the Central Government may, by rules made under this Act and published in the Official Gazette, permit, subject to such

restrictions and conditions as it thinks fit. the establishment, maintenance and working -

- (a) of wireless telegraphs on ships within Indian territorial waters and on aircraft within or above India, or India territorial waters, and
- (b) of telegraphs other than wireless telegraphs within any part of India.
- (2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate to the telegraph authority all or any of its powers under the first

proviso to Sub-section (1).

The exercise by the telegraph authority of any power so delegated shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions the Central Government may,

by the notification, think fit to impose.

53. The arguments before us have proceeded on the footing that the radio broadcasting and telecasting fall within the definition of ""telegraph"",

which means that according to Section 4, the Central Government has the exclusive privilege and right of establishing, maintaining and working the

radio and television stations and/or other equipment meant for the said purpose. The power to grant licence to a third party for a similar purpose is

also vested in the Central Government itself - the monopoly - holder. The first proviso says that the Central Government may grant such a licence

and if it chooses to grant, it can impose such conditions and stipulate such payments therefore as it thinks fit. The section is absolute in terms and as

rightly pointed out by the petitioners" counsel, it does not provide any guidance in the matter of grant of licence, viz., in which matters the Central

Government shall grant the licence and in which matters refuse. The provision must, however, be understood in the context of and having regard to

the times in which it was enacted.

54. In 282502, Ahmadi, J. (as the learned Chief Justice then was) held that the refusal of Doordarshan to telecast a film ""Beyond Genocide"" on

Bhopal gas disaster (which film was certified by censors and had also received the Golden Lotus Award) on the ground of lacking moderation.

restraint fairness and balance is bad. The court noted that while the Doordarshan conceded that the film depicted the events faithfully, it failed to

point out in what respects is lacked in moderation etc. Merely because it was critical of government, it was held, Doordarshan cannot refuse to

telecast it. It was pointed out pertinently that the refusal to telecast was not based upon the ground that the list of award-winning films was long and

that having regard to inter se priorities among them, it was not possible to telecast the film or that the film was not consistent with the accepted

norms evolved by Doordarshan. In this connection, the learned Judge, speaking for the Bench, observed:

The words ""freedom of speech and expression"" must, therefore, be broadly construed to include the freedom to circulate one"s views by words of

mouth or in writing or through audio-visual instrumentalities. It, therefore, includes the right to propagate one"s views through the print media or

through any other communication channel e.g. the radio and the television. Every citizen of this free country therefore, has the right to air his or her

views through the printing and/or the electronic media subject of course to permissible restrictions imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

The print media, the radio and the tiny screenplay the role of public educators, so vital to be growth of a healthy democracy. Freedom to air one's

views is the life line of any democratic institution and any attempt to stifle, suffocate or gag this right would sound a death-knell to democracy and.

would help usher in autocracy or dictatorship. It cannot be gainsaid that modern communication mediums advance public interest by informing the

public of the events and developments that have taken place and thereby educating the voters, a role considered significant for the vibrant

functioning of a democracy. Therefore, in any set-up, more so in a democratic set-up like ours, dissemination of news and views for popular

consumption is a must and any attempt to deny the same must be frowned upon unless it falls within the mischief of Article 19(2) of the

Constitution. It follows that a citizen for propagation of his or her ideas has a right to publish for circulation his views in periodicals, magazines and

journals or through the electronic media since it is well known that these communication channels are great purveyors of news and views and make

considerable impact on the minds of the readers and viewers and are known to mould public opinion on vital issues of national importance. One it

is conceded, and it cannot indeed be disputed, that freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of circulation and propagation of ideas,

there can be no doubt that the right extends to the citizen being permitted to use the media to answer the criticism leveled against the view

propagated by him. Every free citizen has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this, except to the

extent permitted by Article 19(2), would be an inroad on his freedom. This freedom must, however, be exercised with circumspection and care

must be taken not to trench on the rights of other citizens or to jeopardise public interest. It is manifest from Article 19(2) that the right conferred

by Article 19(1)(a) is subject to imposition of reasonable restrictions in the interest of, amongst others, public order, decency or morality or in

relation to defamation or incitement to an offence. It is, therefore, obvious that subject to reasonable restrictions placed under Article 19(2) a

Citizen has a right to publish, circulate and disseminate his views and any attempt to thwart or deny the same would offend Article 19(1)(a).

(Emphasis added)

55. Similarly, it was held in Odyssey Communications Pvt. Ltd. v. Lokvidayan Sanghatana and Ors. [1988] Suppl. 1 S.C.R. 486:

It can no longer be disputed that the right of a citizen to exhibit films on the Doordarshan subject to the terms and conditions to be imposed by the

Doordarshan is a part of the fundamental right of freedom of expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India which can

be curtailed only under circumstances which are set out in Sub-clause2) of Article 19 of the Constitution of India. The right is similar to the right of

a citizen to publish his views through any other media such as news papers, magazines, advertisement hoardings etc. subject to the terms and

conditions of the owners of the media. We hasten to add that what we have observed here does not mean that a citizen has a fundamental right to

establish a private broadcasting stations, or television center. On this question, we reserve our opinion. It has to be decided in any appropriate

case.

The Court held that since the Union of India and Doordarshan have failed to produce any material to show that ""the exhibition of the serial was

prima facie prejudicial to community"", the refusal cannot be sustained.

56. Be that as it may, virtue of Section 4, radio and television have remained a monopoly of the Central Government. Though in the year 1990,

Parliament enacted the "Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, it never came into force because the Central Government

did not choose to issue a notification appointing the date (from which the Act shall come into force) as contemplated by Section 1(3) of the said

Act. Be that as it may, Government monopoly over broadcasting media is nothing unusual and it is not solely because of the fact that India was not

an independent country, or a democracy, until 1947-50. Even in will-established democracies, the position has been the same, to start with, as

would be evident from a brief resume of the broadcasting history in those countries which we may now proceed to examine. It would help us

understand how the freedom of speech and expression is understood in various democracies with reference to and in the context of right to

broadcast and telecast - compendiously referred to hereinafter as broadcasting.

Broadcasting Law in other Countries:

The history of broadcasting in United States and other European countries has been basically different, perhaps because of historical factors

besides constitutional principles, in the United States, Courts have regarded freedom of speech almost entirely as a liberty against the State, while

the Constitutional courts in Europe have looked upon it has a value which may sometimes compel the Government to act to ensure the right.

Constitutions of most of the countries in western Europe, e.g., Germany, Italy and France are of post-World War-II vintage whereas the First

Amendment to the United States Constitution is more than 200 years old. These modern European Constitutions cast an obligation upon their

government to promote broadcasting freedom and not merely to refrain from interfering with it. The Constitution of Germany expressly refers to the

right to broadcast as part of freedom of speech and expression. So far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the development there has to be

understood in the context of its peculiar constitutional history coupled with the fact that it has no written constitution. Even so, freedom of thought

and expression has been an abiding faith with that nation. It has been a refuge for non-conformists and radical thinkers all over the world - a fact

which does not beg any proof. And yet broadcasting in all these countries was a State or a public monopoly to start with. Only much later have

these countries started licencing private broadcasting stations. The main catalyst for this development has been Article 10 of the European

Convention on Human Rights which guarantees freedom of expression to all the citizens of the member countries and refers specifically to radio

and television. It says:

10(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and

ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of

broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

(2) The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law

and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or

crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information

received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the Judiciary.

(Emphasis added)

More about this provision later.

57. In the United States, of course radio and television have been operated by private undertakings from the very beginning. As pointed out by the

United States Supreme Court in Columbia Broadcasting System v. Democratic National Committee [1973 ] 412 U.S. 94 36 L.Ed. 2d. 772, at the

advent of the radio, the government had a choice either to opt for government monopoly or government control and that it chose the latter. The

role of the government has been described as one of an ""overseer"" and that, of the licencee as a ""public trustee"". The position obtaining in each

country may now be noted briefly.

#### UNITED KINGDOM:

The first licence to operate eight radio stations was granted to British Broadcasting Company (BBC) in 1992. In 1927 British Broadcasting

Company was replaced by British Broadcasting Corporation. The Sykes Committee, appointed in 1920s, considered the overall state control of

radio essential in view of its influence on public opinion but rejected operation of the medium by the State. The other committee appointed in

1920s, viz., Crawford Committee, also recommended that radio should remain a public monopoly in contra-distinction to the United states system

of "free and uncontrolled transmission". It however, recommended that the government company should be reorganised as a commission either

under a statute or as a public company limited by guarantee. In 1927, a Royal Charter was granted with a view to ensure the independence of

BBC, which charter has been renewed from time to time. It prohibits the BBC from expressing its own opinion on current political and social

issues and from receiving revenue from advertisement or commercial sponsorship. The power to give directions is reserved to the government. In

1935, the Corporation was licenced by the Post-Master General to provide a public television service, which was introduced in the following year.

The monopoly of BBC continued till 1954. In that year, the British Parliament enacted the Television Act, 1954 establishing the Independent

Television Authority (ITA) to provide television broadcasting services additional to those of the BBC. The function of the Authority was to enter

into contracts with programme companies for the broadcast of commercial programmes. In 1972, ITA was re-designated as Independent

Broadcasting Authority (IBA). In 1984, IBA acquired powers in respect of direct broadcasting by satellite.

58. The Peacock Committee appointed in 1980s to examine the question whether BBC should be compelled to take advertising, rejected the idea

but advocated de-regulation of radio and television. The government accepted the proposal and, accordingly, the Parliament enacted the

Broadcasting Act, 1990. Section 1 established the Independent Television Commission (ITC) with effect from January 1, 1991 in the place of IBA

and regulate non-BBC Television services including and the Cable Authority. The ITC is vested with the power to licence channels 3 and 4 and the

proposed channel 5 besides cable and satellite services. Section 2 requires that the ITC discharge its functions in the manner it considers best to

ensure a wide range of TV programme services and also to ensure that the programmes are of high quality and cater to a variety of tastes and

interests. In 1991, ITV decided to grant 16 new channels 3 licences to private bodies with effect from January 1, 1993. The allocation was to be

made by calling for tenders - the highest bidder getting it - subject, of course, to the bidder satisfying the qualifying criteria. The eligibility criteria

prescribed guards against granting licences to non-EEC nationals, political bodies, religious bodies and advertising agencies. It also guards against

concentration of these licences in the hands of few individuals or bodies. Section 6 and 7 impose strict programme controls on the licencees while

Sections 8 and 9 regulate the advertisements. The programme controls include political impartiality, eschewing of excessive violence, due regard

for decency and good taste among others. The programmes should not also offend religious feeling of any community. Section 10 provides for

government control over licenced services. Section 11 provides for monitoring by ITC of the programmes broadcast by licenced services. It is

obvious that this Act has no application to BBC, which is governed by the Royal Charter, as stated hereinabove. The Act has also set up a Radio

Authority to exercise comparable powers over radio services. It is said that this Act ultimately imposed as many restraints on broadcasters"

freedom as there were in force earlier.

### FRANCE:

Para 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted by the National Assembly in 1789 - affirmed in the preamble to the Constitution of the

Fifth Republic (1958) and treated as binding on all branches of the government - guarantees freedom of dissemination of thought and opinion. This

provision - the child of the French Revolution - has greatly influenced the development of broadcasting freedom in that country. Initially, licences

were granted to private radio stations to function along side the public network but with the out-break of the World-War II, the licences of private

broadcasters were suspended and later revoked. From 1945 to 1982, broadcasting remained a State monopoly. The government exercised tight

control over the radio. An ordinance issued in 1959 legalised government control. In 1964, public monopoly was re-affirmed by law. In 1974, the

State organisation, Office de la radio diffusion-television Franchise (ORTF) was divided into seven separate institutions catering to radio and

television broadcasts in the country. This was done with a view to introduce competition among the public television companies. The government

exercised a significant degree of control over all these units. No private broadcasting was allowed since broadcasting services were regarded as

essentially public. The State monopoly in the matter of broadcasting was upheld by Counsel constitutional (Constitutional Court) in 1978. In 1982,

however, a significant change took place. The State recognised the right of citizens to have a ""free and pluralist broadcasting system"". Even so,

permission to institute a private broadcasting station was dependent on prior authorization of the Government. This provision was upheld by the

Counsel Constitutional as compatible with Para 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man. In 1985, the law was amended providing for private

broadcasting and televisions stations. In 1986, the government sought to privatise one of the public television channels which immediately

provoked controversy. The Counsel Constitutional ruled (in 1986) that principle of pluralism of opinion was one of constitutional significance,

against which the concrete provisions of the proposed Bill must be assessed. It observed that access to a variety of views was necessary for the

effective guarantee of the freedom of speech protected by the Declaration of the Rights.of Man. At the same time, it found nothing wrong with the

decision to favour private television but held that it was for the Parliament to determine the appropriate structure for broadcasting in the light of

freedom of communication and other relevant constitutional values, like public order, rights of other citizens and pluralism of opinion. The law was

accordingly amended. Wherever private broadcasting is allowed it is governed by a contract between the applicant and the administrative

authority.

### GERMANY:

After the occupying authorities withdrew from West Germany in 1949, the pattern that emerged was one of nine regional public broadcasting

organisations. They formed into an association, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft der offentlich-techtlichen Rundfunkanstalten der Bundersrepublik

Deutschland (ARD), in 1950 and under its auspices the first public television channel was formed. Article 5 of the Basic Law of 1949 states, "" (E)

very one shall have the right freely to express and disseminate his opinion by speech, writing, and pictures and freely to inform himself from

generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by means of broadcast and films are guaranteed. There shall be no

censorship." In a decision rendered in 1961, the Federal Constitutional Court held inter alia that in view of the shortage of frequencies and the

heavy cost involved in establishing a TV station, public broadcasting monopoly is justifiable, though not constitutionally mandatory. It held further

that broadcasting, whether public or private, should not be dominated by State or by commercial forces and should be open " for the transmission

of a wide variety of opinion. (12 BVerfGE 205-196). There was a long battle before private commercial broadcasting was introduced. Many of

the States in West Germany were opposed to private commercial broadcasting. The Constitutional Court ruled in 1981 (The Third Television

Case - 57 BVerfGE 295) that private broadcasting was not inconsistent with Article 5 of the Basic Law but it observed that unlink the press,

private broadcasting should not be left to market forces in the interest of ensuring that a wide variety of voices enjoy access to it. It recognised that

the regulation of private broadcasting can be different in content from the regulation applying to public broadcasting. In course of time, private

television companies came into existence but in the beginning they were confined to cable. In the Fourth Television Case decided in 1986 (73)

.BVerfGE 118), the court held in the present circumstances, the principal public service functions of broadcastings are the responsibility of the

public institutions whereas private broadcasters may be subjected to less onerous programme restrictions. Only after the decision of the

Constitutional Court in 1987 were the private companies allocated terrestrial frequencies. It appears that notwithstanding the establishment of

private companies, it is the public broadcasting companies which dominate the scene and attract more advertisement revenue. The German

constitutional court has exercised enormous influence in shaping the contours of broadcasting law. It has interpreted the broadcasting freedom in a

manner wholly different from the United States Supreme Court casting an obligation upon the State to act to ensure the right to all citizens.

#### ITALY:

In Italy too, the broadcasting was under State control, to start with. In 1944, Radio audition Italia (RAI) was created having a monopoly

broadcasting. It still holds the concession for public radio and broadcasting. Article 21(1) of the Italian Constitution, 1947 provides that ""Everyone

has the right to express himself freely verbally, in writing, and by any other means"". This provision was relied upon by potential private

broadcasters in support of their claim for setting up private commercial stations. In a decision rendered in 1960 (Decision 59/60 (1960)

Giurisprudenza Constitutional 759) the Constitutional Court of Italy upheld RAI"s monopoly with reference to Article 43 of the Constitution which

enables legislation to reserve (or expropriate subject to compensation) for the State, businesses which are concerned with vital public service or

are natural monopolies and which are of pre-eminent public interest. It denied the right of applicants to establish private radio or television stations.

It opined that private broadcasting would inevitably be dominated by a few corporations and, therefore, not in public interest, an aspect which was

re-affirmed in a decision in 1974. (Decision 225/74 (1974) Giurisprudenza Constitutional 1775). It held that broadcasting provides an essential

service in a democratic society and could Ultimately be reserved for a public institution, provided certain conditions were met. In particular, it said

that radio and television should be put under parliamentary, and not executive control to ensure their independence and that rules should be drawn

up to guarantee the access of significant political and social groups. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the Legge in April, 1975, which provided

for a greater control by a Parliamentary Commission over the programmes and their content. In 1976, the Constitutional Court ruled (Decision

202/76 (1976) Giurisprudenza Constitutional 1276) that while at the national level, the monopoly of RAI is valid, at the local level, it is not, since at

the local level there is no danger of private monopolies or oligopolies emerging - a hope belied by subsequent developments. This ambiguous

decision resulted in establishment of a large number of private radio stations in Italy notwithstanding the re-affirmation of RAI's national monopoly

in 1981 by the court. One of the major - rather the largest - private television and radio networks which thus came into existence is the \$7 billion

Fininvest Company, controlled by Silvio Berlusconi (the Ex-Prime Minister of Italy, who resigned in December, 1994). It owns three major TV

networks in Italy. This development prompted the Constitutional Court, in 1988, to call for a prompt and comprehensive regulation of private

broadcasting containing adequate anti-trust and other anti-monopolistic provisions to safeguard pluralism. Accordingly, a law was made in 1990

which devised a system for licensing private radio and television stations.

### AUSTRIA:

Broadcasting has been under public control in Austria throughout. This monopoly was challenged as inconsistent with Article 10 of the European

Convention before the Austrian Constitutional Court which repelled the attack with reference to Sub-clause2) of Article 10. It held that inasmuch

as a law made by the State, viz., Constitutional Broadcasting Law had introduced a licencing system within the meaning of the last sentence in

Article 10(1) of the Convention and since the said system was intended to secure objectivity and diversity of opinions, no further need be done. It

held that the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation with the status of an autonomous public law corporation is a sufficient compliance not only with

the national laws but also with Article 10 of the Convention and that granting licence to every applicant would defeat the objectives of pluralism,

diversity of views and range of opinions underlying the said Austrian law. Several Individuals and organisations, who were refused television/radio

licences, lodged complaints with the European Human Rights Commission, which referred the matter for the opinion of the European Human

Rights Court (EHRC) (at Starsbourg). The Court held that the refusal to consider the applications for licence amounted to a violation of Article 10

(Informationsverein Lentia and Ors. v. Austria - 15 Human rights law Journal 31 - judgment dated 24th November, 1993.) The reasoning of the

Court is to be found in paragraphs 38 and 39 which read thus:

38. The Court has frequently stressed the fundamental role of freedom of expression in a democratic society, in particular where, through the

press, it serves to impart information and ideas of general interest, which the public is moreover entitled to receive (see, for example, mutatis

mutandis, the Observer and Guardian v. The United Kingdom judgment of 26 November 1991, Series A No. 216, pp. 29-30, \$59 (1992) 13

HRLJ 16. Such an undertaking cannot be successfully accomplished unless it is grounded in the principle of pluralism, of which the State is the

ultimate guarantor. This observation is especially valid in relation to audio-visual media, whose programmes are often broadcast very widely.

39. Of all the means of ensuring that these values are respected, a public monopoly is the one which imposes the greatest restrictions on the

freedom of expression, namely the total impossibility of broadcasting otherwise than through a national station and, in some cases, to a very limited

extent through a local cable station. The far reaching character of such restrictions means that they can only be justified where they correspond to a

pressing need.

As a result of the technical progress made over the last decades, justification of these restrictions can no longer today be found in consideration

relating to the number of frequencies and channels available; the Government accepted this. Secondly, for the purposes of the present case they

have lost much of their raison d"etre in view of the multiplication of foreign programmes aimed at Austrian audiences and the decision of the

Administrative Court to recognise the lawfulness of their retransmission by cable (see paragraph 21 above). Finally and above all, it cannot be

argued that there are no equivalent less restrictive solutions; it is sufficient by way of example to cite the practice of certain countries which either

issue licences subject to specified conditions of variable content or make provision for forms of private participation in the activities of the national

corporation.

The Court then dealt with the argument that ""Austrian market was too small to sustain a sufficient number of stations to avoid regrouping and the

Constitution of the private monopolies"" and rejected it in the following words:

42. The Court is not persuaded by the Government's argument. Their assertions are contradicted by the experience of several European States, of

a comparable size of Austria, in which the coexistence of private and public stations, according to rules which vary from country to country and

accompanied by measures preventing the development of private monopolies, shows the fears expressed to be groundless.

The Court finally concluded;

43. In short, like the Commission, the Court considers that the interferences in issue were disproportionate to the aim pursued and were,

accordingly, not necessary in a democratic society. There has therefore, been a violation of Article 10.

59. In our opinion, the reasoning of EHRC is unacceptable for various reasons which we shall set out at the proper stage.

# OTHER WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:

In Denmark, private broadcasting was permitted by Legislation enacted in 1985. In Portugal, private broadcasting was allowed only in 1939, by

amending the Constitution. In Switzerland too, private broadcasting has been allowed only recently. Private broadcasting is, however, subject to

strict programme control.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

In the United States, there was no law regulating the establishment and working of broadcasting companies till 1927. In that year, Radio Act, 1927

was enacted by Congress creating the Federal Radio Commission with authority to grant three-year licences to operate radio stations on an

assigned frequency. In the years 1934, the Congress enacted the Federal Communications Act. This Act placed the telephone and wireless

communications under one authority, viz., Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The Commission had the authority to assign frequency for

particular areas, to prescribe the nature of the service to be provided for different types of stations and to decide licence applications. The only

guideline issued to the Commission was that it should exercise its powers keeping in view the ""public interest, convenience and necessity"". It is

under these guidelines that the FCC evolved the Fairness Doctrine in 1949. Notwithstanding the First Amendment, the United States Supreme

Court held that the freedom of speech did not entail a right to broadcast without a licence. It held: ""unlike other modes of expression, radio

inherently is not available to all"" Vide N.B.C. v. U.S. [1943] 319 US 190. The Fairness Doctrine was approved by the Supreme Court in red Lion

Broadcasting Company v. F.C.C. 395 US 367 [1969]. The Court observed: ""Although broadcasting is clearly a medium affected by a First

Amendment interest, differences in the characteristics of news media justify differences in the First Amendment Standards applied to them....

Where there are substantially more individuals who want to broadcast than there are frequencies to allocate, it is idle to posit an unbridgeable First

Amendment right to broadcast comparable to the right of every individual to speak, write or publish...those who are licenced stand no better than

those to whom licences are refused.... A license permits broadcasting, but the licensee has no constitutional right to be the one who holds the

license or to monopolize a radio frequency to the exclusion of his fellows citizens.... The people as a whole retain their interest in free speech by

radio and their collective right to have the medium function consistently with the ends and purposes of the First Amendment. It is the right of the

viewers and listeners, not the right of the broadcasters which is paramount. It is the right of the public to receive suitable access to social, political

esthetic moral and other ideas and experiences which is crucial here...." In 1967-70, public broadcasting was established on a national basis

through the institution of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), viz., the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) for television and National

radio service. The CPB is funded by appropriations made by the Congress. In 1978, the Supreme Court affirmed in F.C.C. v. National Citizens

Committee for Broadcasting 436 U.S. 775 that:

In making (its) licensing decisions between competing applicants, the Commission has long given ""primary significance"" to ""diversification of control

of the media of mass communications."" This policy is consistent with the statutory scheme and with the First Amendment goal of achieving ""the

widest possible dissemination of Information from diverse and antagonistic Sources."" Petitioners argue that the regulations are invalid because they

seriously restrict the opportunities for expression of both broadcasters and newspapers. But as we stated in Red Lion, ""to deny a station licence

because "the public interest" requires it "is not a denial of free speech"."" The regulations are a reasonable means of promoting the public interest in

diversified mass communications; thus they do not violate the First Amendment rights of those who will be denied broadcast licenses pursuant to

them.

60. It is significant to notice the statement that ""to deny a station licence because "the public interest" requires it "is not a denial of free speech""" - a

holding to which we shall have occasion to advert to later. Yet another relevant observation of Burger, CJ. is to the following effect:

The Commission (F.C.C.) was justified in concluding that the public interest in providing access to market place of ""ideas and expressions"" would

scarcely be served by a system so heavily weighted in favour of the financially affluent or those with access to wealth....

(Emphasis added)

61. In 1970s, however, it was argued that programming restraints were contrary to the First Amendment besides being unproductive and that

broadcasting licencees should enjoy the same rights as newspaper editors and owners. In course of time, the Government moved towards

deregulation of broadcasting and ultimately in 1987 the Fairness doctrine was repealed by FCC. An attempt by Congress to restore the said rule

by an enactment was vetoed by the President.

62. Having examined the systems containing in the United States and major west-European countries, Eric Barendt says:

These developments illustrate the widely divergent approaches to broadcasting regulation in the United States and (for the most part) in Europe.

This is partly an aspect of the more sceptical attitude to government and to administrative regulation which has prevailed in the USA, at any rate in

the last twenty years. The First Amendment has been interpreted as conferring on broadcasters rights, which have not been derived from the

comparable provisions in continental countries. Another explanation is that in. the USA private commercial broadcasting enjoyed for a long time a

de facto monopoly, while in Britain, France, Germany and Italy there was a public monopoly. It is interesting that there has been continuity to US

broadcasting law, which (perhaps sadly) is not found in these European jurisdictions. The Federal Communications Act has remained in force since

its passage in 1934, though it has been amended on a handful of occasions.

(Eric Barendt: Broadcasting Law - Page-31)

63. We may now proceed to examine what does ""Broadcasting freedom"" mean and signify?

BROADCASTING FREEDOM: Meaning and content of :

There is little doubt that broadcasting freedom is implicit in the freedom of speech and expression. The European Court of Human Rights also has

taken the view that broadcasting like press is covered by Article 10 of the Convention guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression. But the

question is what does broadcasting freedom mean? Broadly speaking, broadcasting freedom can be said to have four facets, (a) freedom of the

broadcaster, (b) freedom of the listeners/viewers to a variety of view and plurality of opinion, (c) right of the citizens and groups of citizens to have

access to the broadcasting media, and (d) the right to establish private radio/TV stations. We shall examine them under separate heads.

### (a) FREEDOM OF THE BROADCASTER:

The first facet of the broadcasting freedom is freedom from State or Government control, in particular from the censorship by the Government. As

the Peacock Committee put it, pre-publication censorship has no place in a free society. Pre-publication censorship is prohibited in Germany by

Article 5 of the Basic Law. This principle applies in equal measure both to public and private broadcasting. It is, however, necessary to clarify here

that public broadcasting is not to be equated with State broadcasting. Both are distinct. Broadcasting freedom in the case of public broadcasting

means the composition of these bodies in a manner so as to genuinely guarantee their independence. In Germany, the Constitutional Court has

ruled that freedom from State control requires the legislature to frame some basic rules to ensure that Government is unable to exercise any

influence over the selection, content or scheduling of programmes. Laws providing to the contrary were held bad. Indeed, the court also

enunciated certain guidelines for the composition and selection of the independent broadcasting authorities on the ground that such a course is

necessary to ensure freedom from Government control. It should be noted that an unfettered freedom for licensees to select which programmes

appear on their schedule to the complete disregard of the interests of public appears more like a property right than an attribute of freedom of

speech. It is for this reason that the German constitutional court opined in 1981 57 BVerfGE 295 and in 1987 73 BVerfGE 118 that television and

radio is an instrument of freedom serving the more fundamental freedom of speech in the interest of both broadcasters and the public. The court

opined that broadcasting freedom is to be protected insofar as it"s exercise promotes the goals of free speech, i.e., an informed democracy and

lively discussion of a variety of views. The freedom of broadcaster cannot be understood as merely an immunity from government intervention but

must be understood as a freedom to safeguard free speech right of all the people without being dominated either by the State or any commercial

group. This is also the view taken by the Italian and French courts.

### (b) LISTENERS/VIEWERS RIGHT:

Broadcasting freedom involves and includes the right of the viewers and listeners who retain their interest in free speech. It is on this basis that the

European courts have taken the view that restraints on freedom of broadcasters are justifiable on the very ground on free speech. It has been held

that freedom of expression includes the right to receive information and ideas as well as freedom to impart them. The free speech interests of

viewers and listeners in exposure to a wide variety of material can best be safeguarded by the imposition of programme standards, limiting the

freedom of radio and television companies. What is important according to this perspective is that the broadcasting institutions are free to discharge

their responsibilities of providing the public with a balanced range of programmes and a variety of views. These free speech goals require positive

legislative provision to prevent the domination of the broadcasting authorities by the government or by private corporations and advertisers, and

perhaps for securing impartiality...

The Fairness Doctrine evolve by FCC and approved by the United States Supreme Court in Red Lion protected the interest of persons by

providing a right of reply to personal attacks. But difficulties have arisen in the matter of enforcing the listeners"/viewers" rights through courts.

### (c) ACCESS TO BROADCASTING:

The third facet of broadcasting freedom is the freedom of individuals and groups of individuals to have access to broadcasting media to express

their views. The first argument in support of this theory is that public is entitled to hear range of opinions held by different groups so that it can

make sensible choices on political and social issues. In particular, these views should be exposed on television, the most important contemporary

medium. It is indeed the interest of audience that justified the imposition of impartiality rules and positive programme standards upon the

broadcasters. The theoretical foundation for the claim for access to broadcasting is that freedom of speech means the freedom to communicate

effectively to a mass audience which means through mass media. This is also the view taken by our court as pointed out supra.

An important decision on this aspect is that of the United States Supreme Court in Columbia Broadcasting System v. Democratic National

Committee[1973] 94 US 412. The CBS denied to Democrats and a group campaigning for peace in Vietnam any advertising time to comment

upon contemporary political issues. Its refusal was upheld by the FCC, but the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that an absolute

ban on short pre-paid editorial advertisements infringed the First Amendment and constituted impermissible discrimination. The Supreme Court,

however, allowed the plea of CBS holding that recognition of a right of access of citizens and groups would be inconsistent with the broadcasters"

freedom. They observed that if such right were to be recognised, wealthy individuals and pressure groups would have greater opportunities to

purchase advertising time. It rejected the ""view that every potential speakers is "the best judge" of what the listening public ought to hear"" (Burger,

C.J.) Some Judges expressed the opinion that the broadcaster enjoyed the same First Amendment rights as the newspapers whereas the minority

represented by Brennan and Marshall, JJ. was of the view that freedom of groups and individuals to effective expression justified recognition of

some access rights to radio and television.

It appears that this aspect has been debated more intensively in Italy. The Italian constitutional court held that the monopoly of RAI can be justified

only on certain conditions, one of them being that access must be allowed so far as possible to the political, religious and social groups,

representing various strands of opinion in society. It opined that statutory provision for access was required by Article 21 of the Constitution

guaranteeing freedom of expression. The Italian courts viewed access as a goal or a policy rather than a matter of fundamental right while at the

same time protecting the individual"s right of reply. On this aspect, Barendt says: There are also practical objections to access rights. It may be

very difficult to decide, for example, which group are to be given access, and when and how often such programmes are shown. There is a danger

some groups will be unduly privileged....

## (d) THE RIGHTS TO ESTABLISH PRIVATE BROADCASTING STATIONS:

The French Broadcasting Laws of 1982 and 1989 limit the right of citizens to establish private broadcasting stations in the light of the necessity to

respect individual rights, to safeguard pluralism of opinion and to protect public interests such as national security and public order. No private

radio or television channel or station can be established without prior authorisation from the regulatory body, Counsel superior de 1"audiovisuel. In

Britain, the ITC and the Radio Authority must grant the necessary licence for establishing a private television or radio station. In none of the

European countries is there an unregulated right to establish private radio/television station. It is governed by law. Even in United States, it requires

a licence from FCC.

64. Let us examine the position obtaining in Italy and Germany where constitutional provisions corresponding to Article 19(1)(a) - indeed more

explicit in the case of Germany - obtain. Notwithstanding Article 21, referred to hereinbefore, the Italian Constitutional Court continues to hold that

public monopoly of broadcasting is justified, atleast at national level till adequate anti-trust laws are enacted to prevent the development of private

media oligopolies. In fact, this principle has been applied in the case of local broadcasting and private broadcasting allowed at local level. The

Italian Constitutional Court is of the view that Article 21 of the Italian Constitution does no doubt confer right to speak freely but this right is to be

exercised by ""using means already at one"s disposal, not a right to use public property, such as the airwaves"". The analogy with the right to

establish private schools was held to be a weak one and rejected by the Constitutional Court. More particularly, it is of the view that it is

impossible to justify recognition of a right which only a handful of individuals and media companies can enjoy in practice.

65. In Germany too, the Constitutional Court has not recognised a right in the citizens to establish private television/radio stations at their choice.

The question was left open in what is called the Third Television case. This question has, however, lost its significance in view of the laws made in

1980s permitting private broadcasting. What is relevant is that even after the enactment of the said laws, the Constitutional Court held in Sixth

Television case (decided in 1991) that establishment of private broadcasting stations is not a matter of right but a matter for the State (legislature)

to decide. If the State legislation does permit such private broadcasting, it has been held at the same tune, it cannot impose onerous programme

and advertising restrictions upon them so as to imperil their existence.

66. So far as the United States is concerned, where licencing of private broadcasting stations has been in vogue since the very beginning, the

Supreme Court said in C.B.S. v. Democratic Committee 36 L.Ed. 2d. 772 [1973] that ""(B)ecause the broadcast media utilize a valuable and

limited public resource, there is also present an unusual order of First Amendment values"". It then affirmed the holding in Red Lion that ""no one has

a First Amendment right to a license or to monopolize a radio frequency; to deny a station license because "the public interest" requires it "is not a

denial a denial of free speech"". The Court also affirmed that ""it is idle to posit an unbridgeable First Amendment right to broadcast comparable to

the right of every individual to speak, write or publish"". It is relevant to mention here that the distinction made between the Press and the

broadcasting media vis-a-vis the First Amendment has been justified by the American jurist Bollinger as based on First Amendment values and not

on notions of expediency. He says that in ""permitting different treatment of the two institutions ... (the) Court has imposed a compromise - a

compromise, however, not based on notions of expediency, but rather on a reasoned and principled accommodation of competing First

Amendment Values"". (75 Michigan law Review 1, 26-36 (1976) quoted in ""Constitutional Law"" by Store, Sidemen and others (Second Edition) at

1427-28).

67. It is true that with the advances in technology the argument of few or limited number of frequencies has become weak. Now, it is claimed that

an unlimited number of frequencies are available. We shall assume that it is so. Yet the fact remains that airwaves are public property that they are

to be utilised to the greatest public good; that they cannot be allowed to be monopolised or hijacked by a few privileged persons or groups; that

granting license to everyone who asks for it would reduce the right to nothing and that such a licensing system would end up in creation of

oligopolies at the experience in Italy has shown - where the limited experiment of permitting private broadcasting at the local level though not at the

national level, has resulted in creation of giant media empires and media magnates, a development not conducive to free speech right of the citizens.

It would be instructive to note the lament of the United States Supreme Court regarding the deleterious effect the emergence of media empires had

on the freedom of Press in that country. In Miami Herald Publishing Company v. Tomillo [1974] 418 U.S. 241, the Court said:

Access advocates submit that... the press of today is in reality very different from that known in the early years of our national existence....

The elimination of competing newspapers in most of our large cities and the concentration of control of media that results from the only

newspaper"s being owned by the same interests which own a television station and a radio station, are important components of this trend towards

concentration of control of outlets to inform the public.

The result of these vast changes has been to place in few hands the power to inform the American people and shape public opinion. Much of the

editorial opinion and commentary that a printed is that of syndicated columnists distributed nationwide and, as a result, we are told, on national and

world issues there tends to be a homogeneity of editorial opinion, commentary, and interpretive analysis. The abuses of bias and manipulative

reportage are, likewise, said to be the result of the vast accumulations of unreviewable power in the modern media empires. In effect, it is claimed,

the public has lost any ability to respond or to contribute in a meaningful way to the debate on issues....

The obvious solution, which was available to dissidents at an earlier time when entry into publishing was relatively inexpensive, today would be to

have additional newspapers. But the same economic factors which have caused the disappearance of vast numbers of metropolitan newspapers,

have made entry into the market place of ideas served by the print media almost impossible. It is urged that the claim of newspapers to be

surrogates for the public" carries with it a concomitant fiduciary obligation to account for that stewardship. From this premise it is reasoned that

the only effective way to insure fairness and accuracy and to provide for some accountability is for government to take affirmative action. The First

Amendment interest of the public in being informed is said to be in peril because the ""marketplace of ideas"" is today a monopoly controlled by the

owners of the market....

(Emphasis added)

Of course, there is another side to this picture: this media giants in United States are so powerful that Government cannot always manipulate them -

as was proved in the Pentagon Papers" case New York Times v. United States. [1971] 403 U.S. 713 and in the case of President"s Claim of

Privilege United States v. Nixon [1974] 418 U.S. 683. These considerations - all of them emphasised by Constitutional courts of United States

and major west-European countries, - furnish valid grounds against reading into Article 19(1)(a) a right to establish private broadcasting stations,

whether permanent or temporary, stationary or mobile. Same holding holds good for earth stations and other telecasting equipment which the

petitioners want to bring in through their chosen agencies. As explained hereinbefore, there is no distinction in principle between a regular TV

station and an earth station or other telecasting facility. More about this aspect later.

68. Having notice the judicial wisdom of the Constitutional Courts in leading democracies, we may turn to the issues arising herein.

The Nature of grounds specified in Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

69. A look at the grounds in Sub-clause2) of Article 19, in the interests of which a law can be made placing reasonable restrictions upon the

freedom of speech and expression goes to show that they are all conceived in the national interest as well as in the interest of society. The first set

of grounds, viz., the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States and public order are grounds

referable to national interest whereas the second set of ground, viz., decency, morality, contempt of courts defamation and incitement to offence

are conceived in the interest of society. The inter connection and the inter-dependence of freedom of speech and the stability of society is

undeniable. They indeed contribute to and promote each other. Freedom of speech and expression in a democracy ensures that the change desired

by the people, whether in political, economic or social sphere, is brought about peacefully and through law. That change desired by the people can

be brought about in an orderly, legal and peaceful manner is by itself an assurance of stability and an insurance against violent upheavals which are

the hall-mark of societies ruled by dictatorships, which do not permit this freedom. The stability of, say, the British nation and the periodic

convulsions witnessed in the dictatorships around the world is ample proof of this truism. The converse is equally true. The more stable the society

is, the more scope it provides for exercise of right of free speech and expression. A society which feels secure can and does permit a greater

latitude than a society whose stability is in constant peril. As observed by Lord Sumner in Bowman v. Secular Society Ltd. [1917] A.C. 406:

The words as well as the acts, which tend to endanger society differ from time to time in proportion as society is stable or insecure in fact, or is

believed by its reasonable members to be open to assault. In the present day meetings or processions are held lawful which a hundred and fifty

years ago would have been deemed seditious, and this is not because the law is weaker or has changed, but because, the times having changed,

society is stronger than before.... After all, the question whether a given opinion is a danger to society is a question of the times and is a question of

fact. I desire to say nothing that would limit the right of society to protect itself by process of law from the dangers of the movement, whatever that

right may be, but only to say that, experience having proved dangers once thought real to be now negligible, and dangers once very possibly

imminent to have now passed away, there is nothing in the general rules as to blasphemy and irreligion...which prevents us from varying their

application to the particular circumstances of our time in accordance with that experience.

70. It is for this reason that our founding fathers while guaranteeing the freedom of speech and expression provided simultaneously that the said

right cannot be so exercised as to endanger the interest of the nation or the interest of the society, as the case may be. This is not merely in the

interest of nation and society but equally in the interest of the freedom of speech and expression itself, the reason being the mutual relevance and

inter-dependence aforesaid.

71. Reference may also be made in this connection to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in F.C.C. v. National Citizens Committee

for Broadcasting [1978] 436 U.S. 775, referred to hereinbefore, where it has been held that ""to deny a station licence because the public interest

requires it is not a denial of free speech"". It is significant that this was so said with reference to First Amendment to the United States Constitution

which guarantees the freedom of speech and expression in absolute terms. The reason is obvious. The right cannot rise above the national interest

and the interest of society which is but another name for the interest of general public. It is true that Article 19(2) does not use the words ""national

interest"", ""interest of society"" or ""public interest"" but as pointed hereinabove, the several grounds mentioned in Sub-clause2) are ultimately referable

to the interests of the nation and of the society. As observed by White, J., speaking for the United States Supreme Court, in Red Lion:

It is the purpose of the First Amendment to preserve an uninhibited marketplace of ideas in which truth will ultimately prevail, rather than to

countenance monopolization of that market, whether it be by the Government itself or a private licensee. Associated Press v. United State, 326 US

1, 89 L. Ed. 2013, 65 S Ct 1416 (1945); New York Times Co. v. Sullivan 376 US 254, 11 L Ed. 2d 686, 84 S Ct 710, 95 ALR2d 1412

(1964); Abrams v. United States 250 US 616, 63 L Ed. 1173, 40 S Ct 17 (1919) (Holmes, J., Dissenting). ""(S)peech concerning public affairs is

more than self-expression; it is the essence of self- government"". Garrison v. Louisiana 379 US 64, 13 L Ed 2d 125, 85 S Ct 209 (1964). See

Brennan, The Supreme Court and the Meiklejohn interpretation of the First Amendment, 79 H L R 1 (1965). It is the right of the public to receive

suitable access to social, political,, esthetic, moral, and other ideas and experiences which is crucial here.

(Emphasis added)

72. We may have to bear this in mind while delineating the parameters of this freedom. It would also be appropriate to keep in mind the

observations in Columbia Broadcasting System v. Democratic National Committee 36 L. Ed. 2d 772. Burger, C.J. quoted the words of Prof.

Chafee to the following effect:

Once we get away from the bare words of the First Amendment, we must construe it as part of a Constitution which creates a Government for the

purpose of performing several very important tasks. The First Amendment should be interpreted so as not to cripple the regular work of the

government.

73. We must also bear in mind that the obligation of the State to ensure this right to all the citizens of the country (emphasis hereinbefore) creates

an obligation upon it to ensure that the broadcasting media is not monopolised, dominated or hijacked by privileged, rich and powerful interests.

Such monopolisation or domination cannot but be prejudicial to the freedom of speech and expression of the citizens in general - an aspect

repeatedly stressed by the Supreme Court of United States and the Constitutional Courts of Germany and Italy.

74. The importance and significance of television in the modern words needs no emphasis. Most people obtain the bulk of their information on

matters of contemporary interest from the broadcasting medium. The television is unique in the way in which it intrudes into our homes. The

combination of picture and voice makes it an irresistibly attractive medium of presentation. Call it idiot box or by any other pejorative name. It has

a tremendous appeal and influence over millions of people. Many of them are glued to it for hours on end each day. Television is shaping the food

habits, cultural values, social mores and what not of the society in a manner no other medium has done so far. Younger generation is particularly

addicted to it. It is a powerful instrument which can be used for greater good as also for doing immense harm to the society. It depends upon how

it is used. With the advance of technology, the number of channels available has grown enormously. National borders have become meaningless.

The reach of some of the major networks is international; they are not confined to one country or one region. It is no longer possible for any

government to control or manipulate the news, views and information available to its people. In a manner of speaking, the technological revolution

is forcing inter-nationalism upon the word. No nation can remain a fortress or an island in itself any longer. Without a doubt, this technological

revolution is presenting new issues, complex in nature-in the words of Burger, C.J., ""complex problems with many hard questions and few easy

answers"". Broadcasting media by its very nature is different from Press. Airwaves are public property. The fact that a large number of

frequencies/channels are available does not make them anytheless public property. It is the obligation of the State under our constitutional system

to ensure that they are used for public good.

75. Now, what does this public good mean and signify in the context of the broadcasting medium? In a democracy, people govern themselves and

they cannot govern themselves properly unless they are aware - aware of social, political, economic and other issues confronting them. To enable

them to make a proper judgment on those issues, they must have the benefit of a large of opinions on those issues. Right to receive and impart

information is implicit in free speech. This plurality of opinions, view and ideas a indispensable for enabling them to make an informed judgment on

those issues to know what is their true interest, to make them responsible citizens, to safeguard their rights as also the interests of society and State.

All the Constitutional courts of leading democracies, reference to which has been made here to before, have recognised and reiterated this aspect.

This is also the view of the European Court of Human Rights. In Castells V. Spain, 14 EHRR 445, quoted in 1994 P L 524 - the court held that

free political debate is ""at the very core of the concept of a democratic society"".

76. From the standpoint of Article 19(1)(a), what is paramount is the right of the listeners and viewers and not the right of the broadcaster-whether

the broadcaster is the State, public corporation or a private individual or body. A monopoly over broadcasting, whether by government or by

anybody else, is inconsistent with the free speech right of the citizens. State control really means governmental control, which in turn means, control

of the political party or parties in power for the time being. Such control is bound to colour the views, information and opinions conveyed by the

media. The free speech right of the citizens is better served in keeping the broadcasting media under the control of public. Control by public means

control by an independent public corporation or corporations, as the case may be, formed under a statute. As held by the Constitutional Court of

Italy, broadcasting provides an essential service in a democratic society and could legitimately be reserved for a public institution, provided certain

conditions are met. The corporation (s) must be constituted and composed in such a manner as to ensure its independence from government and

its impartiality on public issues. When presenting or discussing a public issue, it must be ensured that all aspects of it are presented in a balanced

manner, without appearing to espouse any one point of view. This will also enhance the credibility of the media to a very large extent; a controlled

media cannot command that level of credibility. For the purpose of ensuring the free speech rights of the citizens guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a), it

is not necessary to have private broadcasting stations, as held by the Constitutional Courts of France and Italy. Allowing ""private broadcasting

would be to open the door for powerful economic, commercial and political interests, which may not prove beneficial to free speech right of the

citizens - and certainly so, if strict programme controls and other controls are not prescribed. The analogy with press is wholly inapt. Above all,

airwaves constitute public property. While, the freedom guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) does include the right to receive and impart information, no

one can claim the fundamental right to do so by using or employing public property. Only where the statute permits him to use the public property,

then only - and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the law may impose - he can use the public property, viz., airwaves. In other words,

Article 19(1)(a) does not enable a citizen to impart his information, views and opinions by using the airwaves. He can do so without using the

airwaves. It need not be emphasised that while broadcasting cannot be effected without using airwaves, receiving the broadcast does not involve

any such use. Airwaves, being public property must be utilised to advance public good. Public good lies in ensuring plurality of opinions, viewed

and ideas and that would scarcely by served by private broadcasters, who would be and who are bound to be actuated by. profit motive. There is

a far grater likelihood of these private broadcasters indulging in misinformation disinformation and manipulation of news and views than the

government - controlled media, which is at least subject to public and parliamentary scrutiny. The experience in Italy, where the Constitutional

Court allowed private broadcasting at the local level while denying it at the national level should serve as a lesson; this limited opening has given rise

to giant media oligopolies as mentioned supra. Even with the best of programme controls it may prove counter-productive at the present juncture

of our development; the implementation machinery in our country leaves much to be desired which is shown by the ineffectiveness of the several

enactments made with the best of the intentions and with most laudable provision; this is a reality which cannot be ignored. It is true that even if

private broadcasting is not allowed from Indian soil, such stations may spring up on the periphery of or outside our territory, catering exclusively to

the Indian public. Indeed, some like stations have already come into existence. The space, it is said, is saturated with communication satellites and

that they are providing and are able to provide any number of channels and frequencies. More technological developments must be in the offing.

But that cannot be a ground for enlarging the scope of Article 19(1)(a). It may be a factor in favour of allowing private broadcasting - or it may not

be. It may also be that the Parliament decides to increase the number of channels under the Doordarshan, diversifying them into various fields,

commercial, educational, sports and so on. Or the Parliament may decide to permit private broadcasting, but if it does so permit, it should not only

keep in mind the experience of the countries where such a course has been permitted but also the conditions in this country and the compulsions of

technological developments and the realities of situation resulting from technological developments. We have no doubt in our mind that it will so

bear in mind the above factors and all other relevant circumstances. We make it clear, we are not concerned with matters of policy but with the

content of Article 19(1)(a) and we say that while public broadcasting is implicit in it, private broadcasting is not. Matters of policy are for the

Parliament to consider and not for courts. On account of historical factors, radio and television have remained in the hands of the State exclusively.

Both the networks have been built up over the years with public funds. They represent the wealth and property of the nation. It may even be said

that they represent the material resources of the community within the meaning of Article 39(b). They may also be said to be "facilities" within the

meaning of Article 38. They must be employed consistent with the above articles and consistent with the constitutional policy as adumbrated in the

preamble to the Constitution and Parts III and IV. We must reiterate that the press whose freedom is implicit in Article 19(1)(a) stands on a

different footing. The petitioners - or the potential applicants for private broadcasting licenses - cannot invoke the analogy of the press. To repeat,

airwaves are public property and better remain in public hands in the interest of the very freedom of speech and expression of the citizens of this

country.

77. It would be appropriate at this stage to deal with the reasoning of the European Court of Human Rights in the case of Informationsverein

Lentia. The first thing to be noticed in this behalf is the language of Article 10(1) of the European convention, set out hereinbefore. Clause (1) of

Article 10 not only says that everyone has the right to freedom of expression but also says that the said right shall include freedom to hold opinions

and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. The clause then adds that

Article 10 shall not, however, prevent the State from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises. Clause (2) of course

is almost in pan materia with Sub-clause2) of Article 19 of our Constitution. What is, however, significant is that Article 10(1) expressly conferred

the right ""to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority"". The only power given to public authority, which in

the context means the State/Government, is to provide the requirement of license and nothing more. It is this feature of Sub-clause1) which has

evidently influenced the decision of the European court. The decision cannot, therefore, be read as laying down that the right of free expression by

itself implies and includes the right to establish private broadcasting stations. It is necessary to emphasise another aspect. While I agree with the

statement in Para 38 to the effect that freedom of expression is fundamental to a democratic society and that the said ""cannot be successfully

accomplished unless it is grounded in the principle of pluralism, of which the State is the ultimate guarantor"", I find it difficult to agree that such

pluralism cannot be ensured by a public/ statutory corporation of the nature already in existence in Austria and that it is necessary to provide for

private broadcasting to ensure pluralism, as held in Para 39. The fact that as a result of technological advances, the argument of limited number of

frequencies is no longer available, cannot be a ground for reading the right to private broadcasting into freedom of expression. The decision as such

is coloured by the particular language of Sub-clause1) of Article 10, as stated above. I must also say that the last observation in Para 39 viz., that

there can be other less restrictive solutions is also not a ground which we can give effect to under the legal system governing us. The question in

such cases always is whether the particular restriction placed is reasonable and valid and not whether other less restrictive provisions are possible.

I may also mentioned that the arguments which weighed with other constitutional courts, viz., that airways represent public property and that they

cannot be allowed to be dominated or monopolised by powerful commercial, economic and political interests does not appear to have been

argued or considered by the European Court. As has been emphasised by other constitutional courts, the very free speech interest of the citizens

requires that the broadcasting media is not dominated or controlled by such powerful interests.

78. There is yet another aspect of the petitioners" claim which requires to be explained. According to their own case, they have sold the telecasting

rights with respect to their matches to a foreign agency with the understanding that such foreign agency shall bring in its own equipment and

personnel and telecast the matches from the Indian territory. Once they have sold their rights, the foreign agency is not their agent but an

independent party. It is a principal by itself. The foreign agency cannot claim or enforce the right guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a). Petitioners cannot

also claim because they have already sold the rights. In other words, the right to telecast is no longer with them but with the foreign firm which has

purchased the telecasting rights. For this reason too, the petitioners" claim must be held to be unacceptable.

79. Having held that Article 19(1)(a) does not encompass the right to establish, maintain or run broadcasting stations or broadcasting facilities, we

feel it necessary to clarify the true purport of the said freedom in the context of broadcasting media. This is necessary to ensure that I am not

misunderstood or misinterpreted. Indeed, what I propose to say hereafter flows logically from what I have said heretofore.

80. It has been held by this Court in Life Insurance Corporation v. Manubhai Shah the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed to the

citizens of this country ""includes the right to propagate one"s views through print media or through any other communication channel, e.g., the radio

and the television. Every citizen of this free country, therefore, has the right, to air his or her views through the printing and/or the electronic media

subject of course to permissible restrictions imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution"". It has also been held in the said decision that ""the

print media, the radio and the tiny screen play the role of public educators, so vital to the growth of a healthy democracy. Freedom to air one"s

views is the lifeline of any democratic institution and any attempt to stifle, suffocate or gag this right would sound a death-knell to democracy and

would help usher in autocracy or dictatorship.... It follows that a citizen for propagation of his or her ideas has a right to publish for circulation his

view in periodicals, magazines and journals or through the electronic media since it is well known that these communication channels are great

purveyors of news and views and make considerable impact on the minds of the readers and viewers and are known to mould public opinion on

vital issues of national importance."" To the same effect is the holding in Odyssey Communications referred to supra. Once this is so, it follows that

no monopoly of this media can be conceived for the simple reason that Article 19(2) does not permit State monopoly unlike Sub-clause6) of

Article 19 vis-a-vis the right guaranteed by Article 19(1)(g).

81. All the Constitutional Courts whose opinions have been referred to hereinbefore have taken the uniform view that in the interest of ensuring

plurality of opinions, views, ideas and ideologies, the broadcasting media cannot be allowed to be under the monopoly of one - be it the monopoly

of Government or an individual, body or organisation. Government control in effect means the control of the political party or parties in powers for

the time being. Such control is bound to colour and in same cases, may even distort the news, views opinions expressed through the media. It is

not conducive to free expression of contending viewpoints and opinions which is essential for the growth of a healthy democracy. I have said

enough hereinbefore in support of the above propositions and we do not think it necessary to repeat the same over again here. I have also

mentioned hereinbefore that for ensuring plurality of views, opinions and also to ensure a fair and balanced presentation of news and public issues,

the broadcast media should be placed under the control of public, i.e., in the hands of statutory corporation or corporations, as the case may be.

This is the implicit command of Article 19(1)(a). I have also stressed the importance of constituting and composing these corporations in such a

manner that they ensure impartiality in political, economic and social and other matters touching the public and to ensure plurality of views, opinions

and ideas. This again is the implicit command of Article 19(1)(a). This medium should promote the public interest by providing information.

knowledge and entertainment of good quality in a balanced way. Radio and Television should serve the role of public educators as well. Indeed,

more than one corporation for each media can be provided with a view to provide competition among them (as has been done in France) or for

convenience, as the case may be.

82. Now, coming to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a look at its scheme and provisions would disclose that it was meant for a different purpose

altogether. When it was enacted, there was neither Radio nor, of course, television, though it may be that radio or television fall within the definition

of ""telegraph"" in Section 3(1). Except Section 4 and the definition of the expression ""telegraph"", no other provision of the Act appears to be

relevant to broadcasting media since the validity of Section 4(1) has not been specifically challenged before us, we decline to express any opinion

thereon. The situation is undoubtedly unsatisfactory. This is the result of the legislation in this country not keeping pace with the technological

developments. While all the democracies in the world have enacted laws specifically governing the broadcasting media, this country has lagged

behind, rooted in the Telegraph Act of 1885 which is wholly inadequate and unsuited to an important media like radio and television, i.e.,

broadcasting media. It is absolutely essential, in the interest of public, in the interests of the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by

Article 19(1)(a) and with a view to avoid confusion, uncertainty and consequent litigation that Parliament steps in soon to fill the void by enacting a

law or laws, as the case may be, governing the broadcasting media, i.e., both radio and television media. The question whether to permit private

broadcasting or not is a matter of policy for the Parliament to decide. If it decides to permit it, it is for the Parliament to decide, subject to what

conditions and restrictions should it be permitted. (This aspect was been dealt with supra). The fact remains that private broadcasting, even if

allowed, should not be left to market forces, in the interest of ensuring that a wide variety of voices enjoy access to it.

#### SUMMARY

In this summary too, the expression ""broadcasting media"" means the electronic media now represented and operated by AIR and Doordarshan

and not any other services.

1(a). Game of cricket, like any other sports event, provides entertainment. Providing entertainment is implied in freedom of speech and expression

guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution subject to this rider that where speech and conduct are joined in a single course of action, the

free speech values must be balanced against competing societal interests. The petitioners (CAB and BCCI) therefore have a right to organise

cricket matches in India, whether with or without the participation of foreign teams. But what they are now seeking is a license to telecast their

matches through an agency of their choice - a foreign agency in both the cases -and through telecasting equipment brought in by such foreign

agency from outside the country. In the case of Hero Cup Matches organised by CAB, they wanted uplinking facility to INTELSAT through the

government agency VSNL also. In the case of later international matches organised by BCCI they did not ask for this facility for the reason that

their foreign agent has arranged direct uplinking with the Russian satellite Gorizon. In both cases, they wanted the permission to import the

telecasting equipment along with the personnel to operate it by moving it to places all over the country wherever the matches were to be played.

They claimed this license, or permission, as it may be called, as a matter of right said to be flowing from Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. They

say that the authorities are bound to grant such license/permission, without any conditions, all that they are entitled to do, it is submitted, is to

collect technical fees wherever their services are availed, like the services of VSNL in the case of Hero Cup Matches. This plea is in principle no

different from the right to establish and operate private telecasting stations. In principle, there is no difference between a permanent TV station and

a temporary one; similarly there is no distinction in principle between a stationary TV facility and a mobile one; so also is there no distinction

between a regular TV facility and a TV. facility for a given event or series of events. If the right claimed by the petitioners (CAB and BCCI) is held

to be constitutionally sanctioned one, then each and every citizen of this country must also be entitled to claim similar right in respect of his event or

events, as the case may be. I am of the opinion that no such right flows from Article 19(1)(a).

(b) Airwaves constitute public property and must be utilised for advancing public good. No individual has a right to utilise them at his choice and

pleasure and for purposes of his choice including profit. The right of free speech guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a) does not include the right to use

airwaves, which are public property. The airwaves can be used by a citizen for the purpose of broadcasting only when allowed to do so by a

statute and in accordance with such statute. Airwaves being public property, it is the duty of the State to see that airwaves are so utilised as to

advance the free speech right of the citizens which is served by ensuring plurality and diversity of views, opinions and ideas. This is imperative in

every democracy where freedom of speech is assured. The free speech right guaranteed to every citizen of this country does not encompass the

right to use these airwaves at his choosing. Conceding such a right would be detrimental to the free speech right of the body of citizens inasmuch as

only the privileged few - powerful economic, commercial and political interests - would come to dominate the media. By manipulating the news,

views and information, by indulging in misinformation and disinformation, to suit their commercial or other interests, they would be harming - and

not serving - the principle of plurality and diversity of views, news, ideas and opinions. This has been the experience of Italy where a limited right,

i.e., at the local level but not at the national level was recognised. It is also not possible to imply or infer a right from the guarantee of free speech

which only a few can enjoy.

(c) Broadcasting media is inherently different from Press or other means of communication/information. The analogy of press is misleading and

inappropriate. This is also the view expressed by several Constitutional Courts including that of the United States of America.

(d) I must clarify what I says; it is that the right claimed by the petitioners (CAB and BCCI) - which in effect is no different in principle from a right

to establish and operate a private TV station - does not flow from Article 19(1)(a); that such a right is not implicit. The question whether such right

should be given to the citizens of this country is a matter of policy for the Parliament. Having regard to the revolution in information technology and

the developments all around, Parliament may, or may not decide to confer such right. If it wishes to confer such a right, it can only be way of an

Act made by Parliament. The Act made should be consistent with the right of free speech of the citizens and must have to contain strict programme

and other controls, as has been provided, for example, in the Broadcasting Act, 1991 in the United Kingdom. This is the implicit command of

Article 19(1)(a) and is essential to preserve and promote plurality and diversity of views, news opinions and ideas.

(e) There is an inseparable inter-connection between freedom of speech and the stability of the society, i.e., stability of a nation-State. They

contribute to each other. Ours is a nascent republic. We are yet to achieve the goal of a stable society. This country cannot also afford to read into

Article 19(1)(a) an unrestricted right to licensing (right of broadcasting) as claimed by the petitioners herein.

(f) In the case before us, both the petitioners have sold their right to telecast the matches to a foreign agency. They have parted with the right. The

right to telecast the matches, including the right to import, install and operate the requisite equipment, is thus really sought by the foreign agencies

and not by the petitioners. Hence, the question of violation of their right under Article 19(1)(a) resulting from refusal of licenses/permission to such

foreign agencies does not arise.

2. The Government monopoly of broadcasting media in this country is the result of historical and other factOrs. This is true of every other country,

to start with. That India and not a free country till 1947 and its citizens did not have constitutionally guaranteed fundamental freedoms till 1950

coupled with the fact that our Constitution is just about forty five years into operation explains the Government monopoly. As pointed out in the

body of the judgment, broadcasting media was a monopoly of the Government, to start with, in every country except the United States where a

conscious decision was taken at the very beginning not to have State monopoly over the medium. Until recently, the broadcasting

in the hands of public/statutory corporations in most of the West European countries. Private broadcasting is comparatively a recent phenomenon.

The experience in Italy of allowing private broadcasting at local level (while prohibiting it at national level) has left much to be desired. It has given

rise to powerful media empires which development is certainly not conducive to free speech right of the citizens.

3(a). It has been held by this Court- and rightly - that broadcasting media is affected by the free speech right of the citizens guaranteed by Article

19(1)(a). This is also the view expressed by all the Constitutional Courts whose opinions have been referred to in the body of the judgment. Once

this is so, monopoly of this medium (broadcasting media), whether by Government or by an individual, body or organisation is unacceptable.

Clause (2) of Article 19 does not permit a monopoly in the matter of freedom of speech and expression as is permitted by Sub-clause6) of Article

19 vis-a-vis the right guaranteed by Article 19(1)(g).

(b) The right of free speech and expression includes the right to receive and expression includes the right to receive and impart information. For

ensuring the free speech right of the citizens of this country, it is necessary that the citizens have the benefit of plurality of views and a range of

opinions on all public issues. A successful democracy posits an "aware" citizenry. Diversity of opinions, views, ideas and ideologies is essential to

enable the citizens to arrive at informed judgment on all issues toughing them. This cannot be provided by a medium controlled by a monopoly -

whether the monopoly is of the State or any other individual, group or organisation. As a matter of fact, private broadcasting stations may perhaps

be more prejudicial to free speech right of the citizens than the government controlled media, as explained in the body of the judgment. The

broadcasting media should be under the control of the public as distinct from Government. This is the command implicit in Article 19(1)(a). It

should be operated by a public statutory corporation or corporations, as the case may be, whose Constitution and composition must be such as to

ensure its/their impartiality in political, economic and social matters and on all other public issues. It/they must be required by law to present news,

views and opinions in a balanced way ensuring pluralism and diversity of opinions and views. It/they must provide equal access to all the citizens

and groups to avail of the medium.

4. The Indian Telegraph Act. 1885 is totally inadequate to govern an important medium like the radio and television, i.e., broadcasting media. The

Act was intended for an altogether different purpose when it was enacted. This is the result of the law in this country not keeping pace with the

technological advances in the field of information and communications. While all the leading democratic countries have enacted laws specifically

governing the broadcasting media, the law in this country has stood still, rooted in the Telegraph Act of 1885. Except Section 4(1) and the

definition of telegraph, no other provision of the Act is shown to have any relevance to broadcasting media. It is therefore, imperative that the

Parliament makes a law placing the broadcasting media in the hands of a public/statutory corporate or the corporations, as the case may be. This is

necessary to safeguard the interests of public and the interests of law as also to avoid uncertainty, confusion and consequent litigation.

5. The CAB did not ever apply for a license under the first proviso to Section 4 of the Telegraph Act nor did its agents ever make such an

application. The permissions, clearances or exemption obtained by it from the several departments (mentioned in judgment) are no substitute for a

license u/s 4(1) proviso. In the absence of such a license, the CAB had no right in law to have its matches telecast by an agency of its choice. The

legality or validity of the orders passed by Sri N. Vithal, Secretary to the Government of India, Telecommunications Department need not be gone

into since it has become academic. In the facts and circumstances of the case, the charge of malafides or of arbitrary and authoritarian conduct

attributed to Doordarshan and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not acceptable. No opinion need be expressed on the allegations made

in the Interlocutory Application filed by BCCI in these matters. Its intervention was confined to legal questions only.

6. Now the question arises, what is the position till the Central Government or the Parliament takes steps as contemplated in Para (4) of the

summary, i.e., if any sporting event or other event is to be telecast from the Indian soil? The obvious answer flowing from the judgment (and Paras

(1) and (4) of this summary) is that the organiser of such event has to approach the nodal Ministry as specified in the decision of the Meeting of the

Committee of Secretaries held on November 12,1993.1 have no reason to doubt that such a request would be considered by the nodal Ministry

and the AIR and Doordarshan on its merits, keeping in view the public interest. In case of any difference of opinion or dispute regarding the

monetary terms on which such telecast is to be made, matter can always be referred to an Arbitrator or a panel of ArbitratOrs. In case, the nodal

Ministry or the AIR or Doordarshan find such broadcast/telecast not feasible, then may consider the grant of permission to the organisers to

engage an agency of their own for the purpose. Of course, it would be equally open to the nodal Ministry (Government of India) to permit such

foreign agency in addition to AIR/Doordarshan, if they are of the opinion that such a course is called for in the circumstances.

83. For the above reasons, the appeals, writ petition and applications are disposed of in the above terms. No costs.