

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: What about power-breakdowns. Give us the comparative figures about that. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI: I have already said that the Badarpur capacity utilisation last year was 34 per cent; this year it has gone up to 45 per cent.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: My question is not that. Mr. Chairman, I am asking about the comparative figures for power breakdowns.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Mr. Minister, will you be able to supply comparative figures about power break-downs for say two or three years, month by month? (Interruptions)

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHRI: I do not have these figures available with me at present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put them on the Table later on. (Interruptions) I am directing him to put them on the Table of the House.

Now, we take up Question No. 183.

Recommendations of the working group of National Film Policy

*183. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the main recommendations of the Working Group on the National Film Policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (MISS KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): Working Group on National Film Policy has made in all 231 recommendations in their report which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 18th August, 1980. Of these 25 main recommendations are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Important recommendations of the Working Group on National Film Policy

The Working Group has made in all 231 recommendations. Some of the important recommendations are briefly as follows: —

(1) Recommendation No. 1.— Subject of cinema should be transferred from State List to Union or Concurrent List.

(2) Recommendation No. 4:.. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry should be expanded and called the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Cinema. There should be a separate Department of Cinema to be headed by a Secretary.

(3) Recommendation No. 6: — The broad objectives of the National Film Policy should be as follows:

(i) To improve the cultural quality of cinema considering its impact upon society.

(ii) To make cinema accessible to the largest number of people throughout the country.

(iii) To help the growth of cinema as a medium of culture, artistic expression, communication, enlightenment and entertainment, and to develop a strategy for the propagation of film appreciation and consciousness.

(iv) To help the Indian cinema by recognising it as an industry of vital importance and extend it the same facilities as are available to other important industries.

(v) To encourage the production of short films, information/ documentary, educational and scientific films and provide facilities for their exhibition in schools, colleges and community centres in addition to exhibition through theatrical circuits and harness their potential for social progress.

(vi) To provide all facilities for production, distribution and exhibition of children's films in all regions of the country.

(vii) To assist in changing the feature films marketing conditions in a manner which provide a fair opportunity for films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance to reach the audience and at the same time reduce marketing pressures on the box-office oriented film which compel it to operate in a speculative environment.

(viii) To regulate and improve the working conditions of film employees.

(ix) To liberalise policies regarding import of equipment and raw stock in line with the need for modernising the technological base of film industry and simultaneously to provide facilities to undertake research and development for indigenisation of film technology and to keep abreast of the latest developments.

(x) To expand training facilities in the creative and technical aspects of cinema keeping in view the growth of cinema in India.

(xi) To ensure that the taxation policies are in line with the general objective of encouraging the growth of cinema and that taxation does not contribute to making the market for cinema uncertain and speculative. This implies that the general strategy of generating tax revenues should aim at horizontal expansion of revenue resources and not vertical rise in taxation levels.

(xii) To import films reflecting artistic and technical achievement from all over the world with a view to encourage creative interaction between Indian and international cinema, and to fully exploit the foreign exchange earning potential of Indian films by simplifying the procedure for export, by providing expert marketing information and organisational

support to exporters and by co-productions with foreign film makers.

(4) Recommendation No. 7:— A Chalachitra Akademi (Film Akademi) should be set up to promote cinema as an art form, on exclusively non-commercial basis. The Akademi should perform functions such as holding of National Film Awards, operating art theatres, maintaining National Film Archive, promoting Film Society Movement and Children's Film movement, maintaining an Information and Documentation Centre and operating a Film Educational Advisory Service.

(5) Recommendation No. 8: — The international Film Festival should be organised by the NFDC instead of the Directorate of Film Festivals.

(6) Recommendation No. 18: — To equip schools and college students to develop an interest and a critical attitude towards cinema as an art form, courses in film appreciation including film history, technique and rudiments of film making should be offered in school and colleges.

(7) Recommendation No. 23: — Film industry as a whole, including the production sector should be recognised as an industry and should be treated on par with at least the hotel industry for various facilities.

(8) Recommendation No. 31: — Compulsory licensing of distributors through an appropriate legislative enactment should be undertaken.

(9) Recommendation No. 35: — Theatre licensing rules should be simplified.

(10&11) Recommendation No. 38 & 39:—In view of the acute shortage of theatres, construction of theatres specially of 400 to 500 seats with 16mm projectors should be speeded up through various measures such as provision of institutional financing, entertainment tax incentives and encouragement of travelling & touring theatres.

(12) Recommendation No. 63:— Film processing laboratories should be brought under a licensing system.

(13) Recommendation No. 71:— Action should be taken to set up facilities for manufacture of colour raw stock indigenously.

(14) Recommendation No. 76:— The Government should provide all facilities for development of complete Infrastructure for making and exhibition of films in 16 mm.

(15) Recommendation No. 86:— An all inclusive rationalised entertainment tax should be fixed and no additional taxes such as surcharge, municipal show tax etc. should be levied.

(15) Recommendation No. 86:— All National and State award winning films, 'Q' Certificate films and Children's films should be permanently exempted from entertainment tax.

(17&18) Recommendation No. 94 & 95:—Excise duty on film prints should be reduced. Prints of National award and State award winning films and of short films which are approved for Tfo mpufSMsy release should be completely exempted from excise duty.

(19) Recommendation No. 106:— Film making activity of the Fiims Division should be decentralised.

(20) Recommendation No. 124:— Films Division should develop expertise for the production of scientific and educational films in collaboration with education and scientific establishments.

(21) Recommendation No. 180:— NFDC must opt for a genuine federal structure and set up proper regional organisations with specific fund allocations and clear authority for decision making in important film making regions.

(22) Recommendation No. 194:— Government should set up a Standing Tribunal to be headed by a I

person with judicial background to hear appeals against the decisions of Censor Board.

(23) Recommendation No. 195 — An intermediary censor classification should be introduced which may be designated as 'UA'. This will indicate that the film is approved for universal exhibition but contains material which the parents may not like children upto the age of 12 to see. This certificate will lie purely advisory.

(24) Recommendation No. 404:— Censor Board should be made an autonomous body. The Chairman and members should be appointed for a fixed minimum tenure of three years.

(25) Recommendation No. 444:— Special legislation should be enacted to regulate the conditions of the cinema workers.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमान्, आईटम (viii) में कहा गया कि "To regulate and improve the working conditions of film employees." मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि इस विषय में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? जो फिल्म इम्प्लाइज हैं उनकी वर्किंग कंडीशंस को सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have already sent a copy of the report to the State Governments. Recently there was a meeting of the Ministers of Information of the State Governments. We took up certain matters from this report and I am "glad to say that they were favourable to them. Certain matters are to be examined even by other Ministries. So, that step has been taken and a Cell has been created as recommended by the Group itself. That Cell is going into all the recommendations and as soon as the recommendations are finalised, action will be taken.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : इसी तरह से पेज 2 आईटम (4) में लिखा है,

"Maintaining National Film Archive".

मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार यह पूना में है और मोदी की फिल्म को लेकर काफी झंझट चलता रहा है तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि इसमें कैसे इम्प्रूवमेंट करेंगे ? और मोदी जी की फिल्म जो गई वह विक गई या उसका क्या हुआ इसका कुछ पता नहीं लगा । ऐसे फिल्में न जाएं तथा ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें हैं जैसे कि यह फिल्म गुम हो गई है ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : किस्सा कुर्सी का भी तो...

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : यह तो जला दी गई थी । इस चीज को रोकने के लिए जो विशेष रिकमेंडेशन इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिए हैं उसमें आप आगे क्या करने वाले हैं ? कितनी फिल्में गुम हुई हैं और मोदी जी की फिल्म का क्या हुआ ?

श्री वसन्त साठे : कौन से मोरी ?
(Interruptions)

श्री सभापति : यह साफ कर दीजिए कि मोदी फिल्म के हैं या और ...

(Interruptions)

श्री जगदश प्रसाद माथुर : यह सोहराब मोदी हैं । उनका झगड़ा चलता रहा है । फिल्म मंगाई और मिली नहीं बेच दी गई या पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the particular reference to some film of Sohrab Modi in the National Archives is concerned, if my friend gives me information, I will try to get the full facts about it. As far as the film policy is concerned, I do not know how that arises out of it. I will try to get facts if my friend is interested in any particular film of Sohrab Modi.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Will the Minister look at Recommendation No. 3(i)—"To improve the cultural quality of cinema considering its impact upon society?" Sir, I want to know from the Minister as to what are the guidelines or the

Character of cultural quality of cinema because, as you know, some older people like me want devotional films while Mr. Sathe and the younger people like western type of culture.

(Interruptions) राम(नन्द) जा आप ता बूढ़ हो गए, या क्यो झगड़ा कर रहे हैं ? सरोज जी की बात तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ लेकिन आपकी कैसे समझंगा । (Interruptions)

Sir, they are intervening as if I am asking something outside the question. I am asking as to what is the criterion of the cultural quality. People like me want devotional films. So, what is the criterion? I also want to know about Item No. 16—"All National and State award winning films, 'Q' Certificate films and Children's films..." If the Minister has not already read, will he please read the weekly mag-zine "Sunday" published by Amrit Bazar Patrika dated 30th November, wherein an allegation has been made that the film "Qurbani" produced by Khan Brothers was given 'A' certificate—"Srr, these Khan brothers came here, had a tent in the Taj Mahal hotel for 15 days and managed to turn it into 'Q' certificate with the help of certain friends.

SHRIMATI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Are you asking a supplementary or giving a lecture? How does it arise?

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: It arises out of 'Q' certificate. You please go through it. Sir, if Smt. Saroj Khaparde is supposed to be acting as a stepney for the Information Minister, there is another lady, Miss Kumudben Joshi, also. At least, let them decide as to who is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni, there is a competition now between the two ladies.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: So, Sir, I am not joking. I really want to know from the Minister—because this must be a wrong information. The Government cannot change the views over the head of censor Board.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you putting a question?

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी : श्री
एक मैडम आ गयी है, मेरी मसौदा यह हो
गयी है कि जो नेटवर्क ब्रिगेड है . . .
(Interruptions)

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल साफ है।

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी :
मेरा सवाल साफ है।

Has the Minister seen this report that 'A' certificates are transferred into 'Q' certificates, and has the Ministry obliged the Khan brothers with 'U' certificate? This is what I want to know. It is because of political pressure or money pressure, I do not know.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; Sir, unfortunately, my hon. friend was not asking questions relating to the National Film Policy but was giving us information of his knowledge about which are the cultural films meant for older people and which are the sexy films, or which he is aware and which he has seen...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not seen them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; ...and the Tamil and other films. I am not as experienced as he is. Sir, in the film policy, there are three varieties of films—'A' meant for adult which is a longstanding one; 'U' which is universal; and now they have also recommended a third, 'AU', that means, universal adult. This third variety is recommended by the Group. It has not yet been accepted. It is a recommendation by the Group, and they are knowledgeable people. Therefore, Sir...

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: What is this 'Q' certificate?

SHRI VASANT SATHE; 'Q' stands for quality. Therefore, Sir, according to the Working Group report on the National Film Policy, when it is accepted, if those recommendations were to be accepted, then there will be four types of films.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'A', 'U', 'AU' and 'Q'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; Yes, Sir. Now, Sir, it will be for hon. Members like the questioner, Shri Kulkarni, to decide which film he wants to see according to his own cultural level. There will be ample scope for every category of people to see the type of films that they want to see.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I suggested the video-tape for the Rajya Sabha, it will have to be 'Q'.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; Sir, -Q' can also stand for cute. I do not know whether you would like to see. But, Sir, these are the recommendations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Sir, he made a reference to the cultural level, particularly when I asked him about the cultural quality. What is the thermometer for deciding the culture? What I asked is whether the Tamil culture or the culture in the modern western films. And what happened to Khan Brothers' Abdullah' and the 'Quarabani'? And that he has avoided, Sir, in his persuasion. And you are also carried away by it, Sir. We are asking a specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni, the question is about the policy.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Yes, Sir. Has he seen the report? It is against the policy of the Government. That is what I am asking him. I don't mind if he enquires into it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE; Sir, as far as the thermometer is concerned, it will differ from individual to individual. His thermometer of culture would be different than the thermometer of culture of others. As far as the Censor Board is concerned, there are standard guidelines which the Censor Board bears in mind while giving the certificate.

SHRI ARVIND GANESH KULKARNI: Sir, they are changing that part. The Censor has given 'U' certificate, while these people have made it into 'Q'. I charge...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, there is a method in everything. (*Interruptions*) . Will you have patience, please? Sir, he is very impetuous and young.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shows the kind of films which he wants.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, the kind of films which must be influencing him is clear from his actions now. Sir, there is a method, there is a Censor Board, which gives a particular type of certificate. Then there is appeal. There is an appellate authority—not the Minister—under the statute. Under the Cinematograph Act, that appellate authority, if it feels that certain cuts should be brought about in the films, after which the film can be given a 'U' certificate, to a film which has been recommended as 'Adult'; but if it feels that with certain cuts of violence and vulgarity, it can be given the 'U' certificate, then they grant the appeal and it is given the 'U' certificate. But this is for the appellate authority to do under the policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In "Mr. K. A. Abbas's case, which I decided, 'U' certificate was given to an 'A' certificate film.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: These things happen. Even the Supreme Court has been doing that.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon Minister has in all referred to 231 recommendations. Out of these 231 recommendations he has given information regarding 25 recommendations, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the much-criticised film that is to be produced by Mr. Richard Attenborough...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: It is connected with it, Sir. The Government of India is spending about Rs. 5 crores. I want to know whether this has been recommended under this. Do that come under these recommendations or not? If not, why has the Government of India permitted it when there is so much of criticism in this country both by the film industry and by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, the true followers of Mahatma Gandhi, because the script has not been referred to either Vinoba Bhaveji, his first disciple, and Acharya Kripalani? Such eminent people have also said that this film goes against the very sentiment of Mahatma Gandhi. I want to know whether the production of such a film has been recommended or come under the recommendations or not?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, one of the recommendations of the Film Policy Group is that we would go in for co-productions with outsiders in producing films.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a co-production?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, this Gandhi film is a co-production; a co-production between the NFDC and the Indo-British Company of Richard Attenborough. As far as the quality of the film is concerned, Sir, the script has been examined by experts, the Canadian expert. Now, there can be a liaison of Gandhian experts and authorities. But persons like Mira-behan, who has been with Gandhiji, like Mr. Swaminathan, who has written entire volumes on Gandhiji's character, Shri B. R. Nanda and Shri Radhakrishnan of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, have been consulted. You can go on multiplying them without any end but these authorities have been consulted. The script has been seen and approved and I can say, Sir, that it is one of the best scripts which will give the spirit of Gandhiji and convey the message of Gandhiji", as he himself said; "My Life is My Message".

age". In that spirit this film has been created. All other things have been taken care of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question Question No. 184.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT: H;»s h<; consulted Vinoba Bhavaji?

Suggestions from petroleum conservation research association for saving petrol consumption by vehicles

*184. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:t
SHRI SUNDER SINGH
BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report published in the 'Statesman' dated the 16th September, 1980 that the Petroleum Conservation Research Association has suggested some efficient driving practices and better maintenance of vehicles which "can save for India 6 per cent of the total oil consumed; and

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any instruction to implement these suggestions, so far as Government vehicles are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that the Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has identified a potential for saving 6 per cent in commercial diesel driven vehicles, if recommended efficient driving and maintenance practices are followed. For this purpose, the PCRA has initiated steps to educate the drivers and owners of such vehicles about better driving and maintenance practices. Besides, on the advice of this Ministry, the Ministry of Shipping and Transport had written in 1977 to all the State Governments and Union Territories about

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalraj Mishra.

placing limits on the speed of the vehicles. The speed limits suggested are; 40 Kms. per hour for passenger vehicles (buses) and 60 Kms. per hour for goods vehicles (trucks) of the State Transport Undertakings.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : श्रीमान्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पेट्रोलियम संरक्षण अनुसंधान संस्थान की सिफारिशें जो सरकारी तौर पर या गैर सरकारी तौर पर सरकार को दी गई हैं जो पेट्रोलियम के संरक्षण के लिए किया जा सकता है, क्या उनका पालन किया गया है और अगर हां तो किस हद तक ?

दूसरा, इसी से संबंधित प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि अनुसंधान संस्थान की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन हेतु सरकारी वाहनों में किस हद तक तेल की बचत हो सकी है ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया, कुछ जो सिफारिशों को लागू करने की बात विभिन्न विभागों की तरफ से कही गई है, क्या इसकी जानकारी करने की दृष्टि से जो प्रयत्न हुआ है उसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि वह किस हद तक हुआ है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक उन सिफारिशों का ताल्लुक है, जैसा प्रश्न के मूल उत्तर में बताया गया है, ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा गया और इसके संबंध में काफी विस्तृत पैम्फलेट्स भी निकाले गए हैं, जो छपे हुए हैं—शायद माननीय सदस्य ने देखे होंगे—उनकी जानकारी के लिए मैं और दे सकता हूं। लेकिन जहां तक सवाल है कि इससे बचत कितनी हुई या उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट कितना हुआ इसकी कोई खास मानीटरिंग हो नहीं पायी है इसलिए मुझे अफसोस है मैं ये फिर्स दे नहीं सकूंगा। किंतु बचत इसकी वजह से हुई है और जो मांडल डिपोज़ इसके बारे में बनाए गए थे उनमें जो एक्सपेरिमेंट हुआ है उससे हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि छः से ग्यारह परसेन्ट तक की डीज़ल की बचत हो सकती है अगर उन निदेशों के अनुसार