

15

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNICATIONS
(1998-99)**

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
& BROADCASTING**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(1999-2000)**

FIFTEENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1999/Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

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COMMUNICATIONS
(1998-99)

(TWELFTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION &
BROADCASTING

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(1999-2000)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 21.4.1999

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 23.4.1999



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 1999/Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

C. O. C. No. 015

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**CORRIGENDA IN THE 15th REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON COMMUNICATIONS (1998-99). TWELFTH LOK SABHA**

<u>Page No.</u>	<u>Para No.</u>	<u>Line No.</u>	<u>Correction</u>
3	3	After line 12	add " (Rs. in crores) "
6	13	4	for "Rs. 420.92" for "(NEAT)"
17	--	1 (heading)	read "(NEAI)"

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
COMMUNICATIONS (1998-99)

Shri Somnath Chatterjee — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Jay Krishna Mandal
3. Shri K.L. Sharma
4. Shri Mahesh Kumar Mithabhai Kanodia
5. Shri Chandrashekhar Sahu
6. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
7. Shri Nakli Singh
8. Shri Rajveer Singh
9. Shri Baijnath Rawat
10. Shri Harpal Singh Sathi
11. Smt. Sheela Gautam
12. Shri Somjibhai Punjabhai Damor
- *13. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
14. Dr. (Smt.) Prabha Thakur
15. Shri Madan Vishwanath Patil
16. Shri Dowarka Prashad Bairwa
17. Shri K. Asungba Sangtam
18. Smt. Nishaben Amarsinhbhai Chaudhari
19. Shri Shantilal Purushottamdas Patel
20. Shri T. Govindan
21. Shri Rizwan Zaheer Khan
22. Shri P. Rajarethinam
23. Shri Surendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjharpur)

*Appointed as a member of the Committee *w.e.f.* 18.3.1999.

24. Shri Mahendra Baitha
25. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
- *26. Vacant
27. Shri M. Durai
28. Shri P.C. Thomas
29. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
30. Shri Surender Singh

Rajya Sabha

31. Smt. Veena Verma
32. Ms. Mabel Rebello
33. Shri K. Rahman Khan
34. Smt. Chandresh Kumari
35. Shri Kanak Mal Katara
36. Shri Shatrughan Sinha
37. Shri Narendra Mohan
38. Shri Dawa Lama
39. Shri K. Kalavenkata Rao
40. Shri Raj Babbar
41. Shri R. Margabandu
42. Shri R.N. Arya
43. Shri Kuldip Nayyar
44. Shri Mrinal Sen
45. Shri Kartar Singh Duggal

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. A.K. Pandey | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri P.D.T. Achary | — | <i>Joint Secretary</i> |
| 3. Shri S.K. Sharma | — | <i>Deputy Secretary</i> |
| 4. Shri Bhupesh Kumar | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Communications, (1998-99) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on its behalf, present this Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (1999-2000) relating to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

2. The Standing Committee on Communications (1998-99) was constituted on 5 June, 1998. One of the functions of the Standing Committee as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha is to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministry/Department and make a Report on the same to the Houses.

3. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for the current year *i.e.* 1999-2000 which were laid on the Table of the House on 15 March, 1999. Thereafter the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on 17th March, 1999 and 6th April, 1999.

4. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the Officers of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for placing before it detailed written notes on the subject and for furnishing the information, that the Committee desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

5. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at its sitting held on 19, April, 1999.

NEW DELHI;
19 April, 1999

29 Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

SOMNATH CHATTERJEE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Communications.

REPORT

(a) Introductory

1. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have presented to Parliament two Demands numbering 55 and 56 for the year 1999-2000. Demand No. 55 covers expenditure on the Secretariat of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and of its Media Units in the Information and Film Sectors. It also contains provisions for Grants-in-aid/Budgetary support to autonomous statutory bodies/non-Government bodies, individual works and projects costing Rs. 500 lakhs or above and contributions to International bodies. Demands No. 56—Broadcasting Services covers expenditure on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(b) Budgetary Grants : Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

2. The budgetary provisions for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as follows:—

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

(Rs. in crores)

	1998-99			1999-2000					
	Budget-Estimates		Revised Estimates	Budget-Estimate					
	Plan	Non-Plan		Plan	Non-Plan	Total			
Demand No. 55	62.53	158.62	221.15	51.89	167.73	219.62	55.86	178.33	234.19
Demand No. 56	599.40	1763.96	2363.36	435.74	1641.10	2076.84	513.52	1819.74	2333.26
Total	661.93	1992.58	2584.51	487.63	1808.83	2296.46	569.38	1998.07	2567.45

Plan Outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan

3. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had originally proposed an outlay of Rs. 6135.45 crores (DBS Rs. 2049.95 crores and IEBR Rs. 4085.50 crores) for Ninth Five Year Plan. However, on the advice of Planning Commission, revised it to Rs. 4898.00 crores (DBS Rs. 1000.50 crores and IEBR Rs. 3897.50 crores). The Planning Commission further reduced it and approved an outlay of only Rs. 2970.34 crores (DBS Rs. 725.00 crores, and IEBR. Rs. 2245.34 crores). The IEBR was reduced (revised) from Rs. 4085.50 crores to Rs. 2245.34 crores due to expected shortfall in revenue generation, as explained by the representative of the Ministry. Consequently the Media-wise proposals were also drastically reduced as shown below:

Media Unit-wise Details of Outlays for 9th Plan (1997-2002)

S. No.	Media Unit	Original Proposal received from media units	Revised Proposal as advised by Plg. Commission	Approved Plan outlays (1997-2002)
I Broadcasting Media				
1.	All India Radio	1774.00	1477.00	848.34
2.	Doordarshan	3992.28	3135.00	1836.00
	Total	5766.28	4612.00	2684.34
II. Information Media		109.40	98.30	98.30
III. Films Media		259.77	187.70	187.70
Grand Total		6135.45	4898.00	2970.34

4. On being asked, during evidence, that which are the areas of the plan in which the Ministry would reduce the expenditure as a result of the steep reduction in plan outlay and the extent to which it would affect the infrastructure and the expansion/modernisation

schemes, the Secretary submitted that the most extensive impact has been on the Broadcasting Services i.e. Doordarshan and All India Radio which accounts for the bulk of Plan and Non-Plan outlay. The Prasar Bharati has re-arranged internal-priorities. They have given priority to on-going projects in which initial investments have been made like HPT and LPT etc. The areas requiring modernisation, upgradation, purchase of equipment etc. are being postponed to be taken up at the subsequent stage of the Plan.

5. The representative of the Ministry explained that the plan outlay has been linked with the revenue generation. To the extent their revenue came down, the plan outlay also came down. Since, the Budgetary Support has been drastically reduced, the activities like starting new channels were also reduced resulting in reduced revenue. The Ministry had proposals to install more HPTs, to cover J & K, North East, Tribal areas, border areas alongwith Bangladesh and Nepal etc. That has been reduced on account of reduced outlay (the target of installing 58 HPTs has been reduced to 28).

Annual Plan Outlay

6. During 1997-98 the actual expenditure of the Ministry was only Rs. 482.65 crores. During the Budget Estimates for 1998-99 it was raised to Rs. 661.93 crores which was reduced to the 1997-98 level i.e. Rs. 487.63 crores in revised estimates. Again, the outlay for 1999-2000 has been raised to Rs. 569.38 crores. Similarly, in case of Films Media the actual expenditure incurred during 1997-98 was Rs. 35.59 crores. The Budget Estimates for 1998-99 was Rs. 42.98 crores which has been revised to Rs. 36.37 crores and in case of Information Media whereas the actual expenditure was Rs. 12.43 crores only in 1997-98, it was raised to Rs. 19.55 crores in 1998-99 which was further revised to Rs. 15.52 crores. On being asked the rationale for this steep variation in actual expenditure and estimated demand, the representative of Ministry submitted that when changes take place from the original outlay to Revised Estimate, it is substantially a reflection on the likely availability of funds, which in turn also influenced the expenditure pattern. The Plan allocations for Doordarshan and also AIR unlike other Departments/wings of the Ministry, were dependent upon how much they could earn. The actual cash infusion by the Government (the Ministry of Finance or Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) was not equal or near equal to the plan outlay for that year but it

was only a fraction of that outlay and the remaining funds came from the earnings of Doordarshan/AIR. It was difficult to predict the earnings with absolute certainty.

7. The Committee is concerned about the steep reduction of 9th Plan outlay on the advice of Planning Commission from Rs. 6135.45 crores to Rs. 4898.00 crores and further to Rs. 2970.34 crores which will affect adversely the development/extension of Broadcasting Services. It has forced the Ministry to postpone modernisation, upgradation and purchase of equipments which in turn would leave negative impact on the overall development of the socio-economic life, on the strategy to counter foreign propaganda in border areas like J & K, North-East and also Tribal areas. Reduced Plan outlay will also lead to lower generation of revenue by the Broadcasting Services.

8. The Committee is of the view that without adequate financial resources the Ministry may not be able to achieve the physical targets. As such, it recommends that the Ministry should put forth its case before the Planning Commission more convincingly and assertively. The Ministry should also resort to strategic restructuring to ensure more generation of revenue in order to get more financial outlay.

Demand No. 55

Films Media & Information Media

9. On being asked about variation in outlay under Demand No. 55 since Rs. 62.53 crores (BE 1998-99 Plan) was revised to Rs. 51.89 crores RE-1998-99 (Plan) and further to Rs. 55.86 crores (BE 1999-2000), the Committee was informed that the reduction in plan outlay is due to delay in construction of National Press Centre, as the land is yet to be handed over by CPWD, non-taking up of civil works in respect of phase IV of Soochna Bhavan due to encroachment, less requirements of FTII Pune, N'CYP and also shortfall in IEBR generated by NFDC.

National Centre of Films for Children and Young People

10. The National Centre of Films for Children and Young People (N'CYP) an autonomous body under Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been entrusted with the objectives to promote

education, and culture, through the medium of film, ensure healthy entertainment, and to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and coordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films of special interest to children and adolescents in India and abroad.

11. During 8th Plan, the aggregate outlay of Annual Plans (1992-93 to 1996-97) was Rs. 884.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 593.69 lakhs, during 1997-98 the BE (plan) for N'CYP was Rs. 265.00 lakhs, and the actual expenditure out of it was only Rs. 140.61 lakhs. The BE 1998-99 (Plan) was Rs. 560.00 lakhs which was reduced (revised to Rs. 410.00 lakhs. The BE 1999-2000 is Rs. 650.00 lakhs. The targets for Feature Film, TV serials, and Short Films respectively for 1998-99 were 4, 3 and 4 and achievement was 3, 2 and 2 respectively. During evidence on being asked about non-commissioning of the work relating to proposed 'Children Film Complex' Hyderabad approved in 1996-97, the representative of the Ministry submitted that the land allocated for the purpose ran into trouble due to objections raised by Hyderabad Development Authority.

12. The Committee notes with concern that for the Information Media and Film Media the plan outlay has been scaled down on account of slow progress on various vital projects like delay in construction of National Press Centre, Soochna Bhavan etc. During 8th Plan, out of the outlay of Rs. 884.00 lakhs for N'CYP only Rs. 593.69 lakhs could be utilised. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 also the Estimates were steeply reduced. On performance side also the picture is dismal. The production of Feature Films, TV serials and Short Films meant for children was below target. The Committee is at a loss to understand how without the clearance and allotment of land for the project, the Ministry had made budgetary allocations. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should work in a realistic way. If it was unable to procure land for the project, the funds should have been channelised to some other more relevant project.

Films Division

13. The Films Division undertakes production and distribution of news magazines, documentaries and short films to inform, educate and motivate public about Government policies and programmes. The actual expenditure during 1997-98 by this Division was Rs. 420.92 lakhs, the RE 1998-99 was Rs. 576.00 lakhs and the BE (Plan) for 1999-2000 are Rs. 630.00 lakhs. The Achievement relating to production

of documentaries during 1997-98 was 72, during 1998-99 the target was 62 and the (anticipated) achievement 67. However, for the year 1999-2000 the target has been reduced to 62. The target for outside production of Family Welfare Films during 1998-99 was 15, however only 6 films could be produced due to non approval of subjects by Department of Family Welfare.

14. The Ministry has informed the Committee in reply to a query that all cinema houses particularly those in big cities were not exhibiting documentary films. However cinema houses in rural areas and in Southern States were regularly showing the approved films of Films Division. The compliance percentage of exhibiting documentaries by cinema houses was about sixty percent. The representative of the Ministry submitted to the Committee during evidence that the most extensive possibility of exhibiting documentaries and news magazines of Films Division is through telecasting the same on the Doordarshan, which would be more popular than cinema. A dialogue is reportedly going on in this connection with the Doordarshan.

15. In response to a query that whether it was a feasible proposition to go for construction of the Bombay Complex of Films Division when Doordarshan, particularly, has not been able to telecast most of the films produced by Films Division, the representative of the Ministry submitted that the producers of films (by Films Division) want a regular daily show of those films on Doordarshan, which means getting a slot for it. They (Doordarshan) have to work out it into DD-I/DD-II or work out a separate channel for it.

16. The representative conceded that they were convinced that unless they also put the documentaries on the Television, they would not get the viewership that these (documentaries) deserve. He further stated that these were meant for screening in exhibition halls and festivals and it would only be an added advantage if they telecast these on Doordarshan.

17. In response to another query of the Committee about the report submitted by a group headed by Shri Shyam Bengal on the Films Division the representative of the Ministry submitted that they have not taken a final view on the recommendations of that report. The main reasons for it were that the recommendations of the Report have very far reaching implications because they have suggested a complete change in the very structure of the Films Division by making it an

autonomous body to be funded by the Government. However, the report was still stated to be under consideration. The Government representative further submitted that the report has suggested that Films Division should be turned into an autonomous society, but the funding would still be continued to be done by the Government. In the Indian system, if the Government would fund, certain degree of control of the Government has to be there. Moreover, this issue would affect many other bodies also.

18. The Committee notes with concern that only sixty percent of cinema houses were exhibiting the documentaries of the Films Division. The Ministry should take up the issue with concerned State authorities in all its earnest and take measures to ensure compliance by cinema houses to exhibit its documentaries. Besides, the Committee feels that if the Ministry manages to allot adequate slot on Doordarshan to telecast documentaries on DD-I or DD-II or even to start a separate channel for it, these documentaries would get the number of viewers that they deserve. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Ministry should examine this proposal in all seriousness and implement the same at the earliest.

19. The Committee expresses serious concern on delay in taking a final decision on the recommendations of Shyam Bengal Report on Films Division which is hanging in fire for long. The Government should take an early decision on the issue.

Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute, Calcutta

20. The Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute (SRFTI), Calcutta is an autonomous national body catering to the needs of film and television education offering 3 years courses leading to diplomas in direction, motion picture photography, and editing etc., with the objective of providing trained manpower to the film as well television world.

21. During 8th Plan the aggregate outlay of annual Plans (1992-93 to 1996-97) was Rs. 4062.00 lakhs for SRFTI and the actual expenditure Rs. 2311.00 lakhs. The capital expenditure during 1997-98 was Rs. 148.14 lakhs, and RE (capital) 1998-99, Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The BE (capital) for 1999-2000 has been doubled to Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

22. In response to a query about the number of students admitted and duration of course etc., the representative of SRFTI submitted that there were 64 students in the Institute. The representative further submitted that it was not proper to start the Institute or the academic session without proper infrastructure, faculty and syllabus. They needed a different orientation for the Institute since in absence of that the students were growing up in a cocoon without knowing the ground reality of the society and the culture of the country. He emphasized that there was need for a total revision of syllabus. The existing three year course is stated to be an extremely expensive affair. It should be reverted back to two-year course which would be more comprehensive and more practical. He further submitted that the Board of Directors has not been constituted so far and it would be very difficult to function without a Board, the Governing Council and Academic Council.

23. The representative continued further stating that it was very difficult to get a regular faculty and the practising film makers were not interested to teach in an institute. As such, it would be advisable to call film makers for a workshop for a few months, to make their valuable guidance available to the students.

24. On being asked about Budgetary allocation, the representative submitted that Rs. 7 crores have been sanctioned both for capital and revenue expenditure. He was in favour of thrift in revenue expenditure because all over the world, the institutes were using digital technology and 16 mm film to teach students, whereas in SRFTI they used very expensive 35 mm film. He was of the view to do away with the 35 mm film to ensure cut in revenue expenditure and the cost of production. As regarding the instructors, he submitted that they were thinking to take people on contract which was the best way of getting good teachers.

25. The Committee notes with concern that there was no proper infrastructure nor regular faculty and the syllabus has also not been finalised and the Academic session has been started at the Satyajit Ray Film Institute. Besides, the Board of Directors has not been constituted so far and also there is no Governing Council and Academic Council. These are central issues essential for smooth functioning of a professional and autonomous institute like SRFTI. The Committee strongly recommends that the Ministry should take necessary steps urgently to constitute Board of Directors, Governing

Council and Academic Council and to provide required faculty. The Chairman of the institute should be provided all necessary support to enable him to execute his decisions. The issue of finalisation of syllabus should be given more urgent attention.

Film & Television Institute of India, Pune

26. The Film & Television Institute of India, Pune imparts training in Film Direction, Motion Picture Photography, Audiography and conducts courses in Technique of TV production and Technical operation. Presently 25 students are undergoing training in the Film Wing of the Institute.

27. The Budget allocations, Plan and Non-Plan, during 1997-98 and 1998-99 were Rs. 1080.53 lakhs and Rs. 1005.00 lakhs respectively. The BE 1999-2000 is Rs. 1030.25 lakhs.

28. The Director FTII submitted that the Budget allocations were not adequate because the institute was facing accumulated problems on the Non-Plan side. He added that in 1998, the deficit was Rs. 72 lakhs and in 1997 it was Rs. 154 lakhs. The reason for deficit was that the earnings of the Institute were deducted from the grant. The representative of the Ministry submitted that efforts were made to get maximum allocations for these institutions. They had pleaded with the Planning Commission that the absolute amounts were so small for all these units that they did not impinge upon the overall Plan, whereas for them, these additional Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 1 crore would make the difference between being efficient or sick. Moreover, there was nothing to prevent the institutions from generating their own source of revenue by restructuring their fees or charging from some activities. Whatever might be the incremental income, the Ministry could persuade the Ministry of Finance to increase it on the allocation side.

29. In response to the observation of the Committee that the situation indicated that the institute has to look after its financial issues on its own, the representative of the FTII submitted that they have a proposal to minimise their financial dependence on the Ministry, especially on the Non-Plan side because the revenues were deducted from the grant, there was no incentive, and therefore, their revenue did not go beyond five per cent whereas they have potential to generate more revenues. He further added that on proper restructuring, the institute should be able to provide for 40 per cent of its recurrent Non-Plan expenditure. In fact, they were not asking for more grants but for more functional autonomy.

30. In response to a query about the functioning of the institute, the prevailing atmosphere of tension between the teachers, students and the management, the representative of the institute submitted that the crisis which was going on at the institute for the last three years was the result of reduction of course duration from three years till 1995 to two years from 1996. On the intervention of the Ministry, a decision was taken to admit one batch to the pre-1996 syllabi, and in the meantime, the Review Committee for syllabi were formed which was to certain extent dictated by the students. Dwelling upon another aspect of the unrest, the representative of the institute submitted that in order to recruit and retain good faculty, the status of an educational institution is essential because the salaries of the faculty were not equivalent to UGC scales. The institute did not get a deemed university status. He further informed that the institute would get it once its graduate students start passing out because only then a team would be appointed by UGC for examining that issue.

31. The representative of FTII further expressed his view that the permanent support system of the institute are the faculty, the equipment and the campus. If they were not in a fit condition, it would be very difficult for an institute to function efficiently. These problems have been staggering in FTII for the last many years. It would take some more time to resolve them. In another two years time they expect that the institute could be brought back to its past glory.

32. It is a matter of serious concern that the premier film training institute-FTII Pune is facing resource crunch in the absence of adequate allocations. The management should take measures to exploit its potential to generate resources from its own activities as the Ministry could not be able to allocate more funds inspite making best efforts with the Planning Commission. The incremental income over the plan allocation should be increased on the allocation side.

33. The Committee expresses serious concern at the prevailing atmosphere of tension between the teachers, students and the management. The sensitive issues like revision of syllabus which has left far reaching repercussions on the functioning of the institute should have been handled with foresight and articulation. Deserving attention should be paid to the issues relating to faculty, equipment and Campus which are crucial ingredient of the institute.

34. The Committee is pained to note that there was total stoppage of admissions after 1996. At present there are only 25 students studying in huge campus with large facilities and investment. The Committee has been left with the impression that the issues relating revision of syllabus, admission to new batches, and articulate management have been allowed to drift for too long. The Committee strongly recommends that the Management, the Administrative Ministry and all other concerned take these issues with all seriousness and urgency that they deserve and take quick strong steps to resolve the same at the earliest.

National Film Development Corporation

35. The National Film Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC) is a central public sector company to promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of film industry in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives embodying the spirit of services to the film industry and undertake to foster excellence in cinema and to develop the state of the art infrastructure as well as quality software in the audio-visual and allied fields.

36. Being a public sector corporation, it is functioning purely on the internal generation of funds and not getting any budgetary support from the government. In response to a query about targets, objectives and performance etc., the representative of the corporation submitted that the main objective is to promote good cinema and in that process they have been financing low budget, socially relevant films under various categories like home production, foreign production and co-production etc. Their films have earned appreciation and got various awards. The Corporation has financed since inception about 500 films. The outlay for it approved for 1998-99 was Rs. 870 lakhs and the financial achievement was Rs. 650 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1999-2000 has been reduced to Rs. 610 lakhs.

37. It could finance/produce only 13 films against the target of 20 during 1998-99 and against the target of imports of 140, it could import only 100 films. The target for 1999-2000 has been reduced to financing/production of 14 films and import of 100 films.

38. The Committee was informed that there was no Governing Council, no full Board of Directors and no Chairman in the NFDC. The work was being looked after by an Executive Director.

39. The Committee is at a loss to note that last year the total annual outlay was estimated at Rs. 8.70 crores and it was reduced to Rs. 6.50 crores. For 1999–2000 the outlay has been further scaled down to Rs. 6.10 crores which will certainly reflect negatively on the achievement of targets.

40. The Committee also notes with concern that the management of NFDC is a mess as there is no full Board of Directors, no Chairman and no Governing Council. The achievements of the corporation are also much below the target. It could finance/produce only 13 films against the target of 20 during 1998–99 and only 100 films were imported against the target of 140 during the year 1998–99. The target for the current year has also been kept the minimal i.e. financing/production of 14 films and import of 100 films.

41. The Committee recommends the Government to take urgent steps to resolve these outstanding issues and appoint the required personnel without further delay for tapping in full the potential of the institute. There is no dearth of talented professionals in the country. The Corporation/Administrative Ministry should take the initiative to tap their potential.

Press Information Bureau

42. Press Information Bureau is the nodal and authentic agency of information on Government of India's policies, programmes and achievements. The plan outlay for the agency during 8th Plan (1992–97) was Rs. 1400.00 lakhs, the aggregate outlays for Annual Plans (1992–93 to 1996–97) was Rs. 883.00 lakhs and the actual expenditure only Rs. 439.02 lakhs which is 49.72 per cent of the targets. The reasons for shortfall are stated to be that sites could not be prepared for some proposed offices because these were located in hired buildings, and adequate number of posts could not be created, etc.

43. The approved outlay during 1997–98 was Rs. 460.00 lakhs and actual expenditure Rs. 183.19 lakhs. The reasons for shortfall are that Ministry of Finance has not agreed to purchase of vehicles and Government has not sanctioned branch offices and creation of posts.

Similarly, during 1998–99 the approved outlay was Rs. 463.00 lakhs and anticipated expenditure Rs. 203.00 lakhs. The reasons for shortfall have been given as non-allotment of plots and creation of posts was not agreed to by the Government. The outlay for 1999–2000 has been reduced to Rs. 210.00 lakhs.

44. As regarding the reasons for steep reduction of allocations from Rs. 463.00 lakhs in 1998–99 (BE) to Rs. 203.00 lakhs (1998–99 RE) and Rs. 210.00 lakhs (BE 1999–2000), the Ministry has informed the Committee that it was due to non-implementation of the scheme 'setting up of National Press Centre' costing Rs. 260 lakhs, since Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has not allotted an alternative plot for this purpose. The BE 1999–2000 has been kept at Rs. 210 lakhs with only a token provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for National Press Centre as there was still uncertainty about acquisition of land.

45. On a query about National Press Centre, the Government representative submitted during evidence that they were awaiting clearance from Urban Arts Commission. The matter was being continuously pursued. The Committee was also informed that the project was initiated in 1994. Since then not a brick could be laid.

46. In response to another query on opening of branch offices, the government representative submitted that they could not be able to open new branch offices because it required a number of staff. The Committee finds that for the last two years, they could not open any new office except information centres at Kohima and Imphal which could not be upgraded because buildings were not available. In border areas, there were, no publicity centres except in Jodhpur, Sikkim and Nagaland. People living in those areas were stated to be completely unaware of the latest happenings in Delhi or other parts of the country.

47. In response to a query about opening branch offices of PIB under Tribal Sub Plan, the representative submitted that the same were pending to be opened in Itanagar and Raipur.

48. **The Committee expresses its concern at the reduction in plan outlay of Press Information Bureau which plays crucial role in dissemination of information on Government policies. During 8th plan, out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 1400.00 lakhs only Rs. 883.00 lakhs were allotted for Annual Plans and the Bureau could utilise**

only half of the outlay i.e. Rs. 439.02 lakhs which indicates unsatisfactory performance. On the achievement side, the performance was dismal as sites could not be prepared for building offices and posts were not sanctioned. The financial performance during 1997-98 was also discouraging as only Rs. 183.19 lakhs could be utilised out of the outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs. Similar was the position during 1998-99. The outlay for 1999-2000 has been further reduced.

49. The Committee regrets to note that in the construction of National Press Centre which was initiated in 1994, not a brick has been laid during the last five years. The budgetary provisions were also sometimes reduced. It is also a matter of grave concern that the Ministry could not open new branch offices and the existing offices could not be upgraded because no buildings were available. It is a matter of serious concern to the nation that in border areas there was lack of required publicity. The Committee takes a serious note of it and strongly recommends a crash programme to open planned publicity offices particularly in border areas like J & K, North-East, remote hilly and tribal areas, to streamline the existing offices, strengthen their machineries and ensure adequate publicity there to counter the harmful propaganda of the foreign neighbours.

Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP)

50. DAVP is a central agency of Government which undertakes Advertising and Visual Publicity campaigns on behalf of Central Government. The financial outlay for DAVP during 9th Plan (1997-2002) is Rs. 7.00 crores against the originally proposed amount of Rs. 7.75 crores. The actual expenditure during 1997-98 (Plan) was Rs. 152.17 lakhs, RE 1998-99 (Plan) Rs. 144.00 lakhs and the BE 1999-2000 is Rs. 145.00 lakhs.

51. In response to a query about the method of selecting newspapers for release of advertisements, a representative submitted that for empanelment of a newspaper for advertisements, it should be in publication for one year and have sold a minimum of 2000 copies. The representative of Registrar, Newspapers of India submitted that they undertake circulation check of newspapers on the basis of request from DAVP and concerned State Government. Their capacity to undertake circulation checks was 1500 newspapers per year.

52. As regards methodology applied to check circulation it has been stated that they call documents from the concerned newspapers, when they apply for registration. Even otherwise also, on their own they undertake circulation checks, as under the 'Books Circulation Act' they have been given a responsibility of taking the circulation checks.

53. DAVP has a media section who decides that how much advertisement should be issued for a newspaper. Normally the big newspapers collect advertisements through their agents and courier system is also used. (Detailed guidelines are placed at Annexure-III.

54. The Committee pointed out that there have been some newspapers which indulge in character assassination and other immoral activities like black-mailing of people and enquired whether the Government has adopted to review/check such yellow journalism? The representative of DAVP submitted that whenever they get any such complaint, they take action on that. Clarifying the position, the Secretary Ministry of Information & Broadcasting submitted that DAVP is required to work according to the laid down norms and guidelines. They do not have a discretion to give advertisement or hold the same on the basis of content or performance of the journal/newspaper.

55. The Committee takes a serious note of the fact that there is no streamlined and effective method to check the circulation of newspapers before issue of advertisements. Besides, the Committee is also concerned to note that newspapers which indulge in character assassination and black-mailing of people and do not follow any code of conduct, continue to enjoy Government patronage. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should evolve a procedure to check unfair and unethical practices of such newspapers/journals and they should not be allowed to enjoy Government patronage.

56. The Committee also notes with concern that there are some genuine and good journals published by colleges/universities but they do not get Government advertisements. The Committee recommends that the Ministry should have an intensive review of a few States or one district in each State as a model to assess the circulation of newspapers and to ensure that the advertisements are being issued proportionally.

National Film Archive of India (NFAT)

57. The National Film Archive of India (NFAI) was set up with the objective to trace, acquire and preserve for posterity the heritage of National Cinema and a representative collection of world cinema.

58. During 8th Plan, 1997–98, 1998–99 and 1999–2000 the financial outlay and expenditure for NFAI was as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Plan/Year	Outlay (Plan)	Revised/ Aggregate Outlay	Actual Expenditure
1.	8th Plan	600.00	564.00	346.92
2.	1997–98	220.00	172.00	122.16
3.	1998–99	252.00	126.40	60.32
4.	1999–2000	180.00		

59. The objective like construction of specialised vaults for nitrate films was not achieved due to delay in finalisation of MoU between NFAI and FTII Pune and getting approval of Department of Explosives, Nagpur. The other objectives like conversion of Jayakar Bungalow, Pune as a Museum of cinema and augmentation of facilities at regional offices of NFAI could not be achieved due to non-availability of funds.

60. On being asked about reduction of outlay in 1997–98 from Rs. 220.00 lakhs to Rs. 131.07 lakhs and in 1998–99 from Rs. 252.00 lakhs to Rs. 126.40 lakhs, the Committee was informed that the shortfall was due to non-commencement of construction of nitrate film vaults, acceptance of the lowest tender for construction of staff quarters resulted in considerable savings. The reduction in revised estimates for 1998–99 was due to non-acquisition of Indian or foreign films

targeted for the year on account of certain technical and administrative reasons.

61. The Committee notes with concern that the allocation of funds, for NFAI has been reduced during 1999–2000 as compared to 1998–99. It is also a matter of serious concern that the achievement on the financial side was not satisfactory. Out of Rs. 600.00 lakhs outlay during 8th Plan, only Rs. 346.92 lakhs could be utilized. Similarly, during 1997–98 and 1998–99 out of the respective outlay of Rs. 220.00 lakhs and Rs. 252.00 lakhs only Rs. 122.16 lakhs and Rs. 60.32 lakhs could be utilized. The Committee observes that on the physical side also, the performance was equally dismal as specialised vaults for nitrate films could not be constructed. On the one hand the utilization of funds was half or even less than half whereas on the other hand the objectives like conversion of Jayakar Bungalow into a Museum of cinema and augmentation of facilities in regional offices could not be achieved due to shortages of funds. All these facts reflect poorly on the management side. The Committee recommends that the management should be streamlined and the administrative machinery should work in a result oriented fashion.

62. Broadcasting Services

All India Radio and Doordarshan: Budget provisions

Demand No. 56

(Rs. in crores)

	1998-99						1999-2000		
	Budget Estimates			Revised Estimates			Budget Estimates		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Demand No. 56	599.40	1763.96	2363.36	435.74	1641.10	2076.84	513.52	1819.39	2332.91

Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

Proposed and Approved Outlays

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Media Unit scheme	Outlay Originally proposed to Planning Commission	Revised proposal as advised by Planning Commission	Approved outlay (1997-2000)
I.	All India Radio	1774.00	1477.00	848.34
1.	Continuing Schemes	550.00	560.00	365.00
2.	Modernisation & Replacement Schemes	426.00	312.00	200.00
3.	Software Schemes	22.00	22.00	12.00
4.	M & F and Inst.	—	—	77.00
5.	New Schemes	776.00	834.00	194.34

All India Radio (AIR)

Annual Plans (1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000)

(Rs. in crore)

Actual Expenditure 1997-98	Outlay 1998-99	Revised Estimate 1998-99	Budget Estimate 1999-2000
88.24	150.00	107.84	122.00

63. It may be seen that for Ninth Plan the outlay proposed for AIR was Rs. 1774.00 crores. This proposal was revised to Rs. 1477.00 crores on the advice of Planning Commission who finally approved only Rs. 848.34 crores. Consequently the outlay for individual schemes

like continuing schemes, Modernisation & Replacement etc., were revised downside as shown above.

64. In Annual Plans, the actual expenditure during 1997-98 was Rs. 88.24 crores and, the BE for 1998-99 was Rs. 150.00 crores which was revised (reduced) to Rs. 107.84 crores. The BE for 1999-2000 is Rs. 122.00 crores. The steep reduction in approved Ninth Plan outlay *vis-a-vis* that proposed by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has resulted in dropping of various schemes including 21 Radio Stations, 7 Relay Stations, 10 Community Radio Stations, 23 New Scheme, 7 Radio Transmitters and 10 FM Transmitters.

Performance during 1998-99

65. The total Plan outlay for All India Radio during 1998-99 was Rs. 150.00 crores which was reduced to Rs. 107.84 crores at Revised Estimate stage. However, allocations for 1999-2000 is Rs. 122.00 crores. The physical target was Broadcasting Centres-5, Community Radio Stations-3, and Radio Transmitters-7. The achievement is one Broadcasting Centre, 3 Community Radio Stations, and 6 Radio Transmitters. No studio was proposed to be constructed during 1998-99. The reasons for shortfall have been given, as usual, like change in priorities, delay in handing over sites by State Governments, lack of infrastructure facilities, difficult hilly terrain, remoteness of areas and local law and order problems in home states.

66. The physical target set for 1999-2000 is 7 Broadcasting Centres, 5 Community Radio Stations, 30 Radio Transmitters and 4 Studios.

Studio Projects

67. The actual plan expenditure on Studio Projects during 1997-98 was Rs. 16.91 crores. The SBG 1998-99 was Rs. 47.17 crore which was revised (reduced) to Rs. 31.35 crores. The BE 1999-2000 is Rs. 26.60 crores. The reasons for shortfall are stated to be dropping/non-approval of some schemes like stereo Channel, Hyderabad, Simla, Kohima, Kanpur, Gangtok, Itanagar, LRS Chamba, Lalitpur, Sangla, Kakinada and Kasaragad, non availability of sites, like Karimganj and Purulia, some contractual problems and re-tendering of studio equipments such as Hard Disc & CTRs, Audio Analysers, Cassette Recorders, Microphones etc. various Studio Projects which were targetted to be completed during 1998-99 (some of them carried over from 1997-98) could not be completed and have been carried over to 1999-2000 like

Delhi (New Broadcasting House) Saraipalli, Himmatnagar, Macherla, Bhadarwah, Shillong (FMCH), Khonsa, Champhai, Phek, Nutan Bazar and Mandla. Similarly, some projects which were expected to be commissioned during 1998–99 could not be commissioned and are still awaiting commissioning like Hissar, Calcutta 2nd FMCH, Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Mon, Saiha, Tuensang, Mumbai 2nd FMCH, Jabalpur CBS, Trivandrum (VB), Bangalore FMCH, Chennai 2nd FMCH and Kodaikanal.

Transmitter Projects

68. During 1997–98 actual expenditure (Plan) on Transmitters was Rs. 23.02 crores. The SBG 1998–99 (Plan) Rs. 35.36 crores was drastically revised to Rs. 17.53 crores. However the BE 1999–2000 has been increased to Rs. 35.51 crores. The (anticipated) expenditure incurred during 1998–99 is Rs. 17.53 crores only against the SBG of Rs. 33.56 crores. The reasons for shortfall have been stated to be dropping of some schemes like Sirsa, and non-approval of some others like 1000 KW Rajkot, 300 KW Imphal, 200 KW Najibabad, 100 KW Port Blair etc. Besides, there were (reportedly) some contractual problems at 2 x 250 KWSW Khampur and re-tendering at Macherla. Equipments for 2 x 250 KWSW Aligarh and 3 x 250 KWSW Khampur have not yet been ordered due to administrative delays. Some projects which were planned to be completed during 1998–99 have been carried over to 1999–2000 like Delhi SW 3 Nos., Saraipalli, Himmatnagar, Macherla, Bhadarwah (FM), Shilong FM, Khonsa FM, Champhai FM, Phek FM, Nutan Bazar FM and Mandla FM. Besides, a large number of projects which were expected to be commissioned during 1998–99 are still awaiting commissioning. There are 3 in North Zone, 8 in East Zone, 2 in West Zone and 5 projects in South Zone awaiting commissioning.

Staff Quarters

69. The actual expenditure on construction of staff quarters during 1997–98 was Rs. 446.43 lakhs, the SBG 1998–99 of Rs. 967.80 lakhs was reduced to Rs. 643.45 lakhs at RE 1998–99 stage. For 1999–2000 a reduced amount of Rs. 450.30 lakhs has been earmarked. The target for construction of staff quarters during 1998–99 was 249 out of which only 180 quarters could be constructed so far. The reasons for shortfall given are that at few places tenders had to be recalled, at some other places *viz.*, Northern region difficult terrain was the reason for slow progress of work.

Staff Shortage

70. The shortage of staff in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is a long standing issue. 13 FM Projects, 12 other projects, including Bhuvaneswar RSTI (T) and North East Zonal office (Annexure II) were made technically ready during the period from 1994 to 1998 but all these projects, constructed/installed with the huge investment of about Rs. 74 crores, are lying idle for shortage of staff.

71. The Committee has been informed in this connection that with the setting up of Prasar Bharti in September, 1997, it was decided that since the corporation was being given autonomous status, it may itself recruit the staff. However, since there was delay in finalisation of Recruitment rules the same could not be done. The Ministry of Finance also has advised that since Prasar Bharati is an autonomous corporation, the Administrative Ministry is competent to sanction Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' posts for Prasar Bharati. Accordingly, proposals, to sanction staff for infrastructure lying idle for want of staff, are still being processed in the Ministry.

72. The Committee notes with concern that there is an unusually wide gap between financial outlays originally proposed for AIR for Ninth Plan and those finally approved by Planning Commission. The originally proposed outlay of Rs. 1774.00 crores was revised to Rs. 1477.00 crores on the advise of Planning Commission. The same was further drastically reduced to Rs. 848.34 crores at approval stage. Similarly, outlays for individual AIR projects were sharply reduced. It has forced the Ministry to drop 78 projects of setting up Radio Stations, Relay Stations and Transmitters. The Committee also notes that out of Rs. 102.42 crores outlay during 1997-98, the AIR could utilise only Rs. 88.24 crores which resulted in low performance in various sectors. During 1998-99 also the AIR could not utilise fully the approved outlay of Rs. 150.00 crores. It could utilise only Rs. 107.84 crores *i.e.* 65 percent of the approved outlay. The Committee is not convinced with the reasons given for shortfall in financial expenditure like dropping/non-approval of some schemes, non-availability of sites, contractual problems, and re-tendering of equipments. The Committee is distressed to note that various projects like 12 Studio and 11 Transmitter Projects which were targetted to be completed during 1998-99, (some of them carried over from

1997-98) could not be completed and the same were carried over to 1999-2000 and 13 Studio projects and 18 Transmitter projects which were expected to be commissioned during 1998-99 are still awaiting to be commissioned. Against the target of installation of 5 Broadcasting Centres, only one was completed. The Committee is constrained to observe that the performance is quite unsatisfactory both on the financial side as well as on the physical side and indicates gross inefficiency which is highly deplorable. The Committee apprehends cost over-run due to such postponing of projects and feels strongly that the Ministry should take consistent concerted steps to streamline and strengthen its machinery to improve the performance. The original plan outlay to be submitted to Planning Commission should be decided realistically and thereafter the same should not be reduced.

73. The Committee is constrained to note that for staff quarters during 1998-99, the SBG of Rs. 967.80 lakhs was drastically reduced to Rs. 643.45 lakhs. A reduced SBG of Rs. 450.30 lakhs has been earmarked for 1999-2000 as compared with SBG during 1998-99. On the physical performance side, only 180 quarters were constructed against the target of 249. The reasons given for shortfall like recalling of tenders, and slow progress in Northern region due to difficult terrain indicate inefficiency on management part as well on the execution part. The availability of adequate number of staff quarters is essential to keep the efficiency of the staff high. As such, the Committee recommends that more outlay should be earmarked for this head and it should be accorded high priority.

74. The Committee is also seriously concerned to note that 13 FM projects and 12 other projects involving the huge investment of about Rs. 74 crores are rusting for want of staff. The Prasar Bharati, in spite of getting autonomous status has not been able to recruit staff since 1997 as the matter is still being processed in the Ministry. It indicates that the Ministry is adopting an attitude of neglect and is least bothered to tap the potential of the huge assets constructed with scarce public money. The Committee strongly recommends that topmost priority be accorded to the issue and a special drive to recruit the necessary staff be made to ensure the commissioning of these projects at the earliest.

Doordarshan

75. Details of Outlay for 9th Plan (1997–2002)

(Rs. in crores)

Original proposal submitted to Planning Commission	Revised proposal as advised by Planning Commission	Approved plan Outlay
3992.28	3135.00	1836.00

76. The Plan outlay and expenditure incurred during 1998–99 and Budget Estimates for 1999–2000 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Actuals 1997–98	Budget Estimate 1998–99	Revised Estimate 1998–99	Budget Estimate 1999–2000
346.39	449.40	327.90	391.52

77. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting had proposed to the Planning Commission an outlay of Rs. 3992.28 crores for 9th Five Year Plan (1997–2002). The Planning Commission had advised Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to reduce the same and accordingly, the proposal was revised to Rs. 3135.00 crores. The Planning Commission had finally approved an outlay of Rs. 1836.00 crores. During 1997–98 the actual expenditure was Rs. 346.39 crores out of the outlay of Rs. 364.00 crores. The Budget Estimates of Rs. 449.40 crores for 1998–99 have been reduced to Rs. 391.52 crores during 1999–2000.

Impact of reduction in Budget Provisions

78. The Committee asked during evidence that since the Budget proposals of the Ministry have been substantially curtailed by the Planning Commission what were the schemes where the Ministry had reduced outlay as a result of it. The Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting submitted that the largest impact of the curtailment would be on the broadcasting sector which accounts for the bulk of the Plan and Non-Plan expenditure. He further added that the Prasar

Bharati has re-fixed internal priorities and allotted whatever money was available on the plan side. They are giving priority to complete some of the on-going projects in which initial investments have been made like HPT and LPT etc. The programmes of modernisation, upgradation and purchase of equipments are getting postponed to the subsequent stage of the Plan.

79. He further continued to add that they would not be able to predict with certainty, the actual plan fund availability because it depends on their internal resource generation, which means, "if there is a shortfall in revenue the plan size will go down."

80. The Secretary, Information & Broadcasting informed the Committee that the original proposal for High Power Transmitters was Rs. 58 crores. It has been scaled down to Rs. 28 crores. The Ministry needed outlay of Rs. 1900 crores for increasing the coverage to 97 percent of population. Now they would give priority to cover border areas like J&K, North-East etc. Similarly, the allocation for transmission facilities has been reduced to the extent of Rs. 400 crores and fixed to be Rs. 1850 crores. For studio facilities the outlay has been reduced by Rs. 200 crores and for satellite and allied equipment it has been reduced to Rs. 200 crores.

81. The Committee has been informed that various schemes have been dropped as a result of reduced allocations like construction of third phase of building of Films Division for preservation of Archival Material, Introduction of computers in Films Division', National Film Festival in film producing cities and setting up of TV/Video Archive. Besides, there are various other schemes which now will be taken up in a phased manner, like 'construction of specialised vaults for nitrate films and transfer of nitrate films to safety vaults', construction of sound studio, replacement of outdated equipment and purchase of equipment and introduction of new courses.

Performance during 1998-99

82. Out of the approved Outlay of Rs. 449.40 crores for 1998-99 the actual expenditure incurred by Doordarshan is

Rs. 124.84 crores. The physical targets were installation of 9 HPTs, 60 LPTs, 34 VLPTs and 13 Studios. The achievement has been 1 HPT, 60 LPTs, 34 VLPTs and 9 Studios. The reasons for shortfalls are given as delay in construction of towers and studio buildings by the contracting agencies, law and order problem at certain places and shortage of staff. Budget Estimates for 1999–2000 has been kept as Rs. 57.50 crores. During 1998–99 Studio Centre at Allahabad, Varanasi, Jalpaiguri and Shantiniketan (Pmt set up) have been commissioned. Studio Projects at Vijayawada, Pune and Sambalpur have been completed.

Coverage

83. The Committee enquired during evidence about the coverage of North East Region and the funds required to increase the coverage there. The representative of the Ministry submitted that they have drawn up a plan for entire border area including North Eastern Region to strengthen transmission in that area. They required about Rs. 600 crores for Doordarshan and Rs. 100 crores for AIR for that project. With that money and the infrastructure that was being installed, they hope to cover at least 90 to 95 per cent of that area. Out of the total budget of Rs. 1836 crores for Ninth Plan they have kept aside Rs. 189.1 crores for the North–East. During the Annual Plan 1998–99 Rs. 33.93 crores (10.44 percent of the total Annual Plan outlay) has been earmarked for that region. As regarding area-wise coverage, in Arunachal Pradesh only 15.3 percent, in J&K 33.7 percent, in Manipur 32.1 percent and in Rajasthan 65.3 percent area is covered by Doordarshan. Population-wise coverage in the North East and other border areas is – Arunachal Pradesh 50.1 percent, Manipur 67.0 percent, Nagaland 69.6 percent and Rajasthan 68.9 percent. The Committee has been informed that in respect of J&K and North–East a proposal for 100 percent coverage was prepared and considered by the Committee of Secretaries (COS). The COS directed the Ministry to revise the proposal after obtaining inputs from Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, R&AW, IB and Ministry of External Affairs. The revised proposal is under formulation. The financial implications of the proposal were stated to be Rs. 68.00 crores for J&K and Rs. 225.00 crores for North–Eastern States over and above IXth Plan allocations.

84. As regards the overall coverage which is 87 percent at present, the Committee was informed that it would be increased to 93.5 percent on the implementation of the projects in hand.

Revenue

85. In response to a query on raising of revenue, the representative of the Ministry submitted that the substantial part of their revenue is generated by activities of Prasar Bharati. The Revenue raised by AIR was as per target, however, there was shortfall in the revenue generated by Doordarshan. It was Rs. 400 crores, in 1995-96, and Rs. 572 crores in 1996-97. It started declining from 1997-98. In 1997-98, it came down to Rs. 490 crores and in 1998-99 further to Rs. 399.32 crores. The reasons for this decline are stated to be internal as well as external pressure. The Secretary, Information & Broadcasting informed further that they have the potential to generate more revenue if they strengthen their marketing system. The new (private) channels are giving stiff competition to Doordarshan and as a result, Doordarshan is losing its viewers and revenue to these channels. Since the private channels are revenue driven, they telecast revenue generating programmes only. Whereas Doordarshan is a public broadcaster and its mandate is different. It has to carry so many liabilities/overheads like surplus staff etc. Another reason for decline in revenue is that now the payment is made by the private parties directly. The income is also not shown by the Doordarshan in their books. Besides, the advertisers have diverted their market increasingly to satellite channels and advertising industry has recorded a negative growth specially in consumable durables.

86. The Committee notes with concern that the Doordarshan's proposal for plan outlay of Rs. 3992.28 crores for 9th plan was revised to Rs. 3135.00 crores at the instance of Planning Commission and the finally approved outlay was drastically reduced to Rs. 1836.00 crores. The BE for 1998-99 (Rs. 449.40 crores) have been pruned to Rs. 391.52 crores (BE 1999-2000). The Committee is distressed to note that this substantial reduction in Plan outlay has forced the Ministry to curtail their developmental projects and to refix priorities. The Broadcasting Sector, which has a vital role in the overall progress of the country, will have to bear the brunt of this reduction. The outlay for HPTs, Studios and Satellites has been pruned to the extent of Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 200 crores and again Rs. 200 crores respectively. The Committee

expresses its great concern at the reduction of outlay by Planning Commission which has resulted in dropping of various schemes in a phased manner. The Committee recommends that inspite of budgetary constraints, the Ministry should manage the budgetary shortfall by strengthening its machinery to generate more revenue. The Estimates should be prepared realistically and Planning Commission prevailed upon not to curtail the proposed outlay.

87. The Committee further notes with concern that on the side of financial performance as well as physical performance, the scenario is dismal. During 1998–99, out of the approved outlay of Rs. 449.40 crores Doordarshan could utilise only Rs. 124.84 crores and against the target of completion of 9 HPTs and 13 Studios only 1 HPT and 9 Studios could be completed. The reasons given for shortfall like delay in construction of towers and studio buildings and shortage of staff etc. indicates that management and monitoring machinery of Doordarshan are not upto the mark. The Committee is constrained to observe that the target of dissemination of information may not be realised under the prevailing situation. Therefore, the Committee recommends to streamline the executive machinery and ensure full utilisation of funds and full realisation of objectives. The Committee is also deeply concerned to note that the border areas like J&K, areas touching Nepal and Bangladesh, North–East and Tribal Areas are inadequately covered by Doordarshan transmission. In some pockets of North–East particularly in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and also in Rajasthan, the areawise coverage is much below the national average. It is only 15.3 percent in Arunachal Pradesh, 32.1 percent in Manipur, 68.6 percent in Nagaland and 65.3 percent in Rajasthan. The coverage in J&K is also much below the national average i.e. 33.7 percent. The Committee is of the view that the development of border areas particularly J&K and North East is very crucial in view of national security. The people of these areas feel cut off from the national mainstream due to inadequate development of communication and transmission facilities. The Committee recommends that these areas may be accorded top priority and special package/crash programmes should be formulated for extension of media transmission there.

88. The Committee also notes that the coverage of the population is stagnating at 87 percent for the last many years. The Ministry should boost its implementation machinery and show result.

89. The Committee regrets to note that the revenue of the Electronic Media is declining sharply after the peak generation of Rs. 572 crores in 1996-97. In 1997-98 it came down to Rs. 490 crores and in 1998-99 it has declined further to about Rs. 400 crores. The reasons advanced by the Ministry that there are internal pressures, their marketing system is not so strengthened and tuned as that of private sector, stiff competition from private channels, indicate that the policy, programme implementation and monitoring machinery of the Ministry could not rise to the occasion. The Committee is of the view that if firm steps are not taken, by the Doordarshan it will be in a totally disadvantageous position in the competitive environment. The Committee desires that corrective steps are devised urgently to arrest the declining trend in revenue generation which in turn will help them to have more outlay at their disposal for quick development of the Electronic Media.

NEW DELHI;
19 April, 1999

29 Chaitra, 1921 (Saka)

SOMNATH CHATTERJEE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Communications.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING

MEDIA UNIT-WISE DETAILS OF OUTLAYS FOR
9TH PLAN (1997-2002)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Media Unit	Original proposal received from Media Units	Revised Proposal as advised by Plg. Commission	Approved Plan Outlays (1997-2002)
1	2	3	4	5
I. Broadcasting Media				
1.	All India Radio	1774.00	1477.00	848.34
2.	Doordarshan	3992.28	3135.00	1836.00
	Total	5766.28	4612.00	2684.34
	DBS	1726.28	760.00	484.50
	IEBR	4040.00	3852.00	2199.84
II. Information Media				
1.	PIB	31.50	31.00	31.00
2.	Pub. Divn.	1.80	1.30	1.30
3.	DAVP	7.75	7.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	S&DD	14.00	11.00	11.00
5.	DFP	15.60	12.00	12.00
6.	IIMC	16.15	16.00	16.00
7.	Photo Divn.	4.00	4.00	4.00
8.	Soochna Bhavan	12.00	12.00	12.00
9.	Main Sectt. (PAO)	6.60	3.50	3.50
10.	RR&TD	0.00	0.50	0.50
	Total	109.40	98.30	98.30
	DBS	109.40	98.30	98.30
	IEBR	0.00	0.00	0.00

III. Films Media

1.	Films Divn.	50.00	25.00	25.00
2.	NFAI	13.40	10.00	10.00
3.	FTII, Pune	36.93	28.00	28.00
4.	SRFTII	43.80	30.00	30.00
5.	DFF	20.00	16.50	16.50
6.	N'CYP	46.94	30.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	NFDC (IEBR)	45.50	45.50	45.50
8.	FFSI	0.20	0.20	0.20
9.	CBFC	3.00	2.50	2.50
	Total	259.77	187.70	187.70
	DBS	214.27	142.20	142.20
	IEBR	45.50	45.50	45.50
	M/o I&B Grand Total	6135.45	4898.00	2970.34
	DBS	2049.95	1000.50	725.00
	IEBR	4085.50	3897.50	2245.34

PROJECT TECHNICALLY READY 31.03.99

S. No.	Projects	Technically Ready Since	Capital Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Staff	
				Proposed	Sanctd.
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) FM Projects					
1.	Delhi 2nd FM Channel 5 KW FM Tr.	Mar. 97	310.60	35 (14)*	—
2.	Jammu (J&K) CBS 10 KW FM Tr.	Mar. 97	282.40	6 (1)*	—
3.	Aligarh (UP) 6 KW FM Tr.	Mar. 98	276.88	(11)*	—
4.	Guwahati (Assam) 10 KW FM Tr.	May 98	314.50	24 (8)*	—
5.	Ranchi (Bihar) VB 6 KW FM Tr.	June 95	257.20	(7)*	—
6.	Calcutta (WB) 5 KW FM Tr. (2nd Channel)	Oct. 95	310.00	31 (13)*	—
7.	Mumbai (Mah) 2nd Chan.) 5 KW FM Tr.	Sept. 96	310.00	41 (16)*	—
8.	Jabalpur (MP) CBS 10 KW FM Tr.	Nov. 96	368.90	20 (4)*	—
9.	Bangalore (Kar) 6 KW FM Tr.	Mar. 95	397.00	(16)*	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Trivendrum (Ker) VB 10 KW FM Tr.	April 96	294.10	12 (10)*	—
11.	Chennai (TN) (2nd Chan) 5 KW FM Tr.	Oct. 96	310.00	18(-)*	—
12.	Visakhapatnam (AP) CBS 10 KW FM Tr.	June 97	358.55	17 (6)*	—
13.	Kodaikanal Station with 10 KW FM Tr.	Sept. 98	410.00	116 (35)*	—
(B) Other Projects					
1.	Allahabad (UP) 20 KW MW Tr.	Dec. 94	194.20	(9)*	(5)*
2.	Tawang (Aruna. Pradesh) 10 KW MW Tr.	Jan. 96	210.00	(25)*	(5)*
3.	Kurseong (WB) 50 KW SW Tr.	Feb. 97	418.85	(8)*	(5)*
4.	Ranchi (Bihar) 50 KW SW Tr.	Feb. 98	549.38	(4)*	—
5.	Williamnagar (Megh)	Jan. '98	65.00	11(6)*	—
6.	Mon (Nagaland)	Aug. '98	65.00	11(6)*	—
7.	Tuensang (Nagaland)	Sept. '98	65.00	11(6)*	—
8.	Nongstoin (Megh)	Dec. '98	65.00	-do-	
9.	Saiha (Mizoram)	Dec. '98	65.00	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Ziro (Arunachal)	Feb. '99	264.75	30(8)*	—
Additional Establishments					
1.	Bhuvaneshwar RSTI(T)	April'98	1202.3	123(41)*	—
2.	North-East Zonal Office	1994		124	26

* The figure in the Brackets indicate Engineering Component.

GUIDELINES FOR EMPANELMENT OF NEWSPAPERS

1. The Empanelment Committee for approval of publications for release of advertisements, shall meet only twice a year.

2. The basis of reckoning circulation for big newspapers (i.e. whose circulation is above 75,000 copies), shall be one of the following:

(i) A certificate from ABC

or

(ii) Circulation verification by the RNI which is not more than 3 years old.

In the absence of either of the two, a big newspaper shall be initially empanelled on the basis of CA's certificate subject to the verification of circulation of RNI subsequently. RNI will be requested to carry out the circulation verification on priority basis. On receipt of the RNI's verified circulation figure, the rate of the newspaper will be amended and recovery, if any, will be effected from the newspaper/periodical.

3. For medium and small newspapers, the basis of establishing circulation will be:

(a) Certificate from ABC,

or

(b) Circulation figures certified by RNI, which is not more than three years old,

or

(c) Certificate of Chartered Accountant.

However, in case of empanelment on the basis of Certificate from Chartered Accountant, the process for empanelment will be as under:—

- (i) On receipt of duly filled in Media Questionnaire Form, DAVP will refer the cases to Director of Information and Public Relations of respective State Government for its comments within a stipulated period of 45 days, by registered post, on the claimed circulation of the newspaper, its standard of production, regularity etc. .
- (ii) In case of non-receipt of reply, DAVP will send two reminders to the respective State Government. In case no reply is received within three months from the first reference, DAVP will go ahead with empanelment of the newspaper on the basis of CA's certificate on Media Form.

4. DAVP will send a consolidated list of newspapers/periodicals published from different States giving latest circulation and other details, including the basis of reckoning the circulation figures, to respective State Government within a month after renewal of the Rate Contracts every year. The State Government in turn can consider circulating the list to the District Authorities for further action. Any feed back from the State Governments will be duly considered by the DAVP in the next empanelment committee meeting.

5. At the time of renewal of Annual Rate contract, if the newspaper has claimed an abnormal increase in their circulation figure, i.e., more than 20% increase over the previous year's circulation not supported by ABC or RNI, the same procedure as in para (2), i.e., provisional empanelment and certification by RNI, on priority basis, will be followed.

6. DAVP shall consider for empanelment only those publications which have been published continuously for a minimum period of one year instead of present requirement of four months.

7. Notwithstanding any provision in these guidelines, the establishment or otherwise of circulation done by RNI, if available, shall be reckoned as the circulation figures for a publication irrespective of circulation figures from any other source, i.e., ABC or the Chartered Accountant.

8. DAVP shall ask all newspapers to submit an attested copy of the Annual Statement (for the preceding year) submitted by them to the RNI before considering them for empanelment.

9. Except for points mentioned above, there will be no change in the existing procedure and guidelines relating to empanelment of newspapers for advertisements released by DAVP.

Advertising Policy of the Government of India

'A' Preamble

1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various ministries and departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous bodies and public sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisements, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers, journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B' Policy Guidelines

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government and in order to achieve parity of rate between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage/consideration may be given to:

- (a) Small and Medium newspapers/journals;
- (b) Specialised scientific and technical journals;
- (c) Language newspapers/journals; and
- (d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small, medium and big newspapers/journals are categorised as under:

- (a) Small Upto a circulation of 25,000 copies per issue.
- (b) Medium Circulation between 25,000 and 75,000 copies per issue.
- (c) Big Circulation above 75,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements, the following consideration may be taken into account:

- (a) Coverage of readership from different walks of life particularly in case of national campaigns.
- (b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and medium newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.
- (c) Any other category of newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.
- (d) House journals, news magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 2,000 copies. Relaxations, however, may be made in the case of the following:

- (a) Specialised/scientific technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- (b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal language or primarily meant for tribal readers and those published from J&K with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a period of not less than 12 months and should comply

with the provisions of Press & Registrations of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For quarterly journals, they have to bring out at least 4 issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising:

Periodicity	Print area not less than
Dailies	760 std. col. cms.
Weeklies and Fortnightlies	480 std. col. cms.
Monthlies and other periodicals	960 std. col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a Professional and reputed accounts body or institution. Newspapers having a circulation upto 2000 copies per issue are, however, exempted from this requirement. The papers/journals whose circulation is found to be incorrect/faulty will become ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

Advertising Rate

The rate-structure for Government advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

APPENDIX I

MINUTES OF THE 28TH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (1998–99)

The Committee met on Wednesday, the 17 March, 1999 from 15.00 Hours to 16.30 Hours in Committee Room 'E' Parliament House, Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Somnath Chatterjee — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Mahendra Baitha
3. Smt. Sheela Gautam
4. Shri T. Govindan
5. Shri Mahesh Kumar Mithabhai Kanodia
6. Shri Shantilal Purushottamdas Patel
7. Shri Madan Vishwasnath Patil
8. Shri Chandrashekhar Sahu
9. Shri K. Asungba Sangtam
10. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
11. Shri Rajveer Singh
12. Dr. (Smt.) Prabha Thakur
13. Shri P.C. Thomas
14. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
15. Shri Surendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjharpur)

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri R.N. Arya
17. Shri Kartar Singh Duggal
18. Shri K. Rahman Khan
19. Shri Kuldip Nayyar
20. Shri Mrinal Sen
21. Smt. Veena Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri A.S. Chera — *Under Secretary*
3. Shri Bhupesh Kumar — *Assistant Director*

**Representatives of the Ministry of
Information & Broadcasting**

1. Shri P.G. Mankad — Secretary
2. Dr. O.P. Kejariwal — C.E.O., Prasar Bharati
3. Shri R.R. Shah — Additional Secretary
4. Shri Hemendra Kumar — Additional Secretary & F.A.
5. Smt. N.J. Krishna — P.I.O./DG, DAVP
6. Shri K.S. Sarma — Joint Secretary
7. Shri Raghu Menon — Joint Secretary
8. Shri R.C. Mishra — Joint Secretary
9. Shri B.K. De — Engineer-in-Chief,
Doordarshan

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and officials accompanying him.

3. The Chairman asked the Secretary & other officials of the Ministry to brief Members of the Committee on the Demands for Grants for 1999–2000 and to indicate the thrust of the Budgetary Provisions, the targets and achievements etc.

4. After briefing, the Committee sought clarifications on Demands for Grants in relation to FTII Pune, SRFTI Calcutta, NFDC, PIB, DAVP, Song & Drama Division, coverage of AIR/Doordarshan and shortage of staff etc. The representatives of the Ministry replied to the points raised by the Committee.

5. The Chairman thanked the officials of the Ministry for their Cooperation in expressing their views frankly on the points raised by the Members.

6. A verbatim record of the sitting has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX IIA

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-SECOND SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (1998-99)

The Committee met on Tuesday, the 6th April, 1999 from 11.00 hrs. to 13.00 hrs. in Room No. 62, Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Somnath Chatterjee — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Dowarka Parashad Bairwa
3. Shri Mahendra Baitha
4. Shri Somjibhai Punjabhai Damor
5. Shri T. Govindan
6. Shri Jay Krishna Mandal
7. Shri Shantilal Purushottamdas Patel
8. Shri Baijnath Rawat
9. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
10. Shri Nakli Singh
11. Shri Surender Singh
12. Shri P.C. Thomas
13. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy
14. Shri Surendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjharpur)
15. Shri Harpal Singh Sathi

Rajya Sabha

16. Shri Kartar Singh Duggal
17. Shri K. Rahman Khan

18. Shri Narendra Mohan
19. Shri K. Kalavenkata Rao
20. Ms. Mabel Rebello
21. Shri Mrinal Sen
22. Shri Shatrughan Sinha
23. Smt. Veena Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. A.K. Pandey — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri Bhupesh Kumar — *Assistant Director*

**Representatives of Ministry of Information
& Broadcasting**

1. Shri P.G. Mankad — Secretary
2. Shri R.R. Shah — Addl. Secretary
3. Shri Hemendra Kumar — Addl. Secy. & F.A.
4. Shri K.S. Sarma — Joint Secretary
5. Shri Raghu Menon — Joint Secretary
6. Shri R.C. Mishra — Joint Secretary
7. Shri H. Prabhakar Rao — CCA
8. Ms. Mona Sharma — Director (PP)
9. Shri Pravin Srivastava — Director (BP)
10. Shri A.N. Shetty — Director (P&A)
11. Ms. Esther Kar — Director (IP)
12. Shri S.C. Tewary — Director (Cord.)
13. Ms. Sunanda Sharma — Dy. Secy. (PC & Finance)
14. Ms. Nina Latha Gupta — D S (Films)

Prasar Bharati Corporation

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 15. | Shri O.P. Kejariwal | — | C.E.O., Prasar Bharati |
| 16. | Shri H.M. Joshi | — | Director-in-Chief,
Doordarshan |
| 17. | Shri B.K. De | — | Engineer-in-Chief,
Doordarshan |
| 18. | Shri P.K. Seth | — | DDG Doordarshan |
| 19. | Shri Rakesh Bahadur | — | DG (C&S), Doordarshan |
| 20. | Shri T.R. Malakar | — | DDG, Doordarshan |

Other Media Units

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 21. | Shrimati N.J. Krishna | — | P.I.O., PIB/DG, DAVP |
| 22. | Shri G.D. Beliya | — | PR, RNI |
| 23. | Shrimati Surender Kaur | — | Director Publications
Division |
| 24. | Shri Prem Matiani | — | Director, S&DD |
| 25. | Shri O.P. Jora | — | Director, Photo Division |
| 26. | Shrimati Malti Sahai | — | Director, D.F.F. |
| 27. | Shri Suresh Chopra | — | Director, D.F.P. |
| 28. | Prof. J.S. Yadav | — | Director IIMC |
| 29. | Shrimati Omita Paul | — | Director, RR&TD |
| 30. | Shri Bankim | — | CP, Films Division |
| 31. | Shri Gautam Ghose | — | Chairman, SRFTI, Calcutta |
| 32. | Dr. Mohan Agashe | — | Director, FTII, Pune |
| 33. | Ms. Vibha Bhargava | — | DS, PCI |
| 34. | Shri P.S. Sundaram | — | Chairman/M.D. BECIL |
| 35. | Shri L.K. Upadhyaya | — | Director, NFAI |
| 36. | Shri Anil Pandit | — | General Manager, NFDC |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and officials accompanying him.

3. The Committee sought certain clarifications on the issues relating to the Demands for Grants for 1999–2000 (Demand No. 56) as well as points arising out of the written replies to the questionnaire furnished by the Ministry on Demands for Grants 1999–2000.

4. The Chairman thanked the officials for furnishing valuable information to the Committee and for free and frank views expressed on various issues raised by the Members.

5. A verbatim record of the sitting has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX IIB

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (1998-99)

The Committee met on Tuesday, the 6th April, 1999 from 14.30 hrs. to 16.30 hrs. in Room No. 62, Parliament House New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Somnath Chatterjee — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Dowarka Prashad Bairwa
3. Shri T. Govindan
4. Shri Shantilal Purushottamdas Patel
5. Shri Harpal Singh Sathi
6. Shri Nakli Singh
7. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy

Rajya Sabha

8. Shrimati Chandresh Kumari
9. Shri Mrinal Sen
10. Shri Shatrughan Sinha
11. Shrimati Veena Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri A.S. Chera — *Under Secretary*
3. Shri Bhupesh Kumar — *Assistant Director*

Representatives of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

1. Shri P.G. Mankad — Secretary
2. Shri R.R. Shah — Additional Secretary
3. Shri Hemendra Kumar — Additional Secretary and F.A.
4. Shri K.S. Sharma — Joint Secretary
5. Shri Raghu Menon — Joint Secretary
6. Shri R.C. Mishra — Joint Secretary
7. Shri H. Prabhakar Rao — CCA
8. Ms. Mona Sharma — Director (PP)
9. Shri Pravin Srivastava — Director (BP)
10. Shri A.N. Shetty — Director, (P&A)
11. Ms. Esther Kar — Director (IP)
12. Shri S.C. Tewary — Director (Coord.)
13. Ms. Sunanda Sharma — Dy. Secy. (PC & Finance)
14. Ms. Nina Latha Gupta — DS (Films)

Prasar Bharati Corporation

15. Shri O.P. Kajariwal — C.E.O. Prasar Bharati
16. Shri H.M. Joshi — Director-in-Chief,
Doordarshan
17. Shri B.K. De — Engineer-in-Chief,
Doordarshan
18. Shri P.K. Seth — DDG, Doordarshan
19. Shri Rakesh Bahadur — DDG (C&S), Doordarshan
20. Shri T.R. Malakar — DDG, Doordarshan

Other Media Units

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 21. Smt. N.J. Krishna | — | P.I.O., PIB/DG, DAVP |
| 22. Shri G.D. Beliya | — | PR. RNI |
| 23. Smt. Surender Kaur | — | Director Publications Division |
| 24. Shri Prem Matiani | — | Director, S&DD |
| 25. Shri O.P. Jora | — | Director, Photo Division |
| 26. Shrimati Malti Sahai | — | Director, D.F.F. |
| 27. Shri Suresh Chopra | — | Director D.F.P. |
| 28. Prof. J.S. Yadav | — | Director IIMC |
| 29. Shrimati Omita Paul | — | Director, RR&TD |
| 30. Shri Bankim | — | CP, Films Division |
| 31. Shri Gautam Ghose | — | Chairman, SRFTI, Calcutta |
| 32. Dr. Mohan Agashe | — | Director, FTII, Pune |
| 33. Ms. Vibha Bhargava | — | DS, PCI |
| 34. Shri P.S. Sundaram | — | Chairman/M.D. BECIL |
| 35. Shri L.K. Upadhyaya | — | Director, NFAI |
| 36. Shri Anil Pandit | — | General Manager, NFDC |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and officials accompanying him.

3. The Committee sought certain clarifications on the issues relating to the Demands for Grants for 1999–2000 (Demand No. 55) as well as points arising out of the written replies to the questionnaire furnished by the Ministry on Demands for Grants 1999–2000.

4. The Chairman thanked the officials for furnishing valuable information to the Committee and for free and frank views given on various points raised by the Members.

5. A verbatim record of the sitting has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX III

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (1998-99)

The Committee met on Monday, the 19th April, 1999 from 15.00 hrs. to 16.00 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Somnath Chatterjee — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Dowarka Parashad Bairwa
3. Shri M. Durai
4. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
5. Smt. Sheela Gautam
6. Shri Jay Krishna Mandal
7. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
8. Shri Rajveer Singh
9. Shri Surendra Prasad Yadav (Jhanjharpur)
10. Shri P.C. Thomas
11. Shri Harpal Singh Sathi
12. Shri Krishan Lal Sharma

Rajya Sabha

13. Shri Kartar Singh Duggal
14. Shri K. Rahman Khan
15. Ms. Mabel Rebello
16. Shrimati Veena Verma

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri S.K. Sharma — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera — *Under Secretary*
4. Shri Bhupesh Kumar — *Assistant Director*

2. At the outset the Chairman and the Members appreciated the Draft Report. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the Draft Report on Demands for Grants (1999–2000) relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

3. The Committee adopted the Draft Report without any modification.

4. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise and present/lay the Report to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.