

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING**

**FILM AND TELEVISION
INSTITUTE OF INDIA**

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1990-91**

NINTH LOK SABHA

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

THIRTEENTH REPORT
ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
(1990-91)

(NINTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
CHAPTER I	
(a) Legal Status	2
(b) Autonomy	4
(c) Objectives	5
(d) Director	13
(e) Students Unrest	17
CHAPTER II	
(a) The Film Wing	26
(b) Action Course	26
(c) Refresher Course	30
(d) Examinations	31
(e) The TV Wing	32
CHAPTER III	
(a) Interaction at International Level.....	37
(b) Scholarship	39
(c) Sandard of Teaching	42
(d) Teaching Staff	44
(e) Guest Lecturers	45
CHAPTER IV	
(a) Infrastructure	52
(b) Set up for basic production and techincal operations	53
(c) Hostel, medical, canteen and other facilities available in the institute	53
(d) Evaluation Study	55

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(1990-91)

CHAIRMAN

Shri Jaswant Singh

MEMBERS

2. Shri J.P. Agarwal
3. Shri Anbarasu Era
4. Shri Kamal Chaudhry
5. Shri Anantrao Deshmukh
6. Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal
7. Shri Balvant Manvar
8. Shri Hannan Mollah
9. Shri Arvind Netam
10. Dr. Debi Prosad Pal
11. Shri Rupchand Pal
12. Shri Harin Pathak
13. Shri Bhausahab Pundlik Phundkar
14. Shri Bh. Vijaya Kumara Raju
15. Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
16. Shri Y. Ramakrishna
17. Shri Rajeshwar Prasad
18. Shri J. Chokka Rao
19. Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma
20. Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri
21. Shri Dhanraj Singh
22. Shri Subedar Prasad Singh
23. Shri Sukhendra Singh
24. Shri Tej Narain Singh
25. Shri Taslimuddin
26. Dr. Thambi Durai
27. Shri Nandu Thapa
28. Shri P.K. Thungon
- *29. Shri K.C. Tyagi
30. Shri Kailash Nath Singh Yadav.

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.L. Batra—*Joint Secretary*
2. Shri B.B. Pandit—*Director, Estimates Committee*
3. Shri K.L. Anand—*Asstt. Director*

*Shri K.C. Tyagi has resigned from the membership of the Committee on Estimates with effect from 30th August, 1990

(iii)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman of Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirteenth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Film & Television Institute of India (FTII).

2. Film & Television Institute of India (FTII) has given to film industry some of its leading names. Its reputation as premier institution in the field of film-making was not the only reason for the Committee to have taken it up for examination. Over the years this Institute has witnessed almost chronic unrest on its campus. We wanted to examine why.

3. The Committee (1989-90) called for and received detailed replies to two questionnaires issued before taking the evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 18th August, 1989. The Committee wish to express their gratitude to the Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and other officers of the Ministry and the FTII for placing before them the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of subject and giving evidence before the Committee.

4. This is the second time that the Committee have looked into the workings of this prestigious body. The Institute was first examined by the Estimates Committee (1967-69) of the 4th Lok Sabha. The Committee have been dismayed to note that one of the important recommendations made by the earlier Committee relating to statutory status for the Institute has not been implemented faithfully. Similarly, many of the important recommendations of two Government Committees, viz., Khosla Committee and Satish Chandra Committee, in relation to the organisation and functioning of the Institute have virtually been ignored.

5. The Report was considered and adopted by the Estimates Committee (1990-91) on 31st August, 1990.

6. An analysis of the facts placed before the Committee, and the opinions expressed persuade us to the conclusion that at the root of various difficulties being experienced is the manner in which the institution is constituted as at present. The Committee have, therefore, advised the Government to grant the Institute a statutory status, and to give it much greater autonomy by reducing the number of official representatives. We also recommended a review of the composition of the Institute as also its Memorandum of Association.

7. Taking into account the inherent and acquired organisational weaknesses of the Institute, the Committee have recommended a fresh look at its

organisational structure, especially the role of the Governing Council vis-a-vis FTII Society, Recognising the pivotal role of the Director of FTII, the Committee have reiterated the recommendation of the Khosla Committee for appointing only a film maker to this post, for a fixed tenure. They have found as unsatisfactory the Government's inability to lay down appropriate criteria for this purpose. The Committee have also found it difficult to overlook the shortages of teachers on the one hand, and the declining number of students on the other. They have, therefore, called upon the Government to provide attractive pay-scales to the teachers besides ensuring a better working environment. They also expect the Ministry to examine the underlying causes for decline in the number of enrolments in the Institute and to take remedial measures.

8. Students unrest has been recurring in the Institute with unwelcome regularity. The Committee are not impressed by the rationale of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the entire blame lies on the students. We expect the Government to view students unrest in the context of the weaknesses and inadequacies of the Institute.

9. The Committee have also looked at various academic aspects of the Institute and called upon the Government/FTII to appreciate the need for consistency and stability of curriculum. They expect that the Government/FTII will promote the concept of 'Sabbatical Leave' and continue to invite practicing film makers to supplement the efforts of regular faculty.

10. Visualising a better future and good name for the Institute, the Committee have advised the Government to draw up a perspective plan for its modernisation, and for augmentation of its capacity to meet the training requirements of Doordarshan and other similar bodies. They have also advised that the Planning Commission allocate sufficient funds for the purpose.

11. The Committee have also advised the Government to implement the recommendations of Khosla Committee and Satish Chandra Committee. Alternatively, a fresh evaluation of its functioning has been recommended.

12. The Committee would like to express their thanks to Estimates Committee (1989-90) for taking evidence on the subject and obtaining valuable information thereon.

13. For facility of reference, the recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report and have also been reproduced in a consolidated form in Appendix to the Report.

NEW DELHI;
December 14, 1990

JASWANT SINGH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

LEGAL STATUS, AUTONOMY AND OBJECTIVES

1.1 The Film and Television Institute of India, which was set up in 1960 at Pune as a subordinate office of the Government of India, is at present an autonomous body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee (1967-68) it was registered as a society on 1.10.1974 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Institute, however, continues to be wholly funded by Government of India as before, though the Memorandum of Association relating to the Institute provide for acceptance of funds both in cash and kind from sources other than Government of India, including foreign and international organisations.

1.2 The Institute has been conceived as research and training centre in the field of films and television.

1.3 According to the Memorandum of Association the Institute consists of the following members:

- (1) Secretary,
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (2) One representative of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- (3) One representative of the Directorate General of All India Radio.
- (4) One representative of the Ministry of Finance.
- (5) Five experts nominated in their individual capacity by the Central Government to represent the activities of the Central Government in the field of Education and Culture, External Affairs, Health and Family Planning and Agriculture.
- (6) Six persons of eminence connected with Film, Television, Education, Journalism, Literature, Arts, Dramatics, Performing Arts, etc. and two persons from among the alumni of the Institute of the former Institute, to be nominated by the Central Government.
- (7) Director.

1.4 The Institute, however, is empowered to increase at any time and vary at the commencement of any block of three years, with the prior approval of the Government of India, the Institute has 26 members, 8 of whom are eminent persons. connected with film, television, education, journalism, literature, fine arts, dramatics, performing arts, etc. Apart from this, four persons have also been nominated from among the alumni of the Institute. A list of present members of FTII Society is given in Annexure I.

(a) Legal Status

1.5 The Institute, as it existed prior to its registration as a Society, was examined and reported upon by the Estimates Committee (1967-68) of the 4th Lok Sabha. The Committee in its report had made the following recommendation about the legal status of the Institute:—

“The Committee are unable to appreciate why having decided to set up the Film Institute as early as 1956, its implementation was delayed till 1960. They are unhappy that an Institute involving considerable amount of initial and recurring expenditure should have been set up as an ‘Office’ of Government merely by an executive order of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The executive order of the Ministry setting up the Institute does not give the Institute an authority to award Diplomas either. It is also doubtful whether the Secretary of the Ministry is legally competent to sign the Diploma as he does not hold any ex-officio post in the Institute. The Committee feel that the whole procedure followed in setting up the Institute was not correct. Government should have brought forward a Bill in Parliament for the setting up of the Institute. The Committee are of the opinion that failing the necessary legislative measure, there should at least have been a Resolution of the Government of India on the subject setting out the terms and conditions of its creation and the authority for the Institute to award Diplomas. The Committee suggest that the whole matter may be re-examined and placed on a sound legal footing the best course being to have an Act passed by the Parliament.”

1.6 In the Action Taken Reply the Ministry had stated that the matter had been referred to Law Ministry who had opined that while the executive could not act against the provision of a law, it did not follow that in order to enable the executive to function relating to a particular subject, there must be a law already in existence authorising such action. The Ministry further added:—

“It is our considered opinion that no separate enactment or resolution is called for. However, whenever academic work of the Institute grows the question of giving it a higher academic status like that of the other national institutes, e.g. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology etc. will be considered.”

1.7 In view of the reply, particularly the assurance that the question of giving the Institute a statutory status would be considered in future, the Estimates Committee did not pursue the matter.

1.8 Later when the Khosla Committee (1971) which went into the functioning of the Institute, gave its report it reiterated the above suggestion put forth by the Estimates Committee (1967-68). It said:—

“The observation of the Estimates Committee is entitled to the greatest respect, and we are in complete agreement with it. The film is a most

important and effective medium for disseminating information, for education, for doing propaganda, for entertaining and for imparting aesthetic enjoyment. It embraces every aspect of human life—sociological, political, psychological, educational, scientific, economic. The immediate and double impact, visual as well as rural, upon captive audiences is deep, vivid and lasting. The organisation which trains our young people in making good films cannot be relegated to position of a mere office of a Ministry. It must possess the same status as a university or a technological institute. In the present set up, the Institute functions as a limb of the Ministry taking orders from it about routine matters in its day-to-day management. There is a feeling of constraint, of being constantly inhibited, which militates against initiative and a sense of responsibility. The administrative authority in the Institute is afraid to take any kind of important and sometimes even unimportant decision which is subject to scrutiny and criticism by a junior official of the Ministry. The Principal and Vice-Principal and the Administrative Officer, in these circumstances, cannot function meaningfully and with effective degree of efficiency. The students and subordinate staff realise the anomalous position of the administrative authority, and they are not easily amenable to its discipline. We do not suggest that making the Institute autonomous will remedy all its ills. Autonomous universities have frequent troubles and witness acts of indiscipline. But we do wish to point out that the present position is extremely unsatisfactory, and that a much better state of affairs is likely to result if the Institute is given a legal status and its own autonomous authority to manage its affairs. We, therefore, strongly recommend that the Institute should be set up as an autonomous body by an Act of Parliament and given the same status as the various Technological Institutes and Universities enjoy in the country.”

The above recommendation of Khosla Committee was followed by the re-incarnation of the Institute as a Society. Commenting on this the Satish Chandra Committee which also went into the affairs of the Institute in 1978..... stated,

“The recommendation of the Estimates Committee (1967-68) of the Lok Sabha and the Khosla Committee [(i) of para 2.3] was that the status of the Institute should be raised from that of a Subordinate Government office to that of an autonomous body by an Act of Parliament. This recommendation was only partly implemented in form by registering the Institute as a Society under the Societies Registration Act. In substance, there was little change since the general superintendence, direction, control and administration of the affairs of the Institute vested in the Governing Council of which Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the Chairman. This Committee feels that since the Governing Council is the supreme administrative authority of the Institute, its Chairman, is, in moments

of crisis, bound to get involved in details of administration as the only forum of appeal against any decision of the Director that is unpalatable to any substantial body of students or staff. So long as the Chairman is also the Secretary, I&B Ministry, the involvement of the Government itself becomes inevitable, with the result that issues which could perhaps be sorted out at level just about that of the Director, get linked with other issues and assume disproportionate importance (Ref. Paras 7.26 and 7.31). The Governing Council itself can hardly take a view different from that of the Secretary, Information and Broadcasting. In the process, the autonomy of the Institute, recommended both by the Estimates Committee and the Khosla Committee, ceases to have any meaning. On the other hand, the office of the President of the society remains literally only an ornamental one. In fact, he hardly performs any function except presiding over the routine annual general meeting of the Society."

1.10 Subsequently, however, Government appointed a series of film makers as the Presidents of the Society. They also functioned as the Chairman of the Governing Council.

(b) Autonomy

1.11 The purpose of raising the status of the Institute from that of a subordinate Government office to that of an autonomous body was to usher in a greater degree of independence and professionalism in the running of the Institute. A natural corollary of this was to reduce the involvement of the Government to a level where the objectives of creating an autonomous Institute would reconcile with the interests of Government which eventually can be nothing but purposeful and efficient functioning of the Institute. In this context the Satish Chandra Committee had expressed the view that the interest of the Government can receive adequate protection by membership in the Society and the Governing Council form sufficient number of representatives from the Ministries concerned.

1.12 At present all the members of the Society are, by virtue of the constitution of the Society, nominated by the Government and more than half of these are either Government officials or are associated with Government in one way or the other. Apart from this majority of the members of the Governing Council are also nominated by the Government and are ex-officio members by virtue of holding various positions in the Government.

1.13 Apart from the fact that Govt. nominees constitute a majority both in the Society and the Governing Council, the Central Government has the over-riding power to issue such directions to the Society as it may consider necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute and for ensuring its proper and effective functioning. The Ministry in reply to a questionnaire issued by the Committee, has stated:

"Though the FTII is an autonomous organisation functioning under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is closely involved with the functioning of the Institute."

1.14 The Institute has also to take prior concurrence of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in various matters including the appointment of Director and the determination of the terms and conditions of his appointment.

1.15 In answer to a question relating to appointment of Director of the Institute, the Ministry stated:

"According to the rules of the Institute, the Director is appointed by the Governing Council after prior approval of the Central Government."

Explaining further it was stated:

"It is the responsibility of the Governing Council to recommend a person for appointment as Director."

1.16 The Ministry has further stated that the Joint Secretary dealing with films in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting as well as additional/Joint Secretary (Finance) in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting besides being members of the Society and the Governing Council of the Institute as well as the Standing Finance Committee are directly concerned with the management of the Institute.

1.17 Annual Report and Accounts and Audit Report of the Institute are submitted by the Institute to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and are placed by the Ministry on the Table of Parliament every year. Moreover, Five Year Plans of the Institute as well as annual plans are submitted to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for approval every year.

(c) Objectives

1.18 The Memorandum lists, in all, 34 objectives and these range from raising technical standard of films and television programmes in India to operation of bank accounts and doing all such lawful acts and things as are required for attainment of objectives of the Institute as a centre of research and training. The salient objectives, however, are:

- (1) To develop suitable patterns of teaching in all branches of film and television, both at under-graduate and post-graduate levels, so as to establish high standards of films and television education in India;
- (2) To constantly endeavour at raising the technical standards of Indian films and television programmes so as to make them aesthetically more satisfying and acceptable;
- (3) To facilitate regular inflow of fresh ideas and new techniques in the field of cinema and television and a corresponding outflow of trained personnel imbibing these ideas and techniques;
- (4) To produce trained manpower both for the growing needs of the

film industry and television of organisations in India and particularly to organise the in-service training programme for television personnel;

- (5) to create a new awareness among the future workers in film and television of the potentialities of their media not only as means of entertainment but also of education and artistic expression.

1.19 The Committee regret that recommendations made by its predecessor Committee, and reiterated by the expert Committees i.e. Khosla Committee and Satish Chandra Committee, for granting a statutory status to the FTII, have not been implemented. Though more than 20 years have elapsed the Ministry has yet to give consideration to this recommendation of the Estimates Committee. The Committee would like the Ministry to review this position and clarify its stand.

1.20 The Committee, recommend that the Ministry may review the number of official representatives in the FTII Society, its Governing Council, as also the powers vested in the Governing Council with a view to imparting true autonomy to this Institute.

1.21 The Committee are of the view that while giving the Institute a new legal status the existing objectives clause of the Memorandum of Association needs to be revised. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Memorandum of Association may be reviewed by the Institute, in consultation with the Government of India.

1.22 The Committee find that over the years the membership of the Society has gone up from 16 to 26, with an increase in representation from amongst the alumni of the Institute, along with an inclusion of various other officials of the Government of India.

1.23 While the Committee appreciate that membership of the society has to reflect a cross-section of related fields of films and television, including Government bodies, it feels that a stage has come when membership of the Society ought to be stabilised, and its structure given a degree of permanency.

1.24 The Committee expect that the Government will review the composition of the Institute accordingly.

APPENDIX—A

CONSTITUTION OF THE F.T.I.I. SOCIETY AND NAMES OF PRESENT MEMBERS

The President to be nominated by the Central Government

1. Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan (President)
Darshanam,
Trivandrum—69517

Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, dealing with films

2. Shri B.K. Zutshi,
Joint Secretary (Films),
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi—110001.

Director General, Doordarshan

3. Shri Shiv S. Sharma,
Director General, Doordarshan,
Mandi House, Compernicus Marg,
New Delhi—110001.

Joint Secretary (Finance) in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

4. Shri P.K. Sarkar,
Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor,
Govt. of India,
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,
Shastri Bhavan,
New Delhi—100001.

Chairman, Central Board of Film Certification

5. Chairman,
Central Board of Film Certification,
91, Walkeshwar Road,
Bombay—400006.

Managing Director, National Film Development Corporation

6. Smt. Malati Tambe Vaidya,
Managing Director,
National Film Development Corporation,
Nehru Centre, Worli,
Bombay—400025.

Chief Producer, Films Division, Bombay

7. Shri V.B. Chandra,

Chief Producer, Films Division,
24, Dr. Gopalrao Deshmukh Marg,
Bombay—400026.

Director, National School of Drama

8. Director,
National School of Drama,
Bahawalpur House,
Bhagwandas Road,
New Delhi—110001.

Director, Indian Institute of Mass Communication

9. Shri J.S. Yadava,
Director,
Indian Institute of Mass Communication,
New Delhi—110049.

Director, National Film Archive of India, Pune

10. Shri P.K. Nair,
Director,
National Film Archive of India,
Law College Road,
Pune—411004.

Three Experts nominated in their individual capacity by the Central Government to represent the activities of the Central Government in the fields of Education, Culture, External Affairs, Health, Family Planning and Agriculture.

11. Smt. Rami Chhabra, Advisor (MMC),
Department of Family Welfare,
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India,
Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi—110001.
12. Shri Ratan Thiyam,
Director,
National School of Drama,
New Delhi—110001.
13. Shri Lalit Mansing,
Director General,
Indian Council of Cultural Relations,
New Delhi.
(He has been posted to U.S.A.)

Eight persons of eminence connected with Film, Television, Education, Journalism, Literature, Fine Arts, Dramatics, Performing Arts etc. to be nominated by the Central Govt.

14. Shri Gautom Ghosh,
24—E, Rustomjee Street,
Calcutta—700019.

15. Shri Shridhar Kshirsagar,
Grover Business Centre,
Worli Seaface,
Bombay—400 018.
16. Shri Prakash Jha,
B—122, Malviya Nagar,
New Delhi—110 017.
17. Shri T.S. Narasimhan,
No. 4/54, 1st Main Road,
Tata Silk Farm, Basavangudi,
Bangalore—560 004.
18. Smt. Suchitra Sen,
52/4/1, Ballygunj, Circular Road,
Calcutta—700 004.
19. Shri Madan Mohan,
Engineer-in-Chief,
DG-Doordarshan,
Mandi House,
New Delhi-110001.
20. Shri Rajbans Khanna,
4, Akash Ganga,
89, Bhulabhai Desai Road,
Bombay—400 036.
21. Shri Harish Khanna,
C-69, Anand Niketan,
New Delhi-110 021.

Four persons from among the alumni of the Institute or the former Institute to be nominated by the Central Government

22. Shri Saeed Mirza,
47, Nair Road,
Bombay—400 008.
23. Shri Ketan Mehta,
6—A, Kumkum Society,
Near Sardar Colony,
Ahmedabad.
24. Shri Nirad Mahapatra,
7-B, Kalpana Colony,
Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
25. Shri Subhash Ghai,
12, Cliff Tower,
Mount Mary Church Road,
Bandra,
Bombay-400050.

Director, Film & Television Institute of India

26. Shri K.G. Varma,
Director,
Film & TV Institute of India,
Law College Road,
Pune—411 004.

At the time of factual verification, the Ministry stated that the composition of the FTII Society and names of members have since changed and the term of the Society expired in September, 89. Thereafter the Ministry reconstituted the FTII Society and it is now headed by Shri Shyam Benegal whose term will expire on 30.9.1992.

Organisation and Administration

1.25 The Organisational chart of the FTII may be seen at Appendix B. At the apex of its organisational structure is Film & Television Institute of India Society under which functions a Governing Council. The Council is the highest executive body of the Institute aided by 2 subordinate bodies, viz., Academic Council and Standing Financial Committee.

1.26 The first President of the Society was the then Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This arrangement did not prove to be practicable and resulted in a number of complications as brought out in the report of Satish Chandra Committee. Subsequently, however, non-officials were nominated to this post and included eminent film makers like Satyajit Ray. The present President, Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan, is also an eminent film maker. The President of the Society is also ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council. The Satish Chandra Committee in Para 3.3 of its report, stated as follows:

“According to the students association the office of the President of the Society is ‘merely an ornamental one’.”

1.27 Since the incumbent of the twin posts of President of the Institute and the Chairman of the Governing Council is an eminent film maker the effective control of the affairs of the Institute rests with the Director, FTII who is the Chief Executive of the Institute. He functions under the Governing Council and heads 3 functional wings of the Institute, viz., Film Wing, Television Wing and Administration Wing.

FTII Society and Governing Council

1.28 The Governing Council is constituted by 13 members of which 7, including the chairman, are ex-officio members by virtue of holding various positions in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and FTII. The other 6 members are elected from among those members of the Society who represent the Government of India in the fields of education, culture, external affairs, health, family planning and agriculture and also

persons of eminence in the fields of film, television, education, journalism, literature, fine arts, dramatics, performing arts etc. The Governing Council is, in other words, an abridged version of the FTII Society.

1.29 The general superintendence, direction, control and administrative affairs of the Institute, its property and its income vests in the Government Council of the Institute. The Council exercises, subject to general or special directions as may be given by the Institute, all the powers of the Institute including those relating to financial matters.

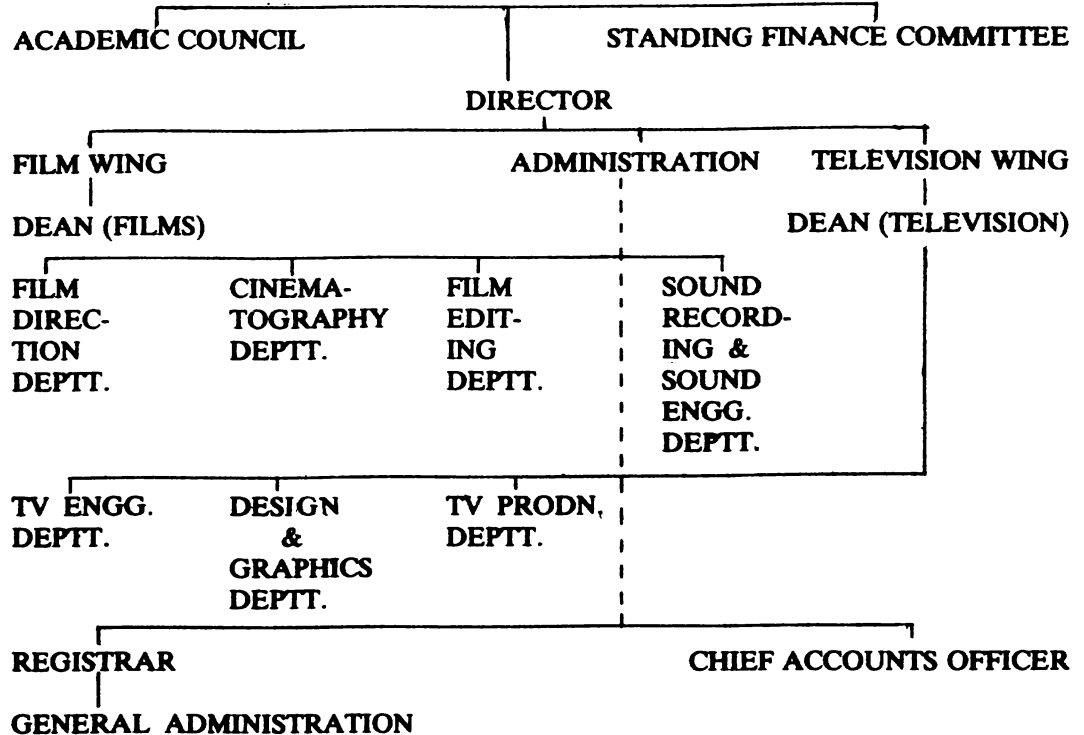
1.30 On the other hand the FTII Society has no specific functions to perform apart from what may be considered at the Annual General Meeting. Its powers to issue directions would appear to be meaningless in view of its President also being the Chairman of Governing Council and more or less the same Government nominees being members of both the bodies.

1.31 The Governing Council has been given powers to frame regulations consistent with the rules of the institute framed as per Sl. No. 33 of the objectives clause of Memorandum of Association. These regulations cover budgetary matters, accounts and audits, contracts, management of funds, appointment of officers and staff, terms and tenure of appointments, emoluments, discipline, academic matters etc.

1.32 The powers of the Council include power to appoint Director of the Institute with the prior approval of the Central Government and under such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Central Government.

APPENDIX B

**ORGANISATION CHART OF FILM & TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA
FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA SOCIETY
GOVERNING COUNCIL**



(d) *Director*

1.33 The duties and powers of the Director as listed under the rules of the Institute are at Appendix C. These rules provide, inter-alia, that the Director shall be responsible for the proper administration and affairs of the Institute as well as the departments and the institutions that may be set up by the Institute. In discharging his duties he is to be directed and guided by the Governing Council.

1.34 In order to enable the Director to discharge his duties and responsibilities the Governing Council is empowered to delegate to him such administrative and financial powers as also impose such duties upon him as it deems proper and to also prescribe limitations within which such powers and duties are to be exercised or discharged.

1.35 The fact that the Governing Council cannot appoint any one as Director of the Institute without the prior approval of the Government underlines the importance of the incumbent of this post in the administration of the Institute which includes the academic aspects as well. Further, the fact that the Director is ex-officio member of the Institute as well as its Governing Council makes clear his position as an instrument of the Society and the Governing Council in running of the Institute.

1.36 Surprisingly, no eligibility criteria have been laid down by either the Government or the Institute for selecting suitable incumbents for this post.

1.37 Clarifying the position on this point, the Ministry has stated:—

“FTII is an autonomous body. As such no eligibility criteria are considered necessary for filling the post of Director. It is for the Governing Council to select the kind of person it considers suitable for heading the Institute.

1.38 Asked as to why no eligibility criteria had been fixed for appointments to the post of Director FTII when such criteria did exist in respect of similar functionaries under the same Ministry, like DG, AIR and DG, Doordarshan, the Ministry further stated:—

“In the case of AIR and Doordarshan, which are Government departments, their heads are appointed in accordance with the Recruitment Rules prescribed for the posts as per practice in the Government departments.”

1.39 The Khosla Committee which went into the shortcomings and flaws in the working of the Institute during the early 1970's had made the following recommendation in regard to appointment to the post of principal of the Institute, later designated as Director:

“The principal of the Institute should be man who is intimately

connected with the art of film making. Only such a principal can inspire the students and infuse confidence amongst the staff."

1.40 The Khosla Committee had further recommended that a Registrar should be appointed to look after the administrative matters so that the Director is relieved of the "dull chores which otherwise would only blunt the sharpness of his intellect in the matter of film making." The post of Registrar was, therefore, created w.e.f. 1.12.1974 to look after the administration and to assist the Director in discharge of his administrative responsibilities.

1.41 Explaining the circumstances under which an IAS Officer was appointed as the Director of the Institute, the Ministry, in a written reply to the questionnaire issued by the Committee, stated:—

"The post of Director fell vacant after Shri N.V.K. Murthy left on 30.4.84.....It is the responsibility of the Governing Council to recommend a person for appointment as Director. The Governing Council was, however, not able to locate a suitable person. At one stage, an offer was also made to an eminent film-maker, but he declined it. Finally, the Governing Council after taking stock of the situation felt that in the then existing state of administrative situation in the Institute, it was highly unlikely that a good creative person from the field of cinema could be persuaded to join the Institute as Director. It was, therefore, resolved in February, 1986 by the Governing Council that the Ministry of I&B should be requested to recommend the name of a suitable senior administrator, preferably from the organised services, for the post of Director. On receipt of the Governing Council's request the Government made efforts to find a suitable administrator for appointment as Director and ultimately located Shri K.G. Verma, an IAS Officer of the Haryana Cadre. Shri Verma's name duly approved by the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet was recommended to the Governing Council. The Governing Council in their meeting held on 17th October, 1986 passed a Resolution approving the appointment of Shri Verma to the post of Director."

1.42 Giving its views on the desirability of appointing a film personality as Director, the Ministry stated:—

"In normal *repeat* normal circumstances it would always be desirable to appoint a specialist with knowledge of film and allied matters as a Director. But it is essential that such a specialist also has sufficient administrative ability to run the Institute."

1.43 The Ministry also stated that after the expiry of the term of the present Director, it was for the Governing Council to take a view about the kind of person to be appointed as Director.

1.44 One of the significant recommendations of the Khosla Committee was that the head of the Institute, i.e., Director should be appointed on a tenure basis for a period of 3 years.

1.45 The Committee were informed that the following persons held the post of Director after the registration of the Institute as a Society:

Name	from	Post held To	Remarks
Sh. Girish Karnad	1.1.74	31.12.75	Film maker
Sh. N.V.K. Murthy	1.1.76	2.9.76	Member of Central Information Service.
Sh. Jagat Murari	3.9.76	31.3.79	Worked as Principal/ Director of the Institute from 4.6.62 to 24.12.71
Sh. N.V.K. Murthy	23.4.79	30.9.84	
Sh. K.G. Verma	Oct. 1986	continuing	IAS Officer, Haryana Cadre

1.46 Commenting on the recall of Shri Jagat Murari as Director, FTII, the Satish Chandra Committee has reported:—

“There was a change in the Directorship of the Institute on 3.9.76. After nearly eight months as Director, FTII, Shri N.V.K. Murthy was replaced by Shri Jagat Murari, the first Principal, who came as the third Director after nearly 5 years and 8 months. The replacement of a ‘popular’ (students words) Director and that too not by an order of the duly constituted authority of the registered society, namely, the Governing Council, but by one of the Ministry raised serious misgivings in the minds of the students.”

1.47 This Committee has concluded that the students unrest in the Institute that seriously disrupted its functioning in the years immediately following the appointment of Shri Jagat Murari was a result of the polarisation amongst the faculty as well as students into two inflexible lines of thinking relating to the structure of the course to be run in the Institute.

1.48 Further, in reply to a questionnaire issued by the Committee, the Ministry stated that during the recent agitation by students (January, 1989) the major demand put forth by the students was that a film-maker be appointed as the Director.

1.49 The Ministry has stated that in response to the demand of the students well-known film makers like S / Shri Mani Kauj and Saeed Mirza were invited to stay in the Institute as ‘Film-Maker-in-Residence’ for a period of one month each.

1.50 Commenting on the impact of this step the Ministry in reply to a post-evidence questionnaire stated:—

“The experience of appointment of film-makers-in-residence in the FTII has been encouraging. This new experiment has helped in improving academic inputs of the students.”

1.51 The Director, FTII has a pivotal role to play in ensuring the effective functioning of FTII. The successful functioning of the Institute, to a large extent is dependent upon the capability and willingness of the incumbent to serve the office which in turn is considerably determined by the incentives and other benefits offered to the incumbents.

1.52 The Committee accordingly inquired about the terms and conditions of service that governed the post. They also wanted to know whether the salary and other terms and conditions of service were satisfactory enough to attract good film makers to come and serve in the Institute. In this connection, the Ministry has informed the Committee that:—

“The regular scale of pay attached to the post of Director is Rs. 5900-200-7300 and allowances admissible to Central Government employees.

The term of appointment of the Director is decided by the Governing Council with the prior approval of the Central Government.

It is felt that salary by itself is not a bar to good film-makers to come to the Institute as Director. In case it is found necessary to offer higher salary to persons of exceptional merit it can be decided by the Governing Council in consultation with the Central Government.”

1.53 The Committee find that the FTII is being run effectively by the Governing Council, as its main executive body. In which context they are unable to entirely appreciate the exact role assigned to the FTII Society. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government may consider reviewing the organisational structure of the institute with a view to rationalizing it. At the same time the Committee also recommend that apart from making the FTII Society more broad-based it should be assigned certain specific functions, such as approval of the annual budget, plan objectives and goals, academic programmes etc. in order to draw upon the experience and the knowledge of most members of the Society.

1.54 The Committee note that Institute was set up as a centre of excellence. It is also a pioneering institute in the country for imparting training in the field of electronic media. The Committee therefore note that the role of the Director of FTII is crucial. The present incumbent of the post, who belongs to IAS, was however appointed as Director on 26.11.88, even though the post fell vacant on 30.9.84.

1.55 While expressing its concern at such delay, the Committee express its dissatisfaction that no criteria has been fixed for this appointment. Explanation of the Ministry that eligibility criteria has not been fixed as FTII is an autonomous body is disingenuous. FTII could easily have done the needful; equally the government could, without impinging on autonomy, have taken initiative in this regard. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Ministry for rectifying this.

1.56 The Committee note in this connection that Khosla Committee had recommended that "the principal (subsequently designated as 'Director') of the Institute should be a man who is intimately connected with the art of film making. They are inclined to believe that only such a person who has first hand knowledge of the film making process, can inspire the students and infuse confidence among the staff, will be successful as the Director of the Institute. The above Committee had also recommended the appointment of a Registrar to look after administrative matters. In the opinion of the Committee a professional person having intimate knowledge of film making process should man the post of Director as recommended by the Khosla Committee. Now that a Registrar has been appointed to look after administrative matters the appointment of a civil servant as a Director of the Institute does not appear justifiable any more.

1.57 The Khosla Committee had *inter alia*, recommended, that the tenure of the Director should be fixed for a period of 3 years. The Committee find this important recommendation of the Khosla Committee has been ignored as different Directors of the Institute have held their post for periods ranging from eight months to five years. This, in the opinion of the Committee, is an undesirable trend. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the tenure of the Director should be fixed for a period of three years and made non-renewable, unless otherwise decided by the Governing Council of the Institute.

(e) Students Unrest

1.58 No account of the administration of the FTII could be complete without a mention of students unrest that has dodged the Institute almost from its inception and which has not only made Institute the focus of adverse publicity but also led to the discontinuation of diploma course in acting.

1.59 The Committee first came to know the unrest from reports appearing from time to time in the press about demonstration, dharna, etc. being staged by the students of the Institute before the Minister at the 12th International Film Festival and other such occasions. On an enquiry, the Ministry stated that the unrest had been going on for two decades now and that the Government of India had on two separate occasions set up two Committees, one in November, 1971 under the Chairmanship of Shri G.D. Khosla and other in 1978 under the Chairmanship of Shri Satish Chandra to look into the working of the Institute in the context of the students

unrest prevailing during these periods. These two reports have shed light on various shortcomings in the organisation, course structure and the style of administration of the Institute.

1.60 The Committee wanted to know the demands / grievances of the students down the years and the action taken by the Institute thereon. While admitting that there was no complete record of demands made by the students over the years, the Ministry in their submission to the Committee has held the students entirely responsible for the chaos. To quote the Ministry.

1.61 The demands/grievances of the students down the years have been on various matters. Unfortunately, there is no complete record of demands down the years.

1.62 If one analyses the problem in depth, one fundamental conclusion is clear and that is the problems which have cropped up in the Institute could be tackled quite effectively by the Bodies of the Institute like the Governing Council and the Academic Council if a basic work ethic and work discipline was part of the attitude of the students. Two recurrent demands at the time of every agitation have been the removal of the then Director and the provision of more and more production facilities without a concomitant commitment to working within the norms and schedules as approved by the Academic Council and the Governing Council. In short, one very unfortunate attitudinal characteristic of students in the film wing has been that they have generally not been prepared to take "no" for an answer on any of their demands and have always equated creativity with license. This is not to suggest that there have not been failings or shortcomings in the running of the Institute, but merely to emphasise that all such failings and shortcomings could be rectified within the parameters of the mechanism laid down for the functioning of the Institute if there had been the right approach to problems and shortcomings on the part of the students and a willingness to accept, once in a while, negative decisions arrived at after very careful consideration.

1.63. Explaining the circumstances relating to two recent examples of student unrest *i.e.* dharna at Delhi during the 12th International Film Festival and the agitation during the Convocation on 29th July, 1989, the Ministry stated:

"The Convocation of the Institute was held after a gap of 6½ years on 29th July, 1989. A meeting of the Governing Council was held on 28th July, 1989. At the end of the previous semester, one second year student of the Sound Department had failed on account of his extremely poor performance. Since the Institute reopened on 3rd July, the students met the Dean, other faculty members, and the Director on several occasions to request for taking the student back. This was simply not possible, in view of the fact that the rules of the Institute were categorical and provided that a student who did not

reach the requisite level at the end of an academic year would have to be dropped. The assessment system was modified after demands from students in 1987 and made more liberal and no student has failed to reach the requisite level during the past two years.

The students represented their demand to reinstate the failed student before the Governing Council. The Governing Council could not take a decision contrary to the rules. No other point was raised before the Governing Council by students. On 29th July, when the Convocation was held, some students stood outside with placards, asking for the change of the Director, and for more raw stock and other facilities. At no time during the previous six months did the students spell out their views on the changing of norms, inspite of their being frequently asked by the Director and the Dean (Films) to put up any suggestion they had in this context.

The students were not satisfied with separate discussions with Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of the Governing Council. In fact, they were extremely rude to him and even asked him to resign as Chairman.

It will be seen from the above account that there is absolutely no issue regarding which the students could legitimately feel agitated. The point which needs to be emphasised again is that their attitude over the past seven-eight years has been that the Institute authorities, should run the Institute in a manner in which the students want, and when this has not happened, agitations are started on some pretext or the other. It needs to be mentioned very categorically that the Government, the Governing Council and the Academic Council have always been ready to take a sympathetic view of the legitimate demands of the students. Apparently this is not enough for the students, and what they desire is much more freedom to have their own way irrespective of the norms and other rules of the Institute."

1.64 A major confrontation between the students and the administration involving faculty as well as staff was caused by differing perception about the introduction of integrated course of film making during 1976 as recommended by the Khosla Committee and subsequent modifications aimed at reducing the duration of integrated course from 2 years to 1 year besides greater emphasis on specialisation in various fields of film making. This situation has been aptly brought out in the report submitted by Satish Chandra Committee. The relevant extracts are reproduced below:

"At the conclusion of the enquiry, it was obvious to the Committee that the recommendation in para 6.26 of the Khosla Committee Report generated two very strongly held beliefs. The first was that the period of two terms (or one year) suggested by the Khosla Committee was inadequate for the integrated course and

that it should be extended to two years with specialisation in the third year. The first Director, Shri Girish Karnad followed this thinking which was embodied in the Academic Council resolutions of February 19 and 20, 1975 and continued by his successor Shri N.V.K. Murthy. Some of the senior professors like Shri C.V. Gopal and Shri Satish Bahadur got identified with this Integrated Course, were its complete supporters, and seem to have earned the respect of the two Directors.

The second line of thinking was that the common course should last only for a year, followed by two years of specialisation in a chosen subject. Its chief advocate was the third Director Shri Jagat Murari, who was supported in this thinking by many teachers of the Institute.

This Committee has come to the conclusion that whether right or wrong each belief was strongly and honestly held. It discounts the suggestion made during discussions that there was any intention on anyone's part of 'sabotaging' the integrated course. Whatever was done was done constitutionally according to strong convictions. However, there is no doubt that staunch supporters of the Integrated Course became suspect in the eyes of the new administration, and feeling threatened and insecure, they gave moral, but secret, support to the students led by the 1975 and 1976 batches, who also felt sufficiently threatened themselves by the withdrawal of the Integrated Course, to stage a fight against what they considered an instrument of the emergency."

1.65 It is apparent from the above analysis that there has been a considerable communication gap amongst the various groups in the Institute but more particularly between the students and the administration. In this context it is relevant to note that Khosla Committee had made the following recommendation:

"A Consultative Body should be set up consisting of the Principal (Now Director), five members of the staff and five student representatives to deal with matters affecting the student community. This body should consider the complaints received regarding administrative machinery and any other matter, and report to the Principal (now Director) or the Academic Council."

1.66 No attempt, however, seems to have been made to create a forum like Consultative Committee wherein differences of perception between the students and the administration could be resolved.

1.67 In this context Satish Chandra Committee has commented in the following manner:

"It is pity that this consultative committee of five members of the staff and five student representatives with the Director as Chairman

was never formed. If it had been, it would have provided an institutional forum for expression of the students' view on practically every matter concerning them, and could have prevented the development of many ugly situations which have marred the functioning of the Institute during the last few years."

1.68 When the Ministry was asked why the consultative body was not constituted as recommended by the Khosla Committee, the Ministry stated:

"Khosla Committee suggested creation of a consultative Committee in 1972 which was implemented in 1989. The students were not coming forward from February, 1989 to nominate their representatives in the Consultative Committee. They have the names of 5 student representatives only on 11.9.89. It is yet to be seen whether they are serious about participation in the Consultative Committee."

1.69 Elaborating upon the participation of students in the administration of the Institute, the Ministry has further informed that the students have their own association (Student Association) recognised by the Institute. A member of the faculty is the students' advisor to look into their problems. In addition, regular discussions during Tutorials are held for the 1st year students to find out the sort out their problems in the Institute. In addition, the students' representatives are on Academic Council where all the academic decisions are taken. Students also have freedom to suggest names of the Guest Lecturers who they would like to invite. In the preparation of the shooting schedules and films projects and students are given freedom to select their own colleagues as unit members. In addition, the faculty members are prepared to meet students either in office or in residence to sort out their problems in the Institute.

1.70 The Khosla Committee had also suggested formulation of a code of conduct for the students which is neither too strict nor too tyrannical.

1.71 In this context Satish Chandra Committee in its report has remarked as follows:

"When the Director was asked how he proposes to remedy the situation, he said that the earlier hostel rules had gone into disuse, and therefore, new rules had to be framed. They have received the approval of the Governing Council. The Committee has carefully gone through the new rules and finds them ridiculously toothless."

The Committee further remarked:

"Do the Director and the Governing Council really believe that Mr. Mainak Trivedi and his associate will shudder at the sight of these rules? Have they not continuously ignored such rules and warnings in the past without any detrimental effect? Is this the limit

of ruthlessness in enforcement of discipline which the Khosla Committee advocated? Is rule 8(b) not an invitation to anyone, who can spare Rs. 120 out of his guardian's hard earned money, or who can save a little from his daily drinking or drug taking to keep on taking chances by ignoring rule 8(a) till he is found out twice, which, considering that hardly 5% of the cases are reported and none punished, will practically nullify rule 8(a)?

This Committee feels that if some respect for discipline and the sullied reputation of the FTII have to be restored, the above quoted rules will have to be reframed more positively and enforced strictly."

1.72 The Ministry stated that a code of conduct for the students as approved by the Academic Council and sanctified by the Government was already in existence. The Committee were also informed that each student was given a copy of code of conduct on his admission to the Institute which forms part of the students hand-book.

1.73 Another aspect which assumes importance in the context of students discipline relates to the perception of the students about the usefulness of the course, quality of teaching and the standard of teachers. In the words of Satish Chandra Committee:

"Students' attitudes and responses are largely a reflection of the quality of the course and quality of teaching and matters of attendance, punctuality, application, discipline, etc. are inextricably related to teaching standards, the respect the teachers are able to command and the examples they set before the younger generation."

1.74 The Committee in its Report submitted in 1979 deplored that the quality of teachers and teaching in the Institute was not upto expectations.

To quote the Committee:—

"The staff does not come upto expectations. It lacks in intellectual range and depth, in vision and creative imagination, and in a sense of commitment to the needs of the students. Consequently, there is not a sufficiently serious academic atmosphere on the campus as a place of high learning to generate respect for the profession. Students come to the Institute with high hopes, and expectation, with much Zeal and enthusiasm, but soon begin to feel disappointed and frustrated. Quality of teaching, therefore, is the most important issue facing the Institute at the moment. It is of the utmost importance that competent teachers are encouraged, new teachers of requisite calibre inducted, every one given a chance to improve and incompetent teachers weeded out."

1.75 Asked to comment on the above findings of the Satish Chandra Committee, the Ministry said:—

"The Satish Chandra Committee had some harsh words to say

about the academic staff in the Institute. However, it is necessary to examine their comments in the context of the situation then prevailing in the Institute.

As will be evided from the Report of the Committee itself, the period was a very chaotic one. The behaviour of the students has also been commented upon very adversely by the Committee. The Committee's Report also clearly points out the lack of discipline in the campus.

In a situation where students do not care for any norms, whether non-academic or academic, and where the administration is not able to control this malaise, it is not reasonable to expect the academic staff to be very motivated. A sufficiently serious academic atmosphere can only be there in a campus which works according to certain norms of discipline, both work-discipline and otherwise. In this context, it does appear that the Committee has been unnecessarily harsh in its comments on the academic staff."

1.76 Asked further whether the conditions elaborated by the Committee existed till date, the Ministry further stated that the situation depicted by the Committee in its Report, on the whole, does not exist today. However it still remains a problem to get rid of incompetent people both on the administrative and the academic side. It is also a problem to get teachers of requisite calibre to fill up the vacant posts. At the same time, it needs to be emphasised that on the whole, we have competent and committed faculty, who try to provide the maximum input possible to the students. in spite of recurrent indiscipline, even after the Satish Chandra Committee Report, the faculty has always tried to provide the inputs as spelt out in the syllabus. It may be added that there is much greater induction of outside experts to supplement the input provided by the faculty. As mentioned in the earlier submissions to the Estimates Committee, the students have always been asking for greater freedom and more facilities for their projects and exercises. Such matters are decided by the Academic Council and the Governing Council.

1.77 It needs to be emphasised once again that the competence and commitment of the faculty is not open to criticism at present. In fact, In spite of unnecessary provocation by students, the faculty continues to work with diligence.

1.78 The Committee regrets to note that no complete account of the demands/grievances of the students is available. In the opinion of the Committee this fact is illustrative of the indifference with which the administration of the Institute, which in some measure includes the Ministry as well, has been viewing student unrest. This belief is strengthened by the almost one-sided picture, presented by the Ministry, in the written notes submitted to the Committee. The Committee is unable to appreciate the views expressed by the Ministry that students are entirely

responsible for a break-down of dialogue, or, that "they are beyond redemption". The Committee wish to emphasise that this is too blanket a condemnation, unworthy of any administration. In which context the Committee find it strange that the consultative machinery suggested by the Khosla Committee as far back as 1971 was established only in 1989. The Committee is equally unable to understand why the students did not agree to nominate their members on this Consultative Committee. The Committee, therefore, recommend a proper activation of the consultative Committee of the Institute.

1.79 The Committee note that even though a code of conduct has been framed there does not appear any will behind its adoption or implementation. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that student unrest may not be viewed in isolation, but in the context of various shortcomings of the Institute pointed out from various quarters, including this Committee, from time to time.

1.80 The Committee hope that the Government will also recognise the seriousness of the chronic problems facing the Institute and will involve itself in remedying them.

APPENDIX 'C'

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE HELD THE POST OF HEAD OF OFFICE OF FILM AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE OF INDIA, PUNE

S.No.	Name	Period	Professional Qualification
1	2	3	4
1.	Late Shri Gajanan Jagirdar	12.1.1961 to 19.1.1962	Eminent Actor, Director and Producer of Hindi and Marathi Films.
2.	Shri Jagat Murari	(i) 4.6.1962 to 24.12.1971 (ii) 3.9.1976 to 31.3.1979	Degree in cinema from the University of Southern California.
3.	Late Shri D.N. Dixit	21.1.1972 to 31.12.1973	An Officer of the cadre of Station Director, All India Radio.
4.	Shri Girish Karnad	1.1.1974 to 31.12.1975	An eminent Play-wright, Actor Director.
5.	Shri N.V.K. Murthy	(i) 1.1.1976 to 2.9.1976 (ii) 23.4.1979 to 30.9.1984	Member of Central Information Service.
6.	Shri Lall Jaswaney (Acting)	1.10.1984 to 26.11.1986	Degree in Cinema from the University of Southern California.
7.	Shri K.G. Varma (A.N)	26.11.1986	Member of Indian Administrative Service.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE

2.1 The FTII has two wings (1) the Film wing and (2) the TV Wing. While the film wing runs Diploma Courses on different aspect of film making and open to the general public, the TV Wing is engaged entirely in in service training of Doordarshan personnel above.

(a) The Film Wing

2.2 At present the Institute provides a three year Diploma course in four disciplines viz. (1) Film Direction (2) Motion Picture photography (3) Sound recording and Sound engineering (4) Film editing. The medium of instruction at the institute is English. All the students admitted to each of the courses have to undergo an initial basic course of one year common to all disciplines of film making. On successful completion of entire course, a student is awarded Diploma in Cinema in the area of specialisation.

2.3 The Institute had at one time been running courses also in Film scriptwriting and Film Acting, the former was objected w.e.f. 1978-79 and merged with the course on Film Direction which had no students from 1981 to 1984 and thereafter the number of students has been only about half the capacity of the course. The number of students in other courses has also shown a declining trend.

2.4 The course on Film Acting was also discontinued since 1978-79 and the position has not changed since then.

(b) Acting Course

2.5 In the course of their examination of the subject, the Committee were informed that there used to be a Diploma Course on Acting run by the FTII since 1962. The course which had produced some of the outstanding actors in the country and had brought more name and fame to the institute than any other course run by it was discontinued from the year 1976. They wanted to know the reason for such a drastic action. The Ministry explained that the above action was taken with a view to arrest students indiscipline in the institute and to improve the academic atmosphere there. The Committee then wanted to know as to how the continuation of the course led to students Indiscipline in the Institute and posed a threat to the academic atmosphere prevailing there. The Ministry replied as follows:—

“During the span of 13 years i.e. from 1963 to 1976, the Institute faced a series of strikes on the campus due to the incompatibility of the Acting Course with other Courses. While the objective of the Acting Course was primarily to create good-looking heroes

and heroines for the Bombay Film Industry, the objective of training in the other Courses was for creating a new awareness in the field of Cinema. Therefore, there was a clash of interest in the set-up”.

2.6 Elaborating further on the circumstances that led to the discontinuation of the course, the Secretary of the Ministry of I & B made the following submissions during the oral evidence:—

“Now coming to the main body of your question relating to the circumstances under which it was discontinued and if it is reintroduced would it again cause any problem, I must say at the outset that I do not mean any disrespect in this regard. In India and perhaps for that matter for a lesser degree throughout the world, actors and actresses are *prima donna* of that profession. It is only in some foreign countries that Directors and eminent film-makers get the place of pride. In the Western world, top-ranking actors and actresses would even forego their fees and become the right-hand people of Directors etc. to be able to act. But they are only few in number. Unfortunately in India, the position is different, barring one or two. Of course one cannot deny major roles played by actors etc. in terms of box-office films. But in our country I don't think that the Directors or the film-makers hold a pride of place which the actors and actresses hold. This is because of the Star system itself which we have in this country. Therefore, unfortunately they arrogate to themselves a place in the firmament of the film industry. This is the unique feature. Nobody can transform this. Ever since the acting course was started, this has been the problem. For example, 10 boys and girls were selected. They were selected without any minimum qualifications. They were not expected to be graduates and they were only taken in for their good looks. Then they consider themselves to be a class apart. Others who have higher qualifications and much more talented, they stand alone. They also consider themselves to be a class apart. Once they develop this attitude, problems develop. This situation leads to exacerbation. Now this unfortunately, as it goes by, tends to have a snowballing effect. On the one hand, you have the actors and actresses who are of a class, who have left the portals of that institution having done well. They have before them the sterling examples of such people like Jaya Bhaduri, Shabana Azami, Naseerudin Shah etc. And they say, “look, they have made that and we are also going to reach that eminence.” This creates tremendous tension. Once this feeling comes, tension increases and this leads to unrest.

2.7 Illustrating his prims further, the Secretary stated:

I will just give you an example. Suppose, we have all been invited to a wedding feast. When we are invited, all invitees are equal. Suppose, you have a class of people who are invited by the host and they are taken to a separate enclosure and the host himself attends to them. And the other 90 per cent are placed in a rickety wooden chairs. They may not object to it straightway. But, there is an air of tension built up. In the same way, there is a class apart which asks for special favours. In 1974, till the acting course was discontinued by the anti-establishment people, there was a strike by the actors and actresses. They said that they wanted preferential treatment. When you think in terms of working together, you sit together. But they said that they should be given separate preferential treatment. This has been the historical evolution of this problem right from the commencement of the course till 1974. If you analyse deeply all these strikes, you would find that the tension was built up. There was no way where the faculty could intervene. This was the problem.

2.8 During the oral evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry was asked a number of questions regarding the restarting of the course on Acting. When a Member of the Committee expressed the opinion that without the course on Acting the usefulness of the FTII was greatly reduced, the Secretary of the Ministry informed the Committee that none of the film Institute in the world had any course on Acting. He went on to plead with the Committee not to ask the Ministry to restart the course for he thought that restarting the course would hamper the normalisation process that had set in the Institute after the discontinuation of the course on Acting.

2.9 In a note submitted by the Ministry following the visit of the Study Group of the Committee to the Institute, the Ministry, however, had admitted that the Acting course had some utility for the efficient functioning of the Institute and that its discontinuation had resulted in some problems. It was mentioned in the note:

“In recent times there has been mounting demand for restarting of the Acting Course at the Film and television Institute of India, Pune. These demands are coming not only from within the Institute but also from outside. Within the Institute, adequate talent, at present, is not available for acting in various film projects of the students. During the diploma film shooting stage, the students have to rely upon the local talent to a great extent. On many occasions they bring talent from Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay, incurring heavy expenses.

It is seen recently that the acting talent who have gone out of the

Institute during the earlier years have become very prominent in many of the TV serials. It is obvious that there is a strong demand for trained talent in acting and the demand is increasing because TV is in a position to employ a large number of trained actors. It is hoped that trained talent would improve the aesthetic contents of TV programmes and feature film as they would bring along a refined attitude to social problems. It is therefore desirable to give serious thought regarding the training of acting students in FTII."

2.10 Stating the reasons as to why the course of Acting led to disciplinary problems in the Institute and the way they could be corrected, the note further says:

"There was an Acting Course in FTII from 1962 to 1976. However, even though many of the prominent names of the film industry are from the Film Institute, there existed a lacuna in the training methodology of these students at the FTII. There was too much emphasis on the looks of the candidates and very little thought on the mental calibre. Moreover, the training system that was prevailing at that time, created the isolation of acting students from the other students and thereby a very large gap arose between the acting students and the other students. The acting students were given special privileges and very little was done to amalgamate the acting course students in the mainstream teaching method of the Institute. Also the qualification for entry was only a pass in S.S.L.C. and many of the acting students who joined the course were immature. It did not take long to have certain disciplinary problems on the campus because of the dichotomy between the students of acting and other course students. This led to very serious disciplinary problems on the campus.... However it can be stated with a modified approach in selection and training the action course at FTII will be a worthwhile proposal. Raising of the qualification as in the case of other students (Graduation as in other cases), and keeping the course for not more than two years might mitigate the earlier problems faced by the Institute. The methodology of this selection has to be worked out with experts from outside and within the Institute. Even during the selection of the Acting Course students, they should undergo the same tests with other students, in addition to an audition and screen test. This can be conveniently interpolated in our selection method for the admission of the Acting Course students."

2.11 During the oral evidence, the Secretary of the Ministry of I&B, however adopted a different stand. Asked to give his opinion as to whether the Acting Course could be successfully re-introduced after

carrying out suitable changes in the admission criteria for the students seeking admission to the course, he said:—

“I do not really think that, that will solve the problem. Earlier the idea was to catch them young. I feel even if you have minimum qualifications the fault is not in our selection procedure but the fault is in the value system that we have in this..... Whatever may be the minimum qualifications, whatever may be the strict procedures, you will still find that there is a very big gap between those who come for acting and between those who come for other courses. I respectfully submit that by just changing the minimum qualification standards, you are not going to lessen the tensions. My only fear is that you are only going to increase the tensions.”

2.12 During the discussion on the reintroduction of the course on Acting the Secretary informed the Committee that the Institute had experimented with an integrated course for a brief period. The integrated course was like the medical course. In the first year, everybody did the same thing and in the final year, if they wanted to, they could branch off, for what was called the acting course. That was not found to be favourable. In fact, when the integrated course was tried, ultimately only three students came, then only it was found that it was counter-productive and that experiment was abandoned.

2.13 Thus at present no course on acting is run by the Institute. The Committee has however, been informed that eminent theatre personalities are invited to the Institute to hold workshop on Acting.

(c) Refresher Courses

2.14 The Ministry was asked to give its views on conducting refresher courses for the people engaged in the film industry in the country from time to time so as to make them conversant with the latest film-making techniques developed abroad which naturally can find place in a premier teaching institute like FTII more promptly than in the industry. The Ministry in a written reply stated:—

“The Film and Television Institute of India can plan short-term refresher courses during the vacation period at the Institute. During the academic terms, the facilities are fully utilised by the students for their film projects and practicals. The FTII could not plan such refresher courses in the past as there was lot of spill-over of the academic work into the vacation. The Institute is presently trying to have clear-cut vacation, once these clear-cut vacations are available, holding short-term refresher courses for the film industry people could be considered by the Institute. The Institute fortunately has the latest film-making facilities.”

2.15 While the Committee appreciate that courses of study to be run by an institution like FTII need to be reviewed from time to time. It must however also emphasise the need for consistency and for stabilisation of curriculum.

2.16 The Committee observe with concern the declining number of students enrolling in the Institute. The Committee hope that both the Ministry and the Institute will take immediate steps to examine the underlying causes and take remedial steps.

2.17 The Committee further note that the course of Acting in FTII which was started in 1962 was discontinued in 1976 due to deteriorating student discipline in the Institute. The Committee would like the re-introduction of this course to be examined afresh.

2.18 The Committee are satisfied to note that the usefulness of conducting refresher courses has been recognised by the Institute.

(d) Examinations

2.19 There are two stages in the examination. All candidates are required to appear in one paper on General Knowledge and General Mental Ability. In addition, the candidates for the two technical courses are required to appear in one more paper designed to test their knowledge in the relevant science subjects. The scheme is as follows:-

Paper I—General Knowledge and General Mental Ability

2.20 General Knowledge essentially relates to knowledge of Indian Society, and Culture and General Mental Ability paper is designed to test candidate's ability for abstract reasoning, analogies and similarities, visual images etc. This examination has to be taken by all the candidates.

Paper II—General Science

(Only for Motion Picture Photography Course)

This paper consists of questions on Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics of 10 + 2 level.

Paper III—Physics and Mathematics

(Only for Sound Recording and Sound Engineering Course)

This paper consists of question on Physics and Mathematics of B.Sc. level.

(Above written tests were held at Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Madras, New Delhi and Trivandrum on Sunday, 23rd April, 1989).

Stage II

2.21 Candidates qualifying at Stage I examination are required to take Stage II examination for final selection. These qualified candidates are called to the Institute and given a Cinema Orientation Courses for seven days. Even though this course is optional, all candidates who intend to take subsequent aptitude test are advised to take this course because aptitude test is based on this one week's Cinema Orientation Course. The Film and Television Institute of India bears boarding and lodging charges for one week for all candidates. After completion of this course,

candidates take a common written aptitude test. This test is followed by an interview by a board.

Reservation of seats

2.22 20% of the total seats are reserved for candidates belonging to SC/ST who possess the minimum qualifications prescribed for admission to the various courses and qualify in the written test, aptitude test and interview. The candidates for the reserved seats are selected on the basis of their merit list

2.23 Two seats out of total 10 seats in each discipline are reserved for foreign candidates from Asian and African countries provided they hold Government sponsored scholarship. All foreign candidates seeking admission to the Institute are required to pass a written test in English language and General Mental Ability. This test is conducted in their respective countries by the Embassies, High Commissions of Government of India.

2.24 A study of the Committee visited the FTII, Pune in June 1989. During the visit, it transpired that the quota of two seats for foreign nationals in each course was generally not filled up. The Committee wanted to know the reason for this and enquired whether the lack of interest of foreign nationals in the course of the Institute reflected on the quality of training imparted there. The Ministry stated as follows:—

“The problem in filling up the quota of seats for foreign nationals is not indicative of the lack of interest among foreign nationals for the courses offered by FTII. The rules of the Institute stipulate that a foreign student must have passed his graduation before applying to the Institute. This high standard in Academic achievement is perhaps one of the reasons for not filling up the seats reserved for foreign students. The other reasons may be that the foreign students have to secure a scholarship for study in the FTII. Many of the foreign students find it difficult to get scholarships. Some of the Afro-Asian countries have started film training thereby offering their own training to their prospective candidates. This may be a third reason for not filling up the allotted quota of seats for the foreign nationals.”

(e) The TV Wing

2.25 The Television Training activities of the Institute are conducted by its Television Wing which was created with the specific purpose of meeting the training requirements of Doordarshan. The entire responsibility of training Doordarshan staff in “Basic Televisions production and Technical Operations” rests with the Television Wing. Therefore, this Wing is engaged entirely in the inservice training of Doordarshan personnel alone.

2.26 Details of Training Courses organised for Doordarshan and AIR Staff in last three years are as follows:-

Television Wing

	<i>Duration</i>		<i>No. of Parti- cipants</i>
A. Basic TV Production and Technical Operations Courses: (For Doordarshan Staff)			
26th	27-01-1986	31-05-1986	82
27th	03-11-1986	05-03-1987	67
28th	20-04-1987	22-08-1987	81
29th	03-02-1988	31-05-1988	89
30th (For News Personnel)	01-09-1988	18-01-1989	53
B. Video Courses for the Film Wing Final Year Students:			
1983 Batch	01-09-1986	31-10-1986	26
1984 Batch	03-12-1987	29-12-1987	22
C. Short duration specialisation courses:—			
1. Interview Techniques Course (Conducted in Collaboration with AIBD, Kuala Lumpur)			
1st Course	22-06-1987	27-06-1987	4
2nd Course	29-06-1987	04-07-1987	6
3rd Course	06-07-1987	10-07-1987	11
2. Sub-regional workshop on "Development and Production of Training Materials" (AIBD)			
	25-04-1988	26-05-1988	12
3. Film & TV Orientation Course (For IIS Probation Officers from IIMC, New Delhi)			
1st	27-06-1988	08-07-1988	7
2nd	06-02-1989	25-02-1989	14
4. Lighting for Colour Television Courses (For Doordarshan Staff)			
1st Course	28-09-1987	17-10-1987	13
2nd Course	03-04-1989	26-04-1989	21
5. TV Audio Operations Course			
	06-03-1989	30-03-1989	20
6. Make-up for Television			
	27-03-1989	29-04-1989	3

2.27 During their visit to the institute, the Study Group of the Committee were informed that there was not a single institute in the country which offered either full time or short time orientation courses on TV production and that the FTII being a premier Institution had been receiving frequent requests from various organisations other than Doordarshan for training their personnel in video production.

2.28 Asked whether the Institute planned to admit people other than Doordarshan Personnel in the TV training course run by the Institute and if so since when, the Ministry has given a very non-committal reply. It has said. "There is a need to set up a separate training facility which should respond to the enormous training requirements of organisations other than Doordarshan. This will be considered during the VIII Plan depending on the resources made available by the Planning Commission."

2.29 FTII is the only institute in the country which offers full time, or short orientation course on TV production. However due to excess demand for trained personnel in the field of Television, the Institute has not been able to meet the demands fully. The Committee also find that the institute has been receiving frequent requests from various organisations, other than Doordarshan for training thier personnel in video production. Due, however, to inadequate training facilities it has not been possible to meet their requirements either. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting should undertake an exercise to assess the projected requirements of Doordarshan, and other organisations, and take necessary steps to augment the training capacity of the FTII during the Eighth plan period. The Committe would like to be apprised of further developments in this direction.

CHAPTER III

EXPOSURE OF STUDENTS' FILM AND PROFESSIONAL INTERACTION

3.1 The Institute produces students' films for final year diploma in addition to a few films made by the members of the staff. The films are mostly short fiction and documentary film besides a few feature films. The documentaries are particularly on themes like education, social and current affairs.

3.2 The Ministry has informed that the Institute bears the total expenditure on the production of students and staff films. The mechanism and procedure employed in preparation of estimates and sanctioning of finances for the production of all these students and staff films is based on the prescribed norms approved by the Academic and Governing Councils of the Institute. First of all, budgets for all these films on the basis of number of students/staff in each course of study are incorporated in the annual budget of the Institute. Thereafter each final year direction course student prepares a script for the production of his diploma film within the framework of approved norms which is subsequently scrutinised and approved by the concerned faculty supervisors. All the final year student directors are also required to prepare a cash budget estimate for their individual diploma films within the prescribed parameters of the norms and submit the same to the concerned faculty supervisors for scrutiny and approval before the start of the shooting of their diploma films. Once the cash budget estimates are scrutinised and approved by the concerned faculty supervisors, then only they are put up to the Dean (Films) and the Director for the favour of final approval and sanction. The procedure and mechanism is followed rigidly in sanctioning finances for the production of each and every film.

3.3 Asked whether the Institute allows students to produce films in Colour, the Ministry has informed that the Institute does give a choice to the final year direction course students for making a 35 mm black and white duration film as stated above or a 16 mm colour film of 20 minutes duration. The students are requested to communicate their choice of making diploma films in 35 mm B & W or 16 mm Colour to the Institute authorities will in advance.

3.4 As for the amount of money spent by the Institute on each students film on an average, the Ministry has given the following information.

(a) Average expenditure incurred on each 30 minutes duration, 35 mm black and while film.

(i) Cash expenditure on raw film, incidental budget, set construction artiste payment, meal money, commentary, casual labour, music and musicians etc.	Rs. 75,785.00
(ii) Indirect Expenditure on services and facilities such as shooting equipments, processing of film, shooting, studio, location, TA/DA, Overtime, transportation, make-up, costumes, electricity editing & recording etc.	Rs. 1,22,100.00
TOTAL COST OF THE FILM	Rs. 1,97,885.00

The above cost details do not take into account the salary of the employees attached to each film production unit.

(b) Average expenditure incurred on each 20 minutes duration 10 mm colour film:

(i) Cash expenditure on raw film, incidental budget, set construction artiste payment meal money, commentary, causal labour, music and musicians etc.	Rs. 31,841.00
(ii) Processing	Rs. 14,000.00
(iii) Indirect expenditure on services and facilities such as shooting equipments, studio, location, TA/DA, Overtime, electricity, editing-recording etc.	Rs. 95,620.00
TOTAL	Rs. 1,41,461.00

These cash figures do not take into account the salary of the regularly appointed employees of FTII who are attached to the unit.

3.5 The Institute over the years has produced a large number of, students and teachers' films some of which are stated to be based on social and educational themes and those on topical interest. Many of these films have been exhibited in international film festivals and a few films have also won appreciation and awards.

3.6 Asked whether the Institute has ever tried to screen those films or at least the best among the lot, on Doordarshan or in Cinema Halls like the documentaries by the Films Division or at least in schools and villages so that they can serve as a medium of social change, the Ministry has furnished the following reply:—

"Some of the films made by the Institute have been screened by Films Division as part of their programmes. However, there is no permanent arrangement with Films Division to screen Institute films.

Attempts have been made to screen the award winning films of the Institute on Doordashan. Doordarshan has screened some films like SARD HAWAEN, SAMADHI and SUMAN. It may be added that award winning films are screened in theatres during film festivals.

There is no arrangement to screen the Institute films in schools and villages."

3.7 Expressing its view on giving a slot to such films on the National Net work of Doordarshan, the Ministry has further stated that:—

"The films produced and offered for telecast by FTII are considered by Doordarshan for telecast depending on its quality and telecast worthiness. But it is not possible to set aside a slot for FTII films, for the slot is given to a programme and not to an institution and every film will have to be judged on its own merit."

(a). Inter-action at International Level

3.8 The Institute is a regular member of the 'Centre International de liason des Ecoles de Cinema et de Television (CILECT)'. This organisation is an international association of film and television schools having in their respective countries the status of an institution of higher education and film and/or television research institutes of national stature. Formed at Cannes in May 1955, it is the oldest and most important association in the field of film and television training in the world. CILECT is a Non-Governmental Organisation, recognised by UNESCO.

The Institute regularly participates in various activities organised by CILECT.

3.9 The Institute however does not have any exchange arrangement with similar institutions abroad.

3.10 The Institute is conducting in-country, Regional, sub-Regional short term courses in collaboration with Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD) Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Faculty members have been taking part in AIBD's training programmes actively both as course participants as well as resource persons.

3.11 In reply to a questionnaire on interaction of Institute faculty and students at international level the Institute in a written reply stated:

"So far there has been no Scholar or Expert visiting the FTII from Cuba or South Korea. However, Scholars from countries like U.S.A., U.K., Canada and from Europe have been visiting the Institute for Research and Studies. Research Scholar Dr. Thomas Vauge from Canada was the latest to visit the Institute. He took up research studies in India in Cinema.

Fullbright Scholars like Mr. John Warden and Mr. Jonathan Borstein have visited the Institute as part of the sabbatical programme of the Fullbright Fellowship."

"Among the Experts who visited the Institute are the Black American film maker Mr. William Greaves, the renowned Sound Recordist, Mr. Ron Alexander, the famous Hungarian film maker Istvan Gaa 1 and the Polish film maker Krystof Zanussi. Presently there is an Experimental film maker from Germany Mr. Klaus Telschar. We had a B.B.C. Expert in Camera Mr. John Barlow visiting the Institute last year. These Experts talk to the students and thereby enrich the awareness among the students."

"The Experts who have come to the Institute have been highly impressed by the curriculum and facilities of the Institute. Many of them evinced keen interest in coming back to the Institute again sometime in the future."

"The following staff and students have been deputed to participate in Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Training Courses during the last 3 years:—

Sl. No.	Name of the faculty member/ student deputed.	Place	Period
1	2	3	4
	(1986-87)		
	Nil		
	(1987-88)		
1.	Shri J.S. Srivastava Asstt. Prof. TV Production Management	Training Methodology at AIBD Kualalumpur	April, 1987
2.	Shri Sankaramangalam TCJ, Dean (Films)	9th International Student Film Festival held at Karlov Vary	July, 1987
3.	Shri V.R. Shivshanmugam Head of Technical Operations.	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	November, 1987
4.	Shri S. Jawahar Manager Maintenance	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	December, 1987
5.	Miss Maya Rao Student 3rd year Direction	9th International Student Film Festival held at Karlov Vary	July, 1987

1	2	3	4
6.	Shri M.S. Kulkarni Maintenance Engineer	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	January/ February, 1988
(1988-89)			
1.	Shri Sameer Banerjee Lecturer Graphics	AIBD Course held at Colombo	June, 1988
2.	Mrs. R.A. Ratnaparki Asstt. Prof. TV Engineering	AIBD Course held at Colombo	June, 1988
3.	Shri R.H. Jahagirdar Production Assistant	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	Aug. 1988
4.	Shri D.K. Pokharapurkar Asstt. Prof. TV Research	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	Aug./ Sept., 1988
5.	Mrs. Yogini Lale V.M. Engineer	AIBD Course held at Kualalumpur	Jan., 1989

3.12 The staff and students sent to participate in these activities are selected on the basis of academic performance, suitability for the specialisation course as per norms laid down by the 'sponsoring agency' and usefulness of the training in enhancing the work efficiency of the trainee.

3.13 There has been no formal study made on the impact of participation of the students and faculty members in programmes abroad. However, there have been exchanges of views and ideas during the Faculty meetings and the meetings with the students. Such participation plays an important role in improving the quality of training at FTII.

3.14 One of the important objectives for which the Institute was established is endeavour towards raising the technical standards of Indian films and television programmes.

3.15 The Committee feel that in view of students films being of short duration it should be possible to screen them regularly on TV. A further suggestion that can be considered by the Government is to facilitate the Institute organising its own film festivals in major films producing centres of the country viz. Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.

3.16 The Committee note with satisfaction that the Institute is maintaining regular inter-action with film professionals of inter-national level.

(b) Scholarship

3.17 The FTII awards a few scholarships to students admitted to various diploma courses in its film wing. The scholarship amount which was initially Rs. 75/- p.m. was raised to Rs. 250/- p.m. with effect from the academic year 1975-76. This amount has been again raised to Rs. 400/- p.m. by the Governing Council of the Institute at its meeting held in 1986.

The details of scholarships awarded to students during the last three years are as follows:—

*Details of Scholarship/Fellowship awarded
in Film & Television Institute of India*

Sr. Year No.	Name of the Discipline/ Course	Number of students to whom scholarship awarded	Rate of scholarship per semester Rs.	Total amount of scholarship awarded Rs.
1. 1986-87 - (August 1986 to January, 1987)	<i>I Year</i>			
	Editing	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	S.R.S.E.	1	2,400/-	2,400/-
		2 } = 3		
	<i>II Year</i>			
	Direction	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	M.P.P.	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	S.R.S.E.	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	Editing	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
		2 } = 8		
	<i>III Year</i>			
	Direction	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	M.P.P.	3	1,600/-	4,800/-
	S.R.S.E.	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	Editing	6	800/-	4,800/-
		2 } = 13		
Feb., 1987 to July, 1987	<i>I Year</i>			
	S.R.S.E.	1	2,400/-	2,400/-
		1 = 1		
	<i>II Year</i>			
	Direction	2	2,400/-	4,800/-
	M.P.P.	4	1,200/-	4,800/-
	S.R.S.E.	1	2,400/-	2,400/-
		4 } = 7		
	<i>III Year</i>			
	Direction	3	1,600/-	4,800/-
	M.P.P.	1	2,400/-	2,400/-
	M.P.P.	6	400/-	2,400/-
	Editing	3	1,600/-	4,800/-
		1 } = 13		
		21	TOTAL:	74,400/-

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Discipline/ Course	Number of students to whom scholarship awarded	Rate of scholarship per semester Rs.	Total amount of scholarship awarded Rs.
2.	1987-88	<i>I Year</i>			
	August, 1987 to January, 1988	Common Course	5	2,400/-	12,000/-
		<i>II Year</i>	8*	2,400/-	19,200/-
		<i>III Year</i>	6*	2,400/-	14,400/-
			19		
	Feb., 88 to July, 88	<i>I Year</i> Common Course			
		<i>II Year</i>	5	2,400/-	12,000/-
		1987-88	6*	2,400/-	14,400/-
				Total:	72,000/-
3.	1988-89	<i>I Year</i>			
	July, 86 to Dec., 88	Common Course	5	2,400/-	12,000/-
	Aug., 88 to Jan., 89	<i>II Year</i>	8*	2,400/-	19,200/-
		<i>III Year</i>	5	2,400/-	12,000/-
			2=20	1,200/-	2,400/-
	Jan., 89 to June, 89	<i>I Year</i> Common Course	5	2,400/-	12,000
	Feb., 89 to July, 89	<i>II Year</i>	8*	2,400/-	19,200/-
				Total	76,800/-

*Two in each Discipline.

The Khosla Committee in its Report had suggested that the Institute should help the students to avail of scholarships for going abroad.

3.18 Asked what was the final decision taken on the above recommendation, the Ministry has given the following reply:—

“The FTII is one of the best Institutes in the world imparting

training in the field of film-making. Diploma is awarded by the Institute after training which is of professionally high calibre. So far no student has approached the Institute for help in getting a scholarship for going abroad. Presumably; students do not find it necessary to go abroad for further studies after undergoing such high calibre professional course at the Institute."

3.19 The Committee would like to be apprised of the criteria for award of scholarship to students of FTII. It would like to also be informed whether scholarships have been awarded as per a laid down criteria.

(c) Standard of Teaching

3.20 The quality of teaching is a factor which invariably determines the teacher taught relationship and imparts seriousness to the environment in the campus. It also promotes mutual cooperation as well as peace on the campus. The Committee have noted that poor quality of teaching has been one of the contributory factors towards the students unrest witnessed in the Institute over the years. One of the important deficiencies observed to by Satish Chandra Committee was lack of professional experience amongst the teachers. It said:—

"Also, almost all the teachers in the Film Wing of the Institute had not done any professional work in their respective areas since they joined the Institute; some of them as long as 15 years before; some others diploma and without any professional work. Both these categories of teachers lacked professional background and the teaching programme conducted by them tended to be academic and removed from the recent developments in the professional fields."

3.21 In part this deficiency had been noticed even by the Khosla Committee which was appointed in 1971 to go into the working of the Institute. This Committee had made *inter alia* two important recommendations to improve the standard of teaching in the Institute. These were: (i) Appointment of a few teachers from the Industry for short-terms and introduction of 'Sabbatical Leave' and (ii) Allowing teachers to make films of work in Industry during the vacation period and also introduction of the system of 'Sabbaticals' so that they would be able to remain in touch with the latest trends in film making.

3.22 Asked whether the Ministry had implemented the two recommendations. the Ministry has informed the Committee that the appointment of teachers from the industry for short duration in the Institute has been tried out in the field of Music. Shri Bhaskar Chandavarkar, an eminent Music Director was offered appointment on contract basis. He being at Pune, it was very convenient for him to take up the assignment. As most of the industry people are either from Bombay or

Madras the feasibility of getting such teachers from the industry is rather remote because it is difficult for them to find enough free time from their own professional work to take up this assignment in the Institute.

3.23 As for the 'Sabbatical Leave', the Committee has been informed that the Governing Council of the Institute in one of its meeting held on 11.4.89, has finally approved the 'Sabbatical Leave' to all the faculty members. Explaining for the delay in implementing the recommendation, the Ministry has stated that the service bye-laws of the Institute provided for sabbatical leave for the academic staff. Since the Institute had two categories of employees, viz. those appointed prior to 1.10.74 who were Government Servants, and those appointed after 1.10.74, some clarification was required regarding grant of 'Sabbatical Leave' to pre-1.10.74 employees. The matter was placed before the Governing Council at its meeting held on 6.2.1986 which resolved that the rules in this regard in other Institutions like ISRO, National Institute of Design, etc. should be checked up.

3.24 Regarding allowing teachers to make films or work in Industry during the vacation period, the reply of the Ministry was that the Institute has been permitting its teachers to work in the Film Industry in the past and some of the teachers have availed of this opportunity. In order to facilitate greater exposure of students in the film wing to film professionals, the Ministry has of late introduced the system of having an eminent film maker as 'film-maker-in-residence' for a period of one month every semester. Explaining the nature of the functioning of the film-maker-in-residence, the Ministry has said:—

“When a film-maker-in-residence is invited to the Institute for a duration of one month during a semester, the methodology of his teaching and working with the students is a matter of combined decision of the faculty and the film-maker-in-residence. The intention of inviting a film-maker-in-residence is to have an interaction between the eminent professional in field and students will become professional after their studies in the Institute. The Institute had two film-makers-in-residence i.e. Shri Mani Kaul, eminent alumni of the Institute during the period from March 6 to April 5, 1989 and Shri Sayeed Mirza who is also an eminent alumni of the Institute during the period from August 5 to September 4, 1989. While Shri Mani Kaul evolved the system of teaching based more on the Aesthetics of Cinema and the Social and Cultural importance of the film medium in India, Shri Sayeed Mirza worked on a full length feature film script with the students. Both the film-makers-in-residence screened the work of the students and analysed them. In addition, they also screened world classics for analysis purpose. These are essential for development of our students in the right direction.”

3.25 Each such visitor according to the Ministry, is paid Rs. 5000/- plus TA plus free accommodation and Rs. 2000/- plus TA plus free accommodation for each of the maximum of two associates who might accompany the film-maker.

3.26 The Committee are concerned about undue delay in implementing two important recommendations of the Khosla Committee, the Committee wish to emphasise the importance of exposing the students to professionally experienced teachers.

(d) Teaching Staff

3.27 The teacher-pupil ratio obtaining on the Institute is 1 : 5 approximately. The teaching staff on the roll of the film wing and TV wing consists of 10 each whereas the technical staff in each of the wings is 51 and 62 respectively. The Ministry has informed that all the teaching posts in the institute are filled up through open competition. The Selection Committee consists of the following:—

1. Director.
2. Dean of the concerned Wing i.e. Film or TV.
3. An Expert from outside the Institute nominated by the Chairman of the Governing Council.
4. Director General, Doordarshan or his nominee only for posts in TV Wing.

3.28 From the preliminary material submitted by the Ministry the Committee gathered that teachers in the FTII are not properly paid. The scales of their pay compare unfavourably with the scales prescribed by the UGC for college Lecturers. In a note supplied to the Committee, the Ministry has admitted that as a direct consequence of comparatively lower scales of pay, the Institute has ceased to attract suitable candidates to fill up teaching posts. Further, inspite of several advertisements over the last ten years, many teaching posts have remained vacant due to poor response of candidates. In some cases the institute has been forced to offer a large number of advance increments (even much above the maximum provision of three incumbents) in order to fill certain faculty position. From the preliminary material the Committee also noted that all the posts of Dean, Programmes are lying vacant in the Institute. Also 10 posts of Lecturers out of a total sanctioned strength of 12 are vacant.

3.29 Giving a brief history of the evolution of the pay scales of the teachers of the Institute has submitted that since the Film and Television Institute of India had been a subordinate office of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting till 1974, the rationale of the salary structure was borrowed from other non-teaching departments of the Ministry, like Films Division and Doordarshan. Even the IIIrd Pay Commission, when it came, failed to recognise the fact that FTII is primarily an educational institution for professional technical training and research, and by and large maintained the salary patterns on par with those of the government

departments. By the time the IVth Pay Commission came, however, the Institute had acquired an autonomous status and did not therefore figure in the Pay Commission report. As such the revised pay scales of the IVth Pay Commission as applicable to the Central Government departments were adopted by the Institute.

3.30 During the evidence the members of the Committee suggested that unless the teachers were offered proper salary, it would difficult to attract talented people to the Institute. The Secretary of the Ministry gave a very non-committal reply. He said, "There is a Governing Council and if and when that Governing Council sends the proposal to the Ministry, the Ministry will examine it." Thereupon it was pointed out by the Committee that the Academic Council did not seem to be taking proper interest in the matter. The Director of the FTII, who was present during the official evidence assured that ".....a case is being prepared which will be submitted for the Ministry very shortly."

3.31 The Ministry supplied details of employees on rolls and also the number of posts vacant in various categories. There are given in Appendix D.

(e) Guest Lecturers

3.32 Leaving aside the regular teachers who are on the payroll of the Institute a number of experts are stated to have been invited to the Institute as guest lecturers every year. The number of guest lecturers invited by the Institute for the TV wing in the years 86-87, 87-88 and 88-89 are 5, 2 and 26 respectively. The number of lectures delivered by these lecturers is 2 on an average. Asked as to why while in the year 1988-89, 23 lecturers were invited for the TV wing, in the year 87-88, their number was only two, the Ministry has replied that the wide difference is in the two years was because of "the special and augmented activities." To quote the Ministry further:—

"During the year 1988-89, a Basic Television Production Course specially designed for the newly recruited News Personnel of Doordarshan was organised. This Course required highly specialised inputs covering various aspects of Television News Production. The Institute had to bank heavily on the guest lecturers from outside specially Doordarshan. Besides the News Course, three specialised courses were also conducted in 1989. These courses also required special inputs for which guest lecturers were invited. Hence, an unprecedented increase in the number of guest lecturers in 1988-89."

3.33 The number of guest lecturers for the film is more than those for the TV wing. In the year 1986-87 the guest lecturers in the Film Wing numbered 41 and in 1987-88 and 88-89, 29 and 26 respectively, unlike in the TV Wing, the guest lectures in the Film Wing are asked to give more than 8 lectures on an average. During the last three years quite a few teachers have delivered more than 15 lectures and even more.

3.34 The Committee note that almost all the posts of Deans, Professors and Lecturers are laying vacant in the FTII. In the absence of a full complement of teaching staff, the Committee fail to understand how the FTII can attain the desired levels of excellence in teaching, and in training. The Committee would like the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to consider the question of revision of pay scales. They would like to be apprised of further progress in the matter.

APPENDIX 'D'
**NUMBER AND CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE FTII AND THE WAGE
STRUCTURE.**

S. No.	Name of category	No. of employees on rolls		Wage structure i.e. scale of pay
		In position	Vacant	
1	2	3		4
1.	Director	1	—	5900-200-7300
2.	Deans	2	—	3700-125-4700-150-5000
3.	Registrar	1	—	3000-100-3500-125-5000
4.	Professors	6	6	3000-100-3500-125-5000
5.	Chief Accounts Officer	1	—	3000-100-3500-125-4500
6.	Assistant Professors	16	3	3000-100-3500-125-4500
7.	Manager Maintenance	—	1	3000-100-3500-125-4500
8.	Manager Laboratory	1	—	3000-100-3500-125-4500
9.	Lecturers	12	10	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
10.	Maintenance Engineer	4	1	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
11.	VTR Recordist	1	—	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
12.	Research Officer	—	3	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
13.	Film Research Officer	1	—	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
14.	Asstt. Manager Laboratory	1	—	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
15.	Vision Mixer Engineer	1	—	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
16.	MCR Engineer	—	1	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
17.	Lighting Engineer	—	1	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
18.	Audio Engineer	—	1	2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000
19.	Research Engineer	—	1	—do—
20.	TV Producer	—	3	—do—
21.	CCU Engineer	—	1	—do—
22.	Chief Librarian	1	—	—do—
23.	Security Officer	1	—	—do—
GROUP 'B'				
1.	Administrative Officer	—	1	2375-75-3200-EB-100-3500
2.	Accounts Officer	1	—	—do—
3.	Production Manager	1	—	—do—
4.	Purchase Officer	1	—	—do—

1	2	3	4	
5.	Cameraman (Electronics and Film)	4	2	2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200-100-3500
6.	Cameraman (Still Photography)	1	—	—do—
7.	Hindi Officer	—	1	—do—
8.	P.A. to Director	—	1	2000-60-2300-EB-75-3200
9.	Research Assistants	3	1	1640-60-2600-EB-75-2900
10.	Sound Recordist	3	1	—do—
11.	Telecine Operator	—	1	—do—
12.	Laboratory Assistant (Gr. I)	1	—	—do—
13.	Telecine Engineer	1	—	—do—
14.	Makeup Artist	2	—	—do—
15.	Costume & Property Caretaker	—	1	—do—
16.	Graphic & Visual Assistant	2	—	—do—
17.	Film Editor	—	3	—do—
18.	Production Assistant	6	2	—do—
19.	Script Writer	—	2	—do—
20.	Set Supervisor	1	—	—do—
21.	Superintendents	2	2	—do—
22.	Asstt. Maintenance Engineers	2	—	—do—
23.	Cameraman	—	1	—do—
24.	Asstt. Security Officer	2	—	—do—
25.	Senior Hindi Translator	—	1	—do—
GROUP 'C'				
1.	Hindi Assistant	1	1	1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300
2.	Laboratory Asstt. (Gr. II)	1	—	—do—
3.	Background Artist	1	—	—do—
4.	Accountant	1	—	—do—
5.	Senior Stenographer	3	1	—do—
6.	Field Investigator	1	3	—do—
7.	Hindi Translator	1	1	—do—

1	2	3	4
8. Graphic Artist	—	1	1400-40-1800-EB-50-2300
9. Projection Room Operator	4	—	1350-30-1440-40-1800-EB-50-2200
10. Librarians	1	1	—do—
11. Stenographer	6	1	1200-30-1560-EB-40-2040
12. Upper Division Clerk	15	1	—do—
13. Store Keeper	3	—	—do—
14. Matron	1	—	—do—
15. Stenographer (Hindi)	1	—	—do—
16. Laboratory Technician	9	3	—do—
17. Caretaker	2	1	—do—
18. Demonstrators	2	2	—do—
19. Editing Assistant	1	1	—do—
20. Camera Assistant	2	—	—do—
21. Mechanic	3	2	1300-30-1440-EB-30-1800
22. Electrician	4	—	1150-25-1500
23. Technician	6	1	—do—
24. Lower Division Clerk	22	2	950-20-1150-EB-25-1500
25. Hindi Typist	1	—	—do—
26. Hindi Typist cum Clerk	—	1	—do—
27. Driver	9	—	—do—
28. Asstt. Projection Room Operator	1	—	950-20-1150-EB-25-1400
29. Carpenter	3	—	—do—
30. Painter	3	—	—do—
31. Floor Assistant	12	1	—do—
32. Tailor	1	—	—do—
<i>GROUP 'D'</i>			
1. Assistant Carpenter	2	—	800-15-1010-EB-20-1150
2. Attendant (Film Checking)	2	—	—do—
3. Attendant (Editing)	1	—	—do—
4. Gestetner Operator	1	—	—do—
5. Cook Cum Chowkidar	—	1	—do—

1	2	3	4
6.	Studio Assistant	19	— —do—
7.	Daftry	4	— 775-12-955-EB-14-1025
8.	Peon	18	1 750-12-870-EB-14-940
9.	Safaiwala	21	— —do—
10.	Chowkidar	19	2 —do—
11.	Laboratory Attendant	1	1 —do—
12.	Cleaner	1	1 —do—
13.	Mali	5	— —do—
14.	Farash	2	— —do—
15.	Plumber	2	— —do—

CHAPTER IV

FINANCE

4.1 According to the information supplied by the Ministry, the 7th Five Year Plan outlay of the FTII, its annual budget and actual expenditure since the commencement of the 7th Plan till date are as follows:-

Total outlay for 7th plan	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Total outlay	Actual Expend.	Total outlay	Actual Expend.	Total outlay	Actual Expend.	Total outlay	Actual Expend.
200.00	29.19	14.81	22.02	30.70	45.00	56.85	55.00	50.47

4.2 From the above information, it is years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 has not matched the outlay for the year.

4.3 In the 7th Plan, the Ministry has stated, the Institute could only get meagre amount of Rs. 200 lakhs against the proposed outlay of Rs. 1761.00 lakhs. This allocation was given exclusively for the Film Wing. Proposals for TV Wing were not sanctioned. As a result the Ministry adds, the requirements of the Institute have accumulated over these years.

4.4 The proposed outlay of the Institute during the 8th Plan, stated by the Institute is 783.36 lakhs for the Film Wing and 5076.07 lakhs for the TV Wing. The Film Wing proposal consists of the requirements of equipments of various departments as well as new building complex.

The proposal of TV Wing carries two parts:

Part I :Contains proposal for in-service training of Doordarshan Staff.

This again is bifurcated in Part A&B as follows:

(a) Augmentation, and updating of existing equipment and facilities.

(b) Setting-up of a new TV Studio.

Part II :It contains a project proposal for setting-up a Centre for Diploma Courses in Television Production to fulfil the pressing demand for trained television professionals of Govt. Institutions and Departments other than Doordarshan and private video programme production organisations in the country.

4.5 The Ministry has further submitted that "the entire 8th Plan requirements of the Institute have been thoroughly screened. The proposed expenditure is absolutely essential for meeting the future training requirements of both the media in the country."

4.6 Asked whether the FTII had ever thought of generating income through films / documentaries produced by it, the Ministry has replied in the negative. "... The film and TV programmes made by the film students and TV trainees are a part of their curricular requirement. Therefore, the commercial exploitation of these programmes is not feasible."The Ministry stated in a written reply submitted by the Ministry. It was further stated

that the Institute did sometime receive money from films in the form of National awards. In 1987: "The Eight column affair" won the National award for the best short fiction film and the Institute won cash award as the producer of the Film.

4.7 The FTII was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan, against the original proposal of Rs. 761.00 lakhs. This allocation was given exclusively for the Film Wing. The Committee note that due to non-allocation of fund for TV Wing the requirements of the Institute have got accumulated over the years. The Committee would like the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to impress upon the Planning Commission the need of sanctioning funds for both the Television and the Film Wings of the FTII. This will ensure the setting up of a new TV Studio while augmenting and updating the existing equipment and facilities.

(a) Infrastructure

4.8 In response to the query of the Committee regarding the infrastructure for Research, Development and Training owned and / or managed by the FTII, the Ministry has stated that following infrastructural facilities exist in the Institute:—

(i) Film Wing

4.9 Two old studio floors taken over from the old Prabhat Film Company are being used for shooting of various student film exercises and class-room practicals of specialisation courses. The electric department of the studios is having lighting and other supporting equipment and accessories. In the Film Direction Department, one 16mm Steenbeck machine, one 35mm Steenbeck machine and 2 video cubicles with viewing facilities are available. In the Motion Picture Photography Department, equipment and accessories such as 35mm Arriflex cameras, 16mm cameras, still cameras, etc. are available. The Sound Recording and Sound Engineering Department is having one old Sound Recording Theatre with projection facilities for executing music recording, dubbing, recording and re-recording. There is an electronic laboratory and workshop for sound practicals. Other equipments and facilities consist of high speed recording equipment, dubbing set up, portable shooting equipment, electronic laboratory equipment, signal processing equipment and audio measuring apparatus. The Editing Department is having facilities of 35mm, 16mm and 3/4" video films and the department is equipped with editing equipments and other related accessories. The Main Theatre and class-room theatre are utilised for screening films. There is one laboratory for processing facilities for 16mm and 35mm Black and White films.

(ii) Maintenance, Carpentry, Make-up art and painting sections and vehicles section of nine vehicles are common facilities.

*(b) Television Wing**Set-up for Basic Production and Technical Operations*

4.10 The TV Wing has in all three studios. Two studios are of medium size with 240 sq. met. and 200 sq. mets. areas respectively and the third one, 40 sq. met. in size. All these three TV studios, installed in 1974 were equipped with B/W equipment. As an interim measure, one studio was provided with colour ENG/EFP equipment to facilitate some productions in colour for the last 3-4 years. Subsequently, with the availability of level II type colour camera chains, efforts are being made to convert two studios for colour productions. Since the other allied equipments such as telecine, monitors, etc. are still B/W the Institute have proposed transformation of these facilities into colour. With this set-up the training requirements are expected to get fulfilled for the basic production and technical operations in the studios.

(c) Hostel, medical, canteen and other facilities available in the Institute

4.11 (i) There are students' hostels for both boys and girls. At present, the Boys' Hostel and TV Hostel have facilities for accommodating upto 275 students and Girls' Hostel has accommodation for 30 students. There are mess arrangements at both the Boys' Hostel and Girls' Hostel. Institute mess is compulsory for all the students. Details of rooms available in Institute hostels are under:—

	Single	Double
(1) Boys's Hostel (old building)	42	30
(2) New building	45	28
(3) TV Hostel	48	12
(4) Girls' Hostel	12	9

(ii) A medical consulting room is attached to the Boys' Hostel for the use of residents of Boys' and Girls' Hostels. It remains open on all days between 5.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. except on Sundays and closed holidays.

(iii) The Institute is running a Departmental Canteen in its premises which provides food and refreshments at reasonable rates. The canteen falls in Category 'C'.

(iv) A post office is located on the FTII campus. For local calls the P.C.O. in the security office or in the Hostels is used on payment of charges at approved rates.

4.12 In one of their notes supplied to the Committee following the visit of the Institute by a Study Group of the Committee, the Ministry had emphasised upon the need for modernisation of the infrastructure of the Institute in so many words. To quote the words of the Ministry, "The Technology in both the media is advancing fast, leading to revolutionary changes in the trends and techniques of production. The training cannot isolate itself from these developments. It must respond to them by updating itself. The induction of modern equipment and facilities and revision of in-puts is, therefore, absolutely essential."

4.13 High Lighting the specific area of modernisation, the Ministry had further stated:—

“The Film Wing of FTII is housed in the old dilapidated Prabhat Studios and was somehow carrying on, over these years. Most of the buildings are more than 56 years old.

The existing equipment in TV Wing is black and white and outdated. It is also unserviceable. Introduction of colour and acquisition of modern equipment by Doordarshan call for an up-dating and replacing of the present equipment in Television Wing. This is absolutely necessary to make the training realistic and responsive to the changing needs of Doordarshan. Since the existing studios were designed for black and white productions, they cannot facilitate productions in colour, with the existing limited floor space, inadequate lighting facilities low ceiling etc.”

4.14 To the question as to whether the Institute has submitted its proposals for modernisation during the eighth plan and if so, the amount required for that purpose, the Ministry replied in the affirmative. In its written reply for official evidence, the Ministry stated as follows:—

“The Institute has submitted its proposals for the Eighth Plan. As stated earlier, they are yet to be examined and decisions arrived at.

The Institute has submitted as one of the Schemes of the Eighth Plan, the proposal for an airconditioned main theatre auditorium. According to their initial estimates, this is going to cost about Rs. 75 lakhs.

It has also been projected by the Institute that there is a need for two soundproof modern studios with facility of remote control lighting system. According to the estimates prepared by the Institute, the estimated cost of this is Rs. 80 lakhs.”

4.15 While maintaining that the equipment of the Institute as also the editorial and studios required modernisation in order that the Institute could impart appropriate training, the Director of the Institute struck a different note during the official evidence. He said that the Institute had latest equipments and that modernisation is required in things like studios auditorium etc. To quote him,

“You mentioned about modernisation. In terms of equipment and other facilities, we have the latest equipment. There are certain areas where we have not been able to modernise, like the studios, auditorium and all that. These proposals have been put up in the Eighth Plan proposals which the Institute has submitted to the Ministry. We hope that these will be sympathetically considered. In terms of training equipment and other things, we are constantly getting our equipment of which the life has expired.”

4.16 In their List of Points for Post-evidence replies, the Committee wanted to know as to whether the utilisation of the infrastructure owned / managed by the Institute and the manpower employed by it was optimal at present, the Ministry stated that the Institute was making optimum utilisation of the infrastructure and manpower at its disposal and that admission capacity in respect of students in the Film Wing and Trainees from Doordarshan in the Television Wing had been worked out on the basis of the infrastructure and manpower available.

4.17 The Committee note that no perspective planning to affect modernisation of FTII exists. Most of the buildings of the Institute are stated to be more than 56 years old, the existing equipment in the TV Wing is still only black and white. The Committee desire that all the recommendations for updating and modernisation of equipment and studio facilities in the FTII should be projected. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should also draw up a perspective plan on modernisation of the FTII. They would like to be apprised of the progress in this regard.

(d) Evaluation Study

4.18 To a question as to whether any evaluation study has been made by the Ministry or any other independent agency to find out as to how far FTII succeeded in achieving the objectives, the Ministry has stated that no evaluation study had been under taken so far.

4.19 During evidence in this regard the Secretary of the Ministry has stated:—

“Before the formation of the Governing Council and its conversion into a Society, which came about as result of the Khosla Committee’s recommendations in 1974, I agree one needed to make a periodic evaluation. The evaluation by Khosla Committee which was an independent body, was followed eight years later by the Satish Chandra Committee.

Ours is an independent society. Government do not interfere with it at all. Government’s support or occasional intervention which is different from interference, is marginal, to lend moral, physical, and fiscal support as and when it is asked for, or certain issues are raised by an eminent body like the Estimates Committee. The running of this Institute is done completely by a very high-powered Society which, in turn, elects, from among eminent persons, a governing Council which meets periodically. It is an independent body, which consists of people from every discipline you can think of, in the film industry. They examine all problems threadbare.

The Estimates Committee in 1973-74 had made a suggestion about an independent body. This was examined in the Ministry; and the Governing Council and others were also consulted. This is no reflection—we are not at all challenging or even questioning the

recommendations or suggestions of the Estimates Committee; we always give it the utmost consideration; if you have noticed it, practically every suggestion of the E.C. has been accepted by us. It was done only because we felt that if we have mechanism by which every five years there will be an independent body to evaluate the Institute and see whether it is upto the mark, it might give a wrong signal to an eminent body like the Governing Council. The Council is like a Who's Who in the film industry. Otherwise, it would mean that every five years you are questioning the Governing Council. So, Government took a stand that rather than giving such an impression as and when things become very bad, Government can think of a body, as asked for by the Governing Council; or, if things go very much out of hand—because the Institute is funded by Government through grants—Government might think of an independent body. But imposing a periodicity would give wrong signals and dilute the powers and the very standing of this eminent Governing Council and also introduce a sort of a mechanical study of the Film, and Television Institute. Otherwise, it is quite possible that you might think of an independent body even after two years, and not five years. That was the rationale of the Government in not taking this recommendation of the Estimates Committee in all seriousness."

4.20 Asked about the views of the Government over the evaluation of the Institute by an Independent body at least once another representative of the Ministry stated:

"The course of action that you suggest, will give rise to a very great danger; and that danger is that if that independent body comes and sits in judgement over what the Governing Council has decided upon, then, practically no eminent film-maker will join the Governing Council out of fear that another person will come and sit in judgement over what he had done 2-3 years back."

4.21 To a suggestion put by the Committee to invite past students occupying position in different fields for the evaluation purpose, the Secretary of the Ministry stated:—

"I think the hon. Member has made some very good suggestions. I am dividing it into two parts and taking the last part first. I think it is a very good idea to get the former alumni to come and have a get together, and have an exchange of ideas. They can see what they have done after leaving the walls of the Institute, and see what has been done. I think the Director has taken note of it and he will take action.....Coming to evaluation, I again reiterate what has been said by me and confirm what my colleague Mr. Sarkar has said. The problem is that whenever we feel the need for it, we do it. I am not now talking of the Estimates Committee. It is an

on-going evaluation we ourselves in the Ministry ask somebody to do. We do it. But we do not want it to be an independent body. Because, an independent body will have to consist *ipso facto* of the same people in the Governing Council. There are inter-personal relationships. The Chairman will say, "Who is that man to evaluate my work?" We feel really sceptic about it. The Governing Council itself said it. That is one particular facet. I know suppose you make a recommendation that the Ministry should seriously consider whether the Course in Acting should be there, and it should be evaluated, then we will definitely appoint an evaluation committee and we will do it. It should be a part of an on-going process. Whenever there a need for evaluation we ourselves will do it and we will nominate a body."

4.22 Asked by the Committee about the functioning of the Institute the Secretary of the Ministry stated:—

"It is only because of these problems, Khosla Committee and Satish Chandra Committee were appointed..... We have implemented most of their recommendations. I will give you the figures.

Out of forty recommendations of the Khosla Committee, 28 recommendations were fully implemented and two were partially implemented. Out of 71 recommendations of the Satish Chandra Committee, 61 recommendations were fully implemented and six recommendations were partially implemented. Therefore, in the Khosla Committee, only 10 out of 40 recommendations have not been implemented and in the Satish Chandra Committee, only 4 out of 71 recommendations have not been implemented.

Sir, one of the Estimates Committee's recommendations was to constantly monitor the whereabouts and the performance of the distinguished students who have left the portals of the Institute. Now the hon. Member has given a very good suggestion that alumni should be invited and there should be a get together. It is an excellent suggestion. They can also learn from the experience of those people."

To a suggestion of the Committee to have directory for this purpose, the Secretary added:—

"It was discontinued over the last fifteen years. I do not know why they have discontinued it. Now we have asked them to revive it."

4.23 The Committee are of the view that either the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and the Satish Chandra Committee be implemented faithfully, or a fresh evaluation of the working of the Institute be made. The Government cannot simultaneously not act on the former and reject the latter.

4.24 The Committee would like to know what the Government wishes to do in this regard.

4.25 The Committee are disappointed to note that the system of having a directory of the distinguished students has been discontinued for the last 15 years. They recommend that the FTII should constantly monitor the whereabouts and performance of the distinguished alumni of the Institute. Towards this end perhaps a directory could be reintroduced now.

APPENDIX E

Statement of Recommendations/Observations

S.No.	Para No.	Recommendations/Observations
1	2	3
1.	1.19	The Committee regret that recommendations made by its predecessor Committee, and reiterated by the expert Committees i.e. Khosla Committee and Satish Chandra Committee, for granting a statutory status to the FTII, have not been implemented. Though more than 20 years have elapsed the Ministry has yet to give consideration to this recommendation of the Estimates Committee. The Committee would like the Ministry to review this position and clarify its stand.
2.	1.20	The Committee, recommend that the Ministry may review the number of official representatives in the FTII Society, its Governing Council, as also the powers vested in the Governing Council with a view to imparting true autonomy to this Institute.
3.	1.21	The Committee are of the view that while giving the Institute a new legal status the existing objectives clause of the Memorandum of Association needs to be revised. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Memorandum of Association may be reviewed by the Institute, in consultation with the Government of India.
4.	1.22	The Committee find that over the years the membership of the Society has gone up from 16 to 26, with an increase into representation from amongst the alumni of the Institute, along with an inclusion of various other officials of the Government of India.
5.	1.23 & 1.24	While the Committee appreciate that membership of the society has to reflect across-section of related fields of films and television, including Government bodies, it feels that a stage has come when membership of the Society ought to be stabilised, and its structure given a degree of permanency.

1	2	3
6.	1.53	<p>The Committee expect that the Government will review the composition of the Institute accordingly.</p> <p>The Committee find that the FTII is being run effectively by the Governing Council, as its main executive body. In which context they are unable to entirely appreciate the exact role assigned to the FTII Society. The Committee, therefore, recommend that Government may consider reviewing the organisational structure of the institute with a view to rationalizing it. At the same time the Committee also recommend that apart from making the FTII Society more broad-based it should be assigned certain specific functions, such as approval of the annual budget, plan objectives and goals, academic programmes etc. in order to draw upon the experience and the knowledge of most members of the Society.</p>
7.	1.54, 1.55 & 1.56	<p>The Committee note that Institute was set up as a centre of excellence. It is also a pioneering institute in the country for imparting training in the field of electronic media. The Committee therefore note that the role of the Director of FTII is crucial. The present incumbent of the post, who belongs to IAS, was however appointed as Director on 26.11.88, even though the post fell vacant on 30.9.84.</p> <p>While expressing its concern at such delay, the Committee express its dissatisfaction that no criteria has been fixed for this appointment. Explanation of the Ministry that eligibility criteria has not been fixed as FTII is an autonomous body is disingenuous. FTII could easily have done the needful; equally the government could, without impinging on autonomy, have taken initiative in this regard. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Ministry for rectifying this.</p> <p>The Committee note in this connection that Khosla Committee had recommended that "the principal (subsequently designated as 'Director') of the Institute should be a man who is intimately connected with the art of film making". They are inclined to believe that only such a person who has first hand knowledge of the film making process, can inspire the students and infuse</p>

1	2	3
		<p>confidence among the staff, will be successful as the Director of the Institute. The above Committee had also recommended the appointment of a Registrar to look after administrative matters. In the opinion of the Committee a professional person having intimate knowledge of film making process should man the post of Director as recommended by the Khosla Committee. Now that a Registrar has been appointed to look after administrative matters the appointment of a civil servant as a director of the Institute does not appear justifiable any more.</p>
8	1.57	<p>The Khosla Committee had <i>inter alia</i>, recommended, that the tenure of the Director should be fixed for a period of 3 years. The Committee find this important recommendation of the Khosla Committee has been ignored as different Directors of the the Institute have held their post for periods ranging from eight months to five years. This, in the opinion of the Committee, is an undesirable trend. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the tenure of the Director should be fixed for a period of three years and made non-renewable, unless otherwise decided by the Governing Council of the Institute.</p>
9	1.78, 1.79 & 1.80	<p>The Committee regrets to note that no complete account of the demands/grievances of the students is available. In the opinion of the Committee this fact is illustrative of the indifference with which the administration of the Institute, which in some measure includes the Ministry as well, has been viewing student unrest. This belief is strengthened by the almost one-sided picture, presented by the Ministry, in the written notes submitted to the Committee. The Committee is unable to appreciate the views expressed by the Ministry that students are entirely responsible for a break-down of dialogue, or, that "they are beyond redemption". The Committee wish to emphasise that this is too blanket a condemnation, unworthy of any administration. In which context the Committee find it strange that the consultative machinery suggested by the Khosla Committee as far</p>

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back as 1971 was established only in 1989. The Committee is equally unable to understand why the students did not agree to nominate their members on this Consultative Committee. The Committee, therefore, recommend a proper activation of the consultative Committee.

The Committee note that even though a code of conduct has been framed there does not appear any will behind its adoption or implementation. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that student unrest may not be viewed in isolation, but in the context of various shortcomings of the Institute pointed out from various quarters, including this Committee, from time to time.

The Committee hope that the Government will also recognise the seriousness of the chronic problems facing the Institute and will involve itself in remedying them.

10. 2.29

FTII is the only institute in the country which offers full time, or short orientation course on TV production. However due to excess demand for trained personnel in the field of Television, the Institute has not been able to meet the demands fully. The Committee also find that the institute has been receiving frequent requests from various organisations, other than Doordarshan for training their personnel in video production. Due, however, to inadequate training facilities it has not been possible to meet their requirements either. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting should undertake an exercise to assess the projected requirements of Doordarshan, and other organisations, and take necessary steps to augment the training capacity of the FTII during the Eighth plan period. The Committee would like to be apprised of further developments in this direction.

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11.	3.14, 3.15 & 3.16	<p>One of the important objectives for which the Institute was established is endeavour towards raising the technical standards of Indian Films and television programmes.</p> <p>The Committee feel that in view of students films being of short duration it should be possible to screen them regularly on TV. A further suggestion that can be considered by the Government is to facilitate the Institute organising its own film festivals in major films producing centres of the country viz. Bombay, Madras, Calcutta.</p> <p>The Committee note with satisfaction that the Institute is maintaining regular inter-action with film professionals of inter-national level.</p>
12.	3.19	<p>The Committee would like to be apprised of the criteria for award of scholarship to students of FTII. It would like to also be informed whether scholarships have been awarded as per a laid down criteria.</p>
13.	3.34	<p>The Committee note that almost all the posts of Deans, Professors and Lecturers are lying vacant in the FTII. In the absence of a full complement of teaching staff, the Committee fail to understand how the FTII can attain the desired levels of excellence in teaching, and in training. The Committee would like the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to consider the question of revision of pay scales. They would like to be apprised of further progress in the matter.</p>
14.	4.7	<p>The FTII was sanctioned an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs during the 7th Five Year Plan, against the original proposal of Rs. 761.00 lakhs. This allocation was given exclusively for the Film Wing. The Committee note that due to non-allocation of fund for TV Wing the requirements of the Institute have got accumulated over the years. The Committee would like the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to impress upon the Planning Commission the need of sanctioning funds for both the Television and the Film Wings of the FTII. This will ensure the setting up of a new TV Studio while augmenting and updating the existing equipment and facilities.</p>

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15.	4.17	<p>The Committee note that no perspective planning to affect modernisation of FTII exists. Most of the buildings of the Institute are stated to be more than 56 years old, the existing equipment in the TV Wing is still only black and white. The Committee desire that all the recommendations for updating and modernisation of equipment and studio facilities in the FTII should be projected. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should also draw up a perspective plan on modernisation of the FTII. They would like to be apprised of the progress in this regard.</p>
16.	4.23 & 4.24	<p>The Committee are of the view that either the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and the Committee be implemented faithfully, or a fresh evaluation of the working of the Institute be made. The Government cannot simultaneously not act on the former and reject the latter.</p> <p>The Committee would like to know what the Government wishes to do in this regard.</p>
17.	4.25	<p>The Committee are disappointed to note that the system of having a directory of the distinguished students has been discontinued for the last 15 years. They recommend that the FTII should constantly monitor the whereabouts and performance of the distinguished alumni of the Institute. Towards this end perhaps a directory could be reintroduced now.</p>

**LIST OF AUTHORISED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LOK SABHA
SECRETARIAT PUBLICATIONS**

Sl. No.	Name of Agent	Sl. No.	Name of Agent
ANDHRA PRADESH		UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	M/s. Vijay Book Agency, 11-1-477, Mylargadda, Secunderabad-500 361.	12.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. No. 77, Allahabad, U.P.
BIHAR		WEST BENGAL	
2.	M/s. Crown Book Depot., Upper Bazar, Ranchi (Bihar).	13.	M/s. Madimala, Buys & Sells, 123, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta-1.
GUJARAT		DELHI	
3.	The New Order Book Company, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-380 006. (T. No. 79065)	14.	M/s. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Connaught Place, New Delhi, (T. No. 351663 & 350806)
MADHYA PRADESH		15.	M/s. J.M. Jaina & Brothers, P. Box 1020, Mori Gate, Delhi-110006 (T. No. 2915064 & 230936).
4.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Place, Indore City. (T. No. 35289).	16.	M/s. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. (T. No. 3315308 & 45896)
MAHARASHTRA		17.	M/s. Bookwell, 2/72, Sant Nirankari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110 009. (T. No. 7112309).
5.	M/s. Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princes Street, Bombay-400 002.	18.	M/s. Rajendra Book Agency, IV-DR59, Lajpat Nagar; Old Double Storey, New Delhi-110 024. (T. No. 6412362 & 6412131).
6.	The International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona-4.	19.	M/s. Ashok Book Agency, BH-82, Poorvi Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-110 033.
7.	The Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Bombay-400 001.	20.	M/s. Venus Enterprises, B-2/85, Phase-II, Ashok Vihar, Delhi.
8.	M/s. Usha Book Depot, 'Law Book Seller and Publishers' Agents Govt. Publications, 585, Chira Bazar, Khan House, Bombay-400 002.	21.	M/s. Central News Agency Pvt. Ltd., 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001. (T. No. 344448, 322705, 344478 & 344508).
9.	M & J Services, Publishers, Rep- resentative Accounts & Law Book Sellers, Mohan Kunj, Ground Floor, 68, Jyotiba Fuele Road Nalgaum, Dadar, Bombay-400 014.	22.	M/s. Amrit Book Co., N-21, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
10.	Subscribers Subscription Services India, 21, Raghunath Dadaji Street, 2nd Floor, Bombay-400 001.	23.	M/s. Books India Corporation Pub- lishers, Importers & Exporters, L-27, Shastri Nagar, Delhi-110 052. (T. No. 269631 & 714465).
TAMIL NADU		24.	M/s. Sangam Book Depot, 4378/4B, Murari Lal Street, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110 002.
11.	M/s. M. M. Subscription Agencies, 14th Murali Street (1st Floor), Mahalingapuram, Nungambakkam, Madras-600 034. (T. No. 476558)		