

the capacity utilisation so as to bring down the level of import?

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, the capacity utilisation figures I do not have. So, off hand I cannot give them. But, the figure for last year, i.e. 1986-87 is 79.6 per cent. And the quantity imported last year, i.e. 1986-87 is 23.08 lakh tonnes and for 1985-86 it is 33.99 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you know, though the area of Sikar and Jhunjhunu is of military personnel, the farmers there are very hard working and unrelenting. Keeping in view the requirements of the farmers in that area, whether the hon. Minister is going to install a fertiliser plant in the Khetri copper project area or not?

MR. SPEAKER: In Sailadipur also. You have forgotten Sailadipur.

[English]

SHRI R. PRABHU: Sir, there is a proposal to set up a Super phosphate plant in the constituency of the hon. Speaker.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is good that it has been done. Your work has been done.

[English]

DR. G.S. DHILLON: Sir, the other day when I announced it, the hon. Member, who is on his legs now, said, make it fifty-fifty.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are socialists, we will accept it. (Interruptions)

It should be done simultaneously after consultation.

[English]

### Problems of Film Industry

\*886. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to appoint a fresh enquiry Committee to go into the crisis situation in the film industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps Government have in view to save the film industry from its problems such as competition from TV video etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration to appoint an Enquiry Committee.

Television and video are technological advances. They are there to stay. It does not seem that these have posed a serious threat to the film industry.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Sir, Institutions, like the NFDC, were established primarily to help Film Industry to move away from high budget to low budget social films. Is Government satisfied that NFDC has measured up to this need and if not will it consider reorganising the NFDC and broadening it to make it more effective?

SHRI A.K. PANJA: Sir, the main question is about the film industry in general, whereas the NFDC deals with some particular aspects of the industry. One of the programmes of the Government is to give encouragement to good films. Since it came into existence in April, 1980 the NFDC has embarked upon a three-pronged approach to improve good films. First is to give hundred per cent aid in

respect of a reputed producer's film, which would be of good artistic quality. Secondly, as regards construction of theatres, there are certain proposals either to go in for new construction or to improve the old ones in case the proposal comes from the State. Thirdly, at present we are having a sub-titling unit at Bombay, a 16 mm Centre at Calcutta and a Video unit at Madras.

**SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:** Sir, the film industry has become one of the biggest means for recycling black money because it feeds the big budget films which require a lot of money. Will the Government therefore consider providing finances at reasonable terms to the film industry, not only through the NFDC but through other institutions such as banks, etc.? This will help stop the generation of black money in the country.

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** Sir, film industry is mainly in the private sector. So far as financing the film industry is concerned, the industry people arrange for their own finances through various financial institutions. So far as the NFDC is concerned, I have already stated the categories under which the NFDC subsidises the financing of a good film.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:** Sir, one of the problems that are faced by the films produced by NFDC and other good films is that they do not reach the viewers because the distributors are not prepared to take those films. And the suggestion of having theatres is a very long standing one and I do not think that it has been implemented as yet. Therefore, may I know from the Minister as to what steps the Government has really in mind to see that these films which are good films, which are award-winning films and which do not go to the people, may reach the people?

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** We have taken several steps in this direction in respect of the films which have been categorised as award-winning films. With regard to films which have won awards in international

and national film festivals; films which are given awards by State Government or Union Territory, Indian Panorama or the films which are termed as children's films by the Central Board of Film Certification, we have recommended to the State Government - since the subject is within the purview of the State Government - that they must automatically be exempted from entertainment tax. It is right that films which are artistic creations do not get enough commercial returns. That is why, we have taken up this matter with the State Governments and requested them to give exemption from entertainment tax to those films which have won awards as decided by the jury. But the response of the State Governments is not very encouraging.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD:** The claim by the Government that the film industry is not suffering due to piracy and that it is not a new problem faced by the industry, is totally wrong. All over the country, cinema theatres are being closed down due to lack of patronage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government would take to stop this industry from totally collapsing. The films that are shown on the television were also commercial films at one time. How can the Government claim that they are not competing? How is the Government going to help the film makers?

**SHRI A.K. PANJA:** There is a basis on which I have stated in my written reply that although there is competition, and yet the film industry is not suffering as such. Between 1980 and 1986, there is a gradual increase in the number of films: The number of applications for film certification by the Central Board of Film Certification was 740 in 1980 and by 1986, it has to be upto 840.

So far as the net box office collection is concerned, we have made a calculation according to the rental charge of 1 per cent of the net collection. These are tentative - of our own - figures. But, when the film industry came and met me and said that

they are suffering, we have asked this industry that you please give us, say figures of the last five years or ten years, showing the net box office collection and how it is falling down or what are the cinemas which are to be closed down because they became non-viable. Those records are not yet given to us. But our own calculation shows that there has been an increase. In 1980-81, the net collection from cinema was Rs. 334.70 crores. It has gone up in 1986-87 to Rs. 585.83 crores. These are all tentative figures made according to our calculations. But as soon as the film industry gives us we will sit down together and find out...

#### Forest Universities

\*888. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the forest universities functioning in the country and the location thereof;

(b) the number of students being trained by each university annually;

(c) the nature of training to the students and the manner in which the students are absorbed after completing their training;

(d) whether Government propose to set up some more forest universities in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There is no Forest University in the country. However, the University of Horticulture and Forestry has been established at Solan by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. The Government of India through Indian Council of Agricultural Research have assisted the development of the Department of Forestry in twelve State Agricultural Universities. These universities are also offering B.Sc. forestry degree programme with a total intake capacity of 242 students annually. Post-graduate programme in forestry is offered in two agricultural universities (the names of the universities, their location and intake capacity is given in the Annexure below).

(c) The under-graduate degree programme in forestry covers all aspects of Forest Science and Management. In Post-graduate programmes, higher education is imparted in this discipline.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Annexure

#### Intake Capacity of State Agricultural Universities Offering Degree Programme in Forestry

S. No.	Name of the State Agricultural Universities offering degree programmes in Forestry	Year of Establishment.	Intake capacity		
			B.Sc (Forestry)	M.Sc. (Forestry)	Ph.D.
1.	Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi (Bihar)	1982	20	—	—