

(b) No, Sir. Considering the requirements of the company and the need to provide against stockout of spares and taking into account the provision necessary to meet fluctuations in consumer demand for the finished products, these levels cannot be considered very high.

Progress in the Dankuni Low Temperature Carbonisation Project

216. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) progress in the Dankuni Low Temperature Carbonisation Project made so far and the expected date for its completion;

(b) whether one of the object of the Dankuni Project is to supply gas to the consumers in Calcutta; if so, details of that;

(c) technology to be adopted in the Dankuni Project and its difference with that developed and standardised in the C.F.R.I.;

(d) whether there is uncertainty in the technology to be adopted at Dankuni; and

(e) if so, facts in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Dankuni LTC Project was sanctioned by the Government on 19-7-80 with an estimated capital investment of Rs. 49.27 crores. Coal India Limited has already appointed a Chief Project Manager for the project and action has been initiated for acquisition of land, power connection, construction of approach road, temporary houses etc. Already 67 acres of land is under the possession of CIL and the Government of West Bengal will make available additional land required for the project by January, 1981. Site filling operations will start immediately thereafter. The question of repairs to

Durgapur Express way and provision of telephone and telex communication facilities have been taken up with concerned authorities. The project is expected to be completed within 4 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The proposed Dankuni LTC project will produce 18-20 m. standard Cu. ft. of gas per day which will be supplied to Calcutta through the existing pipeline.

(c) The Woodall-Duckham process of Carbonisation has been proposed for the Dankuni LTC project. W-D technology has been recommended by a team of senior experts including the Director, C.F.R.I.

(d) No, Sir. There are plants overseas based on this technology.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointment of Women on Film Censor Board

217. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Women's Conference has urged Government to include 'Women of integrity and reputation' in the Film Censor Board;

(b) whether it has also expressed concern over the Censor Board's 'leniency' towards sex and crime in films and pleaded that Government should be 'more careful' in selecting the Board members; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI KUMUDHEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). The All India Women's Conference have recommended *inter alia* as follows:

(i) "That there should be strict censorship of films and scenes

of violence and sex in both Indian and foreign films which depict rape scenes;" and

- (ii) "This conference views with regret the lack of women in the Censor Boards. We request the Government to look into this and increase the women members in Censor Boards."

One of the objectives of film censorship is to ensure that the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society. In pursuance of this objective, the Board of Film Censors ensures *inter alia* that pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown and that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. However, the Board can impose only reasonable restrictions contained in Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder.

The Board of Film Censors and its Advisory Panels consist of a fair number of lady members as per details below:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) Board of Film Censors | 2 lady members out of 9. |
| (2) Bombay Advisory Panel | 25 lady members out of 56. |

(3) Calcutta Advisory Panel

2 lady members out of 18.

(4) Madras Advisory Panel

17 lady members out of 41.

Further, at present out of the 3 Regional Officers of the Board, two are ladies.

Immigrants to India

218. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is not alone in having to bear the burden of migration from Pakistan, Nepal and other places in the years after Independence and there are States like West Bengal, Punjab and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding analysis of migration figures contained in 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three Statements showing the analysis of migration figures contained in 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses on the place of birth concept are laid on the Table. The figures are cumulative.

STATEMENT I

Migrants by place of birth from selected Countries and their percentage distribution to total Migrants According to 1951 Census

MIGRANTS

States	Burma	Ceylon	Nepal	Pakistan
Assam	1,395 (0·17)	31 (N)	44,151 (5·20)	8,01,227 (94·31)
Bihar	440 (0·30)	25 (0·02)	34,942 (24·23)	1,07,405 (74·48)
Bombay	6,325 (1·38)	735 (0·16)	9,323 (2·03)	4,10,278 (89·52)
Madhya Pradesh	524 (0·24)	46 (0·02)	2,986 (1·38)	2,10,305 (97·28)