

3. Special maintenance control centre will be opened to carry out changes and shifts required at short notice at the time of the Games.

4. Modern Electronic Exchanges (PABXs) are being installed in the Games Village and in Hotels which are under construction for the Asian Games 1982;

5. Special training is being arranged for staff for electronic exchange installation and maintenance; and

6. The Games Village and other Press centres will be directly linked to the International Trunk and Telex exchanges to expedite international telephone and telex calls.

(b) Action has been taken on all these aspects and progressively the works will be completed by June 1982.

Alleged Evasion of Censorship Rules through Benami Certificates

265. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cinemas in India are advocating and portraying sexual morals which is inconsistent with the norms of Indian Tradition; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the large-scale evasion of existing censorship rules for such portrayal through benami certificates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The production of films in India is largely in the private sector and Government have no control as such thereon. However, before certification for public exhibition, all films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. In accordance with these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board shall ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. The Board shall also ensure that the film

is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact and is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates. Portions in films considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines are deleted before censor certificates are granted. Certificate is refused in cases where even by such deletions the objectionable impact of a film cannot be removed.

(b) This part of the question is not very clear. Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the censorship violations committed by a section of the film industry. The types of violations that come to notice are (i) insertion of excised portions in the censored print; (ii) screening of uncensored films by forging the title on certificate issued in favour of another film; (iii) exhibition of banned film; (iv) exhibition of uncensored film; (v) exhibition of films without censor certificate; (vi) it appears that there are smuggled foreign films with forged censor certificates sometimes screened in some of the States; and (vii) it has also been reported that non-adults gain entry into cinema halls when the film being exhibited is certified for adults only. However, the responsibility for enforcement of the penal provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 rests with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. From time to time the Board and the Central Government have brought the problem of censorship violations to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. This problem was also discussed at the conference of the State Information Ministers, 1980 and the necessity for strict enforcement of the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the rules framed thereunder was impressed upon them.

Proposals for amendment of the Cinematograph Act 1952 making the offences punishable under the provisions relating to certification of films cognisable, enhancement of penal provisions and for the Central Government

taking over powers for suspension or revocation of the censor certificates in cases of censorship violations are before the Parliament.

Setting up of Power Plants by Private Sector

266. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have made suggestions for inviting Sector to set up power generation plants under their managements;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the Union Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: (a) to (c). With a view to increasing availability of power and also for attracting larger capital investing for the power sector some State Governments have forwarded certain proposals received from the private sector to set up power generation plants. The particulars of these proposals are indicated below:

Name of business house/party	Place where project proposed	Capacity	Whether joint sector or individually	Present status of examination
1	2	3	4	5
1. M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Jamshedpur	200 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation	Final decision has not been taken.
2. M/s. Bihar Caustic and Chemicals Ltd.	Palamau	135 MW	Joint sector with Govt. of Bihar participation.	No final decision has been taken.
3. M/s. Kirloskar Group of Industries, M/s Serapathy Whitley and Associated Co. and M/s John Fowlar Ltd. Jointly.	(a) Madhavamantri anicut across river Cauvery	1.5 MW	Not finalised	No decision has been taken.
	(b) Canal site on Cauvery below K.R. Sagar Dam	1.5 MW		
	(c) Sivasamudram	0.25 MW		
4. UP State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the Industrial Units in Bulandshehar area.	Bulandshehar area	2 × 30 MW	Individually	Proposal lacked in essential details and has been referred back to UP State Electricity Board by Central Electricity Authority.