

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप भी बता दें जहाँ खुदा न हो और तब पहला जो आपका जुमला है जिस को चाहते हैं कि अमल में लाया जाए और वही फिल्में न बनाई जाएं तो उसकी बात सोची जा सकती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें तो सारा निचोड़ आ गया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: *Khuda* is not present in the treasury benches!

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Our friend has not read Ghalib or other *sher*. One *sher* has said:

मयखाना बंद हुआ तो क्या
रिन्दों का ठिकाना और भी है।

Perhaps he has not read it. Film is a very powerful medium and about all these films made for Adults only, there is some irregularity going on. Those producers themselves come forward to see that they get 'A' Certificate. That apart, the controversy is going on in our films whether scenes of kissing should be shown or not. The Minister had expressed his opinion and that has created a great controversy in the country. Somebody told that a statement attributed to Mr. Sathe, the hon. Minister, was that he was in favour of kissing. (*Interruptions*). I would like to ask him a very pointed question: Is he for kissing or against kissing?

MR. SPEAKER: The question should be split into two parts!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know a person who is not in favour of kissing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you say that you have lip sympathy for kissing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have every sympathy. We are all human beings. If it is a normal and natural thing in human life, then if films reflect a normal and natural thing, there should be no harm in that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister has candidly accepted the fact that the Film Censor Act is observed more in the breach than in compliance. I would like to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact—he is aware of the fact, but the question is, what steps he is taking—that after the censorship is done, the clipped portions are kept and preserved and then those clipped portions are added and are being exhibited throughout the country. Those are very vulgar scenes, sex-provocative and creating thoughts of violence in the minds of the people. What steps does he propose to take to prohibit this and to make the Customs Act enforceable? How does he propose to do it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I really do not know why the hon. member is repeatedly so provocative and provoked in the House. I do not know whether it has anything to do with those clipped portions! But this is a matter which is directly within the realm of the State if there is any breach of the Film Censor Act. Once a film is censored and a certificate is given, if uncertified portions are shown clandestinely, it is for the States to act and I hope the States will act.

Allocation of Coal to H. P.

*841. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of Coal to Himachal Pradesh has been unsatisfactory from the very beginning and that now a cut of 60 per cent has been imposed on this allocation;

(b) whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh has brought it to the notice of the Government of India that consequent upon this cut, a large number of small scale industrial Units have either been closed down or forced to reduce production;

(c) whether for 47 Industrial Units depending on Coal in 1978 only 362 wagons of coal were allocated to Himachal against a demand of 700

wagons and in 1979 for 83 such Industrial Units against the annual demand of 3112 wagons only 105 wagons were allocated; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ensure a satisfactory supply of coal for the Industrial Units in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). There has been some shortfall in the availability of coal in Himachal Pradesh in the past 2 years mainly due to inadequate availability of transport capacity. But, no cut in the allocation of coal to Himachal Pradesh has been made.

The shortage in coal availability and its adverse impact on industrial units have been brought to the notice of the Department of Coal.

(c) The coal demand of Himachal Pradesh is assessed at 0.18 million tonnes per annum, against which the supply in 1979-80 was only 27,000 tonnes and in 1978-79 it was 11,000 tonnes.

(d) Coal companies are in constant touch with the railways to maximise rail movement of coal including to Himachal Pradesh. The loading by railways is also being monitored at the highest level by a Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: It appears from the reply that the hon. Minister has brought it to the notice of the Department of Coal when he himself is incharge of the Department of Coal. What steps has he taken to regularise the supply and to ensure that this hopeless figure which has been given here—against the assessed demand of 0.18 million tonnes, the supply was only 27,000 tonnes—is not repeated again?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said that we have not cut the coal quota. What is happening is that there is shortage of wagon capacity. We are asking the Railways to maximise the rail movement. There is also

a Cabinet Committee on the Industrial Infrastructure which is monitoring the entire thing. We are trying to see that all the States including Himachal Pradesh get regular supply of coal.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: It seems that the fault lies with the Railways. May I know as to when the Department of Coal or the Ministry itself wrote to the Ministry of Railways to ensure regular supply of wagons so that the coal shortage is not there?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have already said that there is a Cabinet Committee which monitors the entire movement of coal in the country. Everyday, the statewide deliveries are monitored and there is no need writing letters specifically.

Strengthening of resource base of State Electricity Boards

*842. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any plan to strengthen the resource base of State Electricity Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The State Electricity Boards are constituted by the State Government, under Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Although the State Electricity Boards are autonomous in their operations, they are overall under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. Primary responsibility to strengthen the resource base of the Electricity Boards rests with the respective State Governments.

But some important steps have already been taken to strengthen the