

be possible for me to see a few films and decide just on that basis. What has been done is, at the initiative of the Censor Board itself, the Institute of Mass Communication has been requested to undertake a systematic survey of the impact that the changed guidelines have had and the response of the audiences to the changes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My second question has not been answered, whether Government will take over the distribution system if the guidelines are not being effective?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It does not arise from this question on censorship.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In his enthusiasm for preserving the culture and samskriti, is it a fact that in one of the guidelines it has been stated that when swimming scenes are to be shown, the censors must see to it that women are not clad in a manner which according to the guidelines would be objectionable?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: In the statement that I had laid on the Table of the House, the hon. member would see that there is no specific reference of this kind except saying:

“visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.”

This is the guideline that has been issued.

श्री अन्न शोहर सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि कुछ गाइडलाइन्स 1978 में ईशू की गई थी, लेकिन भजे बढ़ता गया, ज्यों ज्यों दबा की। ज्यों ज्यों मंत्री महोदय गाइडलाइन्स ईशू करने जा रहे हैं, त्यों त्यों फिल्मों के जरिये अपराधी मनोवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और अपराध भी बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे चिन्ता की बात यह है कि मंत्री जी के रहते हुए सत्यम् शिवम् सुन्दरम् जैसी फिल्में चल रही हैं। गाइडलाइन्स भी ईशू हो रही हैं और उस

पर भी ऐसी फिल्में फार एवस्ट लिख कर चलाई जा रही हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करेंगे कि सेंसर बोर्ड की तरफ से ऐसी फिल्मों के दिखाये जाने पर रोक लग सके ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आठवाणी : मैंने पहले बताया था कि यदि ऐसी कोई फिल्म प्रदर्शित हुई है जो आपत्तीक है, तो ऐसी फिल्मों को रोकने के लिये निर्देश दिये गये हैं। सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्मों के स्लेबन में काफी सावधानी बरतता है और जहाँ कोई गलती होती है उस को दुरुस्त करा देता है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POWER SHORTAGE IN THE STATES

*21. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned “5-day power cut for industries in Maharashtra” published in the *Hindustan Times* (New Delhi edition) of 17th June, 1979;

(b) whether such power shortage has also effected domestic and industrial units in the other States and Union Territories in the country.

(c) what is the State-wise requirement of power and the availability thereof; and

(d) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supply to all the States and the Union Territories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government is aware of this news item.

Maharashtra State Electricity Board notified the power cuts with effect from 17th June, 1979 when hydel generation had to be reduced drastically as a result of depletion of hydro reservoirs due to delay in monsoons. These cuts were withdrawn partly and restrictions relaxed in stages with effect from 22nd June, 79, even though

the total of hydel and thermal generation remained practically at the same level as at which the restriction had been introduced.

(b) Power supply position in the country, by and large, is satisfactory. However, some power shortages are being experienced in the State/Union Territories of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland. Even in these States/Union Territories while domestic units are generally not affected, endeavours are made to supply power to essential consumers and industries, according to graded system of priorities for such consumers.

(c) A statement showing the State/system-wise anticipated energy requirements, anticipated energy sup-

ply and shortages for the month of July, 1979, is enclosed.

(d) A number of steps have been taken to improve power availability in the country. These measures include:

(i) addition of about 18500 MW of new generating capacity during the period 1978-83, of which about 3000 MW has already been commissioned during 1978-79.

(ii) maximising generation from the existing installed capacity.

(iii) integrated operation of various power systems for optimising hydro-thermal mix.

(iv) transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas etc.

(v) Monitoring of coal stocks at thermal power stations and ensuring availability of coal.

Statement

State/system-wise anticipated power supply position for the month of July, 1979

Region/State System	Anticipated requirement Gwh/day	Anticipated supply Gwh/day	Shortage (-) Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
Haryana	9 35	9 35	..
Himachal Pradesh (including BSJ)	0 80	0 80	..
Jammu and Kashmir	2 09	2 09	..
Punjab	19 00	18 15	(-) 0 85
Rajasthan	10 40	10 40	.
Uttar Pradesh	30 55	27 36	(-) 3 19
Delhi	7 75	7 75	..
Chandigarh	0 61	0 61	..
Nangal Fertilizer	2 35	2 35	..
TOTAL	82 90	78 86	(-) 4 04

	1	2	3	4
WESTERN REGION				
Gujarat		20·61	20 61	..
Madhya Pradesh		15 29	13 23	(—)2 06
Maharashtra		49 77	41 32	(—)8 45
Goa		0·90	0 75	(—)0 15
TOTAL		86 57	75 91	(—)10 66
SOUTHERN REGION				
Andhra Pradesh		16·22	16·22	..
Karnataka		21 49	18 67	(—)2 82
Kerala		8·26	8 26	..
Tamil Nadu		31·08	31 08	..
Pondicherry		0·40	0 40	..
TOTAL		77 45	74 63	(—)2 82
EASTERN REGION				
Bihar		9 20	8 39	(—)0·90
West Bengal		17·10	15 70	(—)1 40
D. V. C.		14 00	11 50	(—)2 50
Orissa		9 10	9 10	
TOTAL		49 40	44 60	(—)4 80
NORTH-EASTERN REGION				
		3 52	2 74	(—)0 78
ALL INDIA		299·84	276 74	(—)23 10