

the State Government, some members of the Azad Hind Fauz launched a Dharna on 23-6-78 before the Orissa Secretariat demanding sanction of freedom fighters pension in pending cases.

(b) As per information made available by the State Government expeditious action has been promised.

(c) The pending cases pertain to the Civilian category of ex-INA personnel from Orissa. No official records are available in support of their claims of suffering. Decision has, therefore, to be taken on the basis of circumstantial evidence such as (1) co-prisoner certificates from two ex-INA personnel who have already been granted Central freedom fighters pension (2) information furnished in the prescribed proforma intended to elicit vital data relating to the INA activities such as zone of operations, names of commanders under whom they served, date of their surrender etc. It has been noticed that in a majority of cases from Orissa co-prisoner certificates have either not been produced or where produced, have been found to be defective. The detailed scrutiny and cross-check of circumstantial evidence produced accounts for the delay in the disposal of pending cases. All efforts are, however, being made to expedite scrutiny once the co-prisoner certificates and other relevant data are furnished by the applicants.

Reconstitution of Board of Institute of Mass Communications

1554. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Members/Directors of the Institute of Mass Communications at Delhi has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including names, qualifications, experience of the said members; and

(c) the functions of the said Board and how often they are required to meet in a year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Indian Institutes of Mass Communication Society has no Board of Members or Board of Directors. It has, however, a General Body, an Executive Council and a Standing Committee thereof to run the affairs of the Institute. The General Body of the Society has been reconstituted in June, 1978.

(b) The reconstituted Body has forty-six members including its President, Shri Umashankar Joshi. One more member is still to be nominated, bringing its strength to forty-seven as provided in the Rules and Regulations of IIMC Society. A list of the members together with their designation and address is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Sec. No. LT-2491/78]. These particulars will show the field of experience of and positions held by the members, who are representatives of various social science organisations, educational institutions, professional bodies, Media Units of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, representatives of State Information Departments, Agricultural Universities, etc., as well as persons eminent in public life and journalism.

(c) The General Body will normally meet twice a year. Its major function is to carry on the administration and management of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication which carries out training and research in the use of Mass Communication with special reference to requirements of socio-economic growth in the country. The Annual Report on the activities of the Institute as well as annual audited accounts are considered in the general meeting of the Society every year. It has the powers to make amendments to its Rules and Regula-

tions with the previous concurrence of the Central Government.

दिल्ली में तापीय बिजली घर में कोयले की कमी का प्रभाव

1555. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अभी भी विद्युत का संकट है ;

(ख) क्या कोयले के स्टॉक में कमी के कारण तापीय बिजली घरों में पूरी बिजली उत्पादित नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो स्थिति से निपटने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) तथापि, दिल्ली में विद्युत केन्द्रों को कोयले की सप्लाई में सुधार करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:—

(1) विद्युत केन्द्रों को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कोयला सप्लाई करने के लिए रेलवे/कोयला कम्पनियों से अनुरोध किया गया था ।

(2) विद्युत केन्द्रों पर कोयले के स्टॉक को हर रोज मॉनोटोरिंग की जाती है तथा जब कमी आवश्यक समझा जाता है परिस्थिति से निपटने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं ।

जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र "दिल्ली" में दंगे

1556. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह धर्वीरिया :
श्री जी० एम० बनतवाला :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में जामा मस्जिद क्षेत्र में 18 जून, 1978 को हुए दंगों के परिणाम-स्वरूप जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ख) उन दंगों के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) 17 जून, 1978 की राति को हुई घटना में जान की कोई हानि नहीं हुई । लकड़ी का एक सन्दूक और सार्किल के कुछ पुजे जिनकी लागत लगभग 400 रुपए होगी जल गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग) कलां महल कटरा में दो व्यक्तियों के बीच मामूली कहा सुनी बढ़कर अन्त में दो बर्गों के बीच झगड़े का कारण बन गई । झगड़े की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर अतिरिक्त पुलिस अर्धीसक (केन्द्रीय) उपलब्ध बल के साथ तुरन्त घटनास्थल पर दो तरफ से पहुंचे । दोनों पुलिस दल भारी पथराव की चपेट में आ गए । 12 पुलिस कर्मचारियों को चोटें आईं । पुलिस ने अनियंत्रित भीड़ को तितर बितर करने और जान तथा माल की हानि को रोकने के लिए गोली चलाई । पुलिस द्वारा गोली चल्नाने के कारण कोई घायल नहीं हुआ । 74 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 147, 148, 353, 332, 436,