

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) composition and duration of appointment of the Film Censor Board;

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the working of the Board, if so, what are they;

(c) whether State Governments too have appointed their own Censor Boards; and

(d) if so, spheres of operation of the Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) According to the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder the Board of Film Censor shall consist of a Chairman and not more than nine other members appointed by Central Government and shall hold office during the pleasure of Central Government for a period of three years. The present composition of the Board is as under —

Chairman

1 Shri V D Vyas

Members

2 Kum Qurratulain Hvdcr

3 Shri Anil Dharker

4. Shri P C Mathew

5 Shri Samik Banerjee

6 Shri M V Krishnaswamy

7 Shri B R Chopra

8 Shri B. N Sutar

9 Shri B N Reddi

(b) Section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 has laid down principles for guidance in certifying films. Comprehensive directions have also been issued by the Central Government, under Section 5B(2) of the Act and published in the Gazette of India

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vide GSR 166, dated the 6th February, 1960.

(c) No, Sir. Under Entry 60 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the Central Government is responsible for sanctioning of cinematograph films for public exhibition.

(d) Does not arise

Technological Requirements of the Country

1230 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the technological requirements of the country in various fields for the betterment of the common man; and

(b) how far the indigenous research and technology can help in the development of the country without depending on foreign countries for the import of technology and raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some studies have been undertaken and an exercise in planning of science and technology for development has been attempted by the National Committee on Science and Technology during the 5th Five Year Plan. The National Plan on Science and Technology (S&T Plan) has been closely linked to the 5th Five Year Plan. The Plan (a copy of which was placed on the Table of this House earlier) was formulated on a sectorwise basis to evolve suitable programmes for application of science and technology for betterment of the common man, improvements in industrial and agricultural productivity and for attaining self-reliance in several fields. Areas where the immediate need is for extension and dissemination of knowledge and techniques already available have also been identified.

(b) Most of the S&T programmes mentioned above will have research and development conducted in our national laboratories, higher institutions of research and learning and other organisations in the country engaged in research. It is expected that results of research and extension of these results would definitely contribute to the development of the country. Some of the programmes like the installation of gober gas plants and the low cost housing techniques developed will have an impact in the near future itself. However, it would not be correct to assume that we can do away with import of sophisticated technology completely. It will be necessary to import some technologies. Even highly developed or advanced countries in the world like UK, USA, USSR and Japan etc do this.

D.A.V.P. Advertisements

1231. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any rule has been framed to stop the issue of D A V P advertisements being given to news- on which pre-censorship has been imposed by Central or/and State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): There is no such rule. However, the question of Government advertisements being given to newspapers put under pre-censorship is decided on merit of each case.

Prices of Essential Commodities

1232. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASHWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the prices of essential commodities since the proclamation of emergency in the country; and

(b) if so, the wholesale price index as on 1st July, 1975 and on 29th February, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Wholesale Price Indices for the weeks ending 28th June, 1975 and 28th February, 1976 stood at 310.6 and 284.0 respectively, showing a fall of 8.5 per cent in the wholesale prices. This fall has been adequately reflected in the consumer prices. The consumer price index for industrial workers stood at 328 in June, 1975 and 298 in January, 1976, indicating a fall of 9.1 per cent. The consumer price index for agricultural labourers showed a fall of 19.5 per cent during the same period, the index standing at 375 in June, 1975 and 302 in January, 1976.

Conference on Fisheries

1233 SHRI P R SHENOY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether on an all India basis a Conference of Cooperatives dealing in fisheries was held at Ernakulam in February, 1976; and

(b) if so, the proposals made in the Conference and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The important recommendations of the Conference are given in the enclosed statement. The recommendations relating to structure, membership and functions of fisheries cooperatives and also training of their personnel and members, are broadly in line with the approach approved by the Government for development of fisheries cooperatives. The National Cooperative Development Corporation, which convened the Conference, is processing the