

(b) if so, what will be its impact on the economy of India;

(c) whether Government is considering to revise the oil prices for domestic consumption; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A decision to increase crude oil prices during 1979 has been taken by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

(b) This would result in an increased expenditure in foreign exchange of about Rs. 179 crores during 1979, based on our best estimates of consumption of crude oil and deficit petroleum products. The impact in 1980 and subsequent years is expected to be higher.

(c) Various proposals are being examined to meet the situation, the details of which cannot be divulged in the public interest.

(d) Does not arise.

टेलीविजन केन्द्र

* 16. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र कहाँ-कहाँ खोले गए हैं ;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों को खोलने का क्या मानदंड अपनाया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और वहाँ के सांस्कृतिक विकास के लिए सरकार का छतरपुर में एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शहाबानी) :

1. भमृतसर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।
2. बम्बई दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।

3. कलकत्ता दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।
4. दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।
5. गुलबर्गा दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
6. हैदराबाद दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
7. जयपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
8. कानपुर दूरदर्शन रिसे केन्द्र ।
9. लखनऊ दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।
10. मद्रास दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।
11. मसूरी दूरदर्शन रिसे केन्द्र ।
12. मुजफ्फरपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
13. पिछ दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
14. पुणे दूरदर्शन रिसे केन्द्र ।
15. रायपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
16. सम्बलपुर दूरदर्शन प्रेषण केन्द्र ।
17. श्रीनगर दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ।

सम्बलपुर, जयपुर, मुजफ्फरपुर, रायपुर, हैदराबाद और गुलबर्गा प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए कटक, दिल्ली और हैदराबाद में स्थापित बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का मुख्य मापदण्ड है :—

1. यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्र को विशेष कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को कवर करना ।
2. तकनीकी सम्भाव्यता ,
3. वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धि, और
4. योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रार्थामकताओं का प्रावधान ।

(ग) जी, नहीं

Seventh International Film Festival of India

* 17. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh International Film Festival of India was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) what were the objectives of holding this and earlier festivals;

(c) how far have these objectives been achieved; and

(d) how much money was spent for the Seventh Festival by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Film Finance Corporation, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and other Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes Sir, from January 3 to 17, 1979.

(b) The objectives of the festivals were broadly two-fold, one to project, during a single event, contemporary trends in cinema from all over the world and the other, to provide a forum to the Indian and other film makers for exchange of cinematic experience by bringing together the best in world cinema.

(c) The objectives were largely achieved as the films screened were representative of cinema trends from all over the world, including the works of some outstanding contemporary directors. A large number of cine-personalities from India and abroad participated and there was a lively exchange of ideas through symposium and inter personal contacts.

(d) The actual figure of expenditure will become available only after all the bills have been received, scrutinised and paid. However, preliminary estimates are that the expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 39 lakhs.

Invitation to India for UNIDO Conference

*18. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has also been invited at the conference of UNIDO which is examining the

question of better steel output among the developed and developing countries:

(b) if so, when the meeting is likely to be held;

(c) how many countries are participating;

(d) whether India is placing her difficulties before the Conference;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) what are the other suggestions or proposals likely to be placed before the conference by India?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (f). Presumably the reference is to the UNIDO Second Consultation Meeting on the Iron and Steel Industry held in New Delhi from 15th to 19th January, 1979, at the invitation of Government of India. As a follow up of the First Consultation Meeting held at Vienna in February, 1977, this Conference was to consider further measures for international cooperation in the development of iron and steel industry as also the manner in which developed countries could assist the developing countries in their steel industry development programmes. 155 delegates from 52 countries and 12 international agencies participated in the Meeting.

The most important outcome of the Conference was that the developed countries accepted the necessity for the developing countries, which have natural resource endowments, to create fresh capacities or expand their steel industry where a start has already been made and declared their continuing willingness to assist the developing countries in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that steel industry in most of the Western countries as well as in Japan is presently passing through unfavourable situation. There was also unanimity that for the development of the steel industry in the developing countries finance was the