

for the products of the US drugs and the pharmaceuticals industry against the background of the Act's wide ranging retaliatory powers to block import and/or collect heavy damages from those unauthorisely using US patents, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):** (a) and (b) Patents like other intellectual property rights are covered by Super 301 provision of the US Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. This law requires the US Trade Representative to identify those foreign countries denying protection of intellectual property rights and market access to US firms re-lying on such protection, and determine which of those countries are "priority countries". In 1989 and 1990 the US Trade Representative did not identify and country as a priority country and therefore, no investigation was commenced against any country. However, the US Trade Representative has placed India on a priority watch list and had called for changes in India law including those relating to patent protection.

Government's reaction which has been conveyed to the US authorities in that its law provide adequate protection for patents.

#### **Export Target Fixed by Jewellery Export Promotion Council**

8444 **SHRI S BASAVARAJ** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has set up an ambitious export target for 1990-91

(b) if so, the target set up for 1990-91, and

(c) to what extent, it is more in comparison to the exports in 1989-90?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN):** (a) to (c). The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) has made a preliminary projection that exports from the sector may be of the order of about Rs. 7,000/- crores subject to favourable trading conditions. The provisional export performance during 1989-90 was Rs. 5,444/- Crores.

#### **Conference on Information and Cinematography**

8445. **SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:**  
**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE**  
**PATIL:**

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

(a) whether a two day seminar of Information Secretaries and directors and 20th conference of State Minister of Information and cinematography were held recently in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the salient features of the discussion and the decisions arrived at, if any,

(c) whether Government have felt the need for close interaction between Union Government and States and agencies at the grassroot level to formulate future information policies,

(d) whether there is any proposal to use the made effectively for the transfer of technology in agriculture and rural development in particular, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHR. P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations adopted in the Conference containing the salient features of the discussions is given in the Statement below:

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Media is being utilised for information and publicity of nationally accepted themes in various languages. These also include programmes on agriculture and rural development apart from other issues like health, family welfare, literacy etc.

#### STATEMENT

*Recommendations of the Meeting of State Secretaries/Directors of Information and Cinematography held on 16-17 April, 1990*

#### AIR/Doordarshan

1. The Prasar Bharati Bill is recommended for adoption. It may, however, be necessary to provide for an appropriate institutional arrangement for a suitable interaction between the Centre/State Governments and the Corporation. This may be taken care of while framing the rules and regulations under the Act.

There is a need to reward clause 19 of the Bill to remove any possibility of governmental control of the activities of the Corporation.

2. Major cities of the States may be provided with a second channel with programme production facilities on a priority basis during the first half of the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

3. It is imperative that Doordarshan

accords a high priority to the completion of the on-going projects especially the establishment of TV Studio Centres at the State Capitals. It is further urged that where the Studios have already been constructed and equipment installed, immediate steps may be taken to fill up the posts so as to make them operational.

4. The State Governments will ensure that requisite infrastructural facilities like supply of power and water, construction of approach roads to the project sites, etc. are made available to Doordarshan and AIR expeditiously.

AIR/Doordarshan installations being of highly sensitive nature, make it imperative that the State Governments provide, adequate security arrangements for their protection.

5. The Conference recommends that the country wide deployment of TV sets for community viewing should be made under a centrally sponsored plan scheme.

6. There is an urgent need to strengthen transmission facilities of both AIR and Doordarshan especially in border areas.

7. There is a strong need for a closer and more meaningful interaction between Akashvani and Doordarshan and the State Governments on a continuing basis for more effective projection of developmental activities in the States.

8. It is considered imperative for Doordarshan and Akashvani to formulate a detailed and well thought out strategy for increased utilisation of the local and amateur talent. This will also result in considerable reduction of operational costs.

9. An integrated approach to the production plans of the Films Division and Doordarshan shall be attempted as this will

make for more cost effective and better utilisation of available production capacity and expertise.

### **Print Media**

10. It is desirable to have uniformity in the norms for empanelment of newspapers for advertisement and rates offered by DAVP and the State Governments. There is need for sharing information in this regard. It would be helpful if the norms followed by DAVP and the formula on which advertisement rates are fixed by DAVP can be made available to the State Governments.

11. The circulations claims of newspapers, particularly small ones, have an important bearing on advertisement rates and newsprint. A mechanism for arriving at correct circulation figures of newspapers is required to be evolved and concerted action of State Governments and Central Government for verification of Circulation is recommended. The assistance of the State Govts. and district administration will be of importance in this regard.

12. It is necessary to evaluate the impact of publicity material/advertisement/ audio-visual material, campaigns, etc. of DAVP as well as State Governments. There is need for some evaluation studies and institutions like IIMC can be commissioned for this purpose. Greater stress may be laid on designing of campaigns which could be launched after pretesting.

13. The publications brought out by the Publications Division are not publicity literature and have value as good and popular books. State governments should promote their demand and use.

14. Press Council of India may consider setting up of regional offices so as to enable it to handle complaints emanating from various parts of the country.

15. Interaction between PIB officers and those of State Information Department would further improve the dissemination of information as well as coverages. There is need for prompt single point, fixed time briefings to the press during communal disturbances etc. to prevent of the appearance of conflicting reports in the press.

16. State Governments should actively participate and assist in the programmes of the field Publicity Units. They should also cooperate and participate in the exhibitions mounted by DAVP.

### **Films**

17. All the 22 recommendations concerning the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, made by the Committee on Film Industry, in its report submitted to the Government in January 1990, may be accepted for adoption and implementation..

18. Anti-video piracy laws, particularly the relevant provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952, Copyright Act 1957, the Indian Telegraph Act 1885, Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act 1933 etc. should be reviewed by a small group consisting of representatives of the Central Government and State Governments. This group may include some legal experts also. The group should also go into the question of licensing of video parlours, video libraries, cable TV network etc. and assignment of rights for home viewing, commercial viewing etc. The group will also consider the need for preparing an omnibus draft Bill to deal effectively with video piracy and infringement of the Copyright Act and the cinematograph Act.

19. In view of the preoccupation of the police authorities with the maintenance of law and order, there is a need for setting up of separate police cells and special courts for enforcement of the relevant laws to curb video piracy effectively.

20. The Indian Federation Against copyright Theft (INFACT) should help the police authorities in conducting raids against unauthorised exhibition of films in video parlours.

21. All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should enact appropriate legislation providing for licensing conditions for video parlours on the lines of the Tamil Nadu Act.

22. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should stop all infringement of Copyright Act/Cinematograph Act by the video films shown in buses, hotels, etc. as these are only for home viewing and not for commercial viewing.

23. Byelaws for building of cinema theatres should be reviewed and emphasis should be on construction of mini-theatres.

24. Attempts should be made to persuade the Cinema Industry to enter into contract only for one-time assignment of copyright for home and commercial viewing.

25. Byelaws for building of cinema theatres should be reviewed and emphasis should be on construction of min-theatres.

26. There is a need for review of the existing guidelines for certification of films.

27. States/Union Territories should give more priority to check the incidence of interpolation in films and exhibition of uncertified films.

28. Instead of earmarking a certain percentage of the Entertainment Tax collections for the development of film industry, sufficient encouragement should be given to the film industry by providing various incentives.

29. The concept of organising regional

film festivals in various parts of the country was accepted and the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations will extend all assistance in organising them.

30. Children's films produced by the Children's Film Society, India should be automatically exempted from the levy of entertainment tax and show tax. For children's films certified as such by the Central Board of Film Certification, this exemption will be valued particularly for film shows meant only for children.

31. All State Governments/Union Territory Administrations may provide electricity to cinema theatres and film studios on concessional rates, which are normally extended to industries in the backward areas.

32. Sales tax on leasing of films and film equipment may not be levied.

33. While the formation of a Film Council has been mooted, it must be clarified that the body will be constituted largely by the representatives of the film industry and will be self-supporting. Government will accord recognition to the Film Council and the major expectation from this Council will be a qualitative improvement in the field of cinema. Care will be taken to see that the functions of the Council do not overlap or limit those of the National Film Development Corporation. The charter of the Film Council will, among other things, include promotional, advisory and regulatory functions concerning the film industry.

#### **General**

34. There is need for greater co-ordination in communication efforts of Central and State Governments and their agencies. The Inter Media Publicity Co-ordination Committees now in existence have not been quite effective. The district level committees have started functioning only in few districts. The

efforts for bringing out greater coordination should be further stepped up.

35. There is need for extending training facilities covering all aspects of mass communication including journalism by the Indian Institute of Mass communication to all States. While it may not be possible for the IIMC to expand its training programmes to cover all States, it would be desirable if the curricula of various courses are standardised so as to enable universities, institutes etc. to adopt them in their regular courses

36. The interaction between the State Governments and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has to be further stepped up. More periodic conferences, especially in State Capitals are desirable. Though it is not possible to have an annual conference in every State, some modalities could be worked out for holding regional conferences followed by an annual conference at Delhi

#### **Export of Basmati Rice**

8446. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of Basmati rice exported during 1989-90 and the foreign exchange earnings therefrom; and

(b) the countries to which exports were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN) (a) According to the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) the quantity of basmati rice exported during 1989-90 is provisionally estimated at 3.9 lakh metric tonnes valued at Rs 404.68 crores

(b) Bulk of the basmati rice exports have been to Saudi Arabia, U.S.S.R., Kuwait, U.A.E., U.K., and Oman.

#### **Export of Pepper**

8447. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the present export position of pepper.

(b) the status of Indian pepper in International market, and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute Pepper Board in view of the problems being faced by pepper cultivators and also to increase the export of pepper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI AR-ANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The export of pepper during 1989-90 was 36601 M T valued at Rs 160 crores

(b) Indian pepper is considered better in quality. India's share in world export is estimated at around 24% during 1989-90

(c) There is no proposal to constitute a Board separately for pepper.

#### **Drug Trafficking by Bangladesh**

8448. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh slaving illegally in the country have been caught as Drug Couriers or Drug Sellers or smugglers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?