

tion of setting up of more special courts with the State Governments

**Incentives to Small Scale Newspapers/
Weeklies in Nagaland**

8262 SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the details of incentives given to Small Scale Newspapers/weekly by Union Government

(b) whether the same benefits/incentives are being given to local weeklies in Nagaland also and

(c) if so, the benefits/incentives given to each paper yearwise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) (a) The details of concessions/facilities are given below in the statement

(b) and (c) Flow of benefits depends on the fact whether newspapers have been applied for newsprint and/or have been applied for advertisements etc. No newspaper/weekly seems to have applied for Newsprint. Three English Weeklies are registered from Nagaland are empanelled with DAVP and the covered by conditions/incentives given to small scale news papers in general.

Concessions/Facilities available to small and medium Newspapers

(A) *Facilities extended by Registrar of Newspapers for India*

- 1 The classification norms of the Small, Medium and Big newspapers have been revised with effect from 1.4.1989. A newspa-

per/periodical with a circulation of upto 25,000 copies per publishing day is categorised as Small. The limit hitherto was 15,000 copies per publishing day. The publications with a circulation of more than 25,000 copies and upto 75,000 copies per publishing day are now classified as Medium. Earlier the limits were more than 15,000 copies and upto 50,000 copies per publishing day. Similarly, the norm for a big newspaper is now a circulation more than 75,000 copies as against more than 50,000 copies per publishing day earlier.

- 2 Normally a newspaper must be registered with the RNI before it is allotted newsprint. A provision has been made from 1989-90 to release newsprint to newspapers even prior to their registration provided they get themselves registered with the RNI within three months of the date of the release of authorisation.
- 3 Regular newspapers with an annual entitlement of 200 MT of newsprint are given the option to take imported newsprint to 100 per cent extent.
- 4 Small newspapers are fully exempted from the customs duty on imported standard newsprint, which is chargeable at the rate of Rs. 450/- PMT.
- 5 Newspapers in medium category are required to pay customs duty at the rate of 275/- as against chargeable rate of Rs. 450/- PMT on imported standard newsprint.

6. Newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MT or below are given the option to take the entire quantity in one instalment or more as against quarterly authorisations issued generally. The newspapers with an annual entitlement of more than 50 MT and upto 200 MT are released newsprint on half-yearly basis.
7. Fresh applicants are given initial quota for the first six months from indigenous mills. However, quantities upto 5 MT are given in imported newsprint
8. Normally, 25 percent of imported newsprint is given from STC's buffer stock. Newspapers with an annual entitlement of 50 MT or below are given the option to take the entire quantity or part of quantity from buffer stock.
9. Normally the performance certificate of a newspaper is required to be signed by a Chartered Accountant. However, newspapers with a circulation of 2,000 copies or below are exempted from this requirement.
10. Small and medium newspapers are eligible for price concession at the rate of Rs. 700/- PMT and Rs. 350/- PMT respectively for the newsprint lifted by them after June, 1989 from the indigenous mills against their entitlement for 1989-90

(B) Facilities extended by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

Under the existing advertising policy of

the Government of India, the following facilities have been extended to language newspapers in general and 'Small and Medium' newspapers in particular:

- (i) The general eligibility requirement of paid circulation is 1000 copies per issue. Relaxation is, however, permissible in the case of the following:—
 - (a) Specialised/Scientific/Technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue;
 - (b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.
- (ii) In the matter of print area also relaxation is permissible to newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readership.
- (iii) Newspapers/journals with paid circulation upto 2000 copies are exempted from the requirement of submitting certificate of circulation from Chartered Accountant etc.
- (iv) There is parity of rates in the matter of fixing advertisement rates i.e. no discrimination is made between the English newspapers and language newspapers. However, language papers periodicals upto a circulation of 10,000 copies enjoy a high basis rate than their counterparts in English. A large number of small papers/periodicals borne on DAVP Media List fall in this category.

(C) Facilities extended by Press Information Bureau

Newspapers: The Press Information Bureau (PIB), in pursuance of its policy of providing more and more services to the small and medium newspapers, gives a number of special facilities to them. Besides making available its general services such as news releases and features, it has been supplying other types of news services such as science digests, agriculture news letters (Krishi Patrika), Ebonoid blocks, charbas (for Urdu Papers only) and illustrated photo features.

News Services: A number of services tailored to the needs of small papers have been introduced. In-depth stories written in simple and capsule form covering developments in various spheres such as science, economic growth, agriculture, health and family welfare are prepared and supplied to them in all major languages of the country. A weekly news digest Gramin Patra Seva primarily meant for small papers was introduced in Hindi in 1977.

Photo Services: The Bureau also supplies illustrated photo features ebonoid blocks to small papers. The charba services, which consist of Zinc block for use in Urdu Litho Print, have become quite popular.

Special Services Cell: The Bureau has set up a special service Cell at the headquarters with representatives in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Cell is entrusted with the task of preparing field based development stories and making them available to the language newspapers. The emphasis is on providing locally relevant photographs, cartographs and ebonoid blocks.

PRESS PARTIES:

Organising press parties to various Central Government projects is another

important activity of the Bureau which enables representatives of the press to have first hand knowledge of the developmental activity going on in different parts of the country. Representatives of different papers are taken at frequent intervals to selected projects for this type of special study. Language and small and medium papers get representation in these conducted tours.

ACCREDITATION:

Accreditation rules have been liberalised to extend greater facilities to small and medium papers. As per rules, only newspapers with a circulation of over 5,000 copies are eligible for accreditation. In order, however, to assist the smaller papers, this condition has been relaxed and now two or more small newspapers can jointly seek accreditation for a common correspondent. The rules also provide that special consideration may be shown to newspapers devoted to science and technology and to those published from hilly or backward areas, or from regions under-developed in terms of information and communication. The Bureau's mailing list now contains a large number of small and medium newspapers as well as correspondents accredited on their behalf.

Cash Compensatory Support on Export of Drugs

8263. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cash compensatory support (CCS) given by his ministry on exports of drugs during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of major drugs and the basis on which CCS was given on each drug;

(c) whether his ministry has given CCS even in those cases where there has been no substantial gain in foreign exchange; and