

between India and Ceylon after its expiry in December, 1952; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for increasing the import to India of copra and coconut-oil from Ceylon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

चमड़ा उद्योग

*४७४. स्वामी रामानन्द शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) चमड़ा उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिये सरकार चमड़े की तैयार वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठा रही है ?

(ख) कच्चे चमड़े के निर्यात को रोकने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस उद्योग के विकास के लिये कहां कहां और कितने कारखाने खोले हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). With a view to encourage the export of finished leather goods, Government have not only freed leather manufactures from export control restrictions, but have also granted special import licences for components and fittings required by manufacturers for export. At the same time, the export of the raw materials which are in short supply, such as, raw buffalo hides and cow hides, has been completely banned. As a result, the total value of exports in 1951-52 was nearly four times as much as in 1950-51.

(c) Government have not opened any factories.

TRACTOR PARTS (MANUFACTURE)

*475. **Shri Badshah Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating or taking any steps to produce tractor parts to meet the needs of the tractor-owners in the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir. The development of this industry has been left to private enterprise.

PUBLICITY FOR FIVE YEAR PLAN

*476. **Col. Zaidi:** (a) Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to give the Five Year Plan the widest possible publicity among the masses and enlist their support for implementing it?

(b) Have any brief pamphlets in simple language been prepared giving a graphic account of the objectives and targets of the Plan, which could be read by the masses of people, and if so, in how many Indian languages?

(c) Have any small pamphlets been prepared in different Indian languages especially written for school students?

(d) Are Government making use of the audio-visual methods of publicity to popularise the Plan among the people, and if so, in what way is this being done?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The measures taken to give wide publicity to the Five Year Plan include—

(1) A nation-wide programme of discussions, talks etc. has been organized by All India Radio. A total of 49 discussions and 162 talks were broadcast in the general programmes of all the Stations of All India Radio in Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujerati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya and Assamese. Special broadcasts were also arranged in programmes for rural and industrial areas and for schools. Broadcasts have been made on an extensive scale on community projects in rural programmes, including Farm Forum programmes. A number of feature programmes and radio reports have also been broadcast on the various Development projects.

(2) Films are also being utilised to give publicity among the people to the various Development projects of the Five Year Plan. Two documentary films, "New Lands for Old", dealing with the soil erosion problem of the Damodar Valley Project, and "Road to New India", covering a number of major projects have been recently released by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. These have been produced in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu, besides English, and are being exhibited in over 3,250 cinemas

out of which about 850 are touring cinemas mainly in rural areas; copies of films are also made available to State Governments for exhibition through mobile vans.

'The Indian News Review', the weekly newsreel of the Films Division, also carries items of special importance to the Five Year Plan.

(3) A large number of Press releases on the Five Year Plan have been issued by the Press Information Bureau in six regional languages, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil and Bengali; these include besides summaries of the Revised Plan and the Industrial programmes special articles on various aspects of the Plan and important development schemes. Extensive photographic coverage has also been arranged. Publicity has been given to the proceedings of the conferences held in the Planning Commission during the formative stages of the Plan so that the Commission could get the benefit of people's reactions on the subjects discussed.

(4) The first exhibition on the Five Year Plan was organised during January 1953.

(b) A People's Edition of the Five Year Plan and a pamphlet in Hindi have been issued by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The People's Edition is being translated into Hindi and other Indian languages.

(c) A pamphlet for schools is under preparation and will be released shortly in different Indian languages.

(d) A programme for making extensive use of audio-visual methods of publicity such as broadcasts, films, posters, charts, pictographs, broadsheets, display advertisements, folders, cinema and lantern slides, books and pamphlets in regional languages, photographs, exhibitions etc. has been drawn up to popularise the Plan. An exhibition of the Five Year Plan is being organised in connection with the Railway Centenary and this will be followed by two travelling Exhibitions which will visit various parts of the country during the summer.

COMMUNITY SETS FOR RAJASTHAN

351. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state how many community sets have been allotted to Rajasthan for the benefit of agriculturists?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The provision of community listening sets is done by the State Governments concerned.

PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL RELIEF FUND

352. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund so far received;

(b) the payments made from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from its inception in November 1947 to the 31st January 1953, for relief purposes;

(c) the nature of the relief for which payment was made and the number and the names of such reliefs to which payments were extended so far; and

(d) the amount given to each such relief?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Rs. 62,91,764/15/5.

(b) Rs. 60,96,149/3/4.

(c) and (d). Attention is invited to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 360 in the House of the People on 8th July, 1952. A statement containing payments from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (General and Food Relief Accounts) from its inception in November 1947 to 31st January 1953 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 8.]

The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund is primarily used for relief of displaced persons, relief of distress caused by such calamities as earthquakes, floods, drought, etc. The normal practice is to place sums of money at the disposal of Governors and/or Chief Ministers of States, for affording relief at their discretion. Some amounts have been given as grants-in-aid to organisations engaged in relief work.

RETAIL PRICE OF SAMBHAR SALT

353. Shri G. D. Somani: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a comparative statement of retail rates of salt per seer in the States receiving salt supplies from Sambhar Lake now and before the 28th April, 1950?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 9.]

SALT TRADE

354. Shri G. D. Somani: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the total quantity of salt both in maunds and in percentage handed through normal trade channels and through the agency of the district nominees in the year 1952?