

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Are there any special duties levied against this cloth imported from outside?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: We have import duties on imported cloth and we have shown a little advantage to the United Kingdom.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: May I know the cost of the grey cotton cloth imported by the U. K. from India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I can give the total export yardage. It is 748,830,568 yards in 1955 and the total value in foreign exchange of the export of cloth is Rs. 50.54 crores as a whole. I do not have the breakup.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is that the value of the total export?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Yes, of the whole export.

DR. P. C. MITRA: Which are the States which produce such grey cotton cloth?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: Outside India?

DR. P. C. MITRA: No, inside India.

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: As my hon. friend knows, Bombay State is the largest producer and there are, of course, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

DR. P. C. MITRA: What about Bihar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Bihar also one of them?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I think so, certainly I hope so.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: Is the processing for which this grey cloth is being sent out not being done in India?

SHRI D. P. KARMARKAR: I am very sorry my answer to the question has not been clearly understood. We

do not send out this cloth for getting it processed. The United Kingdom wants a sizeable quantity of cloth for being processed and 40 per cent, of this cloth is being utilised in the U. K. itself and 60 per cent, is being exported. It is not as if we make a request to the U. K. to get this cloth processed for us. They want it and it is good market for us.

*201. [For answer vide col. 1801 infra.]

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

*193. SHRI H. C. DASAPPA (ON BEHALF OF SHRI M. VALIULLA): Will the Minister for PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of educated unemployed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR PLANNING (SHRI S. N. MISHRA): (a) It is not possible to estimate at this stage the number of educated unemployed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The number of educated unemployed in the beginning of the Second Plan is estimated at 5.5 lakhs.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether any special plans are being adopted in order to minimise this unemployment among the educated people?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: Sir, it would be recalled that in September last the Planning Commission appointed a Study Group to go into this problem. That Study Group has already submitted its proposals and the Planning Commission has taken a decision that pilot projects should first be tried.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: May I know whether the plans that have been prepared for the purpose of reducing the number of the educated unemployed will be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: I think this must be in the hands of hon. Members; but I shall enquire about it, I mean the report of this Study Group.

SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP SINHA: May I know, Sir, the expectations of the Planning Commission on this question of educated unemployed, whether at the end of the five year period their number will increase or will it remain static at the same level as it now is?

SHRI S. N. MISHRA: According to the Study Group, it seems that the situation would not worsen at the end of the Plan period. But if the recommendations of the Study Group are fully implemented, I think the situation should improve.

OUTPUT OF BATTERY

*194. SHRI H. C. DASAPPA (ON BEHALF OF SHRI M. VALIULLA: Will the Minister for COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many foreign units are at present working in India in battery industry and what is their annual output; and

(b) what was the total output of batteries in India during each year from 1950-51 onwards?

THE MINISTER FOR INDUSTRIES (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Three. Their average annual output is 0.1 million numbers of storage batteries and 115.6 million numbers of dry batteries.

(b) The total output of batteries in India was as follows: —

Year	Storage batteries	Dry batteries
1950-51	193,613	136,485,095
1951-52	212,836	149,677,594
1952-53	135,945	125,638,716
1953-54	178,825	148,393,142
1954-55	210,365	148,405,439
1955-56 April—December)	179,252	124,818,004

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: From the Statement it is obvious that out of 130 million batteries, as many as 115.6 millions are being produced by these foreign units. I would like to know what steps are being made to step up the production of batteries by the indigenous units.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I do not know where from my hon. friend got this inference.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: It is there in the Statement. There are three foreign units and their average annual output, we are told is 0.1 million storage batteries and 115.6 million dry batteries. But the total output of the Indian concerns—to take only the last year, 1955-56—is only 124,818,004. So it is 115 million batteries out of 124 millions.

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I may tell the hon. Member that the production of dry batteries by purely Indian concerns has been showing a steady increase, though the rate is not rapid. The Indian concerns are concentrating upon storage batteries today and today the ratio of production is almost two to one.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Is it not a fact that the small scale units are now coming up in increasing numbers for the production of batteries?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, for storage batteries.

AMOUNT SPENT ON MANDI ROCK SALT MINES

*195. SHRI H. C. DASAPPA (ON BEHALF OF SHRI M. VALIULLA): Will the Minister for PRODUCTION be pleased to state: