

(b) The total asset of the Fund as on the 15th March, 1952, is Rs. 2,08,71,185.

(c) 3,97,942.

(d) 77,312.

#### HIRING OF LAND IN THE DIPLOMATIC ENCLAVE

\*205. **Shri V. G. Deshpande:** (a) Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state how many acres of land in the Diplomatic Enclave were hired for the Congress Session and from what dates?

(b) What were the hire charges for this land?

(c) Have they been paid by the Congress Committee, if not, why not?

(d) Was any work in connection with the Congress Session got done through the agency of the Central Public Works Department?

(e) If so, what was the value of it and has the money been paid?

(f) Why did not Government charge such expenditure from the Congress Committee in advance as it is done in the case of services rendered to the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

(g) If the money was not charged in advance from the Congress Committee, what action has been taken against such officers who failed in their duty?

(h) What steps have been taken to recover this long-standing amount from the Congress Committee?

(i) Have Government served the Congress Committee with any legal notice and, if not, why not?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) 61 acres of land were leased to the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee in connection with the 57th session of the Indian National Congress, from 20th September to 20th October, 1951. In addition to the above 61 acres, an additional area of 5 acres was also utilised by the Committee for Volunteers' Camp and cycle stand. About 2½ acres of land for Volunteers Camp was occupied from 13th October 1951 to 20th October 1951, and the remaining 2½ acres for cycle stand from 17th to 20th October 1951.

(b) The hire charges payable for these lands were Rs. 5,164/8/-.

(c) Yes.

(d) Besides renting of the land, certain other services, such as supply of pipes, etc. on hire were also rendered by this C.P.W.D.

(e) The amount payable in respect of services rendered by the Central Public Works Department works out to Rs. 963/12/-, and the amount has been paid by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.

(f) As the hire charges for the land etc. could not be worked out before the land etc. was placed at the disposal of the Committee, it was not possible to ask the Committee to deposit the entire amount in advance.

(g) to (i) Do not arise, as the full amount (Rs. 6,128/4/-) has been paid in by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

\*206. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the growing unemployment in textile industries from February 1952?

(b) If so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** (a) Due to the general slump, the demand for cotton textiles has suffered a setback with the result that stocks of cloth have been accumulating with mills. One mill has closed down totally and seven partially on account of accumulation of stocks as on the 10th May 1952 this has affected 5,058 workers. In addition, a certain number of silk and woollen mills have also closed down, but complete figures in regard to these are not available.

(b) My colleague, the Minister for Commerce and Industry explained in answer to starred question No. 4 on the 19th May 1952 that the Government of India had taken the following steps to help mills to clear their accumulated stocks:—

(1) Mills have been allowed to sell their entire production of fine and superfine cloth and 80 per cent. of their production of coarse and medium cloth in April and May, 1952, to dealers of their own choice.

(2) Out of the balance any quantity not paid for and lifted by the State nominees within the stipulated time may also be sold by mills to dealers of their own choice.

(3) Mills have been permitted to sell all counts of cotton yarn, except 2

fold yarn of 30s and over but below 60s, produced from foreign cotton and packed during the second half of March and during April and May 1952 to dealers of their own choice.

(4) Mills can also sell to any licensed dealer or processor or consumer in the country the quantities of yarn of all counts manufactured from Indian Cotton packed in March, April and May 1952 provided such quantities are offered by them once to the allottees under directions issued by the Textile Commissioner but are not contracted for purchase by such allottees within the period specified in such directions.

(5) Export of fine and superfine cloth has been allowed freely upto the end of September 1952.

(6) Export of coarse and medium cloth is allowed freely for shipment upto the 31st August 1952.

The State Governments are also taking necessary measures to ease the situation.

#### CULTURAL DELEGATION TO CHINA

\*208. Shri Gurupadaswamy: (a) Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether a cultural delegation was recently sent to China?

(b) Will any such delegation be sent to Soviet Russia in the near future?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

#### LABOUR DISPUTES IN GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

\*209. Shri Vidyalankar: (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether it is Government's policy to refer to the Industrial Tribunals, where necessary, even such labour disputes as arise between labour and the management in the industrial establishments run directly by Government?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what is the number of disputes that have arisen in such establishments and the number of those referred to the Tribunals, giving the information year-wise, since the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Act?

(c) If the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

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The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri): (a) and (c). Industrial disputes are referred to tribunals for adjudication in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Act makes no difference between Government undertakings and private undertakings. If an industrial dispute is not settled either by negotiation between the parties or through the intervention of Conciliation Officers, the question of referring the dispute to a tribunal for adjudication is considered by Government, which takes a decision having regard to all the circumstances of the case. In this respect there is no separate policy as far as industrial establishments run by Government are concerned. It may, however, be mentioned that in the case of industrial establishments run by Government, it has generally been possible to obtain redress of genuine grievances of workers without recourse to adjudication.

(b) A statement containing the available information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4.]

#### RADIO MANUFACTURE

\*210. Shri Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets manufactured in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(b) the average production cost and sale price of Indian-made radios;

(c) the number of places where new radio manufacturing factories have been established during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52; and

(d) with reference to the answer to starred question No. 1466 given on the 6th April, 1950 to the effect, that the cost of the Indian-made radios will be low and that the Government had been already considering projects for the establishment of three new radio-manufacturing factories, whether Government propose to state what has been the progress of this industry since then?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 49,053 and 1,03,023 respectively.

(b) The ex-factory price of a 5 valve, 3 band set is Rs. 170, and its list price Rs. 325.

(c) At three places in 1950-51 and at one place in 1951-52.

(d) Four new units of production have been set up, of which three have