

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