

(b) The provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act are applicable to them.

(c) The Delhi Administration received a representation from the Association in February 1957.

(d) The matter was discussed by the Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi with the representatives of the Association in March 1957 when it was explained that the Administration would consider withdrawing exemption in respect of any particular Sections of the Act, the non-application of which was causing hardship. The Association promised to furnish details which are awaited by the Delhi Administration.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Since Delhi is under the Central Government, may I know whether Government is making any proposal to remove this distinction between compounders and nurses in Government hospitals and with private medical practitioners?

Shri Abid Ali: Answer to part (d) of the question explains the position.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Under what rule and for what reasons did the Delhi Administration get them exempted?

Shri Abid Ali: The Act empowers the Government to give exemption and the exemption was given on the representation of doctors, particularly those who employ one compounder only.

Shri Kadiyan: May I know the number of private medical practitioners in Delhi and the total number of compounders and nurses employed under them?

Shri Abid Ali: I should like to have notice.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Under the provisions of the Act, exemption can be granted only by the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India. How can the Delhi Administration give exemption?

Shri Abid Ali: It was given by the Government of Delhi when they were functioning in July 1955.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Now, that goes out; it becomes null and void.

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir. It does not become null and void.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Unless it is ratified by the Ministry of Labour.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

†
*६१०. { श्री बाबूरेयी
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह
श्री अम्तार हरद्वानी :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की सीरिया यात्रा के समय दमिस्क स्थित पाकिस्तानी दूतावास ने पर्चे आदि बाट कर भारतविरोधी प्रचार किया था ताकि उनके सम्मान में आयोजित समारोह में जनता भाग न ले ;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ने सामान्य राजनयिक निष्ठाचार के इस उल्लंघन के विरोध में पाकिस्तान के बौद्धिक-कार्य विभाग से कोई शिकायत की है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है ?

बौद्धिक कार्य मंत्री के सहा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खा) (क) जी हा ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं ।

श्री बाबूरेयी क्या सरकार यह बतायेगी कि प्रधान मंत्री की सीरिया यात्रा के समय पाकिस्तान ने जो विरोधी प्रचार किया उसके विरुद्ध सीरिया की सरकार

न भी पाकिस्तान को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ?

श्री सखत खनी खा : पत्र का तो हमें इस समय पता नहीं है मगर एक्सटर्नल एम्बेसल मिनिस्ट्री के सेक्रेटरी जनरल ने पाकिस्तान के मिनिस्टर को बुलाया था और उनसे इस मामले में बात की थी । उनको यह बात नागवार गुजरी थी ।

श्री बाबूदेवी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान इस प्रकार विरोधी प्रचार करता जाये तो उसका प्रतिकार करने के लिये हमारी सरकार क्या कदम उठाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा सचिव 'कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमारी कोशिश यही होती है कि जो सही वाक्यात हो वे सामने रखे जाये । हम यह पसन्द नहीं करते कि उसी ढंग की बातें करे जैसे कि अक्सर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से की जाती हैं ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Normally, when there is such a violation of diplomatic etiquette, the country to which that representative is accredited, calls for an explanation. Could we know if the Syrian Government had asked for any explanation, and if so, what was the answer?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague had just replied to that. He said, we do not know if any written communication was sent or not. But, we are informed that the Syrian Foreign Office sent for the Pakistan Minister in Damascus and expressed their displeasure on this kind of activity.

Export of Indian Films to Russia

†

*811. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions regarding the export of Indian Films to the Soviet Union;

(b) whether the Government of India have received applications for licence to export South Indian Films to the Soviet Union;

(c) if so, whether the licences have been granted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay in granting the licences?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) There are no restrictions on the export of films from India to foreign countries.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Shri Punnoose: Does it mean that there is no need for any licence or permit to export films?

Shri Satish Chandra: Exchange of films is encouraged to earn foreign exchange. No permission is required.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it true that an application for licence was sent from Kerala and it was rejected?

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no licence. If the Soviet Union wants to import any films, from India, it can do so.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know if the hon Minister is in a position to tell us how many Indian films were exported to the Soviet Union in 1956 and 1957?

Shri Satish Chandra: Eleven pictures were exported recently—I do not know the exact dates—to the Soviet Union.

Shri Ranga: Are we giving any encouragement or assistance to get the pictures dubbed in Russian and other European languages so that they can be sent there and popularised and foreign exchange gained, in view of the fact that the picture *Awaraz* and another picture dealing with *zamin* became extremely popular and ran for three or four weeks in each place?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): This question has been discussed by some of