

काम करने की दशा तथा उन पर इन रसायनों के विषैले प्रभाव का पता लगाने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है;

(घ) कर्मचारियों को विषैले प्रभाव से बचाने के लिए उद्योग में सुरक्षा के क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) क्या रेयन उद्योग में विषैले रसायनों के प्रयोग पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये रसायनों सम्बन्धी नियमों का पालन किया जाता है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अथ, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) डाइरेक्टर जनरल, फ़ैक्ट्री एंड वाइस सर्विस एंड लेबर इंस्टिट्यूट (कारखाना सलाह सेवा तथा श्रम संस्थान के महानिदेशक) को राज्यों के निरीक्षणालयों से समय-समय पर रिपोर्टें मिलती हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) लोक सभा में 2 सितम्बर, 1963 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1429 के सम्बन्ध में किये गये उत्तरों को देखने की कृपा करें ।

Mysore High Court

2688. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the High Court Judges of Mysore State;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not in a position to cope with the heavy accumulated work in the High Court;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to appoint additional Judges to cope with the increasing additional work; and

(d) if so, when and how many judges will be appointed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Fourteen.

(b) According to latest figures furnished by the State Government, the arrears in the High Court of Mysore cannot be regarded as so heavy as to necessitate the appointment of more Judges. Further, proposals for such appointments have not been received from the State authorities.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Cases pending in Mysore High Court

2689. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, appeals, writ petitions, Revision Petitions and other cases pending at present in the Mysore High Court; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the pendency and give speedy relief to the litigant public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) ANTI-INDIA PROPAGANDA BY PAKISTAN'S ACCREDITED REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHERS

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

The anti-India propaganda by Pakistan's accredited representatives and others.

Sir, I thought it was such an important matter that it would have been much better if the Prime Minister was here. The hon. Foreign Minister has a great quality of a diplomat talking for hours without saying anything meaningful. I hope in the House he will very kindly give us precise and positive information on the subject.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for his left-handed compliment. I hope I will live upto his expectation—it will be my endeavour—and also to the expectation of other hon. Members. I would like to assure him if any assurance is necessary.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): What is the meaning of a diplomat? (Interruption).

Shri Swaran Singh: I will do my best to give information in as precise a manner as possible.

According to Article IV of the Tashkent Declaration, both sides have agreed to discourage any propaganda directed against the other country and to encourage propaganda which promotes the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

Immediately after the Declaration was signed, we gave instructions to all our Missions and to our information and publicity agencies to exercise restraint and not to undertake any publicity, which might be considered as being directed against Pakistan. In the Pakistan Press and on the Pakistan Radio, we noticed a welcome abatement of anti-Indian propaganda. We also received encouraging reports from our Missions in regard to Pakistani publicity abroad. However, this situation did not last too long. While in consonance with the Tashkent Decla-

ration and with the Tashkent spirit we have continued to avoid anti-Pakistan propaganda, Pakistani media of public information as well as their government agencies have during the past few weeks resumed propaganda of an anti-Indian character. A reading of the Pakistan Press and listening to Pakistan Radio broadcasts increasingly show a reversion by Pakistan towards the pre-Tashkent position in this regard. Several Statements made by the members of the Pakistan Government also in recent days have been propagandist and must inevitably arouse anti-Indian feelings contrary to the Tashkent spirit.

Recently, on the 10th March, 1966, Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Ghulam Ahmed in a speech before the Chicago Council on World Affairs spoke about the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict and described his country's traditional view of the origin and development of the Kashmir issue. He also made some remarks about India's attitude towards Kashmir.

We have protested to the Pakistan Government against the deliberate and sustained violation of the letter and spirit of the Tashkent Declaration by Pakistan.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is not a fact that immediately after our forces were withdrawn, even from our own territory in Kashmir, from strategic points, Pakistan has already laid the Tashkent Agreement in the grave by not only what the hon. Minister has said but by the Pakistan President himself making a very serious allegation that India is not reconciled even to the existence of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto going his own wild way and even Pakistan not joining you in getting the Tashkent Agreement registered in the U. N., if all this, if what I say is correct, what is the Government's own assessment of this Pakistani attitude and what is the nature and purpose of the steps taken by Government? How far can we go on unilaterally? I under-

stand they have also addressed the U.S.S.R. and others. Will the hon Minister throw light on these?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have already indicated in my statement, the statements made by the Pakistani Government leaders have been very much opposed both to the letter and to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration and as pointed out by the hon Member, Mr. Mathur, the press report of the Pakistan President's statement saying that even now India does not appear to have been reconciled to the creation of Pakistan also came to our notice and I was very much disappointed to read the statement notwithstanding the fact that this matter was mentioned in the course of our talks when I and my colleagues went to Rawalpindi and we had made the Government of India's position categorically clear on that issue. After that statement again, I was sorry to find the President of Pakistan making such a statement.

Then he has referred to the statements of Mr. Bhutto on several occasions. I have no doubt that these statements that have been made by Mr. Bhutto inside their National Assembly and outside, are completely contrary to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration; they go even against the letter of that Declaration.

The third point which was asked by Mr. Mathur related to registration of the Declaration in the U.N. It is not necessary that both the sides should join in making an approach to the U. N. for registration. But we had informally sounded Pakistan that they should join India in making a proposal for registration of the Tashkent Declaration. Even if they do not join—as they have not joined—we have taken steps to get this registered in the United Nations.

The last point which has been urged by Mr. Mathur is very vital. It is correct that unilaterally it will be very difficult for India to continue to adopt their present attitude of restraint if this thing continues in its

present form from the Pakistani side. I would again urge that we have subscribed to this document and there are two ways of looking at it: one is that, as soon as they start violating it, we also start violating; and the other is that, if they violate, we bring to their notice those violations and try to keep them to the discharge of their obligations which they have undertaken under the Declaration; I think that this second course, we should try first before we come to any other conclusion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Another Panch Sheel.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister has been very kind and he has given a very precise answer. But he has slurred over one point that I asked. What is the hon. Minister's own assessment of Pakistan's attitude? What has happened since then? Why is Pakistan behaving like this? What is his assessment of the situation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the details.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has given only factual information.

Shri Swaran Singh: Perhaps by answering that question, I might be using the type of language which he described at one stage as 'diplomatic.'

Assessments are something which are deductions from certain facts. Where as I can give facts precisely, an assessment will be venturing into opinion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Apart from calculated and sustained anti-Indian propaganda by the leaders of Pakistan Government, may I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has also started, after the acceptance of the Tashkent Declaration, concentrating forces on Rajasthan border and whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the following news item appearing today:

"China alone is reported to have supplied Pakistan adequate quantities of automatic rifles, machine

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

guns, mortars and other ammunition to equip one whole Division.

"Pakistan has also been quietly acquiring arms and equipment from its CENTO allies, particularly Iran and Turkey, despite the U.S. assurances to the contrary."

I want to know whether they have concentrated their forces on the Rajasthan border and whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that they are getting equipment from CENTO Allies, despite assurances of the USA to the contrary, and if so, whether this matter will be taken up by our Prime Minister with President Johnson when she goes to the USA?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that the presence and concentration of troops across the Rajasthan border did come to the notice of the Government, and my colleague the Defence Minister made a statement about that, I think, in the other House, where he said that the agreement which had been arrived at between the two Service Chiefs had not been violated. The point that he made was that we were entitled to keep our troops at places on our side and they were entitled to keep their troops on their side. The agreement was about keeping a certain zone free from troops, and my colleague stated the other day that that agreement had not been violated.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Was it in letter or in spirit?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the receipt of arms by Pakistan from several countries....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point was different....

Shri Swaran Singh: Let me finish. There have been reports that Pakistan has received some arms from the People's Republic of China. They have also been getting arms from other sources....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: From Turkey and Iran.

Shri Swaran Singh: They appear to be going ahead with these preparations. These facts are known to Government, and the Defence Ministry on our side are also taking adequate steps to keep up their defence preparedness.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question was different. Pakistan is also quietly acquiring arms and equipment from CENTO Allies, particularly from Iran and Turkey, despite US assurances to the contrary. If that is true, may I know whether this question will be taken up by our Prime Minister with President Johnson when she visits the USA?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already answered this. In these matters, it should be appreciated that in regard to any arms supply, the information comes to us, but we cannot really....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether this question would be taken up by our Prime Minister in her conversations with the President of the USA.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No agenda for the talks; she has an open mind.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार किया जा रहा है और वह बराबर तामकंद घोषणा का उल्लंघन कर रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने रूस सरकार को जो लिखा है उसका क्या कोई उत्तर भ्रामा है? यदि नहीं भ्रामा है तो उस उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा कब तक की जायेगी?

क्या सरकार अमरीका और रूस आदि सरकारों को यह कहेगी कि पाकिस्तान जब तक ताशकंद घोषणा को नहीं मानता है, उस पर हमल नहीं करता है तब तक वे सरकारें पाकिस्तान को हथियार न दें ? इसके बारे में क्या सरकार ने उन सरकारों को कुछ लिखा है या लिखने का सरकार इरादा रखती है ?

जब पाकिस्तानी सेना हमारे इलाके को छाली करके गई तो वहां के नागरिकों को यह कह कर गई कि आप अपने मकान पक्के न बनाना, हम यहां वापिस जल्दी आने वाले हैं, क्या यह सही है ? क्या पाकिस्तानी सेना ने इंदिरा गांधी मुर्दाबाद, हिन्दुस्तान मुर्दाबाद के नारे लगाये थे जब उसने हमारा इलाका छाली किया था और जाती दफा क्या वे लोग बीवारों पर इन नारों को लिख गये थे ? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : क्या कार्रवाई करे ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से रूस की सरकार को भी और और भी बहुत से मित्र देशों को इसके मुताल्लिक पूरी तरह से सूचित किया जाता रहा है और मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि हमें उनको बताना तो चाहिये मगर हर बात पर उनकी हम मदद मांगें और कहे कि वे यह करें या वह करें, क्या मदद करें, इस तरफ हमें तबज्जह ज्यादा नहीं देनी चाहिये । जब उन सरकारों को बाकफियत करवा दी जाती है तो उसके बाद यह उन सरकारों का काम है कि वे सोचें कि वे इसके मुताल्लिक क्या करना चाहती हैं और क्या नहीं करना चाहती हैं ।

अब हम दूसरी सरकारों को यह कहे कि उनको हथियार कब दें, कब न दें और उसका इस ताशकंद डिकलेरेशन से सम्बन्ध रखें,

यह मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई उचित बात नहीं होगी, इस तरह से सोचना कोई बहुत उचित नहीं होगा । किस किस को कहेंगे कि हथियार दें या न दें ? इसके मुताल्लिक जो हमारी पालिसी है वह हमेशा से यह रही है कि हथियार जिस मतलब के लिए पाकिस्तान दूसरी सरकारों से लेता है उनका वह उस मतलब के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करता है, उसके लिए उसने उनका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है । अब यह ज्यादा बात उन सरकारों और पाकिस्तान के दमर्गन है ।

श्री हुकूम खन् बख्शबाय : दीवारों पर जो नारे लिख गये थे, इंदिरा गांधी मुर्दाबाद, हिन्दुस्तान मुर्दाबाद के नारे जं. लगाते गये थे, उसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जिन्दाबाद, मुर्दाबाद के नारे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के लोग भी और यहां के लोग भी बहुत से लगाते हैं । लोगों के इस तरह से मुर्दाबाद कहने से तो कोई मरता नहीं है, हम मरते नहीं हैं । कछबाय साहब की पार्टी के भी कुछ भ्रादरियों ने लगाये थे । अब हम किस किस को रोकें ?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that Pakistani leaders like Field Marshal Ayub Khan, Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Ghulam Ahmed, Pakistan Ambassador to the USA, have launched upon a vigorous and vehement campaign against India after the Rawalpindi talks, may I know whether our Government—

(a) are convinced that these campaigns are a preparation only by Pakistan to have a debate on Kashmir in the Security Council and pressurise India to accept a solution that is favourable to Pakistan?;

(b) have brought these transgressions by Pakistan to the notice of Mr. Kosygin?; and

(c) are convinced by now that Tashkent was a mistake, to put it in a very mild way?

An hon. Member: What about (d)?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (d) is D-day!

Shri Swaran Singh: (a) I will not be suprised if they take the matter to the Security Council. This will not be a new experience. We know how to deal with it and put our case in the Security Council.

Shri Hem Barua: In spite of the Tashkent Declaration?

Shri Swaran Singh: (b) We have already informed the Soviet leaders; I have already replied to that.

(c) I could not follow.

Shri Hem Barua: (c) was: Whether our Government are convinced by now that Tashkent was a mistake, to put it in a very mild way?

Shri Swaran Singh: (c). No, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कोराना) : विदेश मंत्री यह समझते हैं कि जो मसला मजबूत फारेन पालिसी से हल होना है उसे वह बातों से हल कर ले। ऐसा वह क्यों करना चाहते हैं? क्यों विरोधपत्र भेजते हैं? माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने यह भी कहा है कि हम छः सौ दफा भी बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। एक दफा में तो माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी हाजीपीर, कारगिल, टिब्बवाल आदि दे कर आये हैं और अगर यही सिलसिला जारी रहा तो उस हिसाब से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाल किले का नम्बर कब आ जायेगा?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब पाकिस्तान बार बार उल्लंघन कर रहा है, अतिक्रमण कर रहा है तो आप को क्या जरूरत है कि आप इस डिक्लेरेशन को रजिस्टर करवायें? आप का कौन सा काम रुका पड़ा है बिना रजिस्टर करवाये?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हाँ, उनकी ताकत कायम रहे और हमारी जबान कायम रहे, दोनों की जरूरत है।

(ii) CANCELLATION OF IAC FLIGHTS
FROM CALCUTTA—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a call attention notice, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have already called his attention to that.

Shri Hem Barua: There is another call attention notice—about Naga hostiles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to that. Please sit down.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Honourable Members will recall that on the 17th February, 1966, I made a statement in this House on the general question of indiscipline among the staff of the Indian Airlines Corporation, with particular reference to some incidents of disharmony between Pilots and Air Hostesses at Delhi and Calcutta. I had mentioned in that connection that certain sections of the I.A.C. employees at Calcutta represented by the Air Corporations Employees Union, who also represent Air Hostesses, have been resorting to 'go slow' and 'work to rule' tactics, to prevail upon the Management to withdraw the orders passed taking two Air Hostesses off roster pending enquiry. Despite these tactics, the frequency of services ex-Calcutta was maintained although they were subject to delays.

On the 5th March, 1966, Regional Unions I (Technical) and II (Non-technical) of the Air Corporations Employees Union gave a strike notice to the Management under Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act intimating that they propose to go on strike on the 4th April, 1966. In the strike notice, the Unions have listed six demands including one relating to cancellation of the orders issued against two Air Hostesses allotting them ground duties pending an enquiry. The strike notice had been brought to the attention of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta, and conciliation