

(c) If not, what is the total value of imported components in 1952-53?

(d) Is the steel, required for the manufacture of various components of bicycles, available in the country?

(e) If not, from which country are these imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) During 1952-53, about 2.11 lakhs of bicycles were manufactured in India and about 1.98 lakhs were imported.

(b) The picture is a changing one as each factory progresses with its manufacturing programme. One factory manufactures the majority of the parts required and others a certain percentage of these parts.

(c) Bicycle parts and accessories to the value of about Rs. 135 lakhs were imported during 1952-53. These include the requirements of factories as well as replacements and spares for imported bicycles.

(d) Not all types of steel are available in the country; some special types have to be imported.

(e) Generally from the U.K. and other soft currency countries like Germany, Belgium and Italy.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the manufacture had to be reduced here on account of imports?

Shri Karmarkar: No, not on account of imports.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government of India have conducted or propose to conduct any tariff enquiry into the bicycle industry, and if so, how many foreign firms have been asked to represent their cases before the Commission?

Shri Karmarkar: The question is now before the Tariff Commission.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that the Hindustan Bicycle Company in Bihar is going to close down, and if so, what are the reasons?

Shri Karmarkar: We have no information on that point.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही है कि जितनी आवश्यकता है, उस के अनुसार इस्पात और लोहा न मिलने के कारण वहाँ पर बाईसिकलों का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : यह बात सही नहीं है ।

PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

*954. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether the information referred to in parts (a) and (b) of unstarred question No. 32 for the 3rd August, 1953 regarding number of persons who have come from West Pakistan, has been collected by now?

(b) What was the number of persons who came on temporary permits, but were permitted to stay on permanently here?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes, 57,850 persons came to India from West Pakistan during the period, 15th July 1952 to 15th July 1953 on temporary permits or visas. Out of this, 631 persons applied for permanent stay. The latter figure does not include applicants from Ajmer where the total number of persons who came on temporary permits or visas was, 496.

(b) According to the information so far available 72 persons were allowed to stay in India permanently. Reports from Punjab, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Ajmer on this point are awaited.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What were the considerations that weighed with the Government when permission for permanent stay was granted?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Every individual case was considered on merits and also some on compassionate grounds.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were there any cases where those persons to

whom permission was given to stay here permanently had shifted their families as well as business to Pakistan?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I shall want notice of this.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Had any property which they had left when they migrated been given over to any displaced persons who had arrived here, and was there any case when such property had to be restored when they came back?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The question of the restoration of evacuee property is quite apart from the question of granting permits for permanent stay. One does not follow the other. There is no relationship between the two.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the facts, whether as a matter of fact such a thing has happened.

Shri A. P. Jain: By the mere fact of granting a resettlement permit, the property would not be restored, and it is difficult for me to say as to whether there was any case or whether there was not any case because the two things are not correlated.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know, Sir, if these people who have been allowed to be resettled will have all the citizenship rights in India?

Shri A. P. Jain: That is a question of law, and speaking as a layman, I do not think they become the citizens of India until they acquire citizenship according to the British Nationality Law at the moment, or according to the Indian Citizenship Law that may be passed.

ENTRY OF INDIAN WIVES IN AFRICA

*955. **Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a Bill banning the entry of Indian Wives in Africa has been passed by the South African Government?

(b) Have Government received a full report of this Bill?

(c) Have Government taken any steps in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Immigrants Regulation Amendment Bill banning the entry of Indian Wives and children into South Africa has now become law. The legislation bans the entry into South Africa of Wives of South Africans of Indian descent whose marriage took place after the 10th February 1953 and such wives whose marriage took place before this date but who do not enter the Union before the 10th February 1956.

(c) The Government of India sent a protest to the Government of the Union of South Africa against this action. Details of the protest were indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 202 by Shri K. P. Sinha in the last session.

In their reply, the South African Government have contended that the Reciprocity Resolution passed at the Imperial Conference in 1918 and the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 reached at a Round Table Conference between South Africa and India were merely statements of policy and the Agreement was not a valid international treaty of a binding nature. The Government of India raised the matter in the U.N. General Assembly in the current session in the course of the debate on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. The General Assembly in the resolution passed by an overwhelming majority have expressed their sense of regret at the South African Government's action and have pointed out that the action is not in keeping with that Government's obligations and responsibilities under the Charter. The U.N. Good Offices Commission originally appointed to arrange and assist in negotiations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Governments of India and Pakistan on the problem of people of Indian