

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : पाकिस्तान की हुकूमत के इन्तज़ाम की निस्वत हम उनसे जिरह तो नहीं कर सकते ।

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: Is there any reciprocal agreement between these two neighbouring countries for visiting one's relations on ceremonial occasions and if so what action can be taken if those agreements are not followed?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: There is an understanding that facilities would be provided by both countries but it often happens that the facilities demanded cannot be fully provided. There is no question of reprisals in this connection.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: My question has partly been asked but still I would like to ask that since many of our holy shrines and temples are in Pakistan and similarly we have Muslim shrines and those Muslims who live in Pakistan come to India for worshipping them, has any understanding been arrived at in writing or otherwise whereby mutual facilities will be given to pilgrims from one country to the other?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I have just said that I don't know about any formal document but there are letters exchanged and it had been the practice for some 8 or 9 years past for pilgrims to come from Pakistan to India and from India to go to Pakistan. Sometimes it so happens, owing to whatever reasons there might be, internal or other that those facilities either cannot be provided or are provided in a restricted way. We correspond about it and ultimately the Government concerned has the final say in the matter.

दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार द्वारा भारतीयों का जोहन्सबर्ग से निष्कासन

*११. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि गत दो या तीन मास में दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार ने जोहन्सबर्ग में रहने वाले नौ हजार भारतीयों को उस शहर को छोड़ कर चले जाने के लिये सूचनाएं जारी की हैं ;

(ख) वहां रहने वाले भारतीयों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनकी अचल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) उन्हें अन्यत्र ले जाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

†[EVICTION OF INDIANS FROM JOHANNESBURG BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT]

*11. **SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the last two or three months the South African Government have served notices upon nine thousand Indians residing in Johannesburg to leave that city;

(b) what is the total number of Indians who are living there and what is the value of immovable property owned by them; and

(c) what arrangements Government have made for shifting them?]

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) और (ख) १९५० का वर्गीय क्षेत्र अधिनियम (ग्रुप एरियाज़ ऐक्ट) सिर्फ जोहन्सबर्ग में लागू किया गया है । अगस्त १९५६ में गज़ट की गई इस घोषणा की शर्तों के अनुसार, ६,००० से अधिक भारतीयों को नोटिस दे दिया गया है कि वे जोहन्सबर्ग के पश्चिमी इलाकों को दो साल के अन्दर खाली कर दें । कुछ भारतीयों को एक साल के अन्दर और कुछ को दो साल के अन्दर खाली करने का हुक्म दिया गया है । ६,००० भारतीयों में से ७५० व्यापारी हैं । अनुमान किया जाता है कि आखिर में चल कर,

†English translation.

२२,००० से ज्यादा भारतीय, जिनकी जोहन्सबर्ग में लगभग १ करोड़ पौंड की ख़ायादाद है, विस्थापित हो जायेंगे ।

(ग) जोहन्सबर्ग से निकाले गये भारतीयों को लेनासिया जाना पड़ेगा, जो जोहन्सबर्ग से २२ मील दूर है । भारत सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका की सरकार ने इन लोगों को वहाँ सुविधापूर्वक पहुंचने के लिये कोई इंतज़ाम किये हैं ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON): (a) and (b). Group Areas Act, 1950, has been proclaimed in Johannesburg only. In terms of this proclamation, gazetted in August 1956, more than 9,000 Indians have been served with notices to vacate western areas of Johannesburg within two years. Some have been directed to vacate within one year; others within two years. Out of 9,000 Indians, 750 are traders. According to an estimate, ultimately more than 22,000 Indians owning property in Johannesburg worth about £10,000,000 will be uprooted.

(c) Evicted Indians in Johannesburg will have to move to Lenasia, 22 miles from Johannesburg. The Government of India are not aware of the arrangements, if any, made by the South African Government to facilitate their move].

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : सरकार के पास वहाँ की सूचना जानने का क्या जरूरी है ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: There is no means of knowing what is happening in Johannesburg except through press reports.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: In view of the fact that they are Indians, can this question be raised either in the United Nations or in the World Court that a differential treatment is being meted out to Indians?

†English translation.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The first point is, they are not Indians. They are people of Indian descent. They are not Indian nationals; I mean, but the hon. Member surely knows that these broad questions have been raised repeatedly in the United Nations and resolutions have been passed there more or less sympathising with the protests made by India and Pakistan and other countries in this behalf but they have produced no effect on the South African Union Government. Only recently another resolution was passed calling upon the Union Government of South Africa to discuss this matter with the Governments of India and Pakistan.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: May I know from the hon. Minister whether all the 9,000 are persons of Indian origin and not Indian nationals because my question really related only to Indian nationals and in the answer given by the hon. Minister this distinction was not borne out?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot say how many Indian nationals there are but they must be exceedingly few. The question, may be, relates to people of Indian descent who are not Indian nationals—not the hon. Member's question. The problem relates to that—that is the real problem there—I doubt very much, if there are any appreciable number of Indian nationals there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The hon. Prime Minister just now referred to the recent resolution of the United Nations about further talks between the Union of South Africa and India and Pakistan. Have any dates been fixed for such talks and may I know whether such talks are likely to take place?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: So far as the Government of India is concerned, and I believe the Government of Pakistan also, they are willing to have these talks. It depends really on the Government of Union of

South Africa. I believe that intimation has been given to the Secretary General of the United Nations of our willingness and so far as I know, Pakistan is also agreeable but no date has been fixed, so far as I know, yet.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Can this question be taken up in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: No. These questions have not been taken up there and we have not been anxious that they should be taken up. In fact we have not approved of the idea of questions relating to inter-State controversies being taken up in the Commonwealth Conferences. We don't wish to convert the Commonwealth Conference into some kind of a super-State considering these problems.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: Sir, may I know what is to happen to properties of such of these persons as are being forced to quit Johannesburg and may I further know whether such properties are to be taken over by the Government of South Africa and in case they are to be taken over, whether any compensation is to be paid to the owners for the properties which are being taken over from them?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I cannot give a precise answer to that. It is difficult for us to find out but presumably, according to South African Government's view-point, something in the nature of alternative accommodation or may be some compensation might be given but the main point is something more important than properties. That is, they are put in a place where they cannot earn anything. They are just isolated.

SHRI J. H. JOSHI: The Prime Minister stated that there may be a few Indian nationals in South Africa. May I ask if there are any countries where Government of India give protection to such nationals?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: The conditions being what they are in

South Africa, Government of India can only protest through the United Nations or through some other source. Normally we cannot give any protection to Indian nationals in any country except through diplomatic processes. There is no other way of giving protection. The only other way is for those nationals to come away from that country. But the problem in South Africa, I repeat, affects not the Indian nationals but people who are South African nationals, and the differential treatment is among their own nationals. The whole policy of the South African Government, as the House is fully aware, is a deliberate one of Apartheid, of differentiation, of considering these people who are not of European descent as something outside the pale of normal citizenship and treating them therefore in a different way.

भारत और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा निर्धारण

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(क) भारत और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के बीच सीमा निर्धारण के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) अब तक संबंधित दलों द्वारा भूमि सम्बन्धी कितने झगड़े निपटाये जा चुके हैं ; और उन निर्णयों पर कब तक अमल होने की आशा है ?

†[DEMARCATION OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN INDIA AND WEST PAKISTAN]

*12. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the work of demarcating the boundary between India and West Pakistan; and

(b) the number of territorial disputes which have been settled by the

†English translation.