

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The statement was something of a general nature that wherever there are shortages we would like to see that the position is eased. If the hon. member were to look into the statement he will find that the recommendations that have been made are numerous and the number of recommendations that we have been able to accept are comparatively few. While we do sympathise with any demands made by those trades which are engaged in selling consumer goods, our capacity to satisfy them is extremely limited and that is what the statement will show.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that import licences are granted only to old importers and if so whether Government contemplate issuing import licences to new entrants also?

Shri Karmarkar: The policy is different for different items. We have broadly three categories: one is the actual user, the other is the established importer and the third is the new-comer. So, the policy is different for different types of goods.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : जो स्टेटमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में रखा गया है उस से यह मालूम होता है कि ऐसी चीजों का भी आयात अब शायद हाने वाला है कि जो चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में बनती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट की जो पुरानी नीति थी कि हम को वे ही चीजें बाहर से मंगानी चाहियें जो कि यहाँ नहीं बनती, क्या उस नीति में परिवर्तन हुआ है ?

श्री करमरकर : हमारी पालिसी तो यही है कि जो चीजें यहाँ पर बनती हैं वे ऐक्सीक्यूट होती हैं तो बाहर से नहीं मंगाते हैं और अगर ऐक्सीक्यूट नहीं होती हैं तो उतनी ही बाहर से मंगाते हैं जितनी कि ऐक्सीक्यूट नहीं होती हैं।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : जो स्टेटमेंट माननीय मंत्री जी ने रखा है उस से क्या यह बात नहीं मालूम हो रही है कि आयात की चीजें जो इस देश में पैदा होती हैं वे भी बढ़ाई जा रही हैं ?

Shri Karmarkar: In the case of very few items, in order to coax improvement, of indigenous products, we have been allowing restricted imports. Normally our policy is that wherever the supply is adequate no imports are allowed. We allow imports only to the extent of meeting the short-supply.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Even ordinary goods that can be produced in this country are allowed to be imported under the policy of liberalisation. I want to have an elucidation of that policy.

Shri Karmarkar: Our general policy is to discourage the import of consumer goods to the extent to which they are produced in our country.

Shri Nanadas: I want to know whether any new applicants were refused licenses on the ground that they were not in the trade. If so, is it not discriminatory and tantamount to a violation of the fundamental rights?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will read the books relating to import policy to know who are 'new-comers' and whether an absolutely outside person can come in for the licence.

FARIDABAD TOWNSHIP

*1148. **Dr. Raju Submag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the total number of families of displaced persons living in Faridabad township in December, 1952?

(b) How many families have since been resettled on agricultural land elsewhere?

(c) How many families have gone out of Faridabad on their own accord?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 5828.

(b) 308 families of agriculturists had been recently offered land in Bikaner but none have moved so far.

(c) 88.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just said that some persons who had been offered land in Bikaner did not move into it. May I know, Sir, why they refused to go?

Shri A. P. Jain: They have not absolutely refused to go. In fact, we have received advice that they were half willing to go, but there were two main objections—

(1) That Bikaner was near the border with Pakistan, and

(2) That we had provided lands to about 25 families in a village, whereas they wanted a whole village for 300 families to be provided.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It does prove that more than half of the families still in Faridabad are out of employment?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does this question arise?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that the Faridabad administration is top-heavy and is it not also a fact that working conditions in Faridabad camps is sub-human so that people are obliged to go away?

Shri A. P. Jain: How does this question arise?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think this matter arises.

An Hon. Member. It is admitted that none of the families can live there and, therefore, it has been necessary to provide lands elsewhere.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: How many people are still not provided with employment there?

Shri A. P. Jain: There are about 6,000 hands who can work at Faridabad. Out of these about 2,700 or 2,800 persons have been given permanent employment, about 2,000 or 1,800 have

been given temporary employment and the rest are unemployed.

Shrimati Jayashri: I want to know whether it is a fact that the Women's Home in Faridabad has been handed over to the Kasturba Trust Committee for management.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This applies to agricultural land elsewhere, and we do not allow this question to be put. The position has been stated in general already, but we can't go into the details under this question—the details regarding the manner of employment at Faridabad etc.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Could we know, Sir, how the Technical Institute is going on there now especially in view of the strike that is going on there?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow that as it does not relate to agricultural land.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: One more question, Sir. Is it a fact that those that refused to go demanded that they should be given the allotment of the land in family units according to the villages they have come from?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, Sir, there was no such demand. In fact, we were very liberal in offering them land; the minimum area per family is 8 acres of irrigated land and this goes up to 40 acres. In fact, this is on a far more liberal scale than what has been offered in other parts of India to agriculturists.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that the Faridabad township has been handed over to the Kasturba Committee for management?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going to allow this.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know, Sir, whether it is not a fact that the Faridabad administration is not sound and there is considerable resentment among the workers so that we were obliged to take some of the workers away?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are going into the details of the Faridabad administration. Many such questions can be put and many answers can also come in, but it does not arise out of this question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether Government has offered land to those families who are still unemployed?

Shri A. P. Jain: After we have seen the results of the families who are already offered land, we shall try to find lands for other families.

GURKHA SOLDIERS

*1149. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the approximate number of Gurkha soldiers that can be recruited for the Indian and British armies?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A Tripartite Agreement was signed in 1947 between the Governments of the United Kingdom, India and Nepal. According to this, the Indian Army was to have 12 battalions, and the number of Gurkha Units employed in the U.K. army were reduced and brought down to a peacetime strength of 8 battalions.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether all the Gurkhas needed for the Indian army are recruited on Indian soil or in Nepalese territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Entirely on Indian soil. One must distinguish between Gurkhas who are Indian nationals and Gurkhas who are not Indian nationals. Of course, these are all Indian nationals.

Shri Dabhi: May I know, Sir, the number of Gurkhas at present serving in our Army?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, he may not.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Following India's stoppage of the temporary facilities given to the Gurkhas' recruitment to the British army may I know, Sir, whether the British recruiting

authorities are still enjoying any other facilities for recruiting Gurkhas in India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not for recruitment, but they enjoy some sort of transit facilities as civilians.

Shri N. M. Lingam: How do Government reconcile its foreign policy of helping freedom movements in Asia and Africa with the recruitment of Gurkhas by a colonial power trying to suppress those movements?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of policy. Questions ought not to be put on major items of policy.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is Government aware that our interference in recruitment in Nepal is highly resented there because of their economic problems and again there will be other problems if they are not recruited for the British army?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are all arguments for and against.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: May I know how many Garhwalis are recruited for the Indian army?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This relates to Gurkhas.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know if the Gurkhas recruited in Nepal for Malaya and other British colonies are considered to be Indian citizens in the British army?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This has absolutely nothing to do with the Government of India. All that we are concerned with is whether the people that go from Nepal for the British army go through India in civilian attire.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the British army continues to have any kind of camps in this country especially in view of the Prime Minister's statement that we are only giving transit facilities and nothing else?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no doubt that it has been decided that there should be none at all here. However, I cannot absolutely say whether