

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 18, 1966/Chaitra 28,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कमीशनड रैंकों में महिलाओं की भर्ती

* 1158. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या कमीशनड रैंकों में महिलाओं
को भर्ती करने की योजना बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन को प्रतिरक्षा
का कौन सा काम सौंपा जायेगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas):
(a) No, Sir. Women are, however, already eligible for appointment as commissioned officers in the Medical Services of the Armed Forces.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether they are deputed to forward areas or they are kept back?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to Armed Forces Medical Services, although they are taken in, the general understanding, in fact, is that they will not be posted to the forward areas.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether there is any condition that they will remain unmarried till they serve there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I do not think that there is that condition.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: May I know whether the commissioned women have offered to go to forward areas and, if so, what is the percentage, or whether the rules stand in the way of their being sent to forward areas and therefore they have not offered themselves?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The question refers to general absorption in, and recruitment to Armed Forces. As I said, except for Medical Services, they are not taken. Even in regard to Medical Services, they are, in fact, not sent to forward areas; that is to say, they have to serve in the various military hospitals, but they are not asked to serve in forward areas; and I do not think that there has been any voluntary offer to serve in forward areas.

श्री ब० ला० द्विवेदी : जब कि महिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह का इतिहास है कि झांसी की रानी ने फारबर्ड एरिया में सब से पहले कार्यवाई की थी, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय महिलाओं की बहादुरी को कम प्राकते हैं इसलिए उन्हें फारबर्ड एरिया में नहीं भेजते या और कोई कारण है, और यदि और कोई कारण है, तो वह क्या है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not a question of bravery. The general duties are the same as those of male doctors. The only thing is that they would not be sent to operational areas. The hon. Member also would concede that it would be desirable that they are not sent to operational areas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some women in this world have done remarkable work in the field of intelligence and espionage. May I know if India has found

its women sufficiently advanced to undertake this work in this country and in other countries?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): This question of espionage and intelligence is a different matter altogether. We are discussing at the present moment the commissioning of officers in the Armed Forces as such.

Implementation of Security Council's Resolution

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*1159. **Shri Kishen Pattanayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian representative at the U.N. has ever stated that India would implement the Security Council's resolution of the 20th September, 1965 in its entirety provided the sequence of the steps contemplated in it is not altered; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या सरकार ने अभी तक कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि ताशकन्द की चुकली सीक्योरिटी काउंसिल रिजोल्यूशन से किसी भी पहलू में बेहतर नहीं है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Tashkent Declaration which had been agreed upon by both India and Pakistan was an effort to restore normal conditions outside the Security Council and from that point of view, with regard not only to the relation about withdrawal of troops but also the other essential conditions which I have from time to time placed for consideration before this House, it is distinctly a better arrangement; it goes much beyond what is contained in the Security Council Resolution.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं ने सिर्फ शब्दों की बात नहीं कही। जिस ढंग से ताशकन्द

समझौता कार्यान्वित हो रहा है, उस को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय सोचते हैं कि यह बेहतर कहा जा सकता है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that, of late, the Pakistani leaders have been making statements from time to time which are very much opposed to the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration. Some of them are opposed even to the provisions of the Tashkent Declaration. But the question here relates to the Security Council Resolution *versus* the Tashkent Declaration; the one could be violated, and the other could also be violated.

Shri Nath Pal: May I draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the Security Council, which is the subject-matter of this question, which states:

"Decides to consider, as soon as operative paragraph one of the Council's resolution 210 of 6th September has been implemented what steps could be taken to assist towards a settlement of the political problem underlying the present conflict, and in the meantime calls on the two Governments to utilise all peaceful means, including....."

I do not want to read it further. The resolution undertakes or intends to provide a political solution to the problem which is underlying the conflict. May I know what Government's attitude is with regard to that paragraph today? In view of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's categorical statement to the House on the 16th September, 1965, namely:

"In regard to the political aspect of the question, we made it clear that we were fully determined to maintain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India of which the State of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part.",

may I know how Government reconcile the two things? Now that the