

(xix) The Punjab Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 730(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983

(xx) The Wild Life (Transactions and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983.

(xxi) The Meghalaya Wild Life Transaction and Taxidermy) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G S R. 732(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7194/83]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7195/83]

12.12 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

Sixty-sixth Report

**SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras
North) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-**

sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.13 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported delay in Implementation
of Government Policies Regarding
ex-servicemen in terms of
pension, etc.**

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) :
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'Reported delay in implementation of Government policies regarding ex-servicemen in terms of pension, resettlement and priorities for employment in Public Undertakings and remedial measures taken by the Government in the matter.'

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : Mr
Speaker, Sir, the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is admittedly a National obligation and is the concern of the Central Government, the State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings. The Central Government has provided the following reservation for ex-servicemen in Central Government Departments, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks :—**

	Central Govt. Departments	Central Public Sector Undertakings and Nationalised Banks
Asstt, Commandant in Central Para Military Forces	10%	
Group 'C' Posts	10%	14½%
Group 'D' Posts	20%	24½%

Many of the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have also provided reservation for ex-servicemen in their Departments. The reservation varies from State to State between 2% to 20%. In addition to reservation in Services/posts the ex-servicemen are also provided relaxation in age limit for appointment to the reserved and unreserved vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' posts. They are also provided relaxation in educational qualifications for appointment against the vacancies reserved for them. In addition to these facilities, the following measures have also been taken to accelerate their absorption in vacancies reserved for them ;—

- (a) Rajya/Zila Sainic Boards have been granted sponsoring powers to sponsor ex-servicemen candidates against the vacancies reserved for them.
- (b) In order to improve the condition of re-employment of ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for them, full pension below officers' rank is exempted for fixation of their pay, on re-employment with effect from 25-1-1983. Exemption of pension in respect of officers has been raised from Rs. 125/- to Rs. 250/- per month.
- (c) Some of the State Governments are raising peace-keeping forces

constituting mainly of ex-servicemen.

- (d) Ecological task forces battalions consisting exclusively of ex-servicemen have been raised and more are in the process of being raised for protecting ecological balance in selected areas.
- (e) Nationalised banks, Banking Recruitment Boards are conducting special recruitment examinations exclusively for ex-servicemen for their recruitment against the vacancies reserved for them in the National Banks.
- (f) The terms and conditions of service in Defence Security Corps have been extensively improved upon so that more ex-servicemen may be encouraged to join that Corps.

As the chances for re-employment of ex-servicemen are limited, they are encouraged to resettle themselves in self-employment ventures by providing them necessary guidance assistance/and on the job training. They have also been encouraged and assisted in setting up transport companies for transportation of coal etc. Surplus army vehicles and typewriters are also made available to them at concessional rates to help them

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in their work. Tractors are also allotted to those ex-servicemen who take up agriculture.

A new scheme known as PEXSEM (Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment) has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 1983 on experimental basis for a period of two years for resettlement of ex-servicemen by setting up of their own small scale industrial units in rural areas. Initially, the Scheme has been introduced in six districts one each from Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Its extension to other States and Districts would be considered on the basis of experience gained during the first two years.

The ex-servicemen retiring service personnel are also provided both in-service and post-retirement training. In-service training courses are organised during the last 12 to 18 months of service and post-retirement training is imparted to the ex-servicemen during one year after retirement. Various courses such as personnel management, industrial security and safety management, export management, etc. are also organised for officers with the help of universities and various Govt/private institutions. Training courses are arranged for JCOs/ORs in the field of agriculture Farm base courses, Non-Technical Trades and Banking.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The ex-servicemen re-employed in the Nationalised Banks had raised their grievances making the following demands :

(a) Military service rendered by them may be counted for grant of annual increments based on number of years of service.

(b) Government orders on fixation of pay issued in 1958 and amended from time to time as well as special provision for ex-servicemen clerk/storemen may be implemented in respect of ex-servicemen re-employed in Nationalised Banks.

(c) Discrimination between ex-servicemen of various ranks/categories re-employed in Banks may be removed.

These demands have been considered by the Ministry of Finance (Banking Division), Ministry of Defence and the Directorate General Resettlement and the following concessions have been given to the ex-servicemen re-employed in Banks in January-March, 1983 :

(i) Basic pay plus DA of ex-servicemen employed before September, 1978 (i.e. before the III Bipartite Agreement) will be protected in fixation of their pay.

(ii) Pay of those ex-servicemen who joined the Banks after revision of pay scales in September, 1978 will be fixed by protecting their basic pay only (instead of pay plus DA) drawn by them prior to their release from the Armed Forces.

(iii) Full military pension and other retirement benefits will be exempted in fixation of pay of ex-servicemen below commissioned ranks. The exemption will be Rs. 250/-p.m. of pension in case of commissioned officers.

(iv) Military service of ex-servicemen will be counted towards qualifying service for grant of Housing loans, conveyance loans etc.

All improvements/liberalisations in pensionary matters made applicable to the civil Government servants are generally extended to the service personnel.

Recently, in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement, Orders regarding re-computation of pension of all Service pensioners with effect from 1-4-1979 under Liberalised pension Formula have been issued on 22-11-1983 along with the lines of the civil orders issued by the Ministry of Finance on 22-10-1983.

Government have recently approved a high powered committee to look into all aspects of resettlement of Ex-servicemen. The composition of the committee is under finalisation and it will start functioning soon.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Ex-servicemen is a continuous process involving monitoring, evaluation and improvements. Central Government has been constantly emphasising on the State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings for speedy implementation of Central guidelines.

SHIRI RAJESH PILOT : To start with I must thank the Speaker and the House for giving us this opportunity to discuss this problem which is a very serious problem facing roughly 5 million people of this country. I also remind you that today is the Services Flag Day; and this is the occasion when everybody contributes for ex-servicemen.

While I rise to fight the cause of the ex-servicemen in this House; I also feel ashamed on behalf of ex-servicemen because a few days back some service officers were involved in a very bad cause. I hope it has not proved true. When I raise these points, my intention is not that government is not doing anything for ex-servicemen. I do appreciate in the last 3-4 years what efforts government has made. Today, in the morning, I called on the Director-

General, Resettlement. I discussed with him about this and I was satisfied that efforts are being made for the improvement of the lot of the ex-servicemen; but there is a scope where something could be done; and if the speed is slow, it could be made faster.

So, to start with, I must assure my hon. friend and also the Hon. Minister that my pointing out some points is not here with the bad intention that government is not doing anything for ex-servicemen; the idea is to help him, to inform him that this thing has been done and this should be done at a slightly faster rate. The statement given by the government speaks about many points. If this can be implemented, there is nothing which I can point out. It is a fact that the efforts which they have mentioned in this in the form of reservation in groups, in the form of priorities, if government can implement this statement, no ex-servicemen has any problem; he has nothing to say if you can implement this statement. The only problem which were facing is that whatever government is giving to the ex-servicemen is not reaching them; it is getting struck somewhere; and where it is getting struck, there it is the duty of the government to find out and take action. So, there are a few points which I would like the Hon. Minister to give confirmation on and advise the House or inform the House of what is the latest position on that.

As on today, have all the war widows of 1965 war and 1971 war been settled down?

Have they taken care of them? This statement must come from the Government, on the floor of the House so that if somebody complains, we can go and tell them that the Government has given an assurance, and that we will check with the Government.

Second point is about disabled ex-servicemen, and ex-servicemen. A person who fought for the country and who

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got disabled must get priority. These are two categories and the Government must say how far they have rehabilitated them.

Third point is about concessions and priorities to the children of ex-servicemen. What is the progress in that? How far has the Government been able to help them? Is there any system of monitoring the help given to them?

Fourth point is regarding priorities in public sector undertakings. You have reserved 14 and a half per cent for one category, 24% for another category, 10% for grade 'C' employees and 20% for grade 'D' employees, and so on. I want to know how far the Government has been able to achieve resulting in this respect, with the cooperation of the State Government or the public undertakings. How much have you been able to achieve? Because I have information that the progress is very slow in this matter. Even though some reservations are made at the end of the specified period the vacancies are filled by civilians. I want a very clear answer from the Government on this.

Fifth point is, it is also a fact that whatever vacancies are left over after such reservation, are not carried forward for the next year. I want to know whether those vacancies have been handed over to civilian quota.

My sixth point is about the District Sailors soldiers Boards Association. Last year, during the discussion on the Defence Budget it was mentioned that some funds were allotted for them. And these Boards are also not very active. Due to the slow progress in their functioning the policies of Government are not being implemented properly. They cannot cooperate with the Government in the absence of proper assistance. They had suggested that the Government should consider having a senior officer at the State capitals so that he can liaise with the State Government and the Central Government effectively. At present only a

retired officer, a major or Lt. Colonel, on reemployment is posted to man them and even the Government knows that being a retired officer on re-employment he will not have much say with the Government. I have suggested that the Government may please consider having a senior officer to man the sailors soldiers and Airmen Board so that he can advise the State Governments about the implementation of the policies. Some arrangements for periodical checking and monitoring on this also should be made.

Next point is about pension disparity. But the Government has not yet implemented them. This has resulted in some sore talk among the ex-servicemen.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Government has to implement it.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Yes, I can only say that the Government has to implement it. They must give a thought to this.

Next point is about the promotions in the public sector undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government has asked the pensioners to give their *ad hoc* agreement so that they can draw the pension. I am myself a pensioner. I have given my *ad hoc* agreement.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: But the Government has to inform them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have already been informed.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Now I want to mention about promotions in the public sector undertakings.

Take promotions in the public sector. There is a gentleman who got Emergency Commission and fought the war. After serving in the military for four years, he comes back in the same

public sector undertaking, say, a bank. Whatever service he has rendered in the military, that is written off. People who were junior to him in the same bank got promotion faster than he. Is it a crime on his part to safeguard your borders? This is injustice. There are 10 or 15 cases. If the Hon. Minister can dig out these cases and form a uniform policy for all these public sector undertakings, that will be good.

In 1958 Order Government had said that they would protect the basic pay of the ex-service-men. But the public sector undertakings have included basic pay plus, DA. I do not know how far it is beneficial to them. But by adopting this the ex-service-man becomes a loser. So, whatever financial implications are there in that, the Hon. Minister can look into that and from a uniform policy and not have such loopholes that these people become losers.

Sometimes, they really work out like this. I demanded that the flying allowance be increased by Rs. 250/. The Government not only agreed to this but increased it to Rs. 375/. The soldiers were very happy. Later on they realised that they were put in such an income bracket that they had to pay higher income tax and thus their carry-home-pay was further reduced. I request that they be avoided from such a clause.

In the 20-Point Programme there is no mention about ex-service-men when we are about 5 to 6 million in this country. Every 60,000 to 70,000 people are retiring. In the Government's 20-Point Programme there should be some clause where you can mention what you are doing for them. The 20-Point Programme has become a Bible for the Government officers. Whenever an ex-service-man goes to any office for any help, he is told that this is not mentioned in the 20-Point Programme and so, he is ignored. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister

to include something in the 20-Point Programme for the ex-service-men.

Four months back it was decided to appoint a high power committee. But nothing has been done uptill now. If you take four of five months for appointing a committee, it will take one or two years to start the work. Moreover, just forming a committee will not solve the problem. We will have to go threadbare in each sector. So, I request the Hon. Minister to move faster in this matter, and the high power committee should be appointed soon.

The Hon. Minister himself has said that they are putting in efforts. People are happy that the Government is paying attention to ex-service-men's problems. But the Government should move faster in this matter. Whatever you do, please monitor it and see that it reaches the concerned person. Today the State Government are not bothered. 20 years back when an ex-service-man used to walk in the DM's office for any help, he was given priority.

That is lacking, that is slowly and slowly being triggered away. So, I will request the Government to gear up the State Governments and give firm instructions that well, these are the Ex-Service-men, we have to take care of them, it is the Government's obligation, it is a national obligation. Such instructions could be brought down to the District level. When a district's soldier goes to a District Commissioner or Collector, he should give him full help but it is the other way round. So, I will request that whatever you give us, please monitor that and please make sure that it reaches the concerned Ex-Servicemen.

Another small point which I just recollected is the housing problem. Lot of Ex-Servicemen people get re-employed. When they are considered for the housing purpose, their old service, whatever they have put in, 30 years, 40 years or whatever it is, is kept

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separate. They are put in a roster with a person who has joined the service only yesterday. I do not know how far I can dig it and request the Minister to do it, but some consideration must be given to his past service. When an Ex-Serviceman with 35 years service and after retiring as a Subedar Major or a Warrant Officer or J.W. comes and joins, say, your Parliament House itself or somewhere as a Watch and Ward man, he has grown up children and you put his name in line on the roster for accommodation, with a person who has just put it 25 years service. Now he lags behind. Just realise his problem. He is so old that he has got grown up children. Don't compare him with a person who has applied yesterday. I know as per the roster he will say: Well I am before you. So, please have some policy before you where these people's problems could be looked after. The idea is to look after their problems.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must ask that various Housing Boards in the country to reserve some percentage of houses or plots for these Ex-Servicemen. You can ask for that.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : That has gone to him, Sir. Let us start from Lok Sabha Secretariat itself. I would like to submit that these Ex-Servicemen people have retired after a length of service, so, priority is to be given to them.

These are the few points which I could gather and which I brought to the notice of the Government through the Hon. Minister and I hope they will be 'actioned' and will be promptly 'actioned'.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, I am extremely thankful to the young former Squadron Leader for raising this very important issue of national importance. The Prime Minister herself, when

she was the Defence Minister, had said in this very House that the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen is a national problem and it is not to be just left like that. It is the responsibility of the Central Government, the State Governments, the public sector undertakings as well as the private sector. But that does not mean that the Central Government is in any way trying to minimise the importance or trying to run away from the issues. Deliberately I gave a lengthy statement to indicate the steps which have been taken by the Government as far as the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen are concerned and also deliberately I gave the dates because the crux of the Calling Attention or the thrust of the Calling Attention was on the reported delay. I would like to emphatically say that there has been no delay as such in implementing or in trying to formulate policies for the resettlement and rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen but sometimes it so happens that there are financial and administrative problems which one has to go through according to the rules and regulations prevalent at the moment and sometimes it needed modification. In his very well documented and well prepared speech, the Hon. Member has brought out eleven points. Some of them I have already replied to in my statement but I would like to go over them once again for his benefit and for the benefit of the House.

I am very thankful to him for raising this discussion. I have at no stage ever questioned his intention. I know that he is an ex-servicemen himself and he has the welfare of the ex-servicemen in his heart always. In fact, he is one of the very few members who had taken a very active and sustained interest in the welfare of ex-servicemen. In last August also it was through his effort that the problems of the ex-servicemen got focussed and projected and, in a way, he is responsible for getting the Government to agree to the High Power Committee being formed, which will look into all aspects of the re-

settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

As he himself knows, this was raised in this House in August. One cannot do things overnight, because Government have to look at the entire policy, especially when State Governments and public sector undertakings are involved. One has to take a balanced view and that has taken us these months. Firstly, we have to get the approval of the Government. Then, one cannot just appoint a committee without any terms of reference then it will be only an exercise in futility. Now the High Power Committee will start functioning very soon. Its composition is under consideration. If four months have been taken in the process of formulating a policy, which will have far-reaching consequences on 35 lakhs of ex-servicemen, which is the figure quoted by the Hon Member, I do not think it is very long time. Further, it is not as if in the meantime the Government have not been implementing those guidelines, or carrying out the other measures, merely because this Committee has not been set up. That is why in my lengthy statement I have mentioned the very dates on which action has been taken on the various aspects. When the ex-servicemen in the banks were agitating for some of their demands, they were immediately met. But some of the other aspects, which were not even connected with the demands of the bank employees, which deal with the totality of the problems of the ex-servicemen, will be gone into by the High Power Committee, when it is set up. Apart from this Committee, steps have been taken both by the Central and State Governments, to whom we have been emphasising time and again to implement these guidelines.

His first point was about war widows. I wish to assure him that since 1965 onwards no war widow remains who is not looked after. There are some war widows prior to 1st of January 1964 who have gone to the

Supreme Court. Till the decision of the court is given, it is premature and I cannot mention anything because it is *sub judice*.

As far as priority and concessional priority to war widows and their children is concerned, as the Hon. Member knows, there are various systems and priorities, as far as employment and resettlement are concerned—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been in vogue and they are being implemented.

So far as priority in the various Central Government departments and the public sector undertakings is concerned, a percentage has been fixed. In the Central Government Ministries the total number of vacancies in Groups C and D were 25,387 and 5,514 respectively, and the vacancies reserved were 1134 and 279 respectively. The reserved vacancies actually filled were 1,117 in Group C and 579 in Group D, giving a percentage of 49 and 52 respectively.

In the public sector undertakings the total number of vacancies is 22,515. In Group B the figure is 29,989. The total number of vacancies reserved was 3,217 for Group C, 4,623 for Group D. The total number of vacancies filled out of the reserved vacancies is 1,229 for Group C and 1,436 for Group D. That works out to 31 per cent. In the public sector banks the total number of vacancies is 24,251. The total number of vacancies in Group C is 9,440. As far as Group C is concerned; the total number of vacancies reserved is 3,447, Group D is 2,171. Reserved vacancies actually filled: 545 for Group C and 924 for Group D. That works out to 16 per cent and 43 per cent.

Then he referred to Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards. The Government have come to the conclusion that the nodal point where the ex-servicemen really comes in contact is the Zila Sainik Board and the Rajya Sainik Board. Therefore, in the last meetings held in

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July 1982, the honourable Raksha Mantri who chaired the meeting decided that where all the representatives of the State Governments are there; in some places the Chief Ministers, in some places Home Ministers, the Secretaries, where retired service personnel are also represented in the Rajya Sainik Board, the Sainik Boards both at the Zila, Rajya and the Kendriya level need revamping, need strengthening by staff as well as revitalisation. So, the cost at that time came to Rs. 1.5 crores. Immediately the honourable Raksha Mantri said and committed Rs. 75 lakhs, which is the 50 per cent contribution of the Central Government. Some time was taken by the various State Governments, maybe they had their own difficulties, but happily all the State Governments have now accepted on the revitalisation of all these Boards and the following State Governments have already gone ahead ; viz.

Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra and Rajasthan.

The remaining States and the Union Territories who have already agreed to this are in the process of implementing.

The suggestion that the Liaison Officer should be a serving officer and not a retired officer will be examined and this Committee which is being set up, will start functioning very soon and I shall pass on the Hon. Member's suggestion. It is a very valid suggestion and I am sure they will consider this aspect.

Regarding pension disparity, the Supreme Court has just given its Judgment. On the 22nd of October, 1983, the Finance Ministry gave its instructions and immediately after one month, on the 22nd November 1983 the Ministry of Defence has already given its orders, for the application of the liberalised pension formula to the

pensioners for implementation and as you rightly said, there are two types : one is the ready-reckoner and the second choice or the alternative left to the pensioners is that is that if they want their entire thing, they should give their preferences, So, within one month this has been done.

On the 10-15 cases which he was mentioning in the public sector where Military Service is not counted, as far as the banks and other public sector undertakings are concerned, as I read out in my Statement, this was in August when he brought it to our notice, instructions had been issued in January...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one clarification. When these people are given the seniority, I understand that some unions are objecting to their being given seniority, and they should be given seniority only according to their entry in the Department. That is why some Unions are objecting. That came to my notice, and they came and told me, and something should be done for that. The Union should not object to seniority being given to these employees.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : You are very right. It is the weightage of the military service. Because these people have retired before their attaining the age of retirement, therefore, some weightage is given to the military service. As you rightly pointed out, there are divergent opinions; therefore; this very Committee will be looking into that aspect also. Those people who had already joined the Banks, they had made certain demands which I have already read out. Some of them have already been accepted in August itself. The suggestion of having a uniform policy is well merited. We shall examine it. We would also like to have a uniform policy as far as practicable.

The Hon. Member mentioned something about the ex-servicemen; that they should not be made to lose. This

is constant evaluation. as I already mentioned. May I take an example of Defence Security personnel. It came to the notice of the Government that ex-service man's re-employment in Defence Crops was not worth taking because he did not gain. On 25th January, 1983 Government took a decision that the entire pension would be exempted for re-employment. Now he gets two pensions. One is as an ex-serviceman and the other is if he qualifies in the Defence Corps, he will get second time. whenever these things are brought to our notice, we have taken immediate and corrective measures to see that the ex-serviceman is not a loser in any case.

Regarding 20 Point Programme, the Hon. Member has mentioned. I cannot myself change the 20 Point Programme or incorporate anything. But this Government stands committed to the welfare, re-settlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. As I have already said, it is not only the duty of the Central Government, but the State Governments and the Public Sector Undertakings will also have to come forward. The Central Government has been constantly emphasising as well as been trying to get the State Governments to agree to the Central Government's guidelines. Sometimes it takes time because some of the State Governments have their financial problems, constraints of resources. But happily, though it has taken some time, they have all agreed to the central Government's guidelines. Some of them have already implemented and some are in the process of implementing them.

The Hon. Member insisted on the housing priority. This is a valid suggestion. I fully agree with his sentiments. Wherever practicable, as I mentioned, as far as the Banks are concerned, they have given some priority as weightage to military service for allotment of house, loans, etc. We shall also examine in its totality, wherever such cases exist and where no weightage has been given.

Before I conclude, I would like to come to the most important thing i.e. monitoring. All these concessions, all these Resolutions and hopes would come to zero if the entire thing is not monitored. Then the left hand would not know what the right hand is doing. This was the case when Government had enunciated certain policies, set up some guidelines. But there was very tardy implementation. Therefore, last year in July, 1982 again the Hon. Raksha Mantri in the Kendrya Sainik Board deliberations decided on having a monitoring system where a Deputy Secretary in every Department of the Government of India is nominated to look into the ex-servicemen cases of reservation and how the ex-servicemen fill in those vacancies. Where the anomaly arises, they have to take corrective measures as well as to bring to the notice of the Government. Secondly, in the Directorate General of Employment and Training, one Lt. Col has been posted to monitor this in the Ministry of Labour. Also, a Lt. Col. in the Directorate General of Resettlement has been posted whose specific job is to see that monitoring is done and to see that vacancies reserved for Ex-servicemen are filled up. It is only one year since this monitoring system has been evolved. We do not know as yet of the efficiency or the efficacy of system. so, a decision has been taken to convene a meeting of all the liaison officers, that is, Deputy Secretaries, who are in-charge of monitoring in various Ministries and the State Governments. In the very near future, within a fortnight or a month, we are going to get all the monitoring officers, liaison officers, and get a feedback on how far the implementation has been done.

I once again thank the Hon. Member for having raised this discussion.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I thank and appreciate the Hon. Minister for giving a comprehensive reply. I have one request to make. Please see that 1983 should not pass without clearing the high-powered committee. In 1983

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itself, it should be cleared so that next year or in six months, we can do something about it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्नों के उत्तर के जवाब में बहुत सी बातों को सम्मिलित करने का प्रयास किया है।

इन्होंने जवाब में रियायतों के बारे में जिक्र किया है, लेकिन ट्रेनिंग के बारे में कोई भी प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई व्यक्ति रिटायर्ड होता है, तो रिटायर होने से पहले वह कुछ जानकारी हासिल करे, तो उसको टिन के डिब्बे बनाना सिखा दिया जाता है। जब वह लौट कर गांव में जाता है, तो उसके दिमाग में डिब्बे बनाने की बात आती है, लेकिन उसके डिब्बे वहाँ नहीं बिकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि एक व्यक्ति 35 से 40 साल की उम्र में सर्विस से रिटायर्ड होता है। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि 60 हजार लोग प्रतिवर्ष सर्विस से रिटायर्ड होते हैं। सबसे बुनियादी प्रश्न यह है कि सर्विस के वक्त यदि ट्रेनिंग खाना-पूति के लिए ही दी जाती है तो वह अपना जीविकोपार्जन नहीं कर पायेगा। इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं सिपाही की तनकूवाह और पेंशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसी संदर्भ में माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर का हवाला दिया है। आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत से सिपाही ऐसे हैं, जिनको 30-40 ६० पेंशन मिलती है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इस

मंहगाई के जमाने में क्या आप कभी उसको रिवाइज करने के बारे में विचार किया है? यह तो इन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि 1979 से पहले कि जो मेजर को मिलती थी आज वह सूबेदार के बराबर है और जो सूबेदार को मिलती थी वह सिपाही के बराबर है। इसमें बहुत बड़ा फर्क है, और एक्स-सर्विस मैन यूनियन ने यह मांग भी की थी कि सरकार को ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिए कि जब एक्स सर्विस मैन रिटायर होकर गांव वापिस जाता है, तो उसको उसकी जमीन जिस पर कि कब्जा हो चुका होता है, वापिस दिलाई जा सके। कानून में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, कि उसकी जमीन पर जिसका कब्जा हो चुका है, उससे लेकर उसको वापिस दी जा सके। इस लिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई न कोई कानून अवश्य बनाना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान 3 दिसम्बर, 1980 को प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा दिए गए ध्यान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

"My colleague has already replied to this question. We have been deeply concerned about this matter and, from the beginning, we have been taking special interest. We have taken up this matter with the Planning Commission."

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह मामला प्लानिंग कमीशन को भेजा गया है?

यह बात 3 दिसम्बर, 1980 की है और अब 1983 चल रहा है। इस में आप ने यह भी कहा है—

13. hrs.

We are planning to take them in the Special Peace Keeping Force.

ये स्पेशल पीस-कीपिंग-फोर्स कहां-कहां बनी है, किन किन राज्यों में बनी है और इन में कितने लोग लिए गए हैं अपने जवाब में बतलाइये ।

मैंने एक अखबार की कटिंग को देखा है—जिसमें कहा गया है—

"The Committee set up by the Centre for restructuring the pension system for the ex-service men will submit its report to the Government before the end of this year, according to Brig. B L. Kapur, Director General (Resettlement), Ministry of Defence."

मैंने कटिंग को बड़ी-सरसरी निगाह से देखा है, मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस बारे में उन्होंने क्या सबमिट किया है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : क्या बताया है ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या बताया है, क्या सुझाव दिया है, कितनी रियायतें दी हैं, क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

मैंने एक सुझाव यह है कि आप के जो रीसेटलमेंट सेन्टर्स हैं या रिट्रीटमेंट बोर्ड्स हैं वहां एक्स-सर्विस मैन का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए । जैसे शेडयूल्ड कास्टस का कोई प्रतिनिधि होता है । जब नियुक्ति की बात आती है तो उसमें रिजर्वेशन का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—इसमें जब क्वालिफिकेशन का सवाल आता है तो उस

में प्रोजेक्ट की जरूरत पड़ती है । लेकिन आर्मी के उस जवान और फौजी अफसर के बारे में यह जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती कि उसे कितना तजुर्बा है कितना अनुशासित है, प्रोजेक्ट न न होने की बजह से वह एम्पाइन्टमेंट से बंचित रह जाता है । यह जो डिग्री-वाली बीमारी है—यह समाप्त होनी चाहिए । एक प्रोजेक्ट लड़के से आर्मी का एक मैट्री-कुलेट ज्यादा क्वालिफाइड है, क्योंकि इन-प्रैक्टिस जहां तक जैनरल-वर्क का ताल्लुक है उसको ज्यादा अनुभव है, इसलिए आर्मी के आदमी को इसमें रियायत दी जानी चाहिए । सरकार को कोई ऐसा नियम बनाना चाहिए कि जो आर्मी के मैट्रीकुलेट या इन्टरमीडियेट पास हैं, जब वे फौज से निकलें तो उन्हें डिग्री प्रदान की जाए जिससे क्वालिफिकेशन वाली बात उनके सामने न आये ।

कुछ शब्द मैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में कहता हूँ—आपने क्लास 3 और 4 में रिजर्वेशन किया है, लेकिन क्लास 1 और 2 के लिये कुछ नहीं कहा है । क्या हमारे आर्मी के आफिसर्स आपके सिविलियन आफिसर्स के मुकाबले कम तजुर्बेकार हैं ? ऐसी बात नहीं है—हम बार-बार कहते हैं कि हमारी फोर्स के जवान और अधिकारी दोनों ही बहुत निष्ठावान, तजुर्बेकार, कुशल और अनुशासित हैं और क्लास 1 और 2 में तो ज्यादा अनुशासन की जरूरत पड़ती है—इस लिये वहां भी उन का रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए ।

आप इनको कम्पर्स कब करते हैं ? जिन लोगों को दोबारा काम पर लगाया जाता है, बहुत अक्स तक वे टेम्परेरी चलते

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

हैं, जब कि बैंकों में 6 महीने बाद आदमी कन्फर्म हो जाता है, लेकिन यहां 6 वर्ष लग जाते हैं। इस तरह की विषमता को उनकी पिछली सविम को मद्देनजर रखते हुए फंसला किया जाना चाहिये, ज्यादा लम्बे बसों तक टेम्परेरी नहीं रखना चाहिए।

आपने एकांमोडेशन का जिक्र किया है—लेकिन एक बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि उनसे कह दिया जाए कि उनकी पेन्शन और ग्रेजुइटी जब उनको एकांमोडेशन दिया जाएगा, नहीं काटी जाएगी। यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो यह सही मायनों में उनकी समस्या का हल नहीं होगा। ये जो बातें हैं, ये साफ होनी चाहिए।

अब में वार विडोज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वार विडोज को आपने कुछ रियायतें दी है जैसे कि उनको कुछ हाऊस प्लाट्स दिये हैं या गैस और कोन की एजेंन्सीज आदि दी हैं लेकिन जो सोशल सिस्टम है, उसको ध्यान में रख कर उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहिए क्योंकि उनको जिन्दगी भर दूसरे लोगों का सहारा लेना पड़ता है। आपको यह जानकारी नहीं है कि कुल कितनी वार विडोज हैं। आप तो फस्ट काम फस्ट सर्व की बेसिस पर चलते हैं। आपको क्या इसकी जानकारी है कि कितनी वार-विडोज आपके रोल्स पर इन्टर्ड हैं? आपको इसके बारे में मालूम नहीं है। आपको इस बात की भी जानकारी नहीं है कि कितने लोग रिटायर्ड हुए और कितने एम्प्लाए हुए। आपको इसके बारे में कतई मालूम नहीं है कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं। आप जानते ही हैं कि फौजी जवानी में ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं और

रिटायर होने के बाद बहुत से जवान गांवों में चले जाते हैं। जब कोई रिटायर्ड जवान आपको नौकरी के लिए एप्लीकेशन देता है, तभी आपको उसके बारे में पता होता है कि कि वह बेरोजगार है। आज हमारे बहुत से सैनिक रिटायर होने के बाद बेरोजगार हैं और बेकार फिर रहे हैं और आप के पास ऐसा कोई रिजिस्टर मेन्टेन नहीं किया जाता जिसमें पता चले कि कितने बेरोजगार है। क्या मंत्री जो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने ऐसे लोगों को उम्माने रोजगार दिया और कितने लोग बेकार और बेरोजगार हैं और कितनी वार विडोज को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हुई हैं और कितनी वार-विडोज बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं। इन सब बातों के बारे में मंत्री जी बनाएं

मैं एक सुझाव आपको देना चाहूंगा। पंजाब में ऐसे सैनिकों को नोन में कुछ कन्मेशन दिया गया है।

“Loan concession for Punjab ex-servicemen—remission or exemption of stamp duty and registration fee on any deed of mortgage without possession to be executed by an ex-serviceman having an annual income of not more than Rs. 5,400 (including the amount of gallantry award of Rs. 1800) for securing a loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000 from the Punjab Ex-Servicemen Corporation.

आप राज्य सरकारों को इस तरह की गाइडलाइन्स दें कि वे अपने यहां भी इस तरह की रियायतें उनको दें। सोन बनेरह में उनको रियायतें देनी चाहिए, जिससे उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का रास्ता मिल सके।

हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी के बारे में आप ने कहा है। जल्दी से जल्दी इसके बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए क्योंकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि मर्यादाधिक चुनाव करा दिए जाएं और फिर किसी दूसरी सरकार को इसका जबाब देना पड़े। ऐसा मत कीजिए और ऐसा होने से पहले ही इसे आप कर दीजिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मिस यूज आफ फंड की भी बड़ी शिकायतें सुनने को मिलती हैं। सैनिक बोर्डों के अंदर जो सैनिक अधिकारी होते हैं, उनको कुछ कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं होती है। इसके बारे में मैं आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें यह दिया गया है :

"The Technical Training Institute and a farm established in U.P. do not serve even a single soldier."

इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इनके ऊपर आपको कुछ निगरानी रखनी चाहिए।

एक और सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पढ़ा है कि पाकिस्तान में एक फौजी फाउन्डेशन बनाया गया है। पोस्ट-वार रिक्स्ट्रिब्यूशन फंड और स्पेशल फंड को मिला कर एक फौजी फाउन्डेशन बनाया गया है, जिसने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है। मैंने जब इसके बारे में पढ़ा, तो बड़ा हर्ष हुआ। उसमें यह है :

"Starting with a capital investment of Rs. 1.82 crores in 1959, the Fouji Foundation there has grown to a set-up whose total assets today are Rs. 25 crores."

यह मैं 1978 को पढ़ रहा हूँ और करीब 2 करोड़ रुपये से यह बना था।

इस तरह की कोई अन्डर टेकिंग या इस्टाब्लिशमेंट आप बनाने की बात करें और एक फौजी फंड का निर्माण किया जाए, जिससे फौजियों को काम दिया जाए। इससे कंपीटल भी बढ़ेगा और वह पैसा फौजियों और एक्स-सर्विसमैन के वेलफेयर के काम आयेगा।

मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, मन्त्री जी उनके बारे में बताएं।

SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY : Sir, one important thing. Shri Jagjivan Ram who is the founder of all these things is listening to the debate with great interest. It is very good.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are also listening to it' But you are not an ex-serviceman.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : He has done a lot of service for both servicemen and ex-servicemen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When I was a P & T employee, Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Communications. I have attended that Conference under him as a P & T employee and as a trade-unionist. He is as much old to me as he is to you.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am very thankful for the very kind and keen interest he has taken on the question of ex-Servicemen, their widows and their welfare, But I only wish that he had not twisted certain statements out of context and have gone into a very wider milieu bringing in social problems and all sorts of things which have no relevance to this call attention.

I would like to reply to as many points as I can. First of all, he did mention something about the retired soldier or the soldier on the verge of retirement being taught tin-making and all that. If after this lengthy statement

[Shri K.P. Sing Deo]

of mine, and before this we had a call attention here moved by Hon. Member Shri Rajesh Pilot, last year and then we had a discussion in the Rajya Sabha and also during Defence debate here where at length Government's stand as well as the steps which are being taken were explained both by myself and the Senior Minister and if after hearing all this Ramayana, he still asks who Sita was, then, Sir, it is beyond my capability to tell him all these things.

As far as pension is concerned, I will answer some of the points.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised Ramayana because Lakshman is in the Chair.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Sir, as far as pension is concerned, he has mentioned that it is only Rs. 30 or 40. It is a travesty of truth. The pension now is Rs. 160 minimum.

He has mentioned also about Prime Minister's statement. I know there are some people who are allergic to the Prime Minister. I would like to say a reference to the Planning Commission has been made by the PM while replying to the debate on defence and the Planning Commission has given a system known as PREXEM which I read out in my statement, preparing ex-Servicemen for self-employment which is in the same category as TRYSEM, Framing rural youth for self-employment which is part of rural development because the majority of our ex-servicemen come from the rural areas. As I mentioned earlier, there are six States where this Scheme is under implementation. It is like a pilot project for 2 years. After seeing the effectiveness of this, we shall then decide whether we should extend it to the other parts of the country.

Then the Hon. Member was ridiculing the training of the persons who are going to retire or who have retired, on

the job-training and pre-retirement training. There are at the moment 200 programmes for training for all types of jobs, not only tin-making or tin-dabba making, as he would like to think. I have already mentioned it in my statement and if I go into all the 200 programmes, it will take a lot of time of the House.

He wanted to know about the security of land as far as the ex-Servicemen are concerned. That is legal safeguard for vacation of rented houses and agricultural land. The States which have already enacted safeguards according to the Central Government guidelines are Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What about Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Not on safeguards for ex-service personnel.

The States which have not enacted are Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Tripura and States which have enacted safeguards only for serving personnel are Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and U.P. States which have not felt the necessity are Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Mizoram. We have not left it at that. We are continuing the dialogue. We are reminding the State Government to follow the central guidelines in this.

He has also mentioned Brig Kapur, Deputy Director-General of the Resettlement Directorate about his statement on pension. I would like to read here what the Brigadier has said—orders would be issued by the end of this year regarding the liberalised pension schemes which have already been done on the 30th November.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : जो कमेटी

सैट-अप हुई है, उसकी रिक्मण्डेशन क्या थी ?

श्री के०पी० सिंह देव : कमेटी जब फंक्शन करेगी जब मेंबर सलेक्ट हो जाएंगे। कमेटी के साथ इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Singh Deo, he said that some people are getting Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 as pension. The minimum pension has been fixed by the Government of India.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The minimum pension was Rs. 150 last year and it is Rs 160 from this year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, Rs. 160 is the minimum pension to all Central Government pensioners, ex-servicemen, etc,

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Then he mentioned about the reservation and the qualification. No degrees have been assigned as any qualification. There is a Committee which looks into what is known as equilisation with the civilian trade and vocation This Committee has representations of the Labour from Central Government and State Governments. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, more than 200 such trades have been identified. I do not know whether they are ex-servicemen of the ordinary ranks and the J.C.Os. They can be taken into the civilian trades. So, graduation is not the only qualification. Secondly, in the Armed Force itself, there are various classes of educational qualifications which have been equated with the secondary education and the higher secondary. This has been going on for a long time.

Then, Sir, he also made comments that we do not have a register of war widows. That is not a fact. We do have a register of war widows both at the Central Government level and at the State Government level. If I am

given the time, I shall try to get the details from the State Governments. Presently they are not available with me.

I am very grateful to this suggestions that we should give directives to the State Governments to follow the Central Government's guidelines I shall be extremely happy and grateful to the Hon. Member if he can use his persuasive powers with the State Government to fall in line with the Central guidelines so that the solving of the problems of ex-servicemen will be made much easier.

As regards Pakistan Federation of ex-servicemen, this is a paper report which he was quoting. We do not have any such information. Given the time, I can find out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. Your work is made easy. I hope you will not take more than three to four minutes.

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने बहुत से सवालों का उत्तर देकर मेरे काम को बहुत सरल कर दिया है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि राजस्थान में जो किसान सैनिक हैं, उनकी बहुत समस्याएँ हैं। जो जमीन वह अपनी किराए पर देते हैं, जो मकान किराए पर देते हैं, उसको छुड़ाने के बारे में कोई विशेष प्रावीजन होना चाहिए। जब वे मिल्ट्री में होते हैं उस वकत कास्त करना बहुत कठिन होता है। इसके लिए मजबूर होकर उनको अपनी जमीन कल्टीवेशन के लिए दूसरों को देनी पड़ती है।

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
The gentleman who has furnished his speech has gone away from the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot ask anybody to sit here ; nor can I ask anybody to go out of the House.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : You can always ask someone to go out of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have never done it. I will never do it.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उसको छुड़ाने के लिए जो सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं, वह अवश्य दी जानी चाहिए। उनके लिए विशेष प्रोविजन किया जाना चाहिए। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जब सर्विस में लिया जाता है, उनके कन्फरमेशन के बारे में बराबर सिका-यत रहती है। आज बैंकों में छह महीने के बाद कन्फरमेशन होता है और राजस्थान में दो साल के बाद भी हो जाता है। परन्तु, इनके कन्फरमेशन का प्रश्न हमेशा पेचीदा रहता है। आफिसर्स इनको जनरली कन्फर्म नहीं करते। इसलिए, इस संबंध में विशेष गाइड-लाइन्स होनी चाहिए कि छह महीने या एक साल के अन्दर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का कन्फरमेशन कर दिया जायेगा।

प्रति वर्ष 55 हजार कामिक सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं उनमें 900 अधिकारी होते हैं। उनको दुबारा जो रोजगार दिया जाता है, उनके बारे में आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ। 1979 में 16,377, 1980 में 15,731 और 1981 में 16,639 लोगों को दुबारा रोजगार दिया गया। यह सूचना 1982 की सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसके आधार पर है। उसके आधार पर 30 पर-सेंट लोगों को दुबारा रोजगार दे दिया

जाता है। यह फीगर्स कम नहीं हैं। जो किसान हैं, वह अपने आप ट्रैक्टर लेकर धंधा कर लेता है।

सेल्फ एम्प्लामेंट की जो आपने स्कीम बनाई है, वह कुछ राज्यों में लागू हुई है। इस स्कीम के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, इसकी जानकारी हमें दें। यह स्कीम दूसरे राज्यों में भी लागू की जाए इसकी ओर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्यान दे रही है।

आज रूरल डवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अंदर सेल्फ एम्प्लामेंट प्रोग्राम की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारी प्राइम मिनि-स्टर ने भी 15 अगस्त को स्टेटमेंट दिया था, उसमें भी इस बात की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। भूमिहीनों को और स्माल तथा माजिनल फार्मर्स को प्रायोगिटी देते हैं, इनके लिए भी प्रायोगिटी देनी चाहिए ताकि ये अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और अपने गांव में रहकर वहां की उन्नति में सक्रिय भाग ले सकें। इसलिए इसको प्रायो-गिटी देने के लिए कोई नीति निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। मेरे स्टेट के मेजर ने मुझे रिप्रजेंटेशन दिया है कि जिस स्टेट के अन्दर रहते थे और जो सर्विस करते थे, वहां उनकी तन्ख्याह उस समय बहुत कम थी। वह तकरीबन 18 रुपए महीना थी वे मेजर के पद पर पहुंच गए। अब पोजीशन यह है कि उनके अन्दर जो लोग थे, उनको ज्यादा पेंशन मिलती है।

जो मेजर है उसको एक सिपोय से भी कम पेंशन मिलती है तो इसका उसके विभाग पर क्या असर पड़ता है इसको भी आप देखें, इसको आप डेफिनिटली अमेजिन करें। आपने मित्रसाहसिक पेंशन स्कीम चालू

की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है उसको भी आप कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं। जो यह केस मैंने बताया है इस तरह के बहुत ही कम केसिस होंगे। इस प्रकार के केसिस के बारे में आपको खाम कदम उठाने चाहियें ताकि उनको तसल्ली हो कि उनके साथ न्याय किया जा रहा है। हमारे सैनिक हमेशा राष्ट्र के लिए मर मिटने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं। युद्ध हो या बाढ़ या फॉमिन या कहीं पीने का पानी पहुंचाने का काम हो, हर काम के लिए वे तैयार रहते हैं। जो इस प्रकार की महत्त्व की सेवाएं प्रदान करते हैं उनको जितनी मुविधाय प्रदान की जाए कम है।

राजस्थान कॅनाल के इलाके में भी अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों भूमिहीन लोगों आदि को बसाया जा रहा है। यहां भी उनको बसाने के काम को आपको विशेष प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। राजस्थान कॅनाल राजस्थान सरकार के अंदर है। आप कह सकते हैं कि आप कोई विशेष प्रश्न उस पर नहीं डाल सकते हैं। परन्तु राज्य सरकार के सामने कई ऐसी समस्याएँ आती हैं उनको हल करने के लिए उसको केन्द्र के सामने झुकना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप राजस्थान सरकार को डायरेक्शन दें कि जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं उनको यहां जमीन देने की प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में भी फौजियों को जो भूतपूर्व हैं रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाना चाहिए इससे हमारी सुरक्षा का जो प्रश्न है वह भी हल होता है। राजस्थान कॅनाल के इलाके में बन विकास का काम भी चल रहा है। वहां टैरिटोरियल आर्मी की व्यवस्था की गई है। रक्षा मन्त्री जी वहां पधारे

भी थे। जिस प्रकार आपने टैरिटोरियल आर्मी की व्यवस्था की उसी प्रकार जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं उनकी आर्गेनाइज करके, उनकी आर्मी बना कर, उनकी पलटन बना कर राजस्थान कॅनाल में या दूसरे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बसा कर उनकी सेवाओं का आपको लाभ उठाना चाहिये। वे अनुशासित हैं। पर्यावरण की तरफ प्रधान मन्त्री जी विक्षेप जोर दे रही हैं। इसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि बन विकास के कार्य में पर्यावरण में सुधार करने के लिए उनकी सेवाओं को काम में लिया जाए।

आपने हाई पावर कमेटी के बारे में अगस्त में निर्णय लिया था। अब दिसम्बर होने जा रहा है। इतना विलम्ब उसकी स्थापना में नहीं होना चाहिए। युद्ध स्तर पर आपको काम करना चाहिए। अगर फौजियों के लिए आप युद्ध स्तर पर काम नहीं करेंगे तो यह हमारे लिए उचित नहीं होगा। इनके लिए मुविधायें जो हमने देनी हैं उनमें अगर विलम्ब होता है तो इसको बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। जो कुछ भी हम उनके लिए करना चाहते हैं विभिन्न समितियों की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर या उस सम्बन्ध में और रिकॉमेंडेशंस लेकर बेल-फेयर के लिए किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I am very thankful to Shri Jain who has been a very vocal and ardent champion of the cause of servicemen as well as ex-servicemen. Whenever he finds an opportunity he raises points regarding the cause of ex-servicemen and servicemen in the House.

The first question that he asked was on resettlement. He asked regarding resettlement after retirement and he has given certain figures to say that

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

it comes to 33-1/3% and all that. Sir, this is exactly what was in answer to Mr. Rajesh Pilot I was mentioning and the crux of the matter is monitoring because of the non-existence of a reliable monitoring system, we did not get the proper feed-back earlier as to whether they were really filling up all the vacancies, if not what were the reasons. So, since last year, the monitoring committee has been set into motion. We shall be taking a meeting of all the member of the Monitoring Committee to find out what are the defects they have found in the system so that that will enable us to remedy those defects and see that the vacancies meant for the ex-servicemen are filled into.

Next, he mentioned about the self-employment scheme. In my statement, in reply to the Calling Attention Notice, I had mentioned earlier also on the floor of the House, that since the number jobs available to the ex-servicemen are limited there are about 55,000 to 60,000 ex-servicemen getting retired or getting released—it is not possible to give jobs to all of them. Therefore, self-employment schemes mostly in the rural areas have been planned and accordingly the training programmes whether they are on-the-job training or post-retirement training or other facilities to help these ex-servicemen or the retired soliders in rehabilitating themselves in self-employment schemes, have been worked out for them. These programmes are carried out near their homes because they have been away from their home and hearth for a pretty long time and they would like to spend the rest of their life not away from their home. It is in this connection, as I mentioned earlier, about 200 programmes for self-employment nearer to their home have been started. One such programme is the Ecological Battalion Task Force which the Hon. Member has mentioned and he himself is a beneficiary. The second Ecological Task Force is in his constituency—in Bikaner, Jaisalmer area, in Bajau—and

the Hon. Member was present during the inauguration of the programmes in his constituency. He knows what useful work which is being done by the Ecological Task Force. It is composed of 100% ex-servicemen.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is why he is taking much interest.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : He is a constant reminder here in Parliament as well as in the Consultative Committee and elsewhere also. And happily we would like to extend these activities to Uttar Pradesh in the Pithoragarh area, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir area. We stand committed to them.

Sir, I totally agree with the Hon. Member that priority should be given to the ex-servicemen of those areas and I am grateful for the help which the Rajasthan Government has been doing for the ex-servicemen. There is an ex-serviceman in the Rajasthan Ministry also—Mr. Asis Ram Dula—who also takes a lot of interest in this matter.

Sir, the Hon. Minister also raised about the safeguarding vacation of rented houses and agricultural land. I think the Rajasthan Government is one of the State Governments which has not yet implemented this and yet they have given their concurrence that they will implement this.

SHRI VRIDHI CHAND JAIN : Will there be any direction from your Minister ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : The question of direction from the Central Government is fraught with a lot of danger and, would evoke a lot of reaction from the other side. So, I do not put in these lines. But certainly we will persuade the State Government to agree to the Central Government's guidelines to which the Chief Ministers and other State Ministers are already a party.

Regarding pension disparities which he mentioned, I may point out that the concept of pension is well known to the House and therefore to come back to the question whether a Subedar Major now is getting more than a General who retired 50 years back, would be rather unfair.

But Government have taken certain positive steps from time to time like dearness allowance, they have raised the minimum pension to Rs. 160.—and the minimum disparity is less than Rs. 24 after this step. It is our constant endeavour to see that disparities and anomalies are removed, of course, hundred per cent disparity may not be removed, but as far as the pension is concerned, it is our constant endeavour and shall be the constant endeavour to reduce the gap as far as possible.

Another point which the Hon. Member, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh had raised, was about the reservation in posts A and B and why there was reservation only in category C and D posts. This is a Central Government guideline for all types of people; the reservation is only for category C and D posts. Posts in category A and B are filled with central competition, but there is nothing to debar people having the age, and in certain cases there are some concessions given to ex-servicemen and serving people like age relation etc. to appear in these examinations, and if they pass through, they are entitled to join these posts.

Another point which was made by Shri Vridhi Chander Jain was that ex-servicemen should be given land in Rajasthan Canal area. On that we would seek his help. We have formed the task force within the Ministry of Defence to take up this question with the Rajasthan Government, who had assured us fifty thousand bighas of land for ex-servicemen of Rajasthan area to be resettled along the Rajasthan Canal. We have formed the task

force which by the 31st December is supposed to go and liaise with the Rajasthan Government, so that ex-servicemen could be settled there. Now, the land should not be at the tail end of the Canal; that would not be a happy thing, they may not get water there. I would be grateful to the Hon. Members, Shri Rajesh Pilot, and Shri Vridhi Chander Jain to help us in getting good land near the Canal for the ex-servicemen.

Before I conclude, I would like to re-emphasise the Government's commitment to the welfare of ex-servicemen, the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, because this has a direct impact on the morale of the fighting soldiers, as well as recruitment. Therefore, the Government policy and its commitment right from the recruitment to retirement remains for the welfare of these people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Today in the Calling Attention, we have dealt with this problem only.

13.38 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the committee on