

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। आजकल ऐसे 18 सैनिक स्कूल हैं। प्रधानाचार्य, रजिस्ट्रार, प्रधानाध्यापक तो रक्षा मंत्रालय की सुरक्षा-सेनाओं के सक्रिय सेवा के सदस्य होते हैं, बाकी स्टाफ राज्य सरकार से अपना वेतन पाता है। इस प्रकार ये विद्यालय दोहरी शासन व्यवस्था से व्रस्त हैं। छात्रों को मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्ति की बढ़ाई गई रकम छात्रों को न केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है और न राज्य सरकार।

राजस्थान में चित्तौड़गढ़ में एक सैनिक स्कूल है। शिक्षा भवन एवं छात्रावास बहुत पुराने हैं लेकिन उसकी रख रखाव अच्छी न होने के कारण इनकी हालत जीर्णोद्धार है। यहां के शैक्षणिक स्टाफ को सेवा निवृत्त पर पेंशन व प्रेच्युइटी आदि का लाभ नहीं मिलता है और न योग्यतानुसार वेतन ही मिलता है। इससे निरंतर इन संस्थाओं के शिक्षा स्तर में गिरावट हो रही है। अशैक्षणिक स्टाफ भी कुव्यवस्था का शिकार है।

छात्रों पर प्रतिदिन जो व्यय किया जाता है, वह बहुत ही कम है। उपयुक्त भोजन व्यवस्था के अभाव में छात्रों में बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। स्कूल में छात्रों के स्वास्थ्य एवं बीमारी को देखने के लिए चिकित्सक की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह इन समस्त सैनिक स्कूलों सहित चित्तौड़गढ़ सैनिक स्कूल की आर्थिक एवं प्रशासनिक जिम्मेदारी वहन करे, विद्यालय की आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्तर में गिरावट को रोकें और प्रतिभावान छात्रों के नैतिक स्तर एवं मनो-

बल को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए अन्य सम्यक कदम उठाएं।

(vi) Need to start 'auction sale' of tobacco through Tobacco Board for stabilisation of tobacco prices

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur : Tobacco growers, especially the producers of Virginia tobacco, when in Andhra, Karnataka and Gujarat had to be assisted on two occasions by the Central Government through large scale purchases made by the state Trading Corporation, i. e. in 1977-78 and 1982-83. What with the non-availability of adequate trained staff and adhoc crash arrangements which had to be made by STC at the stage of purchase of tobacco and also during the grading and storing of the purchased tobacco, the STC sustained heavy losses and growers failed to gain adequate protection and satisfaction. So Government appointed a Working Group to consider and suggest steps to be taken by Government to bring better stability in the tobacco market, ensure a fair and remunerative price to the tobacco growers and maximise export earning. This working group has suggested that a crash programme should be undertaken by Government, through the statutorily established Tobacco Board to introduce auction system to cover all the tobacco growing areas in Andhra Pradesh to start with. The Working Group has therefore recommended that the Tobacco Board should go ahead gearing itself for the introduction of the permanent infrastructure and in the meanwhile, Tobacco Board should conduct test auctions in Andhra Pradesh in 1984. I suggest that Government should allot at least Rs. 3 crores to enable the Board to make all the needed arrangements to face the challenge of the 1984 crop season.

(vii) Need to ban import of rayon thread

श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) : महाराष्ट्र के थाने जिले में रेयान के घागे बनाने वाली दो कम्पनियां (1) नेशनल रेयान कोरपो-

रेशन, मोहने व नं० (2) सेन्चुरी रेयान कार्पोरेशन, शहाड हैं। इस समय नेशनल रेयान कार्पोरेशन, मोहने पूर्ण रूप से बन्द है तथा सेन्चुरी रेयान कार्पोरेशन, शहाड प्रांशिक रूप से कार्य कर रही है। इन कम्पनियों के बन्द होने का कारण विदेशों से, विशेषकर कोरिया से, रेयान के घागे अच्छे व सस्ते आयात होने से है। विदेशों से आने वाला रेयान का घागा अच्छा व सस्ता होने से, यहां कम्पनियों द्वारा उत्पादन किया हुआ रेयान का घागा बाजार में बिकता नहीं है। दोनों कम्पनियों में लगभग बारह हजार श्रमिक कार्यरत थे, जो अब बेरोजगार हैं।

ऐसे परिस्थिति में मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि विदेशों से आयात किए जाने वाले रेयान के घागे पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, ताकि यहां की ये दोनों कम्पनियां चालू हो सकें, और लगभग बारह हजार श्रमिक पुनः कार्य पा सकें।

12.26 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
 1984-85—Contd.

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Madhusudan Vairale was on his legs yesterday. He may please continue.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking yesterday, I tried to make certain points; those points should be considered as a sort of introduction to my thoughts on this subject.

As far as our defence preparedness is concerned, and for that matter, the defence preparedness of any nation is concerned, there are some basic needs or other aspects which should be considered. And it should be borne in mind that the defence activity is not an isolated process. It has to be accompanied by a sound economy, a strong industrial base and good international relations as also the capability to cope with modern technology. Taking all these needs into consideration, proper planning has to be done in the field of defence.

There are some quarters which sometimes allege over-earning and over-spending in this field. I do not agree with this view, because if you take into account the picture of the whole world today, nobody can say that we are either over-spending or over-earning. The picture of our military expenditure and social expenditure is very clear.

In the matter of military preparedness, the percentage spending, India stands seventy in the list of one hundred and forty-one countries. Even countries like Pakistan, China, Burma and Indonesia have much higher percentage of spending on defence. In terms of *per capita* expenditure, India ranks one hundred and seventeen in the list of one hundred and forty-one countries, while China stands at seventy-two and Pakistan at ninety-six.

When we consider the global military expenditure, according to the estimates of 1981-82, the total expenditure was six hundred billion dollars and out of this, fifty percent was accounted for twenty five countries, and those twenty-five countries were mainly developed countries. These developed countries are diverting their supplies mainly to the developing nations. According to the data which was released sometime in 1980-81 by USA Senate, it was clear that in 1980, that total amount was 21.18 billion dollars, and in 1981, a total amount of \$ 23.41 billion worth of arms were delivered by developed nations to developing nations. This has a reference to the point which I mentioned yesterday, that it has become an industry,