प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) पिछले तीन मास में चीन तथा पाकिस्तान ने भारतीय क्षेत्र का भूमि, वायु तथा जल क्षेत्र में कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया:
- (ल) इसी अविध में ऐसे उल्लंघन करने पर भारतीय सुरक्षा बल तथा सीमा सुरक्षा बल द्वारा कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये :
- (ग) क्या इस संबंध में संबन्धित सरकारों से कोई विरोध प्रकट किया गया है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में संबन्धित सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और
- (ङ) इन उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह): (क) 1 नवम्बर 1968 और 13 जनवरी 1969 के बीच पाकिस्तानी सशस्त्र सेविवर्ग ने हमारे भूक्षेत्र में निम्न अतिलंघन किए:—

> स्थल अतिलंघन —15 अन्तरिक्ष अतिलंघन —7 सागर अतिलंघन—एक भी नहीं

इस अवधि में चीनी सेविवर्ग द्वारा कोई अतिलंघन नहीं किए गए थे।

(ख) तथा (घ) . पाकिस्तान अधि-करणों को स्थानीय तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार स्तरों पर विरोध पत्र भेजे गए थे । युद्धविराम रेखा के इस पार अतिलंघनों की संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेक्षकों को रिपोर्ट की गई है । राजनियक माध्यमों से भेजे गए विरोधपत्रों के पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

(ङ) हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सीमा पर सतर्करही हैं।

### Trade With Rhodesia

# 53. DR. RANEN SEN : SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether it is a fact that Rhodesia continues to trade with several countries despite U. N.'s. decision to impose mandatory sanctions against that country;
- (b) if so, which countries are the major trade partners of Rhodesia at present; and
- (c) Whether Government intend to take this issue in the U. N. with a view to ensure strict observation of the U. N. sanction against Rhodesia by all member nations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Committee set up by the U. N. Security Council to examine the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia has reported that South Africa has become the main trading partner of Southern Rhodesia. The Committee has also noted that Portugal has permitted a free flow of goods to and from Southern Rhodesia. Government have implemented U. N. resolution on the subject and have been supporting moves for strict observance of the resolution by other countries.

### **Emergency Commissioned Officers**

## \*54. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

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- (a) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers released recently who have been rehabilitated with the help of the Central Government;
- (b) the total number of officers who are still to be rehabilitated and the action being taken in this regard by Government;
- (c) whether Government have assessed the hardship being encountered by several released officers who have not been in a position to get a suitable opening till now; and
- (d) the amount of compensation if any, paid by the Government of India in the form of gratuity, pension etc. to the released Emergency Commissioned Officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SINGH): (SHRI **SWARAN** (a) The total (d). number of Fmergency Commissioned Officers recruited during the Emergency (excluding Medical and Veterinary Officers about whose rehabilitation there is no problem), was 9,087. Leaving out of account 76 granted Short Service Commissions, 11 transferred to Remounts and Veterinary Corps and 150 killed or otherwise deceased, 8,850 ECOs required to be considered, for grant of Permanent Commission or other modes of rehabilitation. Since the release of ECOs is taken up in batches, so far 5,067 have come up for consideration. position in regard to these is as follows:

| No. granted PCs            |     | 1,821 |
|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| No. rehabilitated in other |     |       |
| Government and Public bodi | ies | 1,728 |
| Break Up                   |     | -     |
| IAS etc. on the results of |     |       |
| UPSC examination           |     | 73    |
| N. C. C.                   |     | 416   |
| T. A.                      |     | 13    |
| BSF and other Central      |     |       |
| Police Forces              |     | 602   |
| Other Central Govt.        |     |       |
| services and posts         |     | 84    |
| State Govt. services       |     |       |
| and posts                  | ••• | 57    |
| Public Sector Undertakings | ••• | 78    |
| Private Sector             | ••• | 143   |
| Reverted to civil posts    |     | 213   |
| Self-employed              | ••• | 49    |
|                            |     |       |

1,728

No. still requiring rehabilitation ... 920 (excluding 70 released on disciplinary grounds and 378 resigned or released as non-optees).

The Chief Ministers/Governors of the States/Union Territories have recently been requested to absorb the ECOs belonging to their States in the State Services/Posts and in the posts in the Public Sector Undertakings under them. A request has also been made to the Union Ministers concerned with the various Central Government Public Sector Undertakings to absorb the released ECOs to the maximum extent.

Government are fully alive to the problem and have taken various steps to solve it. The various measures taken in this respect have been announced on the floor of the House from time to time.

Released Emergency Commissioned Officers (other than those disabled, those commissioned from the ranks and those in Permanent Civil Government service) are entitled to a terminal gratuity at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- for each completed year of If the total service exceeds completed years by 6 months or more, then an additional gratuity of Rs. 500/is payable for that period. commissioned from the ranks have the option to elect either the service pension as admissible under the relevant rules or the terminal gratuity benefit. ECOs who revert to civil posts held by them prior to the grant of Commissions are not eligible for any military pension or gratuity but their service as ECOs counts for civil pension.

#### Berubari

# \*55. SHRI D. AMAT: SHRI G. C. NAIK.

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) Whether it is a fact that a Conference of representatives of India and Pakistan was held at Calcutta during December 1968 to discuss the demarcation work at Berubari: and