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c SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would appeal to the hon. Members to keep mind that the question of the Law of the Sea is a very complicated matter, and it is the general expectation in the U.N. circles that 1970s' are going to be a decade sea-bed, when complicated questions relating to the utilization of the economic wealth, territorial limits, continental shelf and other questions will be discussed. There appear to be a general, strong support for exclusive economic zones extending up to 200 miles. This is the general consensus, although substantively this matter has not yet been discussed. So, I would say that according to the general expectation, 200 miles is likely to be the minimum, exclusive economic zone which will be available for exploitation by coastal countries-200 miles deep into the sea. So based on that consensus, I would say with confidence that we have got the exclusive right to drill on the Bombay High and, in fact, another 100 miles deep into the sea. The type of question which has been rightly mentioned by the hon. Member is very much before us. And I have no doubt that no other country has got the right to come and drill within 200 miles of our coast. Though there is no protocol in this regard, but this is the general consensus. . .

SHRI N. G. GORAY: Supposing any other country comes in that area, will it be considered as an encroachment?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: No other country can come, everybody knows, within an area of 200 miles; nor near the Sagar Samrat under the existing international law.

श्री श्रौम् प्रकाश त्यागी: ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह समुद्र सम्बन्धी कानून वन रहा है उस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि समुद्र के तल में जो मिनरल पदार्थ है उनका लाभ उठाने का ग्रधिकार उन्हीं देशों को है जो समुद्र के तट पर स्थित है या समुद्र के गर्भ में जितनी भी सम्पत्ति छिपी हुई ह उसका लाभ उठाने का ग्रधिकार संसार के सभी देशों को है, चाहे वे समुद्र के तट पर स्थित हो या समुद्र के तट से बाहर हों ? इसमें क्या स्थिति है संसार के देशों की ?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I thought I was replying to this when I answered the last question. The coastal countries, will, according to the general concensus, be entitled to exploit up to 200 miles into the sea exclusively. This means that other countries will be excluded. This is about exploitation of seabed.

श्री श्रीम् प्रकाश त्यागी: श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने बताया कि 200 मील तक समुद्र के किनारे पर स्थित देशों का श्रधिकार होगा लेकिन 200 मील से बाहर समुद्र के गर्भ से जो सम्पत्ति निकलेगी उस पर किसका श्रधिकार होगा ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is asking about the position beyond 200 miles.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: It is an important matter and this will also be one of the important subjects to be discussed in the Conference of Sea-beds.

युद्धों के दौरान मारे गये सैनिक
*240. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर † :
सरदार कुमार सं० चं० ग्रांग्रे :
श्री सुब्रह्मण्यन् स्वामी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री 15 मार्च, 1974 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 469 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 1962 के भारत-चीन संघर्ष ग्रौर 1965 ग्रौर 1971 के भारत ग्रौर पाकिस्तान के बीच हुए युद्धों में जो सैनिक मारे गये या ग्रपंग हुए उनके ग्राश्रितों से रोजगार ग्रौर पुनर्वास के लिये कितने ग्रावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं;
- (ख) ग्रब तक कितने मामलों को निपटाया जा चुका है ;
- (ग) ऐसे कितने स्रावेदन हैं जो स्रभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ; स्रौर
- (घ) उनके कब तक निपटाये जाने की संभावना है ?

[†]The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur.

†[Dependents of military personnel killed during the wars

*240. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MAT-HUR†:

SHRI S. C. ANGRE:

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 469 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th March, 1974 and state:

- (a) the number of applications received by Government for employment and rehabilitation from the dependents of the military personnel who were killed or disabled during the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 and Indo-Pak wars of 1965 and 1971;
- (b) what is the number of cases which have been settled so far;

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- (c) how many applications are still under Government's consideration; and
- (d) by when they are likely to be disposed of?]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAYAK): (a) to (c) Out of 1004 applications from eligible persons for employment, 386 have been provided. Out of 947 applications for IOC agencies, 291 have been provided. Out of 369 applications for other forms of rehabilitation, 81 have been provided while 283 have been recommended for placement in training institutions.

(d) It is not possible to indicate any time limit since identification of suitable employment and provision of other rehabilitation assistance constitute a continuous process being dependent on the availability of vacancies and number of fresh agencies received from the Indian Oil Corporation

†[] English translation.

† रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक): (क) से (ग) रोजगार के लिये पात व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त 1004 ग्रावेदन पत्नों में से 386 को रोजगार दे दिया गया है। इण्डियन ग्रायल निगम एजैसियों के लिये 947 श्रावेदन पत्नों में से 291 को एजैंसिया दे दी गई है। अन्य प्रकार के पनर्वास के लिये 369 ग्रावेदन-पत्नों में से 81 का पनर्वास कर दिया गया है जबकि 283 को प्रशिक्षण संस्थात्रों में से स्थान देने की सिफारिस की गई हैं।

to Questions

(घ) इसके लिये कोई समय सीमा बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उपयक्त रोजगार की पहचान करना ग्रौर पनर्वास संबंधी ग्रन्य सविधाए एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है जो रिक्त स्थानों को उपलब्धता श्रीर भारतीय तेल निगम म्रादि से प्राप्त नई एजैंन्सियों की संख्या पर निर्भर करती है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जिस श्रेणी के लोंगो को एम्प्लायमैट देने की बात कही उनके ग्रलावा भी कछ इस प्रकार के लोगों ग्राते हैं जो इल्लिटरेट हैं या साधारण श्रेणी के लोग हैं ग्रौर इस प्रकार की नौकरी पाने के हकदार है लेकिन उन्हें नौकरी मिली नही है। श्रीमन, क्या इस प्रकार के लोगों की जानकारी म्रापके पास है कि ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जो या तो वन्डैंड है, सोर्ल्जस है, ग्रपंग है ग्रथवा जिन को ग्रभी तक किसी प्रकार की नौकरी नहीं मिली है ? क्या सरकार ऐसे लोगों को नौकरी देने की दिष्ट से स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ग्रौर पब्लिक ग्रंटेडरिकंग्स को इस प्रकार का सझाव देगी कि इन लोगों को नौकरी देने में प्राथमिकता दी जाय ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: As regards the first question, 188 Indian Oil agencies have already been given to the applicants. As regards the employment facilities, 1,004 applications of eligible persons for employment are still there and the State Governments have been approached to find out employment for them. The Central Government have also made reservations in

^{†[]} English translation.

Central Services. It is 10 per cent in Class III services and 20 per cent in Class IV services. So far as public undertakings are concerned, the reservation is 17½ per cent in Class III services and 27½ per cent in Class IV services. The hon. Member will agree with me that the employment situation in the country is very difficult and it cannot be said that all these people can be given employment in the near future.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : श्रीमन्, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को जो भूमि अलाट की जाती है उनके रिहैविलिटेशन की दुष्टि से उस सम्बन्ध मे क्या यह सही है कि अधिकाँश राज्यों मे भूमि अलाट करने के पश्चात् उन लोगों को एक्चुग्रल लैड के ऊपर कब्जा नही दिलाया जाता ग्रौर कब्जा न मिलने के कारण बहुत से सैनिकों को जो आज सर्विस मे है श्रीर जो सर्विस मे नहीं है, मुकदमो के ग्रन्दर फंसना पड़ता है । क्या सरकार बताएगी कि ऐसे कितने लोग है जो मकदमों मे फंसे हुए हैं ? क्या भविष्य में सरकार इस बात की व्यवस्था करेगी स्टेट गवर्नमैट्स के माध्यम से कि ग्रलाटमेंट के साथ साथ उनको कब्जा मी मिले ग्रौर वे वास्तव में जमीन पर काविज होकर खेती कर सके ? मैं जानना चाहुंगा कि इस दिष्ट से सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध भूमे क्या दिष्टिकोण है ग्रीर ग्रागे के लिए वह क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, as 1 mentioned earlier in this House in regard to such questions, the measure taken for rehabilitation of the bereaved families is in the direction of liberalized pension scheme. The dependents of a jawan who is killed in action are entitled to get more than the emoluments that the jawan was drawing at the time of his death. And it is three-fourths of the basic pay of the officer at the time of his death. So, the families of all those who have been killed as a result of all the wars have already been rehabilitated in this big way.

As regards employment to these people and allotment of land, as I have said earlier, the employment position in the country is very difficult and the land situation is also not easy. Still, many State Governments have allotted land to the dependents of jawans. But it is true to say that such land is still under litigation and it is very difficult to say how this land could be freed from litigation and allotted to these people. Still we are persuading the State Governments to see that land which is free from litigation is allotted to the jawans.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the Minister has stated that the employment position is difficult and that the Government is trying to do its best. But I want to know from the Minister whether it is not a fact that in the provision of employment opportunities, the Government is discriminating between the jawans and officers-the Government is giving less opportunities to the jawans and more to the officers. And, Sir, at the Palam airport, the bus service has been given to a resettlement project. But the porter carries a bag and one rupee is charged. He must be carrying at least 50 to 60 bags a day. He is paid only Rs. 5.00. This contract is given to a commercial company. could as well be given to a jawans' operative so that they could eke out their livelihood. Here is an example, Sir. bus service has been given to a resettlement project whereas . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating the question.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: It is a hypothetic question. But I would inform the hon. Member that the transport service from the Palam airport is now run by a co-operative of jawans. . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: That is exactly what I was saying. It was given to a jawans' co-operative. But the porter thing, where it is easy for a jawan, was given to a commercial company. Why was it not given to a jawans' co-operative?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: That is for the Indian Airlines to decide. And there is no Co-operative of the jawans which has made this request to the Indian Airlines.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot put another question. . . .

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: ... take this issue up with the Indian Airlines?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask two questions. Now, Mr. Rabi Ray.

श्री रवी राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानाना चाहता हूं कि 1965 के साल में जो हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान युद्ध हुआ था उसमें हमारे जो अबदुल हमीद शहीद हुए थे उनके परिवार के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार ने क्या इंतजाम किया है क्योंकि अबदुल हमीद हमारे राष्ट्र के गौरव है और धर्मनिरपेज्ञता के प्रतीक है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि अब्दुल हमीद के जैसे परिवारों के पुनर्वास की क्या व्यवस्था की गयी है और क्या सरकार यह वतलायेगी कि अब्दुल हमिद के संबंध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय से वात चीत कर के कुछ इस तरह की बात की गयी है कि हमारे बच्चे भी अब्दुल हमीद के बारे में कुछ जान सकें?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, his family has been covered by the Liberalised Pension Scheme formed by the Government. As regards the second suggestion of the hon. Member, there are certain State Governments who have in their text books mentioned about this war hero. About the other State Governments it is a suggestion of the hon. Member that this should be taken up.

श्री रबी राय: उन के परिवार में किस किस को मिली है ?

श्री सभापति: दो सवाल नहीं होने चाहिए।

श्री भंरों सिंह शेखावत: कुछ राज्यों ने कृषि श्रीर श्रावासीय भूमि के बंटन के लिए इस प्रकार का संशोधन किया है नियमों में श्रीर कानूनों में कि ऐसे सोल्जर्स को उस में प्राथमिकता मिल सके। साथ ही जिन-जिन राज्यों में या स्टेट ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स में ग्राप ने उन के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा है भारत सरकार की तरफ से उस रिजर्वेशन के अनुसार उन लोंगों को नौकरी मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है इस की देखरेख की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और एक प्रश्न और यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह भी सही है कि 1965 के पहले जो सोल्जर्स मारे गये या अपंग हुए उन को किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने न तो हाउसिंग के लिए जमीन दी और न ही कोई कृषि दी है और न अपने कानूनों में उन को कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे केसेज पर विचार कर के उन के लिए कोई समाधान ढूंढेगी?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir, as regards employment facilities in public undertakings, I would inform the House that public undertakings give a lot of priority for giving employment to war wounded and the dependents of those killed in action. From time to time the Director General of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry go round to different public sector undertakings and get information regarding these matters and put pressure on them to see that this policy is implemented.

As regards allotment of land in different States, as I have stated earlier, the position of land is very tight but even then most of the State Governments have allotted land to them.

Regarding the third point about educational facilities to their dependents, these have been given in most of the States.

श्री लाल भ्राडवाणी: ग्राप ने सवाल पूछा था कि लाज में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है कि उन लोंगो को कुछ प्राप्त हो सके। इस का उत्तर नहीं है। एजूकेशनल फेसिलिटीज के बारे में नहीं पूछा था, उस के बारे में वह उत्तर दें रहे हैं।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Will you kindly repeat the question?

श्री सभापति : कानून वाला जो सवाल है उसे श्राप दोहरा दें।

श्री भैरों सिंह शेखावतः क्या यह सही है कि कई राज्य सरकारों ने कृषि भूमि के एलाटमेंट में ग्रौर ग्रावासीय भूमि के एलाटमेंट में ऐसे सैनिकों को Ŀ

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प्राथमिकता दी जाय इस संबंध में वहां के नियमों में या कानूनों में किसी भी प्रकार का संशोधन नहीं किया है ग्रौर न उन के लिए कोई रिजर्वेशन रखा है ?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Sir: we do not have information at present. But, as I have stated earlier, some reservation has been made by the State Governments in regard to the allotment of land. So far as the land law is concerned, we do not have any information on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not have the information at present and law must be known to everybody. Next Question.

Manufacture and supply of chassis of commercial vehicles

*241. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: SHRI DHARAMCHAND JAIN: SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI†

SHRI N. R. CHOUDHURY: SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of commercial vehicles chassis manufactured during the last three years and upto October 1973, upit-wise; and
- (b) the number of such chassis supplied by manufacturers to various States during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sardar Amjad Ali

Statement

(a) The unitwise production of commer- years and upto October, 1973, has been cial vehicles chassis during the last three as under:—

	. Name of the firm	Pro d uction			
	. Name of the firm	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	M/s. Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co., Ltd., Bombay.	24,463	24,654	(Upt 22,44]	o Oct 73) 19,413
2	M's. Premier Automobiles Co., L'd., Bombay	4,892	4,572	3,489	3,289
3	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., West Bengal	1,319	1,609	1,547	1.834
1.	M's. Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras	5,263	5,456	4,244	4283
5.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd , Bombay	966	922	911	953
6	M's. Standard Motor Products of It dia Ltd, Madras.	158	330	1,418	.
7.	M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd , Poona	3,497	3,322	3,416	4,114
	Total	40,558	40,865	37,466	34,742*

^{*}Note -Production for Cale der year 1973 is 42,400.