

other than officers, employed in Silewada was 1725 and that in Umrer 797.

(b) & (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House. The project Authorities are, however, aware of the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time in regard to the employment of local people.

TRAINING OF INDIAN ARMY

1104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE:
DR. K NAGAPPA ALVA :
SHRI GANESHI LAL
CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Andre Malraux, a former French Minister has stated in an interview that the Indian army was being trained by the Russians; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government is not sure about the accuracy of the statement attributed to Andre Malraux. The reported statement has, however, no basis in fact. The Indian Army is trained exclusively by the Indians.

MANUFACTURE OF HEAVY DEFENCE EQUIPMENTS

1105. SHRI M.K. MOHTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state.

(a) the extent to which India is still dependent on foreign countries in the manufacture of heavy defence equipment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

1 RSS/73—3.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) Perhaps the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to enquire about manufacture of guns and tanks in India 75/24 Howitzers (Mountain Gun), based on indigenous design and development, are already being manufactured in the country 105mm Indian Field Gun, indigenously designed and developed, is also going to be manufactured shortly. There are, however, no plans at present to manufacture heavier guns. Medium tanks are already being manufactured in India.

No country is fully self sufficient in the matter of arms and equipment. However, by and large, we are self-sufficient in the matter of technology for manufacture of the above equipments. If any gap is discovered in view of the latest advances made elsewhere in technology and it cannot be covered by our own Research and Development Organisation, an attempt is made to acquire it on the best possible terms.

भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों को रोजगार

1106. श्री सुरज प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में देश के विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिक कर्मचारियों ने अपने नाम दर्ज कराये थे और दिसम्बर 1973 तक उनमें से कितनों का रोजगार दिया जा चुका था; और

(ख) शेष व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

†[EMPLOYMENT TO EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL

1106. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen who got their names registered in various Employment Exchanges of the country during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the number out of them who were provided with employment by December, 1972; and

(b) the action taken by Government to provide employment to the rest of them ?

†[] English translation.

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (जे० बी० पटनायक):

(क) अप्रैल 1970—मार्च 1971 तथा अप्रैल 1971—मार्च 1972 के दौरान देश में रोजगार कार्यालयों में क्रमशः 85,071 और 74,360 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों ने नाम दर्ज कराये हैं। अप्रैल 1970 से सितम्बर, 1972 की अवधि के दौरान 36,469 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को नौकरिया दी गई थी। इस मख्या में वे लोग भी शामिल हैं जिन्होंने इस अवधि से पहले भी नाम दर्ज करा रखा था। पंजीकृत उम्मीदवारा को दी जाने वाली नौकरियों से संबंधित सूचना तिमाही रूप में प्राप्त होती है और अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर 1972 की तिमाही की सूचना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है जिसका लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को देखते हुए सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए नौकरिया तालाश करना कोई आमामान काम नहीं है, लेकिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास की गति को तेज करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं

- 1 सभी केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों में 30 जून 1974 तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए तीसरी श्रेणी के रिक्त स्थानों में 10 प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में 20 प्रतिशत रिक्त स्थान आरक्षित करना।
- 2 आरक्षण के पूर्ण प्रतिशत को 45 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना।
- 3 सरकारी क्षेत्र के संस्थानों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तीसरी श्रेणी में 17½ प्रतिशत तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों में 27½ प्रतिशत स्थानों का आरक्षण।
- 4 विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सभी वर्गों के पदों में आरक्षण।
- 5 संघ लोक सेवा आयोग/सचिवालय प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रबंध संस्थान द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में परीक्षा/आवदन पत्र के शुल्क की अदायगी में छट।

6 सेवा विमुक्त होने से पूर्व तथा पश्चात् विभिन्न व्यवसायों तथा व्यापारों में प्रशिक्षण योजनाएँ/कोर्स।

7 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिये रोजगार को देखने के लिए एक एकक की स्थापना।

8 कुछ राज्यों में भूतपूर्व कार्मिकों को पुनः रोजगार देने की गति को तेज करने के लिए विशेष एकको/भूतपूर्व सैनिक एकको की स्थापना।

†[THE DEPUTY DEFENCE MINISTER (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) : (a) 85,071 and 74,360 ex-servicemen registered with Employment Exchanges in the country during April 1970—March 1971 and April 1971—March 1972 respectively 36,469 ex-servicemen were provided with jobs during the period April 1970 to September 1972. This figure includes also those who may have registered earlier to this period. Information pertaining to placements of registered candidates is received quarterly and the information for the quarter October-December 1972 has not been received so far.

(b) The process of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is a continuous one and under constant review. In view of the un-employment problem in the country, it is not an easy task to find employment for all ex-servicemen but the following major steps have been taken for speedier resettlement of ex-service personnel

(i) Extension of vacancies of 10% Class III and 20% Class IV posts for ex-Servicemen upto 30th June, 1974 in all the Central Ministries and Departments.

(ii) Enhancement of the overall percentage of reservation from 45% to 50%.

(iii) Reservation of 17½ % Class-III and 27½% for Class-IV posts in Public Sector undertakings and in the Nationalised Banks.

(iv) Reservation of posts in all categories by various State Governments.

†[] English Translation

(v) Exemption from the payment of Examination/Application fee in competitive examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission/Institute of Secretariat Training and Management

(vi) Pre-release and pre-cum-post release training schemes/courses in various vocations and trades.

(vii) Constitution of a Cell to look after employment of ex-servicemen

(viii) Creation of Special Cells/Ex-Servicemen Cells for speedier re-employment of ex-Service personnel in some of the States]

CHINA'S RELATION WITH NEPAL AND SRI LANKA

1107 SHRI SURAJ PRASAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have noticed China's closer relations with Nepal and Sri Lanka, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) and (b) China's relations with Nepal and Sri Lanka are matters of their bilateral interest. India welcomes good bilateral relations between all its neighbours.

GUIDELINES FOR FIXING EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

1108. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the guidelines fixed for drawing up a distinction between educated unemployed and un-educated unemployed, including underemployed and whether there is any age limit fixed for sorting out unemployed and underemployed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI K V RAGHU NATHA REDDY) : No guidelines, as such, exist for making a distinction between educated unemployed and uneducated unemployed. However, in the compilation of statistics of work-seekers registered at Employment Exchanges, only persons who have passed matriculation or higher examinations are classified as educated.

For registration at Employment Exchanges, no age limits have been prescribed.

Employed persons are permitted to register at Employment Exchanges. However, in accordance with the provisions of the National Employment Service Manual, permanent and quasi-permanent employees of Central Government establishments are required to produce a 'no objection certificate' from their employers before they can be registered. Persons employed in State Government establishments are governed by the instructions issued by the respective State Governments for purposes of registration.

PAK PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT REGARDING MILITARY PREPARATIONS

1109 SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in Times of India, dated 19 December 1972 regarding Pakistan President's saying at a press interview to the effect that Pakistan have made effective military preparations and would continue to do so in the months to come to defend against any possible aggression from India, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir