

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
(2018-19)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**[ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS
CONTAINED IN THIRTY-THIRD REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE
(16TH LOK SABHA) ON 'RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN']**

FORTY- FIFTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

January, 2019/Pausa, 1940(Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 7.1.2019

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 7.1.2019



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

January, 2019/Pausa, 1940(Saka)

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2018-19).....	(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....	(v)
CHAPTER I Report.....	
CHAPTER II Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government.....	
CHAPTER III Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies of the Government	
CHAPTER IV Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Replies of the Government have not been accepted by The Committee and which require reiteration.....	
CHAPTER V Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies.....	

APPENDICES

I	Minutes of the Second sitting of the Standing Committee on Defence (2018-19) held on 14.11.2018.....
II	Analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (16 th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Defence (2018-19).....

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (2018-19)

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA

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CHAIRPERSON

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Deepak Adhikari (Dev)
3. Shri Suresh Chanabasappa Angadi
4. Shri Shrirang Appa Barne
5. Col Sona Ram Chaudhary VSM (Retd)
6. Shri Thupstan Chhewang
7. Shri H D Devegowda
8. Shri Jayadev Galla
9. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
10. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
11. Dr Murli Manohar Joshi
12. Km Shobha Karandlaje
13. Dr Mriganka Mahato
14. Shri Rodmal Nagar
15. Shri Partha Pratim Ray
16. Shri A P Jithender Reddy
17. Shri B Senguttuvan
18. Smt Mala Rajya Laxmi Shah
19. Shri Dharambir Singh
20. Smt Pratyusha Rajeshwari Singh
21. Shri Rakesh Singh

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri K R Arjunan
23. Dr Ashok Bajpai
24. Shri Joginipally Santosh Kumar
25. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
26. Shri Soumya R Patnaik
27. Shri G V L Narasimha Rao
28. Shri Sanjay Raut
29. Smt Ambika Soni
30. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
31. Dr D P Vats

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Jyochnamayi Sinha | - | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |
| 5. | Shri Rajesh Kumar | - | Senior Executive Assistant |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Defence (2018-19), having been authorised by the Committee to present the report on their behalf, present this Forty-fifth report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen'.

2. The Thirty-third Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 10 August, 2017 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 9 August, 2017. It contained 21 Observations/Recommendations. The Ministry of Defence furnished Action Taken Replies on all the Observations/Recommendations in December, 2017 and July, 2018.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 14 November, 2018.

4. For facility of reference and convenience, Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the Report.

5. An analysis of action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix II.

New Delhi;
27 November, 2018
6 Agrahayana, 1940 (Saka)

Kalraj Mishra
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Defence

REPORT

CHAPTER I

This report of the Standing Committee on Defence deals with Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-Third Report of Standing Committee on Defence (16th Lok Sabha) on 'Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen' which was presented to Lok Sabha 10 August, 2017 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 09 August, 2017.

2. The Committee's Thirty-Third Report (16th Lok Sabha) contained 21 observations/recommendations on the following aspects:-

Para No. / Nos.	Subject
1	Effectiveness of implementation of reservation policy for Ex-Servicemen
2	Data on Ex-Servicemen maintained by DGR
3	Need for enhancement of percentage of reservations in Group 'C' & 'D' Posts for ESM
4	Need for relaxation of upper age limit for re-employment of Ex-Servicemen
5	Re-employment of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in the Corporate/Private Sector
6	Recognition of certificates of DGR
7 & 8	Restructuring of DGR
9	Employment of Ex-Servicemen as Medical Staff in Govt. Hospitals/PHCs both Central Govt. as well as State
10	Direct induction of Servicemen into Central Armed Police Forces, State Police, and Command Battalion for Resolute Action Battalion, Rapid Action Force, etc.
11	Induction into National Disaster Response Force
12	Re-employment of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in Territorial Army (TA)
13	Raising of Territorial Army Battalions (TA Bns) for Heritage Protection
14	Raising of Territorial Army Battalions for GANGA Protection (Namami Gange Project)
15	Representation of Armed Forces in the Central Pay Commission
16	100% pension to widow of a deceased soldier
17	Exemption of Income Tax for Liberalised/Special Family Pension
18	Review of Warrant of Precedence 1937
19	Financial assistance to World War Veterans
20	Provision of Free Railway Passes to Winners of Sena Medal (Gallantry)
21	Reservation of vacancies in Central Government/State Government Departments

3. Action Taken Replies have been received from the Government in respect of all the observations/recommendations contained in the Report. The replies have been examined and categorised as follows:-

(i) (a) **Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government:**

Para Nos. 7(v), 8,9, 14, 15, 18 and 19

(07 Recommendations)

These are included in Chapter II of the Draft Report.

- (b) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government and are commented upon:**

Para Nos. 5, 6, 7(iii), 7 (iv) &7(vii)

(05 Recommendations)

These are included in Chapter II of the Draft Report.

- (ii) Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government:**

Para No. 11

(01 Recommendation)

These are mentioned in Chapter III of the Draft Report.

- (iii) Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee which require reiteration and to be commented upon:**

Para Nos. 4, 7(ii), 12, and 17

(04 Recommendations)

These are included in Chapter IV of the Draft Report.

- (iv) Observations / recommendations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies:**

Para nos. 1,2, 3,7(i), 7(vi),10,13,16, 20 &21 (10 Recommendations)

These are included in Chapter V of the Draft Report.

The Thirty-third report contains 21 recommendations. However, subject of seven recommendations dealing with 'Restructuring of DGR' is included in sl. No. 7. Hence, there are total 27 recommendations. Separate numbers are given to the sub set of recommendations in the Action Taken Report as the action taken replies to the sub set of seven recommendations by the Government are classified under different categories. Hence, there is no difference in the total number of recommendations in the original report (33rd report) and the ATR on 33rd report.

4. The Committee desire that the Ministry's response to their comments made in Chapter I of this Report and final replies in respect of observations/ recommendations contained in Chapter-V of this Report should be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than six months of the presentation of this Report.

Recommendation (Para no. 4)

A. Need for relaxation of upper age limit for re employment of Ex-Servicemen

5. The Committee in their thirty third report recommended as below:

‘A case for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for reemployment in Banks/ PSUs/ Financial Institutions was taken up with the Ministry of Defence *vide* DGR Note No. 0515/Gen/DGR Emp-3 dated 22 Aug 2014 . After examining the case. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) accorded their approval to the proposal *vide* their MoD ID No.28(160) /2015/D (Res-1) dated 11 September, 15 and forwarded the proposal to Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services requesting them to amend the existing provisions regarding maximum age limit for re employment of ESM in Public Sector Banks / Financial Institutions. As per information furnished, a final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry of Defence pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for expediting the decision with regard to enhancement of upper age limit for ESM re-employment in Public Sector Banks/ PSUs / Financial institutions.’

6. The Ministry in its Action taken reply stated that –

‘The proposal for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re- employment in Banks/ financial Institutions was forwarded to Department of Financial Services on 11.09.2015 followed by reminders dated 23.03.2016, 23.06.2016. The matter has again been taken up on 22.09.17 & 26.10.17 with the Department of Financial Services to expedite their decision. However, response of Department of Financial Services is still awaited. A D.O. from Secretary (ESW) to Secretary, Department of Financial Services has been sent on 17.11.2017.

Regarding enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Public Sector Undertakings, DGR has been requested to furnish a proposal in this regard for taking up with department of Public Enterprises.’

7. **The Committee had recommended that that the Ministry of Defence pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for expediting the decision with regard to enhancement of upper age limit for ESM re-employment in Public Sector Banks/PSUs/Financial Institutions. The Ministry in its action taken note has stated that DGR has taken up the case with Ministry of Defence for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Banks/financial Institutions and Ministry of Defence has accorded their approval to the proposal in 2015 and forwarded the same to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance to amend the existing provisions regarding maximum age limit for re-employment of ESM in PSUs/ Financial Institutions. Despite several reminders and even after a lapse of three years (approx.) , the response of the Dept. of Financial Services (Ministry of Finance) is yet to be received by the Dept. of ESM Welfare (MoD). The Committee take a serious note of the lack of response from**

M/o Finance on such an important matter even after a lapse of three years and after sending several reminders. The Committee, therefore, reiterating their earlier recommendation, suggest that the matter may be taken at the highest echelons of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Defence to ensure decisive outcome on the issue.

8. The Committee would like to be apprised of the status of the proposal for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Public Sector Undertakings.

Recommendation (Para no. 5)

B. Re employment of Ex Servicemen (ESM) in the Corporate/Private Sector

9. The Committee in their thirty second Report recommended as under:

‘The Committee note that the role of Director General Resettlement (DGR) is to empower retiring / retired service personnel with additional skills through training courses and assist them in choosing a second career through employment/ self employment schemes and to liaise with Corporate / Private Sector for seeking greater employment opportunities for Ex-servicemen (ESM) and act as the interface between retired service personnel, dependents and the outside environment for resettlement / second career.

The Committee also note that the first Assured placement Training Scheme was initiated in 2015-16 as a pilot project to ensure skill development and guaranteed employment to Ex-servicemen. The Committee further note that DGR has not instituted any mechanism to find out the number of trained personnel who were successfully placed for employment. No records were being maintained to assess the job placement for the trained personnel. The Committee further note that there is no specific rule for providing re-employment to Ex-servicemen by Corporate Sector as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In the absence of such monitoring, fulfilment of desired objective and mandate of DGR to train the defence personnel for smooth transition towards a second career is not established. This is attributable to the fact that no system is in place with DGR to liaise with corporate sector or incorporate a clause in the agreement with the institutes for job placement assistance to the trained ESM. Thus the purpose of spending money on training cannot be ensured adequately.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should explore the job opportunities for ESM in Corporate / Private Sector and a mechanism be designed by the DGR to record the number of jobs provided to Ex-Servicemen in the Corporate / Private Sector.

The Committee further desire that a mechanism should be designed by the DGR to liaise with the Corporate/ Private Sector to seek greater employment opportunities for ESM and a clause for providing job placement assistance to the trained ESM be also be incorporated in the agreement with the training institutes. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.’

10. The Ministry of Defence in its action taken reply has stated as follows:

'DGR has an MoU with CII since 2014 to facilitate better placement of ESM in corporate jobs. To strengthen the initiative, preliminary discussions have also been held with FICCI to have similar arrangement in place at the earliest. DGR has also requested CII and FICCI to provide an opportunity to DGR to address their associated Corporate Houses with an aim to apprise about the capabilities and employability of ESM. These talks have been delivered at few events already and the process will be continued . The Corporate Sector companies who come forward to attend DGR job seminars and offer jobs to ESM are requested to provide a feedback and share details of ESM hired. However, a typical hiring process being a lengthy long drawn affair, the feedbacks so far have been very slow / absent. Hence, accurate details of ESM hired by Corporate are not available with DGR. Notwithstanding the same ,DGR will continue to reach out to corporate s to provide ibid details.

The Committee had desired that clause for providing job placement assistance to the trained ESM be also incorporated in the agreement with Training institutes. Accordingly, the format of agreements have been revised and the agreements with the training institutes have a clause of either 'Placement Assistance' (In case of Govt. Institutes and those Institutes whose curriculum is approved by regulatory bodies of Govt.) or 'Placement Linked payment Clause' (in respect of those institutes which are conducting NSDC approved course under Skill India Initiatives of Govt.)'

11. The Committee appreciate the initiatives taken by the Ministry for placing the ESM in the Corporate Sector with the help of industry bodies such as FICCI and CII and desire that such interactions with the industry bodies may be done at regular intervals to increase the prospects of ESM's placement in the corporate sector.

As far as the delay in obtaining data / non response from Corporate about ESM placement is concerned, the Committee suggest that the Corporates may be impressed upon the need for sending the placement details of the ESM through electronic means to the designated authority in KSB / D/o ESM, during their interactions with them. Further, in addition to Corporates, the data on placements may be obtained directly from the ESM as soon as they are placed, through emails/websites. Such data may be obtained from self-employed ESM also. A Circular/Communication to this effect may be placed on the website of D/o ESM and/ or KSBs. Maintenance of such data, the Committee believe, is essential to formulate plans for employability of future ESM. The Committee therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation made in this regard.

C. Recognition of Certificates of DGR

Recommendation (Para No. 6)

12. The Committee in their thirty third Report had recommended as under:-

‘The Committee note that the certificates of Resettlement training courses provided by DGR are recognized to a significant extent when awarded by accredited Institutes. However, Government agencies and related Recruitment Rules do not recognize the certifications of DGR courses since most courses are of below six months duration. The Committee note in this regard that when the Government does not recognize the certificates issued for the DGR courses, for giving employment opportunities to ESM, the Corporate/Private sectors cannot be expected to recognize the same. The Committee, therefore, desire that the DGR should enhance the duration of training courses beyond six months so that the certificates issued by them will be accepted for Government jobs as per the Recruitment rules.’

13. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under :

‘The Training imparted during Resettlement Course by DGR has further improved as the Training Institutes selected for imparting Trainings are Central/ State Govt. Institutes/ institutes or those run by regulatory Bodies/ aligned to regulatory bodies only and those training institutes which are approved by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). A Board of Officers is held in response to Expression of Interest published and thereafter the institutes are selected for conducting re-settlement Courses.

The resettlement Courses now conducted by DGR are either in the Central/ State Govt. run Institutions/ institutions run by regulatory Bodies/ Institutions aligned to regulatory bodies only and are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant. Further, DGR is not issuing Course Certificates as was being done earlier. Now the assessment and certification of the resettlement courses is being done by regulatory Bodies/ NSDC. It is very difficult for all three Services to spare all prospective retirees for a period of more than six months keeping in mind the service requirements. Therefore, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) will be requested that for the DGR resettlement courses assessed and certified by regulatory bodies/NSDC, DOP&T be approached for issuance of directions to the offices of the Government of India to the effect that the recruitment rules be amended to ensure that the Certificates awarded for resettlement courses is recognized and given due weight-age in recruitment.

Proposal for taking up the matter with DOP&T through MSDE for issuance of directions to the offices of the Govt. of India regarding amendment of Recruitment Rules has been received from DGR which is under examination in the Ministry.’

14. **The Committee are glad to note that changes are made to the certification of resettlement courses such as offering courses in the Govt. run Institutes / Institutes run by Regulatory Bodies and in National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant to make them relevant for job placements in Corporates. They desire that the proposal for amending the Recruitment Rules for recognizing the resettlement courses, assessed and certified by Regulatory Agencies / National**

Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and for giving due weightage in recruitment, may be sent to DoPT at the earliest. The final outcome of efforts of the Ministry in this regard may be intimated to the Committee at the earliest.

D. Restructuring of DGR- Registration of ESM with ZSBs

Recommendation {(Para No. 7(ii))}

15. The Committee in their thirty third Report had recommended as under:-

‘The Committee note that many Ex-Servicemen do not come forward to register in the Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBs). This point was discussed in previous National Meeting of Directors, Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of all States/UTs which was attended by the representatives of three Services also. The Services were requested to forward a list of service personnel retiring in the next one year to Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs) so that these personnel could be encouraged to register with respective ZSBs. The three Services had agreed to implement this suggestion. The Committee are hopeful that now the registration of Ex-Servicemen in the Zila Sainik Boards will be improved. The Committee may be apprised of the improvements made in this regard in their Action Taken Report.’

16. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated that -

‘The point was discussed in previous national level meetings of Directors of all States /UTs which was also attended by the representatives of the three services. The three Service HQs were requested to forward list of service personnel retiring in the next one year to Rajya Sainik Boards so that these personnel could be encouraged to register with respective ZSBs. The three service HQs had agreed to implement the same. However, the list is still not made available at KSB/RSBs/ZSBs till date. The three Service HQs have been requested again to provide the list vide KSB Sectt. letter No. 108/Policy/SC/KSB/A dated 01 Nov. 2017.

The benefits to the Officers, JCOs, ORs & their dependents are given by the Offices of the Directorate General of Resettlement on specific requests of the veterans in line with the orders of the Central Government for the various schemes, as applicable to the different categories of personnel. Many Ex Servicemen do not approach DGR for training courses, employment/self employment avenues, ostensibly due to their own commitments, viz many veterans start their own self employment ventures, get into corporate world of their own merit or pursue other employment avenues. The benefits to veterans through DGR are therefore concentrated to those personnel who register themselves with DGR for availing various avenues.

As a part of its registration process in DGR for the veterans to seek benefits, it is mandatory for the veterans to be registered with the respective Zila Sainik Boards and for which they have to produce the Ex-Serviceman I Card issued by the ZSB in addition to other documents which validates them as bona fide Ex-Serviceman. It is therefore being ensured that all Ex-Servicemen who approach DGR are registered with the Zila Sainik Board. For employment opportunities to JCOs/ORs the names are sought through the Zila Sainik Boards for their sponsorship through DGR to the concerned employers. The environment is also continuously sensitized that all retired personnel of the three services register with the Zila Sainik Boards’

17. The Committee take note that the three Service HQs have agreed to forward list of service personnel retiring in the next one year to Rajya Sainik Boards so that these personnel could be encouraged to register with respective Zilla Sainik Boards(ZSBs). However, the Committee fail to understand that why the lists are not furnished to KSB/RSBs/ZSBs till date despite reminders. The Committee express displeasure and hope that the three Service Head Quarters will furnish the list to Dept of EX Servicemen (DSEM) without any further delay. The Committee wish to get apprised of the progress made in their further Action Taken statement.

E. Restructuring of DGR – Inadequacy of Infrastructure

Recommendation {(Para no.7 (iii)}

18. The Committee in their thirty third report recommended as follows:

‘On the issue of inadequacy of infrastructural support e.g. office buildings, transport, telephone, fax etc. the Committee observe that no Rajya Sainik Board (RSB) has written to Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) Secretariat regarding inadequacy of the said infrastructural support barring procurement of additional PCs by some States during the 1st national meetings for digitization of ESM data. These States have been advised to procure PCs from the respective State Govt. budgets and include the expenditure under the maintenance of RSBs/ZSBs which is shared by the Central Govt. The Committee desire that KSB officials should visit all the RSBs and assess the adequacy of infrastructural facilities and workout the possible line of improvement to strengthen the RSBs and ZSBs.’

19. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

‘As desired by Standing Committee, KSB officials make it a point to assess the adequacy of infrastructural facilities during their visits to RSBs/ZSBs to work out possible line of improvement. So far no report regarding inadequacy of infrastructure in RSBs/ZSBs has been received. In case of Arunachal Pradesh, the State has been advised to establish a separate RSB as per Ministry of Defence guidelines. However all efforts are being made to collect the data regarding existing infrastructural facilities available in RSB/ZSBs and also their requirement to upgrade existing infrastructure.’

20. The Committee appreciate swift action taken by the Ministry on the recommendation of the Committee to assess the adequacy of infrastructural facilities in RSBs/ZSBs. The Committee would like to be apprised of the tangible progress made after collection of data regarding existing infrastructural facilities available in RSB/ZSBs and also their requirements for upgradation .

F. Restructuring of DGR- Annual meetings of RSBs

Recommendation {(para no. 7 (iv) }

21. The Committee in their thirty third Report had recommended as under:-

‘The Committee further observe that Annual meetings of Rajya Sainik Boards are not held regularly. In this regard, the Committee have been apprised that those States/UTs which are not holding annual meeting of their RSBs have been requested to hold the same regularly by Secretary, KSB or his representatives during their visit to these States/UTs and flagged in last Zonal/National Meetings of RSBs etc. to do so. The Committee strongly feel that for effective functioning and for providing regular feedback, for possible improvements, regular Annual meetings of the RSBs is a must. Therefore, the Committee desire that the KSB pursue the matter to ensure that regular meeting are held.’

22. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

‘The States/UTs which are not holding annual meetings of RSB/SMC have been requested to hold the same regularly by Secretary KSB or JDs during their visits to these states /UTs and reiterated during national/zonal meetings of Director/RSBs. The point was emphasized in the meeting of Directors and vide KSB Sectt’s letter No 061/Policy/ KSB/Gen Pol/A dated 20 Feb 2017. Due to concerted efforts, the following States/UTs have conducted RSB meetings :-

Table - 1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Date of previous RSB meeting conducted before last meeting	Date of last RSB meeting conducted
1.	Assam	18 May 2015	27 Jul 2016
2.	Bihar	11 Jan 2013	17 Jan 2017
3.	Delhi	10 Mar 2010	19 May 2017
4.	Goa	21 Jan 2015	14 Jul 2016
5.	Gujarat	30 Dec 2011	28 Jul 2016
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30 Mar 2013	15 Dec 2016
7.	J & K	21 Apr 2016	24 Apr 2017
8.	Jharkhand	NA	17 Oct 2017
9.	Kerala	25 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2016
10.	Maharashtra	25 Apr 2015	23 Nov 2016
11.	Mizoram	30 Sep 2015	05 Jul 2017
12.	Meghalaya	19 Nov 2014	26 Sep 2017
13.	Nagaland	09 Nov 2015	21 Oct 2016
14.	Punjab	08 Jun 2013	30 Mar 2017
15.	Tripura	19 Feb 2012	06 Oct 2016
16.	Chandigarh	05 Jan 2015	29 Apr 2016

The following States/UTs have not conducted RSB meetings:-

Table - 2

Sl. No.	State/UT	Date of Last RSB Meeting
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	16.06.1997
(ii)	Arunachal Pradesh	-
(iii)	Chhattisgarh	21.01.2015
(iv)	Haryana	08.08.2007

(v)	Karnataka	06.01.2010
(vi)	Madhya Pradesh	08.04.2013
(vii)	Manipur	23.04.2008
(viii)	Odisha	20.08.2007
(ix)	Rajasthan	28.10.2014
(x)	Sikkim	28.10.2014
(xi)	Tamil Nadu	16.09.2015
(xii)	Telangana	-
(xiii)	Uttarakhand	02.03.2010
(xiv)	Uttar Pradesh	15.05.1999
(xv)	West Bengal	25.06.2015
(xvi)	Andaman & Nicobar	01.04.2010
(xvii)	Puducherry	17.11.2009

23. The Committee appreciate the concerted efforts of the Ministry of Defence / Kendriya Sainik Board in convening of Annual Meetings of Rashtriya Sainik Boards (RSBs) by 16 States/UTs which have not conducted the same for a long time. However, despite initiatives taken, 15 states have not conducted the Annual Meetings of RSBs for a long time, in some cases more than 15 years. In respect of two states namely Telengana and Arunachal Pradesh, the information itself was not made available to the Committee. The Committee, therefore while reiterating the earlier recommendation, suggest that the efforts may be continued to ensure that Annual Meetings take place at regular intervals instead of conducting after long span of period i.e after lapse of decade or so. The Committee are of the view that such regular meetings lead to effective functioning and provides regular feedback for possible improvement of RSBs. The Committee also feel that if needed, the issue should be taken up at Raksha Mantri level. The progress made in this regard may be intimated to the Committee in their further action taken statement.

G. Restructuring of DGR – Appointment of civilian officers in RSBs/ ZSBs

Recommendation {(para no. 7(vii) }

24. The Committee in their thirty third Reports had recommended as under:

‘The Committee observe that Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs) and Zila sainik Boards (ZSBs) which are executive arms of DGR and also of the KSB are not following certain guidelines which state that they should be staffed by Ex-servicemen . Officer’s posts in RSBs and ZSBs in some states , namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Arunachal Pradesh ,etc., are held by civilian officers. Letters have been issued by Hon’ble Raksha Mantri and Secretary , KSB for replacing these civilian officers . However, the response of these state Governments have not been positive. The Committee desire that DGR should issue necessary directions in this regard. In case the directions are not abided with , grant in aid and financial assistance may be curtailed for the state RSbs and ZSBs.’

25. The Ministry in their action taken reply stated as follows:

‘Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh have appointed civilian officers on the post of Director DSW-cum-Secretary, RSB. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have ESMs as head of RSBs. Further, Arunachal Pradesh is not functioning as envisaged in High level Committee. Detailed instructions have been issued to streamline the functioning of Sainik Board Organisations nin Arunachal Pradesh . In the rest of the country, the following states/ UTs have also appointed civilian officers on the post of Director, RSB:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Puducherry (UT),
- (d) TamilNadu

For enforcement of MoD’s directives on appointments of ESMs in RSBs/ ZSBs, the recommendations of Standing Committee or curtailment of release of funds to states / UTs is being utilised.’

26. The Committee are glad to note that their recommendation is being utilised to ensure enforcement of MoD’s directives that stipulates that Rashtriya Sainik Boards (RSBs) and Zilla Sainik Boards (ZSBs) should be manned by Ex-Servicemen only. However, the Committee would like to be apprised of the actual impact of these measures in discouraging the trend of appointing civilians by the States /UTs to these bodies, especially the reversal or otherwise of the appointment of civilians as Directors/ officers in RSBs/ ZSBs in the above mentioned states / UTs, in the further action taken replies.

H. Re-employment of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in Territorial Army (TA)

Recommendation (Para No. 12)

27. The Committee in their thirty third report had recommended as under:-

'Keeping in view the exemplary contributions made by Ecological Task Force (ETF) Battalions (TA), the Committee strongly feel that DGR should explore the possibilities of creating more such ETF which will go a long way in addressing the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and also promote our environment.

The Committee appreciate work done by the TA Battalions in States like Uttarakhand, Rajasthan etc. The Committee note that the State Governments are reluctant to fund TA Battalions due to paucity of resources, which impacts the working of these battalions adversely. The Committee therefore recommend that more TA Battalions be raised and funded by the Central Government for initial three to four years so that they can function effectively. This step may encourage State Governments to promote the TA units in the States and more employment opportunities may be created to employ Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in these Battalions. When the results of these units are seen by the State Government, they may be encouraged to raise such units on their own.'

28. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:

'Ecological Task Force (ETF) Battalions (Territorial Army) are raised under the aegis of Ministry of Environment and Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Ministry of Defence in conjunction with States for ecological assignments in the fragile and sensitive areas. ETFs have been created to execute specific ecology related projects with military like work culture and commitment. ETFs use technical expertise of the respective State Forest Department to prevent ecological degradation and promote environment.'

A Nature of Funding

The ETF Battalions could be funded by MoEF& CC or by the State Governments or partly funded by MoEF& CC and the State government concerned as under:-

- (a) MoEF&CC Funded Units: MoEF&CC bears the cost of raising, maintenance, pay and allowances of the unit. The State Forest Department provides technical supervision and guidance including land, provision of saplings, budget for accomMinistry of Defenceation at the project site, telephones, electrification, fencing materials and related ancillaries and equipment for afforestation.
- (b) State Governments Funded: The entire cost is borne by the State Government.
- (c) Partly funded by MoEF&CC and Partly by State Government: The cost in respect some companies of the ETF Battalion are borne by MOEF&CC and in respect of some companies of the Battalion by the State Government concerned.

The estimated budgetary support required for raising a Battalion Headquarter and three companies of ETF, consisting of Six Officers, 11 Junior Commissioned Officers and 368 Other Ranks, are as under:-

(a)	<u>First Year</u>		
	(i) Raising	-	Rs. 9 Crore
	(ii) Maintenance	-	Rs. 22 Crore
(b)	<u>2nd year to 5th year</u>	-	Rs. 88 Crore
(c)	<u>Total for Five Years</u>	-	Approximate Rs. 119 Crore

In the recent past efforts have been made by Additional Directorate General of Territorial Army to sensitize State Governments for raising of additional ETF Battalions by means of interaction at appropriate levels and by writing Demi Official letters to Chief Secretaries of Governments of Maharashtra, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

The State Governments are keen to have ETF Battalions but owing to budgetary constraints, have shown their inability in raising ETF Battalions funded through State resources and have instead proposed the funding by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

In this connection, MoEF&CC has informed that the cost of plantations under ETF Scheme is comparatively very high compared to plantations taken up under different schemes. Due to budget constraint, the MoEF&CC has in-principle decided not to support any more ETF battalions in future but to encourage the state governments to raise their own ETF battalions with their own financial support like Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

To mitigate the excessive cost, MoEF&CC has proposed to share the raising cost and subsequent recurring cost of raising of ETF battalion, with States, Ministry of Defence and MoEF&CC in the ratio 50:25:25 respectively. MoEF&CC has stated that till such time a decision on the sharing of cost is taken, that Ministry shall not be able to raise/support any more battalions.

Ministry of Defence does not agree with the proposal of MoEF&CC, as all the ETF Battalions (TA) are raised by the Ministry of Defence on the request of MoEF&CC or State Governments. The expenditure on initial raising and subsequent maintenance of the ETF Battalions are eventually borne by the concerned Ministry or the State Government. If MoEF&CC and/or the State Governments concerned make firm commitment to bear the entire expenditure in respect of the ETF (TA) Battalion, Ministry of Defence may consider raising of ETF (TA) Battalions.'

29. The Committee had desired that DGR should explore the possibilities of creating more such ETF to address the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and also promote our environment. The Committee also recommended that more such TA Battalions should be raised and funded by the Central Government for initial three to four years so that they can function effectively. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has apprised the Committee about the nature of funding and estimated budgetary support

required for raising of such TA Battalions. The Committee desire that the proposal of MoEF&CC to share the raising cost and subsequent recurring cost of raising of ETF battalion, with States, Ministry of Defence and MoEF&CC in the ratio 50:25:25 respectively may be accepted by the Ministry of Defence and reiterate that raising and funding by the Central Government for initial three to four years should be done for the benefit of ESM as well as environment.

I. Exemption from Income tax for liberalized / special family pension

Recommendation (Para No. 17)

30. The Committee had recommended as under:-

‘The Committee note that the liberalized/Special family pensioners are those whose husbands have laid down their lives in war-like/counter-insurgency situations or on the line of control. Those widows are not given exemptions from income tax on their pension. The Committee, therefore, desire that liberalized/special family pensioners be exempted from income tax as is being given to Disabled Soldiers.’

31. The Ministry in its Action Taken Reply has stated as under:-

‘As per Section 10(19) of the Income Tax Act, family pension received by the widow or children or nominated heirs of a member of the Armed Forces of the Union, where the death of such members has occurred in the course of operational duties, in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, is exempted from Income Tax. Therefore, Liberalized Family Pension granted to eligible member of the deceased soldier under category D and E is exempted from Income Tax. However, Special Family Pension under category B & C is not exempted from Income Tax. However, the matter has been referred to Central Board of Direct Taxes as the matter pertains to them.’

32. The Committee had desired that liberalized/special family pensioners be exempted from income tax as is being given to Disabled Soldiers. The Ministry in their Action Taken Reply has stated that Liberalized Family Pension granted to eligible member of the deceased soldier under category D and E is exempted from Income Tax and Special Family Pension under category B & C is not exempted from Income Tax. As the matter pertains to Central Board of Direct Taxes, the matter has been referred to them.

The Committee are of the view that exempting the pensions from payment of Income tax given to the pensioners under category B&C will go a long way in increasing the morale of the armed forces. With a view to enable the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence should send all the details of pensioners under B&C category such as their number, Tax Deducted at Source (TDS), etc., on such pensions for the last 5/10 years to

enable them to take an informed decision in this regard. The Committee, therefore reiterating their recommendation, desires that they be apprised of the outcome of such an exercise in the further Action Taken Statement.

CHAPTER II

A) OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation [Para No. 7(v)]

The Committee note that the Zila Sainik Boards do not have the required staff. The State Governments have not been providing adequate attention for filling up of vacancies. Letters have reportedly been written in this regard by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri and Secretary (KSB). The Committee desire to be apprised of the outcome of the measures being pursued for filling the vacancies in the Boards.

Reply of the Government

The issue for filling up vacant posts in ZSBs in States/UTs have been discussed during various meetings and State Govts have been requested to fill up the vacant posts with ESMs during the visits of KSB officials to different States. As a result of these efforts, States/UTs have conducted interview for 95 posts of Zila Sainik Welfare Officers posts (ZSWOs) out of which 47 posts have actually been filled up with ESMs and appointment orders for remaining posts are waiting the approval of States/UTs concerned.

Recommendation (Para No. 8)

The Committee observe that approximately 3800 unit run canteens (URCs) are functional in the Cantonments and Military Stations which have employed 5374 civilian employees. The Committee wish to recommend that ESM should be recruited for the URCs in the place of civilians.

Reply of the Government

URCs are private ventures. Management of URC is carried out by respective units/formations. Hiring of employees is done on 'need basis' by the management of these URCs. The Ministry is in agreement with the recommendation of the Committee to recruit Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in place of civilians. All URCs have been advised to accord preference to ESM while hiring employees in future. However, terminating existing civilian employees and hiring ESM afresh may not be feasible due to humanitarian grounds and legal complications.

Recommendation (Para No. 9)

The Committee note that the Armed Forces Medical Doctors, as well as Para Medics are highly motivated, extremely well trained and experienced. While there is a shortage of Staff in Government hospitals etc. the services of retired Armed Forces Personnel though readily available, is being wasted. The Committee feel that there is a need to immediately address this issue and provide a second career to these competent personnel.

Reply of the Government

At present, Permanent Commission Med Officers retire at the following age:-

Sl. No.	Rank	Age (Years)
(a)	Col (& Equivalent)	58
(b)	Brig (& Equivalent)	59
(c)	Maj Gen (& Equivalent)	60
(d)	Lt Gen (& Equivalent)	61

In addition, Short Service Commission Officers are released between the age services of 5-14 years. It is thus appreciable that these doctors have several productive years left to put their medical expertise to use. DGAFMS is in principle in agreement with the ibid proposal. However, certain Ministry of Defence activities will need to be mutually worked out and streamlined:-

- (a) Procedure to be adopted for re-employment/second career of the retired Medical Officers and the terms & conditions of such re-employment will have to be disseminated to retiring medical officers.
- (b) A DGAFMS Website titled 'Retired AFMS Forum' has been uploaded on NIC Web Portal. This website is specially designed for Retired Officers of Armed Forces Medical Services and can be accessed at <http://examfms.gov.in>. The website aims to enhance the activity and responsiveness between retired AFMS officers and various placement organizations in public and private sector for their re-employment. This interface too can be explored by the Central/State Govt.

The Retired AFMS website is a unique and one of its kind which to provide a platform to act as an interface for the retired AFMS officers, the AFMS and various Institutions/Organizations/Hospitals seeking to employ the retired AFMS officers and to assist our veterans getting a 'Second Career' post retirement as there is vast demand for AFMS retirees for placement in various public and private sectors across the country.

The details of the retired AFMS website are furnished to the AFMS officers who participate in the Retiring Officers Seminar held in Delhi every month. Presently 1070 retired

AFMS officers are utilizing the website and also 21 Hospitals/Organizations/Medical institutions are also registered in the website and are placing their requirements of Medical Officers, Specialists and Super Specialists. In addition, Army Welfare Placement Organizations of all commands and Airport Authority of India are also uploading their vacancies.

Recommendation (Para No. 14)

The Committee note that there is a need to physically ensure protection of River Ganga. TA Battalions raised for protection of Ganga and deployed from Shivpuri in Uttarakhand to Ganga Sagar, approximate length being 3200 Kms. Would be very effective. These, Battalions could be deployed all along, with concentration at places like, GarhMukteshwar, Hardwar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Patna etc. The requirement may be 30 Battalions approximately. The Committee therefore desire that TA Battalions should be raised for the protection of Ganga and they should be deployed from Shivpuri in Uttarakhand to Ganga Sagar. These could be raised in phases, as per priority.

Reply of the Government

Ministry of Defence had received a proposal for raising of four Composite Ecological Task Force (CETF) Battalions (Territorial Army) of Ex-servicemen for National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR). Ministry of Defence had conveyed 'in-principle' approval to MoWR, RD & GR for raising of four CETF Battalions (TA) for NMCG. However, Ministry of WR, RD & GR had authorised Ministry of Defence for raising of one CETF Battalion (Territorial Army) of Ex-servicemen at a cost of Rs.167 crore for a period of four years (i.e. Rs.74 crore for the first year and Rs.93 crore for the next three years) for raising and operationalising of the CETF Battalion till 31.12.2020. Ministry of Defence has initiated the process for raising of one CETF Battalion for NMCG, with the Battalion Headquarters and one company to be located at Allahabad and one company each at Varanasi & Kanpur. Increase in the scope of the CETF Battalion will be examined in consultation with MoWR, RD & GR after evaluating the performance of the afore-said CETF Battalion.

Recommendation (Para No. 15)

The Committee note that there is a long standing demand for inclusion of Defence Forces personnel in the Central Pay Commission (CPC) so that issues related to Defence Forces personnel and Ex-Servicemen could be duly addressed. The Committee also note that as of now there is no representation of Armed Forces in the Central Pay Commission. The Committee therefore recommend that representatives of Defence Forces should be included in the CPC to address the grievances in respect of pay and allowances and other issues.

Reply of the Government

Ministry of Finance deals with matters relating to Central Pay Commission including their Composition. The Committee's recommendation will be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance.

Recommendation (Para No. 18)

The Committee note that the Warrant of Precedence 1937, is applicable for Armed Forces Personnel. The Committee also note that as per Warrant of Precedence, 1937, a Joint Secretary in the Government with 30 years of service is equivalent to a Major General with 30/31 years of service. But while issuing a number of Notifications since 17.09.2007, a lot of infirmities have been reported to have come in. The conditions of 30 years of service for the post of Joint Secretary have been removed. Now, it has been reported that a Joint Secretary level officer with 16 to 18 years of service is equivalent to Major General with 30/31 years of service. This seems to be unjustified. The Committee, therefore, desire that anomalous situations that may have crept into the Warrant of Precedence should be reviewed.

Reply of the Government

In this regard, it is stated that the Table of Precedence has no application in the day-to-day business of the Government and is meant for making seating arrangements on State and ceremonial occasions. Any proposal for making changes in the Table of Precedence are to be examined by a Committee of Secretaries on Table of Precedence. This Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and includes Home Secretary, Defence Secretary and Foreign Secretary as its members. The recommendations of the committee

are submitted to the Home Minister, Prime Minister and the President and amendments to the Table are notified in the Gazette of India by the President's Secretariat.

There are 46 pending proposals regarding amendment in the Table of Precedence, which were submitted to the Group of Officers chaired by the Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat on 01.07.2015, wherein it was decided that any proposal for amendment in the ToP should be looked at very carefully and orders of the Supreme Court of 1995 have to be kept in view. However, the recommendations of Lok Sabha Secretariat (Standing Committee on Defence Branch) on its 33rd Report on the Subject 'Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen' in respect of anomalous situation of Joint Secretaries and Major Generals may also be placed before the Committee of Secretaries on Table of Precedence as and when the pending proposals in the Ministry of Home Affairs in respect of ToP will be considered.

Recommendation (Para No. 19)

The Committee note that financial assistance given to World War veterans is not uniform across the nation and the amount paid to Param Veer Chakra awardees and other awardees is meager. The Committee also note that the Ministry of Defence has taken steps at the level of Secretary, Department of ESM (Welfare) and KendriyaSainik Board to impress upon the State Governments to provide uniform financial assistance to World War Veterans. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should take effective measures to enhance financial assistance to World War Veterans and to ensure uniformity in the amount for financial assistance provided by various State Governments to World War Veterans, Param Veer Chakra awardees and other awardees across the nation.

Reply of the Government

After the direction of the Standing Committee on Defence (16th Lok Sabha), all the States were requested by Secretary (ESW) in March/2015 and Sep./2016 to enhance the amount of financial assistance given to World War veterans between Rs 6000/- to Rs 10,000/- per month per veteran. This point was emphasized with the representatives of States/UTs by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri during the 30th meeting of KendriyaSainik Board held on 21 July, 2017 at New Delhi.

9 States have enhanced their financial assistance to World War veterans as indicated below:-

States	From (Rs.)	To (Rs.)
Assam	3000	6000
Bihar	5000	10000
Gujarat	3500	9000
Jharkhand	5000	10000
Madhya Pradesh	4000	6000
Odisha	1000	6000
Punjab	2000	4500
Tamil Nadu	4500	6000
Tripura	3000	6000

All the States/UTs were requested to enhance the financial/cash awards to gallantry awardees so that it is comparable or near to the assistance given by States such as Haryana, Punjab etc. Hon'ble RakshaMantri advised the representative of States/UTs during an interaction in July, 2016 that amount paid to gallantry awardees should be comparable.

States/UTs have been requested again in the meetings of Directors/DSW's held in April, 2017 to ensure uniformity in cash awards/benefits to gallantry/ non gallantry awardees. Since the furnishing of the reply to the recommendations of 24th report of Standing Committee on Defence two states namely Kerala & West Bengal have revised the rates of payments of cash grants to gallantry/non gallantry awardees. The Updated state wise list of financial assistance to World War veterans and monetary grant to gallantry/non gallantry awardees is attached at Annexure I & II

Annexure-I

Financial Assistance being provided by States/ UTs to World War Veterans/Widows

Sl. No.	States/UTs	World War Veterans (Rs. Per month) (Reported Previously)	World War Veterans (Rs. Per month) (Revised - Updated)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000	5000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (No World War Veterans)	-	-
3.	Assam	3000	6000
4.	Bihar	5000	10000
5.	Chhattisgarh	3000	3000
6.	Delhi	3000	3000
7.	Goa	-	8000
8.	Gujarat	3500	9000
9.	Haryana	4500	4500
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3000
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	3000	3000
12.	Jharkhand	5000	10000
13.	Karnataka	3000	3000
14.	Kerala	4000	4000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4000	6000
16.	Maharashtra	3000	3000
17.	Manipur	1200	1200
18.	Meghalaya	5000	5000

19.	Mizoram	1200	1200
20.	Nagaland	6000	6000
21.	Odisha	1000	6000
22.	Punjab	2000	4500
23.	Rajasthan	4000	4000
24.	Sikkim	6000	6000
25.	Tamil Nadu	4500	6000
26.	Telangana	6000	6000
27.	Tripura	3000	6000
28.	Uttarakhand	4000	4000
29.	Uttar Pradesh	6000	6000
30.	West Bengal	1500	1500
31.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	6000	6000
32.	Chandigarh (UT)	7500	7500
33.	Puducherry (UT)	6000	6000

States which have Revised the Monetary Grant to Gallantry/Non Gallantry awardees after July'2016

SI	State/UT		PVC	MVC	VrC	AC	KC	SC	SYSM	UYSM	YSM	SENA/ NAO SENA/ VAYU SENA MEDAL	MENTION IN DESPAT CHES	PVSM	AVSM	VSM
1	Goa	(a)	10,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	1,50,000(G) 4000(D)	3,000	45,000	15,000	10,000
		(b)	15,00,000	10,00,000	6,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	7,00,000	1,10,000	1,00,000	35,000	26,000(D)	15,000	1,55,000	1,00,000	35,000
		(c)	75,000	60,000	40,000	70,000	55,000	35,000	4,000	3,500	3,000	7,000(G) 2,500(D)	1,500	1,500	1,000	600
	Revised w.e.f. 07-12-2016	(a)												-	-	-
		(b)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	-
		(c)												6,000	5,000	3,000
2	Maharashtra	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	27,50,000	16,50,000	11,00,000	27,50,000	16,50,000	11,00,000	16,50,000	11,00,000	11,00,000	5,50,000	2,75,000	1,87,000	94,000	37,000
	Revised wef 01- 04-2017	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sikkim	(a)	20,00,000	15,00,000	12,00,000	20,00,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	75,000	40,000	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	2,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000
		(c)	2 Lacs/Yr	1 Lac/Yr	70,000/Yr	2 Lac/Yr	300	250	600	350	250	250	150	400	300	250
	Revised wef 02- 02-2017	(a)					9,00,000	6,00,000	50,000	30,000	15,000	3,00,000	20,000	60,000	40,000	20,000
		(b)	*	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Kerala	(a)	28,125	18,750	8,750	25,000	15,000	6,250	21,250	12,500	5,000	3,750	2,500	-	-	-
		(b)	1,65,000	1,10,000	55,000	1,37,500	82,500	55,000	1,21,000	71,500	33,000	22,000	11,000	-	-	-
		(c)	2,50,000	75,000	50,000	1,25,000	62,500	50,000	1,25,000	385	275	275	165	-	-	-
		(d)	25,00,000	20,00,000	12,00,000	25,00,000	18,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000	16,00,000*	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	25,000	10,000

		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	25,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	25,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	1,27,000	75,000	34,000	5,00,000(G) 45,000(D)	12,000	1,15,000	57,000	23,000
7	Gujarat	(a)	22,500	15,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	500/- pm Annuity for 30 Yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	2 Crore	1 Crore	50 Lacs	1 Crore	51 Lacs	31 Lacs	7 Lac	4 Lacs	2 Lacs	21 Lacs (G) War time	10 Lacs (G) War time	6.5 Lacs	3.25 Lacs	1.25 Lacs
			(War time)	(War time)	(War time)	(Peace time)	(Peace time)	(Peace time)				10 Lacs (G) Peace time	7.5 Lacs (G) Peace time			
9	Himachal Pradesh	(a)	22,500	15,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000(G)	3,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
		(b)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,25,000	75,000	40,000	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	20,000(G)	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000
		(c)	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	10000(G) 8,000(D)	10,000	10,800	9,600	8,000
		(d)	30,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu and Kashmir	(a)	22,500	15,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
		(b)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,25,000	75,000	40,000	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000
		(c)	1,25,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,400	4,800	3,000
11	Jharkhand	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	30,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000	10,00,000	7,50,000	12,00,000	7,00,000	5,00,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	8,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
12	Karnataka	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	10,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	10,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,50,000	75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	1,70,000	1,00,000	-

13	Madhya Pradesh	(a)	20,00,000	12,00,000	8,00,000	20,00,000	12,00,000	8,00,000	1,45,000	1,40,000	80,000	50,000(G) 25,000(D)	12,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	5,000 pm	4,000 pm	2,500 pm	4,000 pm	2,500 pm	1,500 pm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Manipur	(a)	5,00,000	35,000	20,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	20,000	15,000	10,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Meghalaya	(a)	22,500	15,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
		(b)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,25,000	75,000	40,000	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000
		(c)	1000	400	300	800	350	250	600	350	250	250	150	4,000	300	250
16	Mizoram	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	15,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	5,00,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,00,000	1,50,000	15,000	7,000	3,000
17	Nagaland	(a)	50,000	30,000	15,000	40,000	25,000	10,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	6,000	5,000	30,000	15,000	6,000
		(b)	2,00,000	1,25,000	80,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	70,000	1,25,000	85,000	70,000	50,000	25,000	1,25,000	80,000	50,000
		(c)	3,000	15,000	1,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
18	Odisha	(a)	3,00,000	2,25,000	1,00,000	2,25,000	1,50,000	75,000	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	40,000	25,000	25,000	12,000	6,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Punjab	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	15,000	10,000	8,000	7,000	20,000	10,000	5,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	1,00,000	50,000	30,000	15,000	2,00,000	75,000	30,000
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	770	620	470	400	310	700	540	400
		(d)	2 Crore	1 Crore	5,000,000	2 Crore	1 Crore	50 Lacs	-	-	-	1400000 (Gallantry)	1000000(Gallantry)	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	(a)	20,00,000	15,00,000	8,00,000	18,00,000	10,00,000	8,50,000	16,00,000	9,50,000	6,50,000	6,25,000	-	-	-	-
		(b)	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Tamil Nadu	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	40,000	25,000	1,00,000(G) 25,000(D)	15,000	75,000	40,000	25,000
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	25,000	15,000	10,000	20,000	12,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	25,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	20,00,000	12,00,000	8,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

22	Telangana	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000	
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000	
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	350	250	250	150	400	300	250	
		(d)	10,00,000	8,00,000	6,00,000	10,00,000	8,00,000	6,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Tripura	(a)	24,750	16,500	7,700	22,000	13,200	5,500	18,700	11,000	4,400	3,300	2,200	16,500	7,700	3,300	
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Uttrakhand	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	3,00,000	2,25,000	1,50,000	2,50,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	60,000	50,000	40,000	50,000	25,000	400	300	200	
		(d)	30,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	30,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	7,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	7,00,000	3,50,000	15,000	7,000	3,000	
25	Uttar Pradesh	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		(b)	32,50,000	19,50,000	13,00,000	25,00,000	15,00,000	10,00,000	1,95,000	1,62,500	52,000	39,000	32,500	1,49,500	74,100	29,900	
		(c)	1,95,000	1,48,200	85,800	1,20,000	1,00,000	50,000	7,800	6,500	5,200	6,240	3,900	7,020	6,240	3,900	
		(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(a)	20,000	15,000	7,000	17,000	12,000	5,000	15,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,500	15,000	7,000	3,000	
		(b)	1,00,000	75,000	50,000	85,000	70,000	40,000	80,000	65,000	30,000	20,000	15,000	75,000	50,000	20,000	
		(c)	1,000	300	-	500	200	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chandigarh (UT)	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(d)	30,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	30,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	7,00,000(G) 2,00,000(D)	5,00,000(G) 2,50,000(D)	3,00,000	2,50,000	2,00,000	
28	Puducherry (UT)	(a)	22,500	15,000	7,000	20,000	12,000	5,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	15,000	7,000	3,000	
		(b)	1,50,000	1,00,000	50,000	1,25,000	75,000	40,000	1,10,000	65,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	1,00,000	50,000	20,000	
		(c)	1,000	400	300	800	350	250	600	350	225	250	150	400	300	200	

B) OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND ARE COMMENTED UPON

Recommendation (Para No. 5)

The Committee note that the first Assured Placement Training Scheme was initiated in 2015-16 as a pilot project to ensure skill development and guaranteed employment to Ex-servicemen (ESM). The Committee further note that DGR has not instituted any mechanism to find out the number of trained personnel who were successfully placed for employment. No records were being maintained to assess the job placement or the trained personnel. The Committee further note that there is no specific rule for providing re-employment to Ex-servicemen by Corporate Sector as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In the absence of such monitoring, fulfillment of desired objective and mandate of DGR to train the Defence personnel for smooth transition towards a second career is not established. This is attributable to the fact that no system is in place with DGR to liaise with the Corporate Sector or incorporate a clause in the agreement with the Institutes for job placement assistance to the trained ESM. Thus, the purpose of spending money on training cannot be ensured adequately.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the Ministry should explore the job opportunities for ESM in Corporate/Private Sector and a mechanism be designed by the DGR to record the number of jobs provided to Ex-Servicemen in the Corporate/Private Sector.

The Committee further desire that a mechanism should be designed by the DGR to liaise with the Corporate/Private Sector to seek greater employment opportunities for ESM. And a clause for providing job placement assistance to the trained ESM be also incorporated in the agreement with training institutes. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

DGR has an MoU with CII since 2014 to facilitate better placement of ESM in corporate jobs. To strengthen the initiative preliminary discussions have also been held with FICCI to have a similar arrangement in place at the earliest. DGR has also requested CII and FICCI to provide an opportunity to DGR to address their associated Corporate Houses with an aim to apprise about the capabilities and

employability of ESM. These talks have been delivered at few events already and the process will be continued. The Corporate Sector Companies who come forward to attend DGR Job Seminars and offer jobs to ESM are requested to provide a feedback and share details of ESM hired. However a typical hiring process being a lengthy long drawn affair, the feedbacks so far have been very slow/absent. Hence, accurate details of ESM hired by Corporate is not available with DGR. Notwithstanding the same, DGR will continue to reach out to Corporate to provide ibid details.

The Committee had desired that a clause for providing job placement assistance to the trained ESM be also incorporated in the agreement with Training Institutes. Accordingly, the format of agreements have been revised and the agreements with Training Institutes have a clause of either “Placement Assistance” (In case of Govt. Institutes and those Institutes whose curriculum is approved by regulatory bodies of Govt.) or “Placement Linked Payment clause” (in respect of those institutes which are conducting NSDC approved courses under Skill India Initiative of Govt.).

Recommendation (Para No. 6)

The Committee note that the certificates of Resettlement training courses provided by DGR are recognized to a significant extent when awarded by accredited Institutes. However, Government agencies and related Recruitment Rules do not recognize the certifications of DGR courses since most courses are of below six months duration. The Committee note in this regard that when the Government does not recognize the certificates issued for the DGR courses, for giving employment opportunities to ESM, the Corporate/Private sectors cannot be expected to recognize the same. The Committee, therefore, desire that the DGR should enhance the duration of training courses beyond six months so that the certificates issued by them will be accepted for Government jobs as per the Recruitment rules.

Reply of the Government

The Training imparted during Resettlement Course by DGR has further improved as the Training Institutes selected for imparting Trainings are Central/ State Govt. Institutes/ institutes or those run by regulatory Bodies/ aligned to regulatory bodies only and those training institutes which are approved by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). A Board of Officers is held in response to Expression of Interest published and thereafter the institutes are selected for conducting re-settlement Courses.

The resettlement Courses now conducted by DGR are either in the Central/ State Govt. run Institutions/ institutions run by regulatory Bodies/ Institutions aligned to regulatory bodies only and are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant. Further, DGR is not issuing Course Certificates as was being done earlier. Now the assessment and certification of the resettlement courses is being done by regulatory Bodies/ NSDC. It is very difficult for all three Services to spare all prospective retirees for a period of more than six months keeping in mind the service requirements. Therefore, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) will be requested that for the DGR resettlement courses assessed and certified by regulatory bodies/NSDC, DOP&T be approached for issuance of directions to the offices of the Government of India to the effect that the recruitment rules be amended to ensure that the Certificates awarded for resettlement courses is recognized and given due weight-age in recruitment.

Proposal for taking up the matter with DOP&T through MSDE for issuance of directions to the offices of the Govt. of India regarding amendment of Recruitment Rules has been received from DGR which is under examination in the Ministry.

Recommendation [Para No. 7(iii)]

On the issue of inadequacy of infrastructural support e.g. office buildings, transport, telephone, fax etc. the Committee observe that no RajyaSainik Board (RSB) has written to KendriyaSainik Board (KSB) Secretariat regarding inadequacy of the said infrastructural support barring procurement of additional PCs by some States during the 1st national meetings for digitization of ESM data. These States

have been advised to procure PCs from the respective State Govt. budgets and include the expenditure under the maintenance of RSBs/ZSBs which is shared by the Central Govt. The Committee desire that KSB officials should visit all the RSBs and asses the adequacy of infrastructural facilities and workout the possible line of improvement to strengthen the RSBs and ZSBs.

Reply of the Government

As desired by Standing Committee, KSB officials make it a point to assess the adequacy of infrastructural facilities during their visits to RSBs/ZSBs to work out possible line of improvement. So far no report regarding inadequacy of infrastructure in RSBs/ZSBs has been received. In case of Arunachal Pradesh, the State has been advised to establish a separate RSB as per Ministry of Defence guidelines. However all efforts are being made to collect the data regarding existing infrastructural facilities available in RSB/ZSBs and also their requirement to upgrade existing infrastructure

Recommendation [Para No. 7(iv)]

The Committee further observe that Annual meetings of RajyaSainik Boards are not held regularly. In this regard, the Committee have been apprised that those States/UTs which are not holding annual meeting of their RSBs have been requested to hold the same regularly by Secretary, KSB or his representatives during their visit to these States/UTs and flagged in last Zonal/National Meetings of RSBs etc. to do so. The Committee strongly feel that for effective functioning and for providing regular feedback, for possible improvements, regular Annual meetings of the RSBs is a must. Therefore, the Committee desire that the KSB pursue the matter to ensure that regular meeting are held.

Reply of the Government

The States/UTs which are not holding annual meetings of RSB/SMC have been requested to hold the same regularly by Secretary KSB or JDs during their visits to these states /UTs and reiterated during national/zonal meetings of Director/RSBs. The point was emphasized in the meeting of Directors and vide KSB Sectt's letter No 061/Policy/ KSB/Gen Pol/A dated 20 Feb 2017. Due to concerted efforts, the following States/UTs have conducted RSB meetings :-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>State/UT</u>	<u>Date of previous RSB meeting conducted before last meeting</u>	<u>Date of last RSB meeting conducted</u>
1.	Assam	18 May 2015	27 Jul 2016
2.	Bihar	11 Jan 2013	17 Jan 2017
3.	Delhi	10 Mar 2010	19 May 2017
4.	Goa	21 Jan 2015	14 Jul 2016
5.	Gujarat	30 Dec 2011	28 Jul 2016
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30 Mar 2013	15 Dec 2016
7.	J & K	21 Apr 2016	24 Apr 2017
8.	Jharkhand	NA	17 Oct 2017
9.	Kerala	25 Nov 2015	30 Nov 2016
10.	Maharashtra	25 Apr 2015	23 Nov 2016
11.	Mizoram	30 Sep 2015	05 Jul 2017
12.	Meghalaya	19 Nov 2014	26 Sep 2017
13.	Nagaland	09 Nov 2015	21 Oct 2016
14.	Punjab	08 Jun 2013	30 Mar 2017
15.	Tripura	19 Feb 2012	06 Oct 2016
16.	Chandigarh	05 Jan 2015	29 Apr 2016

The following States/UTs have not conducted RSB meetings:-

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>State/UT</u>	<u>Date of Last RSB Meeting</u>
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	16.06.1997
(ii)	Arunachal Pradesh	-
(iii)	Chhattisgarh	21.01.2015
(iv)	Haryana	08.08.2007
(v)	Karnataka	06.01.2010
(vi)	Madhya Pradesh	08.04.2013
(vii)	Manipur	23.04.2008
(viii)	Odisha	20.08.2007
(ix)	Rajasthan	28.10.2014
(x)	Sikkim	28.10.2014
(xi)	Tamil Nadu	16.09.2015
(xii)	Telangana	-
(xiii)	Uttarakhand	02.03.2010
(xiv)	Uttar Pradesh	15.05.1999
(xv)	West Bengal	25.06.2015
(xvi)	Andaman & Nicobar	01.04.2010
(xvii)	Puducherry	17.11.2009

Recommendation [Para No. 7(vii)]

The Committee observe that Rajya Sainik Boards (RSBs) and Zila Sainik Boards which are the executive arms of DGR and also of the KSB are not following

certain guidelines which state that they should be staffed by Ex-Servicemen. Officer's posts in RSBs and ZSBs in some States, namely Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh etc. are held by civilian officers. Letters have been issued by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri and Secretary, KSB for replacing these civilian officers. However, the response of these State Governments have not been positive. The Committee desire that DGR should issue necessary directions in this regard. In case the directions are not abided with, grant-in-aid and financial assistance may be curtailed for the State RSBs & ZSBs.

Reply of the Government

Bihar & Arunachal Pradesh have appointed Civilian officers on the post of Director, DSW-cum-Secretary, RSB. Andhra Pradesh and Telengana have ESMs as head of RSBs. Further, Arunachal Pradesh is not functioning as envisaged in High Level Committee. Detailed instructions have been issued to streamline the functioning of Sainik Board Organizations in Arunachal Pradesh. In rest of the country, the following States/UTs have also appointed Civilian officers on the post of Director, RSB:-

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Puducherry (UT)
- (d) Tamil Nadu

For enforcement of Ministry of Defence's directives on appointments of ESMs in RSBs/ZSBs, the recommendations of Standing Committee or curtailment of release of funds to States/ UTs is being utilised.

CHAPTER III

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No. 11)

The Committee note that Armed Forces personnel are deployed to deal with all disaster related eventualities. They are well trained to deal with such kind of critical situations and they have been working excellently in dealing with such kind of eventualities. The Committee, therefore, recommend that these well-trained and disciplined Ex-Army personnel who are in the age group of 35-50 years should be employed in National Disaster Response Force (NDRF).

Reply of the Government

MHA has informed that NDRF is a deputationist force. Therefore, no direct recruitments are being carried out by NDRF and all personnel are from CAPFs/Other organizations on deputation. Besides, it is submitted that NDRF requires young personnel in NDRF Battalions to cope up in various operations in various disasters and training of NDRF is entirely different from other forces. Hence due to age factor, training orientation and being deputationist force, NDRF cannot employ Ex Army Personnel directly in NDRF.

CHAPTER IV

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION AND TO BE COMMENTED UPON

Recommendation (Para No. 4)

A case for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Banks/PSUs/Financial Institutions was taken up with the Ministry of Defence vide DGR Note No. 0515/Gen/DGR/Emp-3 dated 22 Aug 2014. After examining the case, the Ministry of Defence (MINISTRY OF DEFENCE) accorded their approval to the proposal vide their MINISTRY OF DEFENCE ID No. 28(160)2015/D(Res-I) dated 11 Sep 15 and forwarded the proposal to Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services requesting them to amend the existing provisions regarding maximum age limit for re-employment of ESM in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions. As per information furnished, a final decision is yet to be taken in this regard.

In view of the above, the Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry of Defence pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for expediting the decision with regard to enhancement of upper age limit for ESM re-employment in Banks/PSUs/Financial Institutions.

Reply of the Government

The proposal for enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Banks/financial Institutions was forwarded to Department of Financial Services on 11.09.2015 followed by reminders dated 23.03.2016, 23.06.2016. The matter has again been taken up on 22.09.2017 & 26.10.2017 with the Department of Financial Services to expedite their decision. However, response of Department of Financial Services is still awaited. A D.O. from Secretary (ESW) to Secretary, Department of Financial Services has been sent on 17.11.2017.

Regarding enhancement of upper age limit for ESM for re-employment in Public Sector Undertakings, DGR has been requested to furnish a proposal in this regard for taking up with Department of Public Enterprises.

Recommendation [Para No. 7(ii)]

The Committee note that many Ex-Servicemen do not come forward to register in the ZilaSainik Boards (ZSBs). This point was discussed in previous National Meeting of Directors, Department of Social Welfare (DSW) of all States/UTs which was attended by the representatives of three Services also. The Services were requested to forward a list of service personnel retiring in the next one year to RSBs so that these personnel could be encouraged to register with respective ZSBs. The three Services had agreed to implement this suggestion. The Committee are hopeful that now the registration of Ex-Servicemen in the ZilaSainik Boards will be improved. The Committee may be apprised of the improvements made in this regard in their Action Taken Report.

Reply of the Government

The point was discussed in previous national level meetings of Directors of all States /UTs which was also attended by the reps of the three services. The three Service HQs were requested to forward list of service personnel retiring in the next one year to RajyaSainik Boards so that these personnel could be encouraged to register with respective ZSBs. The three service HQs had agreed to implement the same. However, the list is still not made available at KSB/RSBs/ZSBs till date. The three Service HQs have been requested again to provide the list vide KSB Sectt letter No 108/Policy/SC/KSB/A dated 01 Nov 17.

The benefits to the Officers, JCOs, ORs & their dependents are given by the Offices of the Directorate General of Resettlement on specific requests of the Veterans in line with the orders of the Central Government for the various schemes, as applicable to the different categories of personnel. Many Ex Servicemen do not approach DGR for training courses, employment/self employment avenues, ostensibly due to their own commitments, viz many veterans start their own self employment ventures, get into corporate world of their own merit or pursue other employment avenues. The benefits to veterans through DGR are therefore concentrated to those personnel who register themselves with DGR for availing various avenues.

As a part of its registration process in DGR for the veterans to seek benefits, it is mandatory for the veterans to be registered with the respective ZilaSainik Boards and for which they have to produce the Ex Serviceman I Card issued by the ZSB in addition to other documents which validates them as bona fide Ex-Serviceman. It is therefore being ensured that all Ex Servicemen who approach DGR are registered with the ZilaSainik Board. For employment opportunities to JCOs/ORs the names are sought through the ZilaSainik Boards for their sponsorship through DGR to the concerned employers. The environment is also continuously sensitized that all retired personnel of the three services register with the Zila Sainik Boards.

Recommendation (Para No. 12)

Keeping in view the exemplary contributions made by Ecological Task Force (ETF) Battalions (TA), the Committee strongly feel that DGR should explore the possibilities of creating more such ETF which will go a long way in addressing the problems of resettlement of Ex-Servicemen and also promote our environment.

The Committee appreciate work done by the TA Battalions in States like Uttarakhand, Rajasthan etc. The Committee note that the State Governments are reluctant to fund TA Battalions due to paucity of resources, which impacts the working of these battalions adversely. The Committee therefore recommend that more TA Battalions be raised and funded by the Central Government for initial three to four years so that they can function effectively. This step may encourage State Governments to promote the TA units in the States and more employment opportunities may be created to employ Ex-Servicemen (ESM) in these Battalions. When the results of these units are seen by the State Government, they may be encouraged to raise such units on their own.

Reply of the Government

Ecological Task Force (ETF) Battalions (Territorial Army) are raised under the aegis of Ministry of Environment and Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Ministry of Defence in conjunction with States for ecological assignments in the fragile and sensitive areas. ETFs have been created to execute specific ecology related projects with military like work culture and commitment. ETFs use technical expertise of the respective State Forest Department to prevent ecological degradation and promote environment.

Nature of Funding

The ETF Battalions could be funded by MoEF& CC or by the State Governments or partly funded by MoEF& CC and the State government concerned as under:-

- (d) MoEF&CC Funded Units: MoEF&CC bears the cost of raising, maintenance, pay and allowances of the unit. The State Forest Department provides technical supervision and guidance including land, provision of saplings, budget for accomMinistry of Defence at the project site, telephones, electrification, fencing materials and related ancillaries and equipment for afforestation.
- (e) State Governments Funded: The entire cost is borne by the State Government.
- (f) Partly funded by MoEF&CC and Partly by State Government: The cost in respect some companies of the ETF Battalion are borne by MOEF&CC and in respect of some companies of the Battalion by the State Government concerned.

The estimated budgetary support required for raising a Battalion Headquarter and three companies of ETF, consisting of Six Officers, 11 Junior Commissioned Officers and 368 Other Ranks, are as under:-

- (a) First Year
 - (iii) Raising - Rs. 9 Crore
 - (iv) Maintenance - Rs. 22 Crore
- (b) 2nd year to 5th year - Rs. 88 Crore
- (c) Total for Five Years- Approximate Rs. 119 Crore

In the recent past efforts have been made by Additional Directorate General of Territorial Army to sensitize State Governments for raising of additional ETF Battalions by means of interaction at appropriate levels and by writing Demi Official letters to Chief Secretaries of Governments of Maharashtra, Kerala, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

The State Governments are keen to have ETF Battalions but owing to budgetary constraints, have shown their inability in raising ETF Battalions funded through State resources and have instead proposed the funding by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).

In this connection, MoEF&CC has informed that the cost of plantations under ETF Scheme is comparatively very high compared to plantations taken up under different schemes. Due to budget constraint, the MoEF&CC has in-principle decided not to support any more ETF battalions in future but to encourage the state governments to raise their own ETF battalions with their own financial support like Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

To mitigate the excessive cost, MoEF&CC has proposed to share the raising cost and subsequent recurring cost of raising of ETF battalion, with States, Ministry of Defence and MoEF&CC in the ratio 50:25:25 respectively. MoEF&CC has stated that till such time a decision on the sharing of cost is taken, that Ministry shall not be able to raise/ support any more battalions.

Ministry of Defence does not agree with the proposal of MoEF&CC, as all the ETF Battalions (TA) are raised by the Ministry of Defence on the request of MoEF&CC or State Governments. The expenditure on initial raising and subsequent maintenance of the ETF Battalions are eventually borne by the concerned Ministry or the State Government. If MoEF&CC and/or the State Governments concerned make firm commitment to bear the entire expenditure in respect of the ETF (TA) Battalion, Ministry of Defence may consider raising of ETF (TA) Battalions.

Recommendation (Para No. 17)

The Committee note that the liberalized/Special family pensioners are those whose husbands have laid down their lives in war-like/counter-insurgency situations or on the line of control. Those widows are not given exemptions from income tax on their pension. The Committee, therefore, desire that liberalized/special family pensioners be exempted from income tax as is being given to Disabled Soldiers.

Reply of the Government

As per Section 10(19) of the Income Tax Act, family pension received by the widow or children or nominated heirs of a member of the Armed Forces of the Union, where the death of such members has occurred in the course of operational duties, in such circumstances and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, is exempted from Income Tax. Therefore, Liberalized Family Pension granted to eligible member of the deceased soldier under category D and E is exempted from Income Tax. However, Special Family Pension under category B & C is not exempted from Income Tax. However, the matter has been referred to Central Board of Direct Taxes as the matter pertains to them.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GOVERNMENT HAVE FURNISHED INTERIM REPLIES

Recommendation (Para No. 1)

The Committee are perturbed to note that DGR is not vested with any power to compel the Central Government Organizations which do not have percentages prescribed for recruiting Ex-Servicemen in their organizations. The reservations made for ESM are, in nature, by way of 'executive decision' and are not on the same footing as reservations for SC/ST/OBCs/PWD (Persons with disability), which are backed statutorily and are thus implemented by all Central Government Organizations.

The Committee are of the view that without statutory backing, DGR cannot perform the duties assigned to it diligently. Therefore, the Committee recommend that possibilities be explored and action initiated for granting statutory power to DGR so as to provide reservations on the lines of SC/ST/OBCs/PWD.

Reply of the Government

Presently reservation is provided to Ex-Servicemen in terms of the Ex-Servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules 1979 as amended, the last amendment having being made by DOP&T Notification No. 36034/1/2006-Estt(Res) dated 04th October 2012 in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution. The reservation for Ex-Servicemen is not on the same footing as reservations for SC/ST/OBCs/PWD which are backed statutorily and are thus implemented by all Central Govt. Organizations. The Committee recommended that possibilities be explored and action initiated for granting statutory power to DGR so as to provide reservation on the lines of SC/ST/OBCs/PWD. For this recommendation, a proposal for providing statutory status to reservation available to ESM in Central Govt./CPSEs/Nationalized Banks/Financial Institutions, as is being available to SCs/STs/OBCs/PWDs is under examination in this Ministry.

Recommendation (Para No. 2)

The Committee feel that it would be essential for DGR to get monthly data on retirements from the respective services and maintain its own data base on the number and names of Armed forces Personnel retiring. In the current times, the Three Services can easily share the data relating to superannuation electronically with the DGR. This will facilitate them to update the data and initiate advance planning, organize post retirements training before hand, and enable in re-employment and self-employment in a purposeful way. The Committee may be apprised on the action taken in this direction.

Reply of the Government

At present, all the database is maintained by various agencies i.e. Record Offices, Pension Offices, ECHS, RSBs/ZSBs, KSB and DGR. DGR only maintains data of those ESM who have registered for availing the DGR schemes. Besides that, DGR also compiles the consolidated data based on information received from KSB/RSBs/ZSBs. The issue of getting monthly data from Services HQs from all the three Services in respect of the retiring personnel has been taken up to enable advance planning to organize post retirement planning in purposeful manner. The matter has been pursued by the DGR with three Service Headquarters so that DGR maintain own database alongwith number and names of Armed Forces Personnel. Replies from Three Service Headquarters are awaited.

Recommendation (Para No. 3)

As the resettlement and welfare of Ex-Servicemen has a direct impact in boosting the morale of the serving personnel as well as in attracting the talented youth, the Committee desire that the Ministry of Defence/Department of ESM Welfare pursue the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs, DoPT and Department of Financial Services for expediting the process of examination and introduce reservation of 10% in Group 'B' (Non-gazetted) for direct recruitment posts and to provide reservation of 20% in Group 'C' Direct recruitment posts in Central Government jobs. The Committee may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

A proposal to provide reservation of 10% in Group 'B' (Non-gazetted) for direct recruitment posts and to provide reservation of 20% in Group 'C' Direct recruitment posts in Central Government jobs has been taken up with DOP&T. Requisite clarifications have been provided by Deptt. of ESW to DOP&T on 03.04.2017 and 12.07.2017. Reminders have been issued to DOP&T on 30.08.2017 and 03.10.2017 to expedite their decision. Decision of DOP&T is awaited. A reminder from JS, Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare to JS, Department of Personnel & Training sent on 21.11.2017.

Recommendation [Para No. 7(i)]

The Standing Committee on Defence, had, in the 13th Lok Sabha observed that there were no specialized experts available in the fields of management, financial, banking, insurance and marketing consultancy in DGR, RSBs and ZilaSainik Boards. In the States, Consultative and Advisory Committees could be formed with autonomy by including experts from Banking, Insurance and marketing sector. While examining the subject during the years 2015-16 and 2016-17, the Committee was provided with a similar response from the Ministry. However, the Ministry has also submitted that the suggestion for including experts and constituting a consultative Committee can be examined and deliberated upon. The Committee are very disappointed to note that till date, the recommendations made by the Committee for restructuring the DGR to function in a professional manner have not been acted upon. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the DGR/Ministry of Defence take up this matter with due seriousness and without any further loss of time. The action taken in this regard may be communicated to the Committee within three months of the presentation of this report to Parliament.

Reply of the Government

The issue of positioning experts in the field of management, financial, banking, insurance and marketing consultancy was examined. However the need of these experts was not felt as the charter of duties of RSBs/ZSBs does not envisage the need of these specialists in the consultative and advisory Committees.

As regards restructuring of DGR, DGR has proposed that a common vendor be identified for developing Departmental MIS which will facilitate in data integration and compilation at DESW/Ministry of Defence level. It has also been proposed that additional manpower be posted/authorized for creation of sub-directorates (i.e. Reservation Monitoring Cell (RMC), Legal Dte, RTI & CPGRAM Dte, Corporate Dte etc.). DGR has also proposed that an additional DRZ be created at Air Force Training command Bangalore or Southern Naval Command Kochhi under DRZ(South) for better accessibility to the ESM in the Southern and one in Jaipur at South Western Command in the Country. Army Standing Establishment Committee (ASEC) to be approached by Ministry of Defence to carry out a detailed study for Restructuring of DGR and based on the study report an adequate manpower may be provided to DGR. Proposal in this regard received from DGR is under examination in the Ministry.

Recommendation [Para No. 7(vi)]

The Committee had, in their 20th Report (13th Lok Sabha) recommended involvement of retired Defence Personnel for consultations. While pursuing this matter further, the Committee have been apprised that this has been accepted in principle and proposals on these lines were taken up with Department of Personnel & Training, who in turn have not favoured the same. The Committee wish to reiterate their earlier recommendation in the matter and desire that the Ministry of Defence/DGR to once again take up this matter with DoPT for review.

Reply of the Government

The Committee have reiterated their earlier recommendation in the matter and desire that the Ministry of Defence/DGR to once again take up this matter with DoP&T for review. DGR has been requested to submit a proposal in this regard.

Recommendation (Para No. 10)

The Committee desire that the requirement of Central Armed Forces (CAPF), Command Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA) Battalion should be fully met by Servicemen. For this purpose these soldiers could be inducted into CAPF directly. The induction may commence at 7 years of service and can continue up to 30 years of service to ensure in ideal age profile of the CAPF. Ministry of Defencealities could be worked out in consultation with the Armed Forces. The Committee also desire that there should be no other selection criteria except on the basis of health, discipline and physical parameters aspects. The induction should be direct in consultation with the Armed Forces Headquarters and no separate selection be conducted.

Reply of the Government

Comments of D(AG)

Lateral induction of service personnel into Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) was a key recommendation of the Kargil Review Committee, GoM on Reviewing National Security System, the 5th& 6th Central Pay Commissions and Standing Committee on Defence.

The proposal for lateral induction of serving army personnel into CAPFs after 7 years of colour service in the Army did not find favour with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). A suggestion was, therefore, made to MHA that, to begin with, lateral induction of service personnel into CAPFs may be commenced on a pilot basis (say about 1000 Nos. initially). A new cadre/sub cadre could be created in the CAPFs for such lateral inductees, which will obviate inter se seniority issues etc. However, this proposal was not agreed to by MHA in view of the likely impact on CAPFs.

While disagreeing to Ministry of Defence proposal, MHA put forth certain reasons/concerns which were conveyed to Army HQ. In response to this, Army HQ mooted a new proposal, salient features of which are as under:-

(a) **Other Ranks**

(i) **Recruitment**

(aa) By Army for mandated number (say 7000 as considered GD per year). This implies that in 60000 approx being recruited annually, Army will recruit 7000 exclusively for CAPF (As per CAPF criteria) per year. In due course depending on a positive feedback, the number can be increased.

OR

(ab) Recruitment by CAPF under supervision of Army Officials (Army member in CAPF Recruitment Board).

(b) **Training** One year under Army (as per Army's norms for recruit training).

(c) **Service** Personnel to serve 4 years (excluding training period) with Army Infantry Units, largely in field areas on CI/CT or on LAC/LOC.

(d) **Applicability of Rules/Benefits** Necessary legislation by Government will be required to ensure personnel are subject to or entitled to Army/CAPF rules/benefits of pay, perks, grants/allowances while serving in the Army, Pay and seniority of such personnel transferred back after five years to CAPFs will need to be protected.

(e) **Officers**

(i) To ensure better Command and Control and sense of belonging, approx. 100 Officers per year could be selected by the Army essentially for the CAPFs. These officers can be granted Short Service Commission of 5 years (excluding one year training period) after which they would be reverted to CAPFs.

(ii) In addition transfer of Brigadiers while in service to CAPFs may also be considered. Volunteer officers, immediately after command of Brigadiers/Sectors would be eligible to transfer, thus fulfilling the need to usher in Army's professional ethos the CAPFs.

This proposal has further been taken up with Ministry of Home Affairs and the comments from them are awaited.

Comments of Air HQ

IAF is witnessing rapid Ministry of Defence modernization through induction of latest state of art aircraft and weapon systems, there is a large deficiency of manpower to man these systems. Though, efforts to enhance induction are at hand, the process may take a long time to reach a comfortable manning state.

Therefore, in view of the IAF manning requirement at this juncture, it will not be feasible to spare manpower for CAPF, State Police and COBRA after 7 years of service. However, IAF personnel can be spared after 20 years of service. Further, induction at 7 years of service can be reviewed later once IAF reaches a comfortable manning state.

Comments of Naval HQ

- a) The period of initial engagement for sailors in the Navy is 15/20 years for Non Artificers/Artificers respectively in accordance with Reg 269 of RegsINPart II (as amended vide SRO 106/78 dated 28 March 1978 and SRO 363 dated 28 Dec 1988 and Navy Order (Str) 02/07. By the seventh year of service all sailors irrespective of branch/trade are promoted to the rank of Leading Seamen or equivalent and have undergone Part III and Part II qualification course.
- b) Provision for deputation of serving sailors to the other government organizations does not exist in accordance with the extant Service guidelines.
- c) It is pertinent to mention that the service undertakes substantial investment towards training and grooming of sailors to man/ operate sophisticated ships/aircraft/submarines. Therefore, deputing specialized sailors to other government organizations will defeat the huge investment made by the service and only exacerbate the manpower shortages.
- d) DOP&T Memorandum provides for deputation of Armed Forces Personnel in the last year of service. The instant proposal of induction of Servicemen from 7 till 30 years of service therefore cannot be accommodated within the

ambit of DOP&T guidelines. However, if vacancies are intimated, volunteers from sailors in the last year of service could be sought. The list of such volunteers could be forwarded for selection/ interview. Selected personnel could thereafter be deputed post release from service on permanent absorption.

Comments of MHA

MHA has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of DG CRPF with all other DGs of the Forces as members to examine the issue and furnish its recommendations. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Recommendation (Para No. 13)

The Committee note that there is a need to protect our heritage sites. A total of approximately 3700 major heritage sites exist in the Country. These heritage sites face the problem of neglect. The Committee also note that Territorial Army Battalions have just 10 to 15% personnel from regular force, approximately 50% from ESM and the balance recruited from local areas. The TA Battalions (Ecology) have done credit worthy work in Mussorurie Hills, Bhatti Mines and in the Jaisalmer deserts. The Committee, therefore, desire that TA Battalions should be raised and made accountable to preserve these sites. This would ensure that these sites will be looked after well. Environment protection, tree plantation, arboriculture environment management, protection of sites, tourist management etc. will be properly executed. In addition, these Battalions would also be immediately available for disaster relief during earthquakes and floods when needed.

Reply of the Government

The protection and maintenance of Heritage sites in India are the mandate of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) under Ministry of Culture. Therefore, the Territorial Army Battalions for protection of Heritage sites can be raised by Ministry of Defence, if the Ministry of Culture/ASI make firm commitment to bear the raising cost and subsequent recurring cost for the same. Accordingly, Ministry of Defence has sought comments of TA Directorate for raising of Territorial Army Battalions for Heritage Protection, including financial implication involved in the raising of each Battalion, so that the matter may be taken up with Ministry of Culture for their commitment to bear the raising cost and subsequent recurring cost.

Recommendation (Para No. 16)

The Committee note that after the death of a soldier, the pension of the spouse comes down to 60% of his pension. The Committee also note that after the death of a soldier, the spouse usually faces severe problems due to the loss of the breadwinner. The Committee, therefore, recommend that after the death of the soldier, 100% pension should be given to the widow of the deceased soldier so that she could look after her family well.

Reply of the Government

As per the existing rule position, service pension and Ordinary Family Pension (OFP) is calculated at the rate of 50% and 30% respectively of reckonable emoluments last drawn by the Armed Forces Personnel. However, if an Armed Forces Personnel is retired/discharged/invalided out of service with disability/injury under category 'B' & 'C' or 'D' & 'E' which is attributable to or aggravated by service and died within a period of 7 years from the date of Pension @ 60% of reckonable emoluments or Liberalized Family Pension equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn by the personnel, as the case may be, is sanctioned to the widow of the deceased personnel. Further, the 7th Central Pay Commission has not recommended any change in existing rate of family pension. However, the matter has been referred to Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare being the Nodal agency on pensionary matters.

Recommendation (Para No. 20)

The Committee note that the Sena Medal (Gallantry) Award is given for an act of gallantry. The Committee also note that the President Police Medal is below the Sena Medal (Gallantry) in order of precedence, but the awardees of President Police Medal are provided free railway passes by the Railway Ministry and also for one companion. Since the Sena Medal (Gallantry) is higher in precedence and is for an act of gallantry and is separate from the award, there is a strong case for giving benefit of free railway passes. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Sena Medal (Gallantry) awardees be given the benefit of free railway passes along with one

companion. This will be a great motivating factor and also be in recognition of their service to the Nation.

Reply of the Government

The case is required to be taken up with Railway Board for making provision of free passes to winners of Sena Medal, Nau Sena Medal and Vayu Sena Medal(Gallantry). Comments of Service Headquarters have been sought on the above recommendations of the Standing Committee.

Recommendation (Para No. 21)

The Committee also note from the information submitted to them that in accordance with DOP&T Ex-Servicemen (Re-employment in Central Services and Posts) Rules, 1979 as amended from time to time, 10% vacancies in the post up to the level of the Assistant Commandant in all Para Military Forces are reserved for the Ex-Servicemen (ESM). However, the vacancies reserved were not getting filled up because the benefit of rank, seniority and pay protection based on their experience was not being given to the ESM. The then Hon'ble Raksha Mantri during one of his meetings with DGR in June, 2015, desired that implementation of reservation policy for ESM must be enforced in-House first and Defence Departments and Defence PSUs must set an example for rehabilitation of ESM. He directed that up to 25% vacancies in all categories of employees, i.e. Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' as reserved be filled by ESM.

The Committee are happy that the Ministry of Home Affairs have identified the reasons behind the poor representation of Armed Forces Personnel into CAPFs. However, whether any progressive action has been taken to fill the vacancies or not is not known to the Committee. The Committee also wish to be apprised whether the Ministry of Defence has implemented the reservation policy for ESM in Defence Departments and DPSUs.

The Committee note that reservation given to the Ex-Servicemen for filling up the vacancies in State Governments varies from State to State. States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh and Karnataka have provided reservation ranging from 10% to 15% in the Group 'A' posts. On the other hand, States like Jharkhand, Kerala, Bihar and Meghalaya have not provided any reservation to Ex-Servicemen in any of the Group posts.

The Committee are of the view that all the State Governments should be instructed/requested to reserve at least 10% vacancies for Ex-Servicemen in all group posts. The States should also be requested to send a copy of the vacancy to be advertised to DGR, who can disseminate the information to Kendriya Sainik Board, Rajya Sainik Boards and Zila Sainik Boards.

Reply of the Government

Existing quantum of reservation is to the tune of 14.5% in Group 'C' and 24.5% in Group 'D' posts in all Public Sector Undertakings/Banks/Financial Institutions.

Since the Bureau of Public Enterprises Order provides reservation for ESM in Public Sector Undertakings which also includes the Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Defence, Department of Public Enterprises has been requested on 31.08.2017 to enhance the reservation from existing 14.5% to 25% in Group 'C' and 'D' Posts in Defence PSUs and further providing 25% reservation in Group 'A' and 'B' posts in Defence PSUs for resettlement of ESM. Decision of Department of Public Enterprises is awaited. They have been reminded on 08.11.2017 to expedite the same.

Hon'ble Raksha Rajya Mantri has written a D.O. letter dated 16.10.2017 to Chief Ministers/Lieutenant Governors/Administrators of States/UTs requesting them to review the reservation in their respective States/UTs with a view to maximize the reservation for ex-servicemen, thereby extending a helping hand to those who have given their youth in keeping our country safe and secure.

New Delhi
14, November, 2018
23, Kartika, 1940 (Saka)

KALRAJ MISHRA
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Defence

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
DEFENCE (2018-19)**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 14th November, 2018 from 1500 hrs. to 1640 hrs. in Committee Room No. 139, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Kalraj Mishra - Chairperson

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Col. Sonaram Choudhary, VSM (Retd)
3. Shri Thupstan Chhewang
4. Shri H.D. Devegowda
5. Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya
6. Km. Shobha Karandlaje
7. Shri Dharambir Singh

RAJYA SABHA

8. Dr. Ashok Bajpai
9. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
10. Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao
11. Shri Sanjay Raut
12. Smt. Ambika Soni
13. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
14. Lt. Gen. Dr. D.P. Vats

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Smt. Kalpana Sharma | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Director |
| 3. Smt. Jyochnamayi Sinha | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Shri Rahul Singh | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee. The Committee then paid homage to late Shri Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Chemicals & Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs. The Committee then took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:

- (i) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Creation of Non-Lapsable Capital Fund Account, instead of the present system'; and
- (ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen'.

3. After deliberation, the Committee adopted the above Reports and authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports.

4. *****

The Committee then adjourned.

A copy of verbatim record of the proceedings has been kept.

*****The matter does not pertain to this Report.

APPENDIX II

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY-THIRD REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (16TH LOK SABHA) ON 'RESETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN'

1. Total number of recommendations 27
2. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (please see Chapter II A):

Recommendation Nos. 7(v), 8, 9, 14, 15, 18 and 19

Total : 07
Percentage: 25.9 %
3. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government and are commented upon (please see Chapter II B):

Recommendation Nos. 5, 6, 7(iii), 7 (iv) & 7(vii)

Total : 05
Percentage: 18.5%
4. Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the replies received from the Government (please see Chapter III):

Recommendation No. 11

Total : 01
Percentage: 3.7 %
5. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee which require reiteration and to be commented upon (please see Chapter IV):

Recommendation Nos. 4, 7 (ii), 12, and 17

Total : 04
Percentage: 14.8%
6. Observations / recommendations in respect of which Government have furnished interim replies (please see Chapter V):

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7(i), 7(vi), 10, 13, 16, 20 & 21

Total : 10
Percentage: 37%