

CHAPTER NO. I.

1. INTRODUCTION.
2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

The resettlement of ex-servicemen is a national great problem. There are over 3 Million ex-servicemen and their dependents in the country at present. On top of it around 50 to 60 thousands defence service personnel including 900 officers are retired/released every year and therefore the total number of ex-servicemen go on increasing. Compared to their civilian counterpart, defence service personnel have a shorter career span. For instance a Jawan or his equivalent recruited at the age of 17 to 21 is allowed to put in only 17 to 20 years of service and after having sacrificed the prime of their life they have to retire to pave the way for the young so that the youthful profile of the Armed Forces can be maintained. On promotion to the rank of NCO a soldier may continue to serve 40-45 years of age. But in any case the maximum age of retirement is 47 years. JCO of the army retires according to the age limit/service limit/tenure limit as laid down for each rank. In the age group 43-50 years and most of the officers of the rank of Lt.Cols of equivalent and below leave the service between 50-52 years of age. These vast number of men and soldiers between the age of 35 to 45 present a huge manpower asset a substantial portion of which goes utilised. When they retire they are still agile and fit to make meaningful contribution to the nation's growing economy.

The release or retirement of such large number of service personnel at a relatively early age is effected in pursuance of a policy of keeping our Armed Forces young and

active, since early retirements are made because of compulsions of service. It is necessary to assist these personnel in making a smooth switch over to civil life. Any delay in their resettlement will only cause frustration among them.

Due to rapid socio economic changes even in the country side, life in the rural as well as urban areas is ridden with problems. There has been a breakdown in the joint family system and therefore a soldier who is on vigil at the border also has to plan his second career because of general economic hardship that a single unit family faces. When he comes home after retirement very often he finds that he does not have a house to live in or and his pension in the days of rising prices does not help him make the both ends meet. Moreover, at the age when he retires is very valuable. He has to marry of his daughters, impart education to his children and cater to a host of family commitments. So while in service there is a need to plan his second career. Resettlement assistance is necessary also for maintaining high level of morale in the service and to attract right type of men to the Armed Forces.

Satara is the one of the district in Maharashtra in which 40 thousand soldiers were retired from the Army after completion of colourful service in defence forces. The ex-servicemen are getting pension and other benefits, but the amount of pension which they are getting as a retirement benefit is not sufficient to meet their monthly living needs. The

financial condition of ex-servicemen is too poor and they are leading a life of adject poverty due to non availability of proper job opportunities and service facilities.

#### NATURE OF ASSISTANCE

The opportunities available to ex-servicemen can be broadly categorised within four broad <sup>Para</sup> metres. Those are mainly employment assistance, self employment assistance training assistance and welfare measures. Director General Resettlement in the Ministry of Defence in connection with the Kendriya Sainik Board looks after all the four aspects of resettlement. But to make available various concessions and facilities to ex-servicemen we must understand who is ex-servicemen in the administrative parlance.

#### WHO IS AN EX-SERVICEMAN

" An ex-serviceman is a person who has served in any rank ( whether as a combatant or as non-combatant ) in the Armed forces of the Union, including the Armed forces of the Former Indian States (but excluding the Assam Rifles, Defence security crops, General Reserve Engineering Force, Lok Sahayak Sena and Territorial Army) for a continuous period of not less than six months after attestation and has been released, otherwise than at his own request or by way of dismissal or discharge on account of misconduct or inefficiency or has been transferred to the reserve pending such release, or has to serve for not more than six months for complecting the

period of service requisite for becoming entitled to be released or transferred to the reserve or has been released at his own request after completing five years service in the Armed Forces of the Union."

(Refer Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. Notification No.39016/10/79-Estt.(C) of December 15th 1979)

Former personnel of the Jammu and Kashmir, Military are also now treated as "Ex-Servicemen".

The four categories of Territorial Army personnel are now being treated as Ex-Servicemen by the Ministry of Defence.

THE CATEGORIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- a) Pension holders of continuous embodied service.
- b) Disabled Territorial Army Personnel with disability attributable to Military service.
- c) Family pension holders.
- d) Gallantry award winners.

( Refers to Ministry a Defence letter No.64485/ G3/TA - 3 (a) 1853 / B / D (GB -VI) Dt. 19th Oct.1982 )

INTRODUCTION TO DEFENCE SERVICES

SECTION - I :

1. A R M Y :- The present day Indian Army owes its origin to British days. It was then used as an instrument for the expansion and preservation of the British Empire.

2. POST INDEPENDENCE :- At the time of Independence in 1947

due to partition of the sub-continent, the old Indian Army has continued to be reorganised and modernised.

3. The Army Since Independence has taken part in the following major operations in defence of our borders.

- a) Kashmir Operation against Pakistan 1947-48.
- b) Sino-Indian Operation in Nefra and Ladakh-1962.
- c) Indo - Pak War 1965.
- d) Indo - Pak War - 1971.

In addition, the Army took part in peace keeping missions under United Nation in Korea, Congo and Gaza Strip ( Egypt ).

Services of the Army and Air Force have been extensively utilised in aid of civil authorities during natural calamities like floods cyclones, and earthquakes. The Army today is self - reliant in respect of its requirements of conventional weapons and is fully <sup>a</sup>gered to meet any external aggression on our borders.

#### COMMAND AND CONTROL

COMMAND:- The president of India is the supreme commander of all the Army Force of the country. The Chief of the Army the head of the Indian Army and is responsible for its command, training, operation and administration. He carries out ~~that~~ that functions through Army Head Quarters. (Army H.O.).

COMMAND HEAD QUARTERS

The whole country is divided into five command

These are :-

1. Northern Command at Udampur.
2. Western Command at Simla.
3. Central Command at Lucknow.
4. Southern Command at Pune.
5. Eastern Command at Calcutta.

FIELD FORMATION : - Corps, Divisions and Brigades.

STATIC FORMATION:- Area and sub Area Head Quarters.

The army is constituted of the followings:-

- a) Fighting Arms:- Armour and Infantry.
- b) Supporting Army:- Artillery, Engineer Signals.
- c) Services :- These elements provide administrative

cover to the fighting and supporting Arms thus enabling them to carry out their tasks. The services and the functions of some of them in brief are :-

1. Army Service Corps (A.S.C.):- Supply rations,  
Pol and transport.
2. Army Medical Corps (A.M.C.):- Provision of  
Medical Cover.
3. Army Ordnance Corps:- Supply Armament ammunition,  
vehicles, clothing tentage and all equipments.
4. Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers:-  
Repair, recovery and maintenance of all  
vehicles, Arms, Electrical and mechanical  
equipments.

5. Remount and Veterianary Service.
6. Army Educational Corps.
7. The Intelligence Corps.
8. The corps of Military police.
9. Judge Advocate General Department.
10. Army Physical Training Corps.
11. The Pioneer Corps.
12. Defence Security Corps.

## S E C T I O N. II.

NAVY:- Enveloping the country from almost three sides and stretching over 6,000 Kms. of our coast line, the Sea has always exerted a decisive influence on Indias freedom, trade commerce and culture.

Indian Navy is equiped with several ships of different types and naval aircrafts. Shore facilities have been provided at various places in the country to train personnel for the Navy repair ships and aircrafts and provide the flects with logic support.

## ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Naval Headquarters at New Delhi exercises administrative and operational control over the Navy through various " Administrative Authorities " For this purpose the Navy is divided into three commands. These are :-



- a) Western Naval Command with H.Q. at Bombay.
- b) Eastern Naval Command with H.Q. at Vishakhapatnam.
- c) Southern Naval Command with H.Q. at Kochin.

FLEET :- The Navy has at present two fleets viz. the western fleet and eastern fleet each commanded by flag officer of the rank of Rear Admiral. The Southern Naval area is allotted ships or air crafts from time to time at the situation warrants.

December 4, 1971 was the finest hour of the Indian Navy when its vallant missile boats daringly attracted Karachi Harbour and caused havoc to Pakistan ships and shore installation.

### S E C T I O N. III.

Indian Air Force is the youngest of the three services. It was in 1932 that an act was passed in Indian legislature for establishing the Indian Air Force on the recommendation of sueon committee.

### O R G A N I S A T I O N

#### A I R H E A D Q U A R T E R S

Air Headquarters comprises the Chief of the Air staff and his principal staff officers. The staff of air headquarters consists of three branches viz. The air staff Administrative and Maintance branches each branch being organised into Directorates.

#### C O M M A N D S

The Air Force is organised into ~~five~~ five commands which are functionally and administratively controlled by Air H.Q.

Each command is placed under the command of an Air Officer.

Commanding in Chief. The commands are:-

1. Western Air Command.
2. Central Air Command.
3. Eastern Air Command.
4. Training Command.
5. Maintenance Command.

In addition to these commands there is No.1 operational group.

Since independence the I.A.F. has taken part in all the major operations in defence of our country's borders. They are :-

- a) Kashmir Operation in 1947-48.
- b) Sino Indian Conflict 1962.
- c) Indo Pak War 1965.
- d) Indo Pak 1971.

I.A.F. has always been called upon to render assistance to civil authorities in cases of natural calamities like Floods, Earthquakes etc. Even I.A.F. Contingents have also taken part in the peace keeping missions of U.N. in Congo.

#### BADGES OF RANK

All the defence personnel of the Armed Force of India viz Army, Navy and Air Force wear badges with their uniforms according to their ranks. There are two cadre of

officers commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers (NCO) in Navy and Air Force. In Indian Army there is an additional cadre of officers called Junior Commissioned Officers (JCO).

EQUIVALENT RANKS OF OFFICERS IN  
THREE SERVICES.

<u>ARMY</u> (General Officer)	<u>NAVY</u> (Flag Officers)	<u>AIR FORCE</u> (Air Officers)
I. General	Admiral	Air Marshal
Lt. General	Vice Admiral	Vice Air Marshal
Major General	Rear Admiral	Air Vice Marshal
Brigadier	Commandore	Air Commandare.
II. Senior Officers	Senior Officer	Senior Officers.
Colonel	Captain	Grp. Captain.
Lt. Colonel.	Commandare	Wing Commandare.
Major.	It. Commandare.	Squ. Leader.
Junior Officers.	Jr. Officers.	Jr. Officers.
Captain	Lieutenant	Flit Lt.
Lieutenant	Sub-Lieutenant	Flg. Officer
2nd Lieut.	Acting Lt.	Pilot Officer.

JR.COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN ARMYA R M Y  
JCOS

Subedar Major (S.M.)

Subedar.

Naib Subedar.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.A R M Y  
NCOS.

H.M.

Havildar.

Naik

Lance Naik

Spr.(Sepoy)

NAVY  
NCOS.

C.Petty Officer.

Able Seaman (AD).

Ordinary Seaman.

AIR FORCE  
SNCOS.

S.T.O.

W.O.

Flit Sargent.

NCOS

Corporal

Leading Aircraft  
(L/AC)

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OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The major objectives of the study are:-

1. To review the conditions and problems of ex-servicemen war widows disabled persons and their relatives.
2. To study the resettlement organisation (Govt.Machinery) which is available for the resettlement of ex-servicemen.
3. To review the business opportunities to the ex-servicemen regarding employment, self employment various business and other fields such as agriculture, trade, transport vehicles

and diary developments.

4. To suggest some remedial measures to resettlement of the ex-servicemen in civil and for the effective solution of ex-servicemen problems.

It is intended that the result of study would provide guidelines to the ex-servicemen to improve their financial position and also for the effective solution of their financial resettlement problems.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS:

#### 1. SELECTION OF EX-SERVICEMEN:

100 ex-servicemen from Satara District were selected for the study. These ex-servicemen were from the various Taluka centres of the District. i.e. Satara, Koregaon, Khatav, Phaltan, Khandala, Wai, Mahabaleshwar, Patan, Karad and Jaoli. The deliberate selection of these ex-servicemen from different places has been made with a view to have a broad spectrum representative samples from places which have varied commercial, geographical agriculture and industrial background. Next, almost in all talukas of this district, the ex-servicemen when available at greater quantity. Satara being the leading taluka in which maximum ex-servicemen are available, more ex-servicemen are selected from this taluka.

It can also be stated that with a view to make the survey work manageable by a single person within a period of one year only, it was decided to limit the study to a few selected talukas.

#### 2. SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:

The data required for the study was collected from various sources as follows:-

1. Records of the Zilla Sainik Welfare Board Satara, Records of the Treasury Office Satara and Census of India Report ( 1971 and 1981 ) published by the Govt. of India.

2. The registered records of the Zilla Ex-servicemen organisation, Zilla Sainik Co-operative Bank, Sainik Housing Society.

3. Some published books , reports, journals on the resettlement of ex-servicemen by the Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, Directorate Resettlement, Maharashtra Rajya Sainik Board Pune.

4. 'A Guide to Resettlement of Ex-servicemen 1984'  
Ministry of Defence Directorate General Re-Settlement.

5. 'Guide to Ex-Servicemen'  
Published by Maharashtra Rajaya Sainik Board,  
Pune.

6. Discussion with the retired and regular high Officers of the Defence Force, ex-servicemen organisations, leaders and ex-servicemen at random.

7. Questionnaires prepared for ex-servicemen and ex-servicemen resettlement organisations.

8. Spot observations.

9. Library Source:- Various books, journals periodicals articles on resettlement problems of the ex-servicemen.

### 3. SELECTION OF SAMPLES OF EX-SERVICEMEN PERSONNEL:

Out of total number of 41,560 ex-servicemen in the district 100 ex-servicemen were selected for the study. Only those ex-servicemen who have completed more than 5 years service in defence were selected for the study. The selected ex-servicemen are from the various ranks and services of the defence personnel, such as commissioned officers, Jr.commissioned officers and Non commissioned officers of three important services of defence i.e. Army, Navy and Air Force.

### 4. TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION:

Information necessary for dissertation was collected from selected personnel with the help of combination of direct approach comprising interviews and questionnaire methods basis and observation techniques. Respondents were asked a series of questions through a questionnaire, on the sample basis. The questionnaire consisted a series of questions pertaining to their defence service, pensions, dependents, land condition, employment, Govt.welfare facilities, financial condition and also existing problems faced by them. The information of the various resettlement organisation working in this district was collected through the personnel contact, visits to the various ex-servicemen, factories and personal discussion with the small ex-servicemen enterprenjeres, gave a clear picture of conditions and ex-servicemen and problems faced by the ex-servicemen. Through a separate questionnaire was not prepared



for the working ex-servicemen resettlement organisations attempts were made to contact and had some informal discussion regarding the assistance help and co-operation, social and welfare facilities provided to ex-servicemen and so on.

#### B. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA:

Information was collected from the selected 100 ex-servicemen, without resorting to any particular sampling techniques. Qualitative and quantitative data on various aspects of ex-servicemen problems were compiled from various sources given above. The data thus collected was rearranged systematically. The scrutiny, verification and analysis of data were completed. Simple statistical methods were used while analysing the data. The screened and analysed data then was tabulated according to our requirements viz., employment, selfemployment training, financial assistance, medical social and welfare facilities, assistance scheme and so on. Merely collection of data, its analysis and tabulation do not serve any useful purpose without critical comments and drawing our own conclusions. As a result the tabulated data is critically analysed, interpreted and conclusions drawn.

#### C. PRESENTATION:

The study is presented in six chapters:

Chapter No.I :- This chapter deals with Introduction, methodology, scope and limitations of the study.

Chapter No. II:- This chapter deals with the analysis of various Resettlement Machinery created at various levels i.e. central state level.

Chapter No. III:- This chapter deals with geographical and Historical background of Satara District in connection with the working of Resettlement organisations in this district.

Chapter No. IV:- This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected in relation with the study.

Chapter No. V :- This chapter pin points the various findings of the study.

Chapter No. VI :- This chapter deals with the various suggestions and recommendations made in relation to resettlement problems under study.