

(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : If Mr. Daga were present in the House, I would have requested him to withdraw it. But since he is not here, I suggest that the amendment be put to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take it the discussion is finished.....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I wanted to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is to dispose of the amendment. I will call you after this.

We take it that the discussion is over. I shall now put the amendment of Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Sir, I am extremely happy that the will of the people of Kerala has prevailed on the Government at the Centre. It was the unanimous support to that Bill which was given by all the parties in this House that compelled the Government to bring forward this Bill, though it is very late. The hon. Home Minister, while answering a question the other day, said that there was an ordinance already to protect it...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak about it on Monday when the Government Bill comes.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will have the opportunity on Monday.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Government said that there was already an ordinance. Now they have swallowed their own words and come with this Bill.....(Interruption) Belated wisdom is better than no wisdom; I agree. I would once again like to express my thanks to all the members who had supported my Bill.

Now I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri C. K. Chandrappan to withdraw his Bill further to amend the Constitution of India,"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN . S'r,
I withdraw the Bill.

15.40½ hrs.

AGE RELAXATION (SERVICES) BILL

by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the next Bill by Shri Daschowdhury for relaxing the age for entry into public services.

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
(Cooch-Bihar) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances, be taken in to consideration."

This is a simple Bill in form the title being 'Age Relaxation (Service) Bill, 1971.' But the real meaning of this Bill has got a very wider concept. As the title relates, the Age Relaxation (Services) Bill, it simply goes without saying that the service conditions to day, particularly, the conditions of unemployment, the serious situation we are facing, which is being faced by all of us, is a sort of canker in society.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, I have adequately stated the reasons for moving such a Bill and stated it very clearly that it is high time that the Government of India should consider about

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhary]

this problem. Growing unemployment in the country for which many young men and women are unable to secure any employment even for a long period of standing or continuous registration made with the Employment Exchange is really a Problem. Every year we find the number of unemployed on the Employment Exchange Registers is growing higher and higher. If we take the figure, the total number of employment seekers in the live register of the employment exchanges showed a rise of 25.3% as the figure of 40,69,000 in December 1970 rose to 51,00,000 in 1971. That shows an increase of 25.3%. But what is the number of placements? The number of placements effected during April to December 1971 was 399 lakhs and the figure for the corresponding period previous to the year being 345 lakhs, that is, a little over 7%. While we find the employment seekers number is increasing by 25%, at a very progressive rate, the placements effected is only to the extent of 7%, a little less or more. So, the ratio maintained is : increase 25 or 30% while the number of placements being between 5 and 7 per cent or may go upto 8%, even if all out efforts are made by the Government. As a result, what happens? In 1970, according to the Employment Exchange Registers it was about 40 lakhs and 1971 December it was 51 lakhs. In 1972 December we may see that it has come to 65 lakhs assuming, but we do not know what this figure will be. But it is increasing year after year and the placements are at the rate of between 5 and 7 per cent or at best, it may go upto 8 or 9 per cent or a time will come when this number of employment-seekers will go up in such a fashion, in a voluminous rate, that it will be difficult on the part of the Government to tackle this problem. As a result what happens? The young boys and girls who come out of educational institutions, colleges and Universities, register their name with the employment exchanges and go on waiting and waiting for years and years to come to get employment and by this time become age-barred. Under the service rules there are certain stipulations. But it is not all for all the cases. It is not the same for all the cases. It varies from case to case. But there are certain sti-

pulations. In view of that, by waiting for some years, 3 years or 4 years or 5 years, they become age-barred. Sir, in normal times we used to hear such complaints from our youths. They come with their begging hand to us and tell the tales of miseries, how they are being affected, how they have not been employed within proper time and they tell us, unless they get employment within one month or two months or three months, they will become age-barred. For the whole of their future career they will be deprived of their right to get this Government employment or employment under Government agencies. Their lives become frustrated.

Sir, I tell you one story that happened in Cooch-Bihar, in my constituency. A boy, being unable to secure an employment within a certain stipulated age, as required under Government service, under Government rule, committed suicide. And, he wrote a letter that he had to commit suicide as he could not bear the burden and the shock that throughout his whole life he would not be in a position to have a job under this Government. Because, in such a backward district like Cooch-Bihar there is no chance of getting any employment under any industry because there was no industry at all. The only chance for those youths is to have employment under this Government or institutions under Government agencies. This has been posing a problem. We certainly claim that we have taken a number of measures towards a Welfare State, I do not like to go to the extent of saying that we have a socialist State. No doubt we are going towards socialism but basically there is no doubt that certain measures have been taken by the Government to prove its credit that it is really for a welfare State. Welfare State also emphasises the idea that all are to be person desirous of securing employment have certain right to get the employment. They may not claim it as a statutory right, but they feel it is their right, because under the Directive Principles of the State Policy of our Constitution of India, it has been written that all persons should be provided with employment. Though it has not been stated that Government must give this employment, yet, the direction is quite clear. On the one hand we are not in a position to give them employment though

they are otherwise qualified, technically qualified or may be having general qualifications, in their respective jobs in the service. If Government does not come with all the welfare measures to turn this welfare State into a Socialist State, if they do not come forward with proposals to solve this problem of our youths with all sympathy and cooperation, then, I must say, that must be a very horrible state. As a matter of fact, the Government have accepted in principle the question of relaxation in age in various other subjects.

I would like to quote in this connection what the Administrative Reforms Commission have said. The Administrative Reforms Commission has already recommended that to attract more qualified youths for the administrative service, IAS, IFS and other classified central services it is desirable that ages should be extended to 26 years. Because, young men and women, after graduation, after coming out of the universities, bright young men and women, go for further training and further study. They go on for Ph. D. degrees and get specialised in their respective subjects.

And it requires some time. If the age-limit is increased by some years, even these persons, these bright young men and women will have a chance to compete in these competitive examinations as in the case of certain other services where the age-limit has been relaxed by a few more years than previously. If such relaxation is given, then Government will have a chance to get more qualified personnel in their services. I am happy that the Government of India have already accepted the suggestion of the administrative Reforms Commission. Besides, in a number of other services, Government have already accepted the recommendations. For example in the case of the technical and engineering services, the age-limit was 25 years before, but now it has been extended to 30 years.

So, if Government are very much serious and sincere that scope will have to be created in order to get more educated and more qualified persons in the services, be they in the lower ranks or in the higher ranks, then certainly by this process, they can have scope to have better administrative personnel at their disposal.

In various parts of this world, for exam-

ple, in the United Kingdom, Belgium and the USA, the age stipulated for entry into services has already been increased. In the United Kingdom where the requirement was 25 years, now it has been increased to 30 years. In the USA it has been increased to 28 years and in Belgium it has been increased from 24 to 27 years. So, it is high time on the part of Government to come to this conclusion that not only in the higher services, the age-limit should be increased or relaxation should be made in order to attract better qualified persons, but in the lower ranks of the services also, the age-limit should be relaxed, and this should be done on two grounds; firstly, or on the one side, we shall have better qualified persons in the services, and on the other side, it will remove the sense of frustration that is cropping into the minds of our youth who do not get employment even though they have registered their names in the respective employment exchanges in their areas of residence a certain number of times. The relaxation of the age-limit is the way to remove this sense of frustration from the minds of our youth. Therefore, I do not find any reason why Government should not come forward to accept this as a matter of principle.

As I have stated in the provisions of clause 2 of my Bill, the age-limit has to be relaxed not for an unlimited period but only for a limited period. I have provided.

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any Act, rule or regulation, every person at the time of his first recruitment to public service in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any public undertaking owned or controlled by the Central Government, shall be entitled to relaxation in age prescribed for entry into such service for the period equivalent to the period for which he has been continuously registered with an employment exchange, after attaining the minimum educational or technical qualifications prescribed for the service or the post:

Provided that the period of relaxation in each case under this Act shall not exceed seven years."

[Shri B K Daschowdhary]

Thereby, What want to provide is this Let us suppose that a person has graduated at the age of 20 years, and immediately thereafter he has registered his name with the employment exchange, and if he has maintained this continuous process of registration with the employment exchange, and he has not been provided with any employment, under Government or other agencies of the Government, for seven years, say, up to 27 years, that is, from the age of 20 to 27 years, then his case should be considered as a fit case for making this relaxation and giving him employment

A person who gets himself registered at the age of 23 years, his case should be considered for seven years up to the age of 30 years. In any case it should not go more than 30 or 35 years. As a matter of principle, Government has accepted to that extent that in the Central Services or the Class I Services at certain Percent age of the Posts be reserved for certain Government servants within the age ranking between 30 to 35 years. It has been suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission that for the next 10 years let it be like that. If it is found suitable to the Government, that may be a permanent feature. The Administrative Reforms Commission's Report also says that even when a person is given an appointment at the age of 30 or 35 years he is quite fit to work upto his last age of retirement as the Government prescribes. So, considering all these points, I would request the Government to accept the contention of this Bill and I recommend that this Bill be accepted by this august House to give the scope of employment to our youths and to remove the sense of frustration that they are facing today because of the Problem of unemployment.

I recommend to this august House to accept this Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

That the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances, be taken into consideration.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West)
rise to support the Bill. In our country

about 40 crores of People are illiterate, Our country stands first in the number of illiterate People. The small number of people who have got the chance to get education approach the authorities to get employment. Even they are now about 51 lakhs in the live register. They are not getting any opportunity to get employment. In case of employment in the Government service or in the service of undertakings under the Government, this age bar is practically of no necessity at this stage.

But while I rise to support this Bill, I want to draw the attention of the Minister that even after the boys get their names registered in the employment exchange, there are so many loopholes that qualified boys do not get employed through the employment exchange. The sons and daughters of people high up in society do get employment and the boys and girls coming from the lower rung of society remain unemployed even having all the requisite qualifications to get employment. Thereby they are left, year after year, unemployed, and they reach a stage when they cannot even demand to get employment due to the age-bar. This is a matter of great concern.

16 hrs

We have seen now a tendency that even to by-pass the employment exchange, there are some forms of organisations developing in the country. They are organised as associations of unemployed, Chhatra Parishad or Yuva Congress and bodies like that, and they go for employment direct to the authorities and do not like to go through the employment exchange. This is also becoming a factor to deprive the qualified and educated young boys and girls to get employed. This has caused frustration.

The hon mover has already said how suicides have taken place in his area. It is not only in his area but in many other places also these things are happening. We have seen in our area also that with all the requisite qualifications, the son of a poor family applied for a post, but he could not get the job and somehow or other with some backing some other people got the employment. It has now become a real thing; that those families who have got

some contact with any department can get a chance of getting employment. People coming from the peasant stock or the working class stock are not at all considered fit in spite of the fact they have all the requisite qualifications to get employment. In this way, every day the question of getting employment is becoming harder and harder. Jobseekers are very much upset practically, when they see that their age bar is coming on, and they will not have any chance due to this limitation.

In these circumstances, although the mover himself has said that though the Congress professes that it is going to introduce socialism in our country, — and although he belongs to the same Congress, — he has no belief in it. He says that it is only a welfare State which is coming. In this welfare State, the able-bodied persons should get employment. I do not think that even if this limitation is removed the problem will be solved.

MR CHAIRMAN: The Bill is for enhancing the age; not solve the unemployment Problem.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Yes; but those who are in the register cannot be absorbed by this Bill, but only it may give a chance to those people who are waiting in the list and they will not get frustrated. A small section of the people may get a chance to enter into the services of government or in the concerns controlled by the Government.

With these words, I submit that Government should not refuse to accept this Bill, which has been brought forward by a member of the ruling party and so ably put forward by the mover. I think if there is sincerity in Government regarding the plight of the unemployed job-seekers, this Bill should be accepted. There is no ground to reject it.

*SHRI J. M. GOWDER (Nilgiris): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Age Relaxation (Services) Bill moved by hon. friend, Shri B. K. Das Chaudhury. In view of the grave unemployment situation among the educated youth in the country, this Bill seeks to raise the age

limit for recruitment to public services. If this is done by the Government, it will naturally have a beneficial impact on the lakhs of educated unemployed youth in the country. On behalf of my party and on my own behalf I extend my whole-hearted support to this measure.

By raising the age limit for entry into public services, I agree that the problem of uneducated unemployment may not be solved in its entirety. But it will reduce to some extent the sense of frustration prevailing at present in the minds of educated unemployed youth; it will generate an air of moral courage for the youth and they will be able to sustain themselves with some hope of entering public services. For instance, by the time a student completes his post-graduate course like M.A., or M.Sc. he would have completed 22 years. Even if he registers himself immediately with the Employment Exchange, is there any hope for him to get a job in the Government before he completes his 25 years, which is the limit at the moment for entering Government service? The lack of hope creates a sense of frustration in the youth, which leads them to many undesirable ways of life.

I will try to substantiate this point by giving some statistics compiled by the Central Government. Upto December, 1971, the total number of aspirants registered with the Employment Exchanges was 51 lakhs. Out of this, only 4 lakhs of boys could get placements upto this period. This means that as many as 47 lakhs of youth were on live registers of Employment Exchanges hoping to get some job. Supposing someone registers himself with the Employment Exchange in January 1972, can he entertain any hope of getting of job in the Government before he completes his 25 years? When there is a backlog of 47 lakhs of aspirants waiting to get a job, how is it possible for the new registrant to get a job before 25 years of his age? To put it more graphically, 22.95 lakhs of educated youth were on the live registers of Employment Exchanges upto December, 1971. I doubt very much whether they will ever get placements. The number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates on the live

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

registers of Employment Exchanges upto December 1971 was 6.57 lakhs. I had the opportunity to participate in the Debate on the Untouchability Offences (Amendment) Bill just two days before in this very House. These people are not only untouchables in social life, but they are also untouchables in the Services. That is what I said the other day. Out of 6.57 lakhs of registrants, only 88,705 boys belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes could find placements. What happens to the remaining boys? 5.83 lakhs of women have registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges upto December, 1971. I thought that under the benign rule of our Lady Prime Minister there would be greater employment opportunities for women. But, only 48,000 girls could get some job, out of 5.83 lakhs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is this. This Bill relates to employment in Government service. We are not debating the unemployment problem or the question of giving employment in other institutions. The whole unemployment question cannot be discussed here on this Bill. We are concerned with a limited question of raising the age limit of entry into public services. Will the Hon. Member look into the Bill?

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : The Government is not willing to raise the age limit for Government service and that is why Shri B. K. Das Chaudhury has moved this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you mean to say that the whole unemployment problem can be discussed on this?

SHRI J. M. GOWDER : I don't think that this Government will ever be able to solve the grave unemployment problem in the country.

When the Government day in and day out profess that they are taking special care and interest in the progress of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, we find that only 88,705 boys belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes could get placements out of the total number of 6.57 lakhs of registrants. I do not know and I cannot also imagine the lot of other youth whose

number runs into lakhs and lakhs on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. Will they be able to enter Government services before completing 25 years?

There is another pertinent point I would like to mention here. There is a decline in the employment opportunities of the private sector. Added to this, the retired people from Government services are able to procure jobs in the private sector, which deprives the youth of job opportunities. The Government may plead their inability either to put some constraints on this unfortunate trend or to compel the private sector to create job opportunities for the educated unemployed. What then is the alternative for the millions of educated unemployed youth in the country?

As Shri Das Chaudhury pointed out, the age-limit for entry into public services should be raised. Even the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the age limit be raised to 26 years for appearing in the competitive examinations conducted by the Government. It may not be possible or even feasible to raise the age limit to 35 years. But, I would earnestly plead with the Government that the age limit should be raised to 30 years or to 28 years. Firstly, this will be a harbinger of hope for the youth who are on the live registers of Employment Exchanges for years and years. Secondly, this will enable the Employment Exchanges to clear the back-log to some extent. Thirdly, it will create a sense of faith in the frustrated educated youth that the Government are earnest in relieving their distress.

Before I conclude, I would say that Shri Das Chaudhury has done a signal service by focussing the attention of this House on this important issue. As this Bill has been moved by a member belonging to the ruling party, I hope that the Government will have no hesitation in accepting this Bill,

I support the Bill moved by Shri Das Chaudhury.

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कृपया बिल को समझ कर बोलें और जो इस बिल का उद्देश्य है उसी तक अपने को सीमित रखें।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : श्री दास चौधरी ने जो आयु सम्बन्धी बिल सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार द्वारा इसको मान लिया जाएगा। यह बिल ठीक समय पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

देश में तेजी से शिक्षा का विस्तार हो रहा है और शिक्षा ग्रहण करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद भी ठीक समय पर जब युवकों को नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है तो वे बेकार-फिरते हैं। इस बेकारी का नतीजा यह होता है कि वे आत्म हत्यायें करते हैं, चोगियां करते हैं और भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार के छोटे हथकंडे काम में लाने लग जाते हैं। सरकार का लक्ष्य तो यह है कि सभी लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाये। किन्तु आज स्थिति यह है कि पढ़ लिख चुकने के बाद जब हमारे युवक युवतियों को बहुत देर तक नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है और नौकरी के लिए उन की आयु समाप्त हो जाती है, तो वे निराश हो जाते हैं और उन्हें ऐसा लगता है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में उन के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है और या वे कई छोटे हथकंडे अख्तियार कर के भारत के लिए कलंक का टीका बन जाते हैं। कुछ देशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि जब तक किसी व्यक्ति को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, तब तक उस को बेकारी भत्ता दिया जाता है। अगर हमारी सरकार भी ऐसा करती, तो हमारे युवक-युवतियां निराश न होते, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिलता, उनको विश्वास होता कि सरकार एक न एक दिन उनको सविनय देगी और वे अपने परिवार के लिए बोझ नहीं बने रहेंगे।

आज यह बिल ऐसी परिस्थिति में लाया गया है, जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे युवक-युवतियां एम० ए०, एम० एस० सी० और इंजीनियरिंग की परीक्षाएँ पास करते हैं, डाक्टरेट करते हैं, उन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और प्रतीक्षा करते करते उन की आयु-सीमा खत्म हो जाती है। श्री दास चौधरी ने अपने

बिल के द्वारा यह मांग की है कि नौकरी में प्रवेश करने की आयु 30 वर्ष या 35 वर्ष कर दी जाये। मुझे खुशी है कि ऐसा बिल सत्कारदल के एक सदस्य की तरफ से लाया गया है और मेरा दल उस का समर्थन करता है। अगर सरकार इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेती है, तो हमें कई लाभ होंगे। हमारे युवक-युवतियों के जीवन में नई भावनायें और उत्साह पैदा होगा गिरते हुए स्वास्थ्य के स्तर और आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार होगा।

आज एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में बरसों तक नाम दर्ज कराने के उपरान्त भी नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है और इसी में आयु-सीमा समाप्त हो जाती है। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक बड़े निर्धन व्यक्ति का पुत्र ग्रेडुएट बना। वह मेरे पाम आया और उस ने कहा कि मेरी आयु-सीमा समाप्त होने में केवल तीन महीने बाकी हैं, मैंने पियन की जगह के लिए एप्लिकेशन दी है, आप दया कर के डी० एम० से कह दोजिए। आज तक उसको पियन की भी नौकरी नहीं मिली है। अगर सरकार श्री दास चौधरी के बिल को स्वीकार कर ले, तो निराश दातावरण में खुशी पैदा होगी, मरुभूमि में हरियाली पैदा होगी और यह विश्वास होगा कि हम वास्तव में समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं।

मुझे आभास मिल रहा है कि सरकार इस बिल को एकसेप्ट कर लेगी। यह बहुत अच्छे समय में अच्छा पग उठाया गया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा आयु-सीमा में वृद्धि की जो मांग की गई है, सरकार उस को स्वीकार कर लेगी।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill for raising the age-limit for employment.

By the time our young boys and girls complete their education they are about 22 or 23 yrs. of age and, I think, at least 2 to 3 years time should be given before they could

[Shrimati M Godfrey]

secure a good job in Government service. Besides that, they are registered in the employment exchange and their names are kept on the rolls for 3 to 4 years. I do not think that these young boys and girls should suffer for the fault of the Government that they cannot get into service. It is not their fault they are not getting it.

Then, it is very distressing for us to see young boys and girls roaming about from day to day, forming long queues at the employment exchange and coming back at the end of the day totally disappointed. It must be very frustrating for them after having spent so much money on education, and also it must be disappointing to parents who have educated them and who are waiting for their support. It is really distressing to see these young boys and girls loitering about and eating into the earnings of their parents. Many of the parents may have retired and become old by the time and find it difficult to support their young children.

So, I agree that the age-limit should be raised by at least 3 years, if not more, so that by the end of 3 years, they could try to secure some employment, if not the correct employment that is suited to their qualifications.

Then, if the age-limit is raised for employment, it has also to be raised for retirement because they will have to be given 25 years of service and then retired. So, they will have to go up to the age of 60 years. In certain cases, it may not be very pleasing to the Government. But, I think, considering all the aspects our youth, just to put them into service and give them a good start in life, we should do something to remove their dependency and let them feel that the Government is trying all-out to help these young boys and girls who have studied and who perhaps are very capable to do the job, for which they have really qualified.

I strongly support the Bill and I request the Government to raise the age-limit so that our young boys and girls will really look forward to the future with a little more encouragement and they will also not get so disappointed as they are feeling now. They are making a mad rush to get some

sort of a job before they come to the age-limit, with the result that well-qualified boys and girls are taking lower posts which really do not suit them and it is really frustrating to them, giving them dissatisfaction in whatever they do. So, we are getting misfits in services and misfits everywhere. If we raise the age-limit, our young boys and girls will get more time and wider scope to look for the correct type of job and they will know that they will have enough time to pursue the job with ease and with full concentration and they will also be little more mature to do their job properly.

With these words, I request the Government to consider this matter very seriously.

श्री भागीरथ भंडार (झाबुवा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय चौधरी साहब ने आयु विषयक छूट के बारे में जो विवेक पेश किया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और समर्थन करता हूँ। देश में लाखों लोग बेकार हैं और रोजगार कार्यालयों में उनके नम्बर लगते हैं। कई लोग कई सालों तक अटकते रहते हैं, उसके बाद भी उनको नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती और रश्री दरमियान जो सेवा की निर्धारित आयु है वह समाप्त हो जाती है। उसके परिणामस्वरूप कई लोग जिन्दगी भर के लिए बेकार हो जाते हैं। कई लड़कों और लड़कियों के मा बाप हजारों रुपया खर्च करते हैं। उनको पढ़ाते हैं और पढ़ाने के बाद यदि उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो उसके कई कारण हैं। पहले तो नौकरियाँ सब को मिल नहीं पाती और यदि नौकरियाँ मिलती हैं तो उनका नम्बर लगता है। कभी कभी यह भी होता है कि उन के योग्य नौकरियाँ नहीं मिलती हैं। कोई प्रेजुगट है या किसी ने टैक्नीकल विषय में शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उस के लायक नौकरी नहीं मिली है और इसी दौड़धूप में समय निकल जाता है तो उसके लिए बड़ी भारी कठिनाई पैदा हो जाती है, वह बिल्कुल निराश हो जाता है। इस लिए मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूँ कि दासचौधरी जी ने जो विवेक प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा विवेक है। सब सदस्यों ने 30 साल तक या 35 साल

तक बढ़ाने की राय दी है, मैं इस में थोड़ा सा संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। खास कर महिलाओं को इस में बहुत दिक्कत होती है, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि महिलाओं के लिए, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए यह सीमा 35 साल तक की जानी चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगो को पढ़ाई की बहुत बड़िया सुविधायें नहीं मिल पाती है, वे प्रायः देहाती के स्कूलों में या छोटे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, जहाँ पढ़ाई की हालत इतनी बुरी हो गई है कि हर साल ठीक से पास नहीं हो पाते। या तो फेल होते हैं या अच्छा डिबीजन लेकर पास नहीं होते हैं। नौकरियों में जो फर्स्ट-क्लास-पस्ट्रंट माने हैं या बड़िया डिबीजन लेकर पास होते हैं उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। जो थर्ड क्लास या बिना नंबर के पास होते हैं उन्को कई सालों तक भटकना पड़ता है और भाग्य से कहीं कोई छोटी मोटी नौकरी मिलती है तो आय की समस्या आ कर लड़ी हो जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करे। इस में महिलाओं, हरिजन, आदिवासियों के लिये सीमा 35 वर्ष रखी जाये और दूसरों के लिये 50 वर्ष यह सीमा रखी जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भूल चन्द डाणा (पाली) - सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का तो मेरे ख्याल में इस सदन में कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा और सरकार की तरफ से भी बड़े सहानुभूति के शब्द निकलेंगे सरकार यही बहेगी कि हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है, हमबर्दा है, हम आसू बहाते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि आसू बहाने की बात सरकार कहेगी।

लेकिन सवाल यह नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि जो अमान शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के बाद अपने भविष्य का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और सरकार की गस्ती के कारण, हमारी शिक्षा

पद्धति के दोषपूर्ण होने के कारण जो शिक्षा उन्होंने प्राप्त की है, उस में कोई ऐसा साधन उन को नहीं मिल सका कि वे अपनी आजी-विका को बचा सकें। तो इस में सब से पहला कुसूर तो सरकार का है, उस शिक्षा पद्धति का है कि जिस में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद वे इतने परिपक्व नहीं हो पाते कि वे अपने घरों में पर खड़े हो सकें। यही सारे कुसूर की जड़ है।

अब सरकार शिक्षा पद्धति में आमूल-मूल परिवर्तन करने की बात कहती है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि अब शिक्षा व्यावहारिक होगी। अभी हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि अब हम शिक्षा के अन्दर बेसिक चेंज लाना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि पाराशर जी ने यहाँ पर कहा, शिक्षा पद्धति में पूरा परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ जो विद्यार्थी बी० ए० कर लेता है, अच्छा डिबीजन ले भ्राना है उस को नौकरी देने का क्या तरीका है? तरीका यह है कि वह नियोजन विभाग में अपना नाम लिखाता है। एक तो बँके ही हमारे देश में बहुत कम लोग ही पढ़े लिखे होते हैं और अगर कोई बी० ए० अच्छे डिबीजन में पास कर लेता है तो उसको भी नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। ऐसी हालत में वह क्या करे। आप देखें कि दुनिया में 32 लाख ऐसे लोग सूमाइड का अटेम्प्ट करते हैं बिनको कि काम नहीं मिल पाता। इन में से चार लाख लोग पकड़े जाते हैं। इस में 203 परसेन्ट युवक हिन्दुस्तान में सूमाइड का अटेम्प्ट करते हैं। इस दिल्ली में 300 के आकरे निकले हैं जो कि आत्महत्या करते हैं। ऐसी घटनायें जीवन में मानसिक पागलपन पैदा करती हैं। जब किसी व्यक्ति को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो वह क्या करे?

सभापति महोदय : आप इस बात पर आर्गुमेंट दीजिए कि उन्न कहीं बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए।

श्री भूलचन्द डाणा : मैं वही बात कह रहा हूँ। अगर आप उन्न नहीं बढ़ायेगे तो वह व्यक्ति

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

जिसने रजिस्टर में अपना नाम लिखा दिया है उसको नौकरी नहीं मिल पायेगी तो वह क्या करेगा ?

इसका कारण यह है कि इस देश की शिक्षा पद्धति ऐसी है कि युवको को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना सिखाया नहीं, वह गमा सकते नहीं, सरकार उन की जिम्मेदारी लेती नहीं तो फिर वह क्या करे। सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए कुछ उअर बढ़ाई है। 200 रुपया स्टेट्स में देते हैं जब तक कि नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन जिन युवको ने अपने जीवन के कीमती दिन पढाई में खर्च किया है, अच्छा डिवीजन लेकर पास किया है, जो प्रतिभाशाली है, जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपने को भेंट किया है वह क्या करे।

सभापति जी, आज कल हम अखबारों में पढते हैं कि कुछ लोग टिप्टोवाद की तरफ जा रहे हैं। देश में कहीं कहीं गडबड भी सुनाई पडती है। आप यह मत समझिये कि इनके पास काम नहीं है, ये समाज का वातावरण खराब करते हैं, उन का जीवन उनके लिए अभिशाप है और इस समाज के लिए भी अभिशाप है। (ब्यवधान)...

तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि कोई जवान आदमी जो अच्छी क्वालिफिकेशन लेकर नियोजन विभाग में अपना नाम लिखाता है और नौकरी चाहता है, उसको अगर सरकार समय से नौकरी नहीं दे पाती तो उसके लिए उअर बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। (ब्यवधान)... और जब तक उसको नौकरी सरकार नहीं देती है तब तक उसको भत्ता भी मिलना चाहिए।

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMI KANTHAMMA (Khammam): I am glad the hon. Member has brought this Bill before the House that the age of recruitment should be enhanced.

It is a fact that many people do not get jobs for no fault of theirs because of overage. Here, the hon. Member also has

mentioned in the Objects and Reasons about the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Government, in view of the recommendations of the ARC has relaxed the age limit from 24 to 26 in respect of candidates wishing to compete for the All India Services. The Administrative Reforms Commission has said as follows :

"The upper age limit operates harshly when applied to persons who might have undertaken the course of research after completing their degree or who might have pursued special studies in the fields of engineering, medicines etc. Opportunities have increased, of late, for the pursuit of studies in such subjects abroad and many university graduates have been taking advantage of this opportunity. It would be to the advantage of Government as well as the Civil Services if such persons are also allowed to enter the Services through competitive examination."

On the floor of the House there have been many discussions held to express the concern of the House to the fact that many graduates, first class graduates, have not been coming forward for the Administrative Services. The concept under lying the All India Services is mainly to maintain uniformly high standards of administration in all the States and at the Centre in key activities. This concept can be pursued only when these services could attract the best possible talent available in the country to man important posts both in the States and at the Centre in the various departments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you read the Bill? Please read the Bill.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: I have read the Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are referred to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here the Bill is confined to this much. The Agenda says :

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to move that the Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances be taken into consideration.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTA-MMA : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons Ie has said that the age limit for the competition examinations may be raised to 26.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is about age

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHA-MMA : About the competitive examination

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be of all services. That concerns all services. I refer to Administrative Services.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHA-MMA : Because of the limited time I cannot refer to Administrative Services.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. You go on.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHA-MMA : There has been a representation from some of the young men as well as those people who have gone for special services like engineering and other services for the relaxation of age, at least because of the difficulties experienced by some of them. After they complete their graduation, some of them go abroad for higher training or in science and when they return they cannot appear in the examination because their age limit is over. They said, at least there should be relaxation in age for one or two years for such persons in engineering and other fields, that this should be increased to 35. There has been an instance where the age limit was relaxed. It was in the Indian Economic Service when for the first time the age was relaxed for one year. The maximum age limit was 35 for one year. If opportunity is offered to all persons irrespective of the chances already taken who are below the age of 35 years and who possess requisite qualifications to appear, for entering into All India Services in a special recruitment, many brilliant young men and women would have come forward, by this relaxation of age. Some hon. Members have also referred to the case especially of women. Most of the boys appearing for these competitive examinations for recruitment to these all-India services are from the public schools. We know that there are also those who study in the rural areas in their own rural schools which are not

public schools, and who have their education in their own places; though they are brilliant men and women, because of lack of knowledge of these competitive examinations, they are not able to compete for these services, and because they are not students from public schools or eminent schools, they do not have an opportunity to appear in these competitive examinations. So enhancement of the age-limit will help such young men and women coming from the rural areas also.

The Administrative Reforms Commission also observed that the examination for all-India services does not include any subject normally by graduates of engineering sciences. Though engineering graduates are eligible, none but the hardest can take the examination with a reasonable hope of success since they would have to make an entirely fresh study of subjects outside their earlier pursuit. It was, therefore, recommended that the subjects to be offered at combined competitive examinations for non-technical services may include engineering subjects as well as subjects relating to the medical degrees.

I am very thankful to you for your giving me this opportunity, and I hope that Government will keep this in view and relax the age-limit by one or two years for these persons who have specialised in engineering as well as medical sciences so that they could also appear for the all-India service examination.

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, मैं इस विषय का हादिक समर्थन करना हूँ। मंत्री जी को मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक यहाँ पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था का संपूर्ण विनाश नहीं होगा, जब तक पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था का विकास पथ पर चलना बन्द नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान संपूर्ण रीति से देश में नहीं किया जा सकता।

इस वक्त मैं, सिबिनि किननी भयानक है, इस छोरे आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यह बिल उसके समाधान का थोडा सा प्रयास करता है। अभी हाल में एक विज्ञापन किया गया था जिसमें 28 हजार दरख्तास्तें आईं

[श्री शारदाम्बे राय]

लोवर डिबीजन क्लर्क की 150 जगहों के लिए, 30 हजार दरखास्तें आईं सी क्लर्कों की जगहों के लिए जिनमें स्टेन्डर्ड माना गया था हाई स्कूल और आठ से ज्यादा प्रोजेक्ट और पोस्ट प्रोजेक्ट थे और एक तिहाई उनमें लड़कियां थीं। अभी 55 पी०सी०एस० की मांग की गई थी तो दरखास्तें आईं 15 हजार जिनमें सवा चार सौ जुडिशल मजिस्ट्रेट थे। कितनी स्लैयरिंग फिगरस हैं, 57 हजार के करीब प्रोजेक्ट लोग बेकार हैं। सारे देश में डेढ़ करोड़ के लगभग बेकार हैं और यह दशा हबारे ही देश में नहीं है, संसार का सबसे बड़ा पूंजीवादी और साम्राज्यवादी देश अमरीका भी बेकारी से मुक्त नहीं है। 7 लाख से 70 लाख के बीच बेकारी वहाँ प्रोजेक्ट करती रहती है। इंग्लैंड जैसे देश भी बेकारी से घिरे रहते हैं। संसार का कोई पूंजीवादी देश नहीं है जहाँ बेकारी न हो। बेकारी समाप्त का एकमात्र यही साधन है कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था संपूर्ण रूप से कायम की जाए।

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक इस समस्या के समाधान की ओर थोड़ा प्रयास करता है। इसीलिए चतुर्भुजी समर्थन इस विधेयक को मिल रहा है। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि 55 साल के बाद किमी को ऐम्प्लॉयमेंट न दी जाए और यहाँ नहीं कि सरकारी नौकरी में बल्कि किसी भी प्राइवेट नौकरी में नहीं रखा जाए। कुछ ना बेकारी का हल हो। ऐसा न हो कि बरिअप्रा और थिमैया साहब हिन्दुस्तान के जर्नल है, खुदा ने उनको उन्नत भी काफी दे रखी है, पाच-पाच हजार एकड़ के फार्म में सूर स्टेट में उनके खुले हुए हैं और बीच बीच में राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनको काम मिलता रहता है।

सभापति महोदय : यह आप किस बिल पर बोल रहे हैं ? आप थिमैया साहब के काम पर बोल रहे हैं या अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट पर बोल रहे हैं या एज बढ़ाने के बारे में बोल रहे हैं ? सारे सिद्धांत और सारी बातें इस विधेयक पर नहीं रखे जा सकते। जब जब मौका आये और जो

भी विषय हो उस को हर समय नहीं रक्खा जा सकता। आप जो सम्बन्धित भाग चल रहा है उम्मी तक अपने को लिमिटेड रखिये।

श्री शारदाम्बे राय : उसी पर बोल रहा हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप दूसरी बातें क्यों बीच में ला रहे हैं ?

श्री शारदाम्बे राय : ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो आधुनी रिटायर हो चुका हो और पेंशन पाता हो उसी को दूसरे काम भी मिल जायें। जो दूसरे लोग बेकार हों उन को उस काम पर लगाया जाना चाहिये। इस तरह से दो चार और आदमियों को रोटी मिलेगी। अगर इस तरह से देख जायें तो मैं कोई अप्रासांगिक नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। एक आध उदाहरण देने से किसी को किड़ नहीं होनी चाहिये।

शायद सरकार को इस बात का ज्ञान होगा और राज्य सरकारें भी इस चीज को जानती हैं कि इस बेकारी के कारण नौजवानों में त्रिनिटीली बढ़ती जा रही है, डकैतियां, चोरियां और दूसरे प्रकार के गुनाहों में आज शिक्षित लोग एक ब्रावैनाइज्ड तरीके से हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। इस तरह की बारादातें बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब और बंगाल से हुई हैं, यह चिन्ता का विषय है। बेकारी दूर होनी चाहिये, बेकारी दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये। इस बिजु में एक छोटा सा उपाय सोचा गया है कि उन्नत को बढ़ा दिया जायें। इस को सरकार को पूरी तरह पर स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। केवल सहानुभूति दिखला देना और थोड़े से आँसू बहा देना काफी नहीं है। जब दोनों तरफ के लोग इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं तो सरकार को भी इसे मान लेना चाहिये।

इस समय मैं शिक्षा प्रणाली आदि बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता। आजादी के बाद पच्चीस साल तक के जमाने में शिक्षा प्रणाली में जो दोषपूर्ण त्रुटि रहनी उस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। उस का सुधार नहीं किया

गया, इस लिये बेकारी बढ़नी चली जा रही है। यूनिवर्सिटियाँ और कालेज आज असन्तोष के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं क्योंकि वहाँ से निकलने के बाद बेरोजगारों को काम नहीं मिलता है। यह छोटे छोटे सुझाव हैं जिन पर यदि सहानुभूति के साथ बड़ा कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो मचमच बेकारी की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इस लिये इस समाज और शासन के कर्णधारों का ध्यान दिलाने के लिये माननीय श्री दासचौधरी ने जो बिल पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार केवल सहानुभूति की बात न कह कर इस को स्वीकार करे। इस में पूरा समझान तो नहीं होगा इस समस्या का, लेकिन फिर भी थोड़ा सा प्रगम जरूर होगा। अगर एक आदमी पच्चीस साल की आयु तक काम नहीं पा सके तो वह 30-35 साल की उम्र तक प्रयास करके किस्मत कर्हूँ तो किस्मत आजमा सकता है और चांस कर्हूँ तो चांस ले सकता है। कुछ भी ही उस की 30-35 साल तक प्रयास करने का मौका देना चाहिये। इस चांस को मान लेने में सरकार को मुरेज नहीं होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balsore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are proceeding towards socialism, it is very difficult to believe that there will be millions of people today in our country who will not be able to get into jobs because their age has crossed a limit. It is unfortunate that till now we have not inserted a clause in our Constitution giving every man the right to work or the right as it is in the Soviet Constitution.

Socialism presupposes that we should go towards the formation of an egalitarian society. That is the basis or the objective of socialism. Merely because some people have crossed the age for no fault of theirs, because they have no money to prosecute their studies, or there are tribals and Harijans who go to the educational institutions

at a higher age, for them, this should not form any basis on which they will not be taken into jobs.

In our country—if I may quote some statistics—there are more than one million people who are educated, and I do not know how many millions are there out of 55 crores of Indians who are after the services. As we know, my own experience is after all a man becomes clerk only to get into the job. I am telling you about millions of clerks in our country and especially those who occupy smaller positions like khalasis peons, etc., who are in great force. Does it require that they should be below 25 years of age? A man becomes qualified. As far as his qualifications are concerned, we say that he is qualified. He may be having the minimum requirement as far as his educational qualifications is concerned. But as far as experience is concerned, the experience which he gathers through the years has also got to be taken into consideration.

Mr. Daschowdhary, by moving this resolutions, has focussed the attention of the whole country on this dismal picture we have that there are millions who have sufficient education and experience but because they have crossed a certain age, they cannot get a job. It is very difficult to get the names passed through the employment exchange to the various governmental and other organisations. Hundreds of people tell me that unless they go through abnormal means, it is not possible to get their names passed through employment exchanges. I was going through the Lok Sabha debates and I found that Dr. VKRV Rao himself said two years ago that while he was moving in his constituency, hundreds of middle-class people and students told him that without unnatural means, it is very difficult to get the names routed through the employment exchange. Perhaps he meant the hush money to be given to the officers and staff in employment exchanges. So, it should be considered upto 30 or 35 years. It is a very sound proposal brought to the notice of the country for the first time. If IAS, IPS and other officers who are 24 or 25 years old who have no experience in society can claim to be heads of public sector organisation or district collectors or superintendents of

(Shri Shyam Sunder Mohavara)

police and so on having in their hands the responsibility for the safety and tranquility of the zone, there is no reason why these who have experience in life, because more age means more experience should be denied the opportunity of getting a job. The Bill has many good grounds and a sound basis. So Government should consider relaxing the age limit, particularly in view of the fact that the employment exchanges are no pious organisations today.

श्री राम भगत पस्वान (रोमेरा) : सभा-पनि महोदय, देश के सम्मुख आज बेकारी की समस्या एक गम्भीर समस्या है। हमारे किमान और मजदूर वृत्त आशा भरी निगाह से तथा मैक्रिपाइम करने अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दिलाते हैं। जब वे अपनी शिक्षा समाप्त करने हैं तब उनकी आय बहुत ज्यादा हो जाती है। जैसी समस्या आज बेकारी की है उसको देखते हुए कम आय में या जो आय इस समय निर्धारित है, उसमें किसी के लिए भी नौकरी पाना बहुत कठिन बात है। इसलिए श्री दास चौधरी ने जो बिल रखा है, इसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कई युवकों में मैं परिचित हूँ जिन्होंने अच्छी-अच्छी डिग्री प्राप्त कर रखी है, अच्छी क्लास में परीक्षाएँ पास की हैं और कई वर्ष बीत गए हैं लेकिन उन्हें सर्विस नहीं मिल सकी है। जब समय पर नौकरी नहीं मिलती है तो युवकों में निराशा पैदा होता स्वाभाविक है। नौकरी पाने के लिए जो ब्रायु निर्धारित है जब वे उसको पार कर जाते हैं और नौकरी पाने के योग्य नहीं रहते हैं तो वह निराशा और भी बढ़ जाती है। हम वास्तव में वर्तमान गम्भीर समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए नौकरी पाने की आयु को बढ़ाया ही जाना चाहिए लेकिन साथ-साथ ए० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० आदि के लिए जो आपने कम्प्यूटेटिव एग्जामिनेशन रखे हुए हैं और जिम में कम्प्यूट करने के लिए आप दो चांसिस देते हैं, उनको भी आपको कम से कम चार चांसिस कर देना चाहिए। जैसी स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए

एज में भी रिलीक्शन देना निहायत जरूरी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दास चौधरी के बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आपोजीशन की तफ से यह कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट सिर्फ आसू पोछने का काम करती है। यह उमकी बड़ी भूल है। शायद वही लोग ऐसा करते होंगे। उनको यह जानना चाहिए कि हम जो करने हैं मच्चाई, सिनमेट्री और पूरे विश्वास के साथ करते हैं।

जो बिल पेश किया गया है, उसमें एक दोष रह गया है। इसको पढ़ने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश के सब के सब लोगों को गवर्नमेंट की नौकरी मिल जायेगी। शायद हर एक यद्दी यह सोचना शुरू कर दे कि चूँकि श्री दाम चौधरी ने एज-लिमिट बढ़ाने का बिल पेश किया है, इस लिए अब सबको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल जायेगी। आखिर देश के कितने लोग गवर्नमेंट सर्विस करने हैं? सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉय 20 लाख में ज्यादा नहीं है। अगर पब्लिक अडर-टेनिंग को भी लिया जाये, तो उनकी संख्या 50 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। सब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स, म्युनिसिपैलिटीज, पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों वगैरह के एम्प्लॉय 50 लाख से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। इस तरह पूरे मुल्क में गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉय एक करोड़ से ज्यादा नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि देश के सिर्फ दो फीसदी लोग ही गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में आ सकते हैं, बाकी नहीं।

अगर देश की पापुलेशन का जायजा लिया जाये तो बीस साल तक की उम्र के लोग लगभग 20 करोड़ और पचास-साठ साल से ऊपर की उम्र के लोग लगभग 5, 6 करोड़ होंगे। इस तरह हमारी रजिस्टरिंग पापुलेशन करीब 30 करोड़ आदमियों की है। उसमें से सिर्फ एक करोड़ आदमियों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस मिल सकती है और बाकी 29 करोड़ आदमियों को कोई न

काम देने के लिए ज्यादा इइस्ट्रीज होना चाहिए। जब आदर्श का मिफाइड होता है, तो उसके लिए एज-लिमिट का कोई सबाल नहीं होता है।

एज-लिमिट जरूर बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए लेकिन उसके लिए मेरी गीजन्ज दूसरी हैं। फिल-हाल एज-लिमिट कम होने की वजह से सिर्फ सिटी-इवेलज को ज्यादा नौकरिया मिल रही है। वे तीन साल के बच्चे को किडरगार्टन में भेज देते हैं और इस तरह वह बच्चा बीस, इक्कीस साल तक ग्रंडट हो जाता है। इसके मुकाबले में मैं पच्चीस साल की उम्र में ग्रंडट बना। चूंकि मुझे नौकरी का मौका नहीं मिला, हम ए मुझे पालिटिक में आना पड़ा। गांव वाले पांच साल में परठ अपने बच्चे को स्कूल में नहीं भेजते हैं। उनके लिए अपने बच्चों को टाउन के स्कूल में भेजना मुश्किल हो जाता है, क्योंकि उन्हें डर रहना है कि बच्चा शहर में जाकर सिस्टेंट पना और दूसरी बुरी आदतें सोख जायेगा, या बस बर्गह के नीचे आ जायेगा।

इस लिए अगर गांवों के लोगों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में ज्यादा रिप्रजेन्टेशन देना है, तो एज-लिमिट बढ़ाना जरूरी है। अभी तक हमने हायर-जनों और ट्राइबलज के लिए एज-लिमिट बढ़ाई है। चूंकि तेलगाना एरिया बेकवर्ड है, इसलिए वहाँ के लिए भी एज-लिमिट बढ़ाई गई है। नौकरी के लिए एज-लिमिट बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि गाँवों वालों को गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में कुछ ज्यादा मौके मिलें। मैं इस बिल की पुरजोर ताईद करता हूँ।

श्री माधुराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए उम्र बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में पढ़े लिखे लोगों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ रही है। रोजगार दफ्तरो में छात्रों की संख्या में नाम रजिस्टर्ड होते हैं लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि अगर पचास वर्षों तक होती है, तो पांच हजार लोग इंटरव्यू

के लिए पहुँचते हैं। इसी तरह चक्कर काटते-काटते उनकी 25 साल की आयु पूरी हो जाती है जो सरकार के नियम के अनुसार निर्धारित है और उनको कोई जगह नहीं मिल पाती है। ऐसी सूत्र में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उनके लिए गवर्नर विचार करे। उसमें उनका दोष नहीं है। उन्होंने जो टाइम के अंदर हाई स्कूल या मैट्रिक या हायर सेंकेंड्री कर लिया लेकिन गवर्नर उनको नौकरी नहीं दे पाती है। यह सरकार का दोष है। इसलिए उनकी उमर पूरी हो जाती है और वह बेकार हो जाते हैं।

17 hrs.

अभी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 25 साल की जगह 28 साल कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बान पर बड़ी गंभीरता से विचार करे कि देश में जो लोग बेकार घूमते रहते हैं, उनको नौकरी टाइम से नहीं मिलती है तो जैसे कुछ पदों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 30 साल किया है ऐसे ही उनके लिए भी कर दिया जाय ताकि जिन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिल पाती है उनको नौकरी मिल सके। 25 साल में उनको कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती तो वह किसी काम के नहीं रहते। जगह जगह मारे मारे फिरते हैं। पाटिया गलन तरीके से उनको इस्तेमाल करती है, कहीं आदोलन कराती हैं, कहीं कुछ कराती है। कानून व्यवस्था भी हमने भंग होती है। इसलिए सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उनकी नौकरी की उमर बढ़ाना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को काम मिले और वह देश के अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill that is before us, broadly, says that the age-limit for entry into Government service should be raised

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

to the extent of time that a person has been registered with the employment exchange. But the main trend of the debate has been that there should be a higher age-limit for entry into Government service so that the rural people, the backward class people and unemployed people could get an opportunity of competing for entry into Government service.

There are a lot of difficulties in the implementation of this Bill. But I will not take a very technical view. If a technical view is taken, it can even be said that the type of limitation that is envisaged in this would be unconstitutional. That is what the Ministry of Law and Social Justice have advised us. They say :

"The discrimination resulting from such provisions would appear to be violative of the principles of equality of opportunity in matters relating to employment or appointment to an office enshrined in article 16 (1) of the Constitution. Such a classification does not satisfy the test of a reasonable classification.

But, as I said, I will not take a technical view because the Government is, broadly, in agreement with the approach that the age-limit should be raised

We not only agree with this proposition but we have already started acting on this. Many instances were also given by Shri Daschowdhury himself that the Government has increased the age-limit. The latest instance is that of an increase in the age-limit for IAS and other services for which a joint competitive examination is held where it has been raised from 24 to 26. Then, there has been an increase of 5 years for all engineering services where a technical engineering degree or diploma is necessary. It means that 30 years age has been prescribed for various engineering services.

The House, of Course, knows that for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there is an overall concession which means that they get an extension of 5 years over whatever limit applies to other Candidates. Similarly, physically, physically handicapped

people also get the advantage of 5 years. Ex-soldiers also get some advantage so far as their entry into Government service is concerned.

What I mean to say is that the Government agrees with the broad approach of the hon. Member and other Members who have spoken on the Bill that the age-limit should be increased. We have been acting on this proposition that the age-limit should be increased.

Now, Sir, a lot of discussion had centred round the problem of unemployment. As you had rightly observed more than once, this is not really a discussion on general problem of unemployment which Government is tackling in many different ways. But merely increasing the age limit would not solve the problem of unemployment at all. If we increase the age limit, it would not create jobs. If we assume, as some hon. members seem to have done, that merely raising the age limit as stipulated in this Bill would automatically result in elimination of unemployment, it is not correct, because it will not make any substantial contribution towards the solution of this Problem.

There is another Point. About 42 Per cent of persons who are registered with Employment Exchanges are already in some service or other. Some figures were given here about the number of people who are registered with Employment Exchanges, and the impression one gets from that is that all of them are unemployed which is not true. As much as 42 per cent of the people who are registered with Employment Exchanges are already employed, but they have got themselves registered with Employment Exchanges to better their prospects. That means, if you increase the age, probably these employed persons who are registered with Employment Exchanges may get better advantage because they would also apply and be eligible for those posts. Merely getting oneself registered with Employment Exchange for a certain period does not confer an absolute advantage only on unemployed people. It gives advantage to some one who is employed also and, to that extent, he will also hinder unemployed people getting some jobs. So, Probably, our approach will not be a correct one if

we insist that people who are registered with Employment Exchanges should get an extension. What the general approach should be if you really want to help the rural and other backward People is that the general age for entry into government service should be relaxed, should be extended, and that is what the Government is actually doing.

Something was said about the rural people starting their education late and not being able to compete with city people. It is true; that does happen. People from backward communities take long to flower. They start their education late; their homes are not cultured or families educated; their parents cannot help them in their studies as the city people or the high class people can. It is true that there is certain disadvantage, and this disadvantage can be resolved at least partially by extending the age which really Government is doing.

A lot of other things were said into which I need not go now. It was mentioned that the age of retirement should be raised whereas the argument is given the other way: to reduce unemployment, we should reduce the age of retirement so that more jobs could be created and People could join government service.

Something was said about the defective system of education. I do not think that this is the place where we should debate, to what extent our education is employment-oriented, in what manner it should be improved, and so on. This is not the time when we should get into this sort of argument.

The Bill before us has a very limited compass and has a definite aim. Government fully agrees with the basic approach of the hon. Member in bringing forward this Bill, but, as I said, this will not help even the purpose which he has in mind. Government fully accepts the spirit in which this Bill has been brought forward the spirit in which the hon. members have supported this. And it will be our endeavour to make revisions in future also in the spirit of the views expressed by the hon. members.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member not to press this Bill. His purpose has been served. He has highlighted a pro-

blem which was already before the Government. But this discussion has also helped us in understanding the various aspects of the problem. Government will certainly take these views into account as it has already been doing, and we will, where necessary, raise the age of entry into government service and see that whatever disadvantages the rural and other backward people suffer, are eliminated and minimized to the extent possible.

With these words, I would request the hon. Member that he may not kindly press his Bill. Government would certainly keep his view and the views of the other hon. members in mind while formulating its future policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daschowdhury are you withdrawing your Bill ?

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Not yet. Let me say a few words, Sir.

The hon. Minister has said only a few words though it is very important no doubt. But two arguments have been put forward here. Though he has not gone so far about the technically and the constitutional provisions, but indirectly he has mentioned that there will be a bar under Art 16 of the Constitution which forms the fundamental part of the Constitution of India. But, as a matter of fact, I cannot understand why there will be a bar even if the Government accept the provisions of this Bill.

Art 16 of the Constitution simply says:

"There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.

No citizens shall, on grounds only of religion, race, casts, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for.....

SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Age is not there.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

"...or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State."

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

There are two questions There shall not be any discrimination regarding race, caste, sex, descent, religion, etc and equal opportunity should be given

MR CHAIRMAN There is nothing mentioned about age

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY I will finish within my time Please allow me to proceed with my arguments These are the two things Equal opportunity or equal protection clause is guided by this Art 14 where it is clearly stated

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India "

So, one is overlapping with the other Now assuming that the Government is going to accept the Bill *in toto* will there be any form of discrimination? Is there any iota of discrimination? It is in general It is not based on any custom It is not based on any place of birth It is not based on religion So, all citizens will come All persons eligible within certain limits will come under this Art 14 says what? Equal protection and equality before law Equality before law What does it mean? Equal means equal among equals That does not mean that by Art 14 of the Constitution of India the powers of the Minister are equal to the powers of Members of Parliament No The powers of a Member of Parliament are equal to the other members of Parliament Equal among equals and the powers of the hon Minister are certainly equal among his own colleagues

So, I do not understand why this thing has been brought in that this is the advice of the Law Ministry The hon Minister has not gone so far in his technical difficulties

The other point raised by the hon Minister

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA As I said in my speech, the view of the Law Ministry is that this will not be a reasonable classification and we are creating a class which will get a certain advan-

tage so far as age relaxation is concerned and that class is of persons who have been on the employment exchange for a certain period This classification, according to the Ministry of Law, is not a reasonable classification. Therefore, it will be hit by Art 16 of the Constitution

SHRI B K DASC HOWDHURY It is a matter of interpretation Probably the hon Minister may be correct because he is a Minister and he has got all the advice and expert opinion but I hold the view that this interpretation is absolutely wrong You are not giving any particular class, it is not a question of classification, it is applicable to all concerned, the Bill as it is, is applicable to all concerned There is the second argument which the hon Minister said and it is this, this is what he said with regard to what hon Members stated here with regard to employment registers and others He said that 42% of those persons are otherwise employed Now if age limit is relaxed and certain scopes are given to those persons also mostly those 42 per cent also will get the benefit out of it Looking to this aspect of the whole problem assuming that the hon Minister's statement is correct that 42% are employed now if we consider that those 42% are very much willing to change their jobs from one class to the other class, does it not show quite well those persons are there just because they could not get the job that they wanted, and that is why they are under-employed? Therefore, under the peculiar circumstances, they have to take the job I do not deny the statement of the hon Minister that 42% of the total number registered with the Employment Exchanges will be employed in some other form

On the whole the hon Minister has appreciated the very approach of this House He said, Government will certainly keep in mind But, the problem is agitating our minds. One hon Member said that Madhya Pradesh has already in the State Services increased this age relaxation by 8 years West Bengal has already proposed to increase this age upto 30 years The Government of Tripura also has done, if I am correct The hon Member from Tripura is there They have already, I think increased age to the extent of 30 years And some other

States also have done this. I think if I am correct, the Government of West Bengal is thinking on the lines of increasing this. This Bill serves the limited purpose that for service under the Central Government, that should be increased. Certain State Government have already increased in respect of the State Services, as I have already mentioned,

Sir, it is better if the hon. Minister gives specific assurance in this regard that Government will make the announcement very soon so that this sense of frustration may be dispelled: it has already come to light; it has already come up before this august House; we are all very much concerned that our youths are being frustrated because they are remaining unemployed for years together. And, we have to take up this law and order situation only because our youths are not getting the proper form of employment. What happened in West Bengal? What has been happening in some other parts of the country? We know. A bit of the revolution over here and there is nothing but the creation out of a sense of frustration in their lives. Why? They are not getting employment. Why? Even after waiting for long queues, for years together, they are not getting employed.

The hon. Minister has made a formal request to me through you, Sir, that I may withdraw the Bill and Government will keep this in mind. I will only mention the last word to the hon. Minister.

I appreciate the hon. Minister's approach to this problem that they are very much concerned and they will consider it. I want to know this. By what time the Government will come with an announcement that the ages for all class of service (whether it is lower paid employees or others), as they have done for certain classified services, will be increased and age will be relaxed to that extent? It may not be in the form of the Bill that I have drafted here, may be, in some other better form. I would like to have this assurance from the hon. Minister though he has stated in so many other words. It is really much better because you know, Sir, the mind of the House is quite clear. Out of 12 or 13 hon. Member who have taken part in this

debate, almost all the Members have supported me and at least this will be a measure to satisfy our young men, so that they may not take an agitative view.

Therefor, my final request once again to the hon. Minister is this: Kindly say very clearly by which time you are going to announce new service policy on the matter of relaxation of ages.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Some of the concessions in the maximum age-limit which I mentioned we have announced in the last few months, which means that the process of thinking on these lines has very seriously started. There has been relaxation by five years in the case of the engineering services, and it has been raised to 26 in the case of IAS. In the case of class III services also, it has been raised to 25. We have announced all these concessions during the last few months, which means that Government have already started thinking on these lines. We are constantly reviewing the whole thing, and we are reviewing the position in regard to the other services also, and as and when the time and occasion comes, we shall proceed on with the policy which we have already adopted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I accept the hon. Minister's statement, and I hope the hon. Minister will try to expedite these measures. Let there be a new vista of hope opened up before our frustrated youth so that they will be able to get employment in public services even at a certain late stage.

With these words, I beg to leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri B. K. Daschowdhury to withdraw his Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I withdraw the Bill.