

[Dr. Krupasidhu Bhoi]

[English]

Zin Dixon had announced in a hotel that Kennedy is being assassinated and after a moment it was announced on T.V. and Radio that Kennedy was assassinated. She wrote a book entitled "Crystal Balls" where she predicted.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi will stop this star war and by 2000 AD, UNO will be shifted to India.

We may not see, but our children will see, not Rahul Gandhi as the Prime Minister, but Priyanka Gandhi.

Let the Minister reply now. Then, I withdraw my Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): Madam, I am thankful to Dr. Bhoi for his valuable suggestions and I assure him that his observation will be of great value to us in the implementation of our programme.

I have already covered the points raised now by Dr. Bhoi in my reply. I would now request Dr. Bhoi to withdraw his resolution.

We are committed to Family Planning Programme and its success through education and motivation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments which have been moved by Shri Shankarlal and Shri Syed Shahabuddin. Now I shall put them to the vote of the House.

Nos 1 and 2

The amendments were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhoi, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: With deep sorrow and anguish and with a heavy heart, I want to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: EMPLOYMENT TO ONE MEMBER IN EACH FAMILY

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): I beg to move:

"This House urges upon the Government to provide suitable employment to at least one member in each family."

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, I have brought this resolution with a heavy heart. On the basis of my experience of the last 4 1/2 years, I can say that unemployment is the biggest problem facing the country today. Shri Rajiv Gandhi by according highest importance to this problem, has carved out a permanent place for himself in the history of the nation.

While announcing the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in this House, the Hon. Prime Minister had stated that there was no problem in this country which was more serious than that of unemployment and under-employment. The grassroot level workers in the rural and the urban areas, the people who come across the problems of the people, are the only ones who are able to comprehend the seriousness of this problem.

The Jawahar Rozgar Yojna envisages to provide employment to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. There are crores of families which have no means of livelihood even

today. I have stated in my resolutions that suitable employment opportunities are not available. In my constituency alone, there are at least one lakh unemployed people and there are many more such cases in the adjoining areas. When I visit my constituency and see these hordes of unemployed people, I get very much worried. I am naturally concerned about their future and I do not know as to where will their unemployment lead them to. The way water finds its own course, these unemployed youths will also go wayward. And they are already going astray. We can observe that from the agitations that are taking place in Central Bihar in the name of Jharkhand movement or elsewhere in the country, it is generally the unemployed youth who participate in them. In this connection I would like to refer to the education system in the country, in general, and in Bihar State, in particular. It is unfortunate that the local politicians have a tendency to set up colleges and recruit lecturers by taking bribes from them and charge capitation fees for admission into these institutions. When a young man comes out from a such college with an intermediate or B.A. degree he becomes a burden on the society as he does not get employment anywhere. In the meantime, his parents marry him off. Thereafter his condition becomes more miserable as the members of his own family start cursing him by saying what a miserable man he is that he can't get a job despite so much expenditure having been incurred on his education for which even landed property of the family had to be sold. Even his wife passes taunting remarks on him and curses her parents for marrying her to a boy who is unable to secure a job anywhere. His in-laws gibe him by saying that he is useless fellow. They say that they married their daughter to him thinking that the man would be able to earn his livelihood one day but he proved to be a worthless fellow. In society also, he is ridiculed by the people for his failure to rope in good connections to secure a job for him. People often cajole him citing examples of other boys who managed to secure jobs purely by virtue of high connections. Under such mental agony, he comes to city in search of employment. But his agony does

not end here also, he has to run from pillar to post but to no avail. When he fails to get a job in the city, he goes back to his village where nothing but the same old gibes are in store for him. This adds fuel to the fire coaxing him to revolt against the law and take to arms. In utter frustration, he joins hands with the terrorists. This vicious circles is going on in the most parts of Bihar today. Educated youths who did not get employment, have taken to arms and formed a parallel Government in some parts of the State. It is feared that this evil may spread in other parts of the State or the country. So it has assumed an alarming proportion, the consequences of which are beyond our comprehension. A time will come when there will be an army of educated unemployed youths plundering the country and we will be helpless in providing employment to them. So there is time for us to give a serious thought to this problem. Article 41 of the Constitution relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy provides:

[*English*]

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want".

[*Translation*]

The need of the hour is that the right to work as contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy should be made a fundamental right. At least one member of each family should be provided employment. I have seen, as I said earlier also, leave aside unemployment among uneducated youths, even hundreds of thousand of educated youths are unemployed. You would be surprised to know that in the cities like Delhi persons with first class degree in Economics, History etc. or with post-graduate degree are doing menial jobs such as washing plates in hotels. Is it not our responsibility to provide proper employment to them befitting their qualifications and ability? What is there for him in his

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village where his family is not in a position to get even two square meals. He does not disclose his qualifications and ability to anybody and whatever is offered to him, he accepts it, whether it is a job of a labourer or a waiter in a hotel or for that matter any other menial work, so that he is able to earn his livelihood. He thinks that even if he is not able to save money to send back for his family home but he is content that he will not longer be a burden on his family and if he is able to save a small amount of Rs. 100/- or so, he may send it to his family for their sustenance. He says that nobody in his village knows the kind of work he is doing in such a big city like Delhi or Calcutta. What I mean to say is that a sense of frustration is fast growing among the youths, particularly the educated youths and it is essential to check it. I would like to tell you that there is a vested interest in the society. Suppose there are six members in a family whose five members are already employed still the sixth member of the same family will get employment. Thus the members of such families whose not a single member is employed, remaining unemployed. If four members of my family are employed, I will try my level best that the fifth member of the family is also appointed. It is the duty of the Employment Exchanges to display the vacancies properly and intimate the persons registered with them about the vacancies. They should arrange employment for the unemployed. But these duties are not being performed earnestly by Employment Exchanges. I am making this submission with full responsibility and my personal experience is that the employment exchanges in the country and Delhi in particular are hot beds of scandals. Firstly, they refuse to register the names of the candidates on flimsy grounds. Suppose a person hails from Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, they would refuse to register his name by saying that his certificates are in Hindi, as if they do not know Hindi or they have come from England. When the concerned individual approaches the people's representative of his area and a man like me asks them over telephone as to why they are not able to read

the certificates issued in Hindi, they would reply that they will look into the matter and request us to direct to persons concerned to them. When the individual again goes there. they again harass him by raising doubt about the genuineness of his certificates. Despite repeated requests and pleas made by him in support of genuineness of the certificates, the employment exchange men do not budge and direct him to get them certified by the Employment Exchange in Bihar to the effect that the certificate is a genuine one. As the functioning of employment exchanges all over the country is more or less the same, when he goes there, they demand a sum of Rs. 100/- as illegal gratification for certifying the genuineness of the certificates. After doing the needful, when he again goes to employment exchange in Delhi, the man in the Exchange will say that his name is already registered in the Employment Exchange in Bihar, so he cannot get employment in Delhi. This time he is asked to furnish a certificate from the exchange in Bihar that his name is not registered there, failing which his name cannot be registered here. This frustrated man again goes to Bihar and requests the officials of the concerned employment exchange in Bihar to strike his name from the live register of the exchange so that he could get his name registered in Delhi. Now, they demand a fat amount of Rs. 500/- from him to do the needful. However, the deal is struck at Rs. 200/- which he has to manage by selling the foodgrains in his house. After fulfilling the requisite conditions, he again comes to Delhi in the hope that this time his name would be registered here and he would get employment in Delhi. But alas ! what a bad luck for him. After a few rounds of the exchange, he is asked to bring a ration card. He is told that unless he brings a ration card, his name cannot be registered in the exchange in Delhi. He again comes to me for help. Being moved on hearing his pathetic story, I ring up the concerned man in the exchange and remind him that the man has got his name struck from the exchange in Bihar on their advice. Not only this, I also certify that he resides in Delhi. But I am told that even my certificate is of no avail in the matter. They insist on producing a ration card.

They say that unless a ration card is produced by him, his name can not be registered. Is it not complete lawlessness? There are no rules and regulations for their own people. Their names are registered and thereafter employment card is also prepared for them. You hold out that the employment exchange authorities are doing good work, but I say that they are causing striking at the very roots of the society. We shall have to face the consequences. In case it fans the flame of resentment among the people, what will be its result? When a person has to visit the employment exchange for a number of times and still his name is not registered with the exchange, will he forgive us? He will be disappointed, join the naxalites and ruin people like us. I request you to find out a solution to this problem.

The proper way for this would be that all the vacancies in the private companies should also be notified through the employment exchanges. All the recruitments in these companies should be made from amongst the candidates sponsored by the employment exchanges. I can say with authority that there are 5 percent such companies where recruitment is made through employment exchanges. I know thousands of companies in Delhi and Faridabad where this practice is not followed. They say that they had despatched letters by post which might not have reached the candidates. In this way they only observe formalities, express their helplessness and later say that they have already filled up the vacancies. Will it not create resentment among the people whether they belong to Punjab, Haryana or Bihar? They will think that the jobs which were supposed to be made available to them, have gone to the people with lower qualifications. It is injustice.

In this way it is difficult to assess as to what shape the resentment and anguish of the people will take. There are instances in other countries where people rose against this type of injustice. I, therefore, request you with folded hands to check this sort of injustice. In fact, what happens is that the private companies engage people on casual or daily

wage basis. Later, they say that they have no vacancies. After a gap of some years a note is put up to the higher ups requesting them to absorb the casual labour working for the last two years on a permanent basis.

I beg pardon of my trade union friends, because it so happens that the trade union people put pressure on the management to recruit their own men and not to hold any open competition. As a result, the relatives of the office bearers of the trade unions get recruited. People who had come from Bihar, Punjab or Haryana continue to remain unemployed. It does not matter for them if they possess far higher qualifications than the persons who were given employment. It is a racket. If we do not bust this racket, we will have in fact to face a very difficult situation.

Though I have a number of points to make, yet I amenable to do so as my heart is filled with sorrow. You repeatedly say here that it is difficult to provide employment to each and every person and the people should go in for self employment. Then you should provide the means of self employment and financial assistance from the banks to the people. Earlier also, I had made a plea in my speech and today also I asked Mr. Faleiro to name a bank which has advanced loans to any such people. From what source the people holding a diploma in mechanic trade or in the trade of an electrician from the I.T.I., who have a will to start their own business, will get money for self employment. They are not provided loans by the banks for the purpose. Even after approaching the banks a number of times they are not getting loans. When persons of my status write letters to the hon. Minister, we get a stereotype reply from them. "I am looking into the matter or the matter is being looked into". I want to know as to why do you waste the stationery of the Government. You could convey the same through your P.A. or over the telephone that the matter is being looked into or you could print the stereo-type reply on post cards and reply to hundreds of such letters. The hon. Minister forgets it that once he is relieved of the charge of the Ministry, even the Members of Parliament like us, will take

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no notice of them. Who bothers for the woes of the people? If somebody knows driving, he finds it difficult to get a scooter. Please come with me and arrange a scooter for such a persons. It is very easy to deliver speeches, but it is very difficult to realise the gravity of the problems of people. Until and unless you identify your rules with the problems of the people, you cannot bring social justice in the real sense of the term. When the cake of employment is very small, it is of no use if we make speeches after speeches that everybody in the country will be provided employment. When the cake is small, we should take care to see that people get their due share in it and there should be no injustice on that account. If there is a vacancy in any part of the country, it should be filled up strictly on the basis of open and written competition and interview and there should be no scope for favouritism on the ground that a particular candidate is the near and the dear one of the factory owner or a trade union leader or the blood relation of a politician leader or a bureaucrat. Then you will find that efficiency has become the part of work culture. For that matter if there is a vacancy in any private company or in any part of the country, there is no need to have the names of candidates sponsored through an employment exchange. By doing so you will find that resentment among people has receded because the people will come to understand that they were not so capable as to get through the competition. They will not have a feeling in their minds that they could not get the jobs for want of Rs. 25,000. They will realise that employment will be available for those who hold higher qualifications. People who were hitherto engaged in unproductive jobs will try to find productive work. Because this procedure will instill confidence in them that they also can get this type of employment. Six to seven lakh people of my constituency work in Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad and Bal-labhgarh areas. At least 300 to 400 people meet me every day. Every day I write recommendation letters for individuals and hand over to them. After a number of letters are written to the employers, they provide em-

ployment to a person just out of pity. A sort of feeling has gained ground in the minds of the people that without approach they cannot get employment. But I am of the view that it should be the reverse. People should be given to understand that they will get employment on the basis of their qualifications and justice will be done to them. For this, the Government, if necessary, should make suitable amendments in the constitution. It does not matter if the Government faces an uncalled for situation but it must be sure that justice is done to all.

17.00 hrs.

Priority in employment should be given to the people in whose family nobody is an income tax payer. Those families, which have an income from agriculture and which pay income tax and the families which have 3 to 4 members already employed can wait for some time. On the other hand, preference should be given to those families where the members of first generation are educated and are now in search of employment. If they cannot be given preference over others, they may be provided necessary opportunities to compete with others. Priority should be given to the members of those families in trade and business, the outgoing generation of which has been educated and who are making every endeavour to come up with a hope that justice will be done to them. You go to any part of Bihar, you will find that people are travelling on bus roofs and hanging like bees. Why is it so? It is because the Government does not issue permits to run new buses. What a grave injustice it is! Please provide financial assistance from banks to unemployed people to form a society of the un-employed people and issue them permits to operate new buses. It will be beneficial to passengers also. The need of the hour is that you mix with the people, please liberalise the entire system without any restriction on the number of buses to be plied by a single individual or the group of individuals. Let any number of people run any number of buses to be financed by the banks. It will boost up economic activities with the availability of additional opportuni-

ties of employment for the people. Keynes had said that employment is spiral. For example, somebody sets up a bread factory and by that he gets wages making him capable of purchasing milk. It will help open more dairy farms. By that money he will purchase clothes which will necessitate the opening of more cloth mills. With the opening of new cloth mills more people will be given employment and they will purchase furniture resulting in the setting up of furniture units. It is called the multiplier effect. You create avenues of employment and the employment multiplier effect will automatically start working. During the period of recession in England Keynes made a suggestion to overcome the situation not by taking any special measures but by taking necessary measures like the digging of pits during the day and filling them up in the night to ameliorate the condition of the masses by infusing money in the market. By that people will get money and the money will be brought in circulation and thus the condition of people will be ameliorated. If we think of finding ways to provide employment, it is not necessary that one should be dependent on the Government. The only thing that is necessary is that the Government should give guidance and ensure that justice is done to all. Some more friends of mine want to speak on this occasion. It is such a subject which concerns all. I would like to request the Government to think seriously on this matter and make every effort to provide some employment, at least, on the principle of 'one job one family' depending on the qualifications of the individual, in the rural as well as in the urban areas.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Madam, I stand here to support the Resolution moved by my friend Dr. G.S. Rajhans. In fact, in the last four years I have been seeing that all the Private Members' Resolutions or Private Members' Bills which are discussed here have to be withdrawn in consonance with the wishes of the Government or due to some mild assurances given by the Government. And we do it. In fact, the Members of

the opposition parties have done it. If a small assurance to that effect comes from the Government with respect to Private Members' Bills or Resolution, and if this Resolution is adopted, the Government has to take consequential steps to implement that Resolution and, many a time, unless budgetary provisions are made available to that effect, Government may not be able to implement that Resolution or Bill. I can understand this. But here, I would like to state that Dr. Rajhans is very lucky in one respect as this policy has already been accepted by the Government and the Government has started implementing it. Therefore, the question now arises is as to what is to be done at the fag end of the debate on this particular Resolution? You can very well tell the House and direct that this Resolution should be adopted by the House. And if it is done, we will be only agreeing, falling in line with whatever the Government has agreed to because in this particular Resolution, unlike the Resolution moved by Dr. Bhoi, you cannot ask Dr. Rajhans to withdraw it for the simple reason that you have already accepted it in principle. So, at the most, unless it becomes redundant, you can say that it is not necessary. But if at the fag end of the debate you accept this Resolution and start implementing it, it will only strengthen the resolve of the Government.

Secondly, I would like to inform the Madam Chairperson that Goa is the first State which has started implementing this scheme of 'one job one family' almost two years back. We could do it because we are a smaller State. It is a problem for a bigger State. But being a smaller State, Goa Government enacted the scheme and started implementing the scheme. Therefore, this scheme undoubtedly is a laudable scheme accepted by the Government. Connected with this employment scheme, this first machinery, the only vital machinery which comes into play is the employment exchange. Dr. Rajhans has very vividly told about the employment exchanges. You have to admit that corruption is rampant there. In fact, I have got an authentic information that even the Central Government is fully thinking of as

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to what is to be done with respect to our employment exchanges. Corruption is there. We cannot avoid it. But may I know from anyone who can reply to me—either at the State level or at the central level—about the corruption which takes place or acts of indiscipline on the part of the Government servants which takes place with respect to employment exchanges? Are there any cases filed under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and if so, how many such cases are filed with respect to this? Suppose, in a State, if you file five or ten cases per year with respect of giving of jobs to the people or the malpractice which takes place in the employment exchanges, these things will be reduced automatically. But despite the existence of logical machinery, we do not file cases, we do not prosecute those who harass the people. In case, we start prosecuting these persons, whatever may be the result, in course of time, I think, the corruption which is there in the employment exchanges will be reduced or minimised.

Apart from this, what is required to be done today with respect to employment exchanges is this. In case, human discretion is to be avoided, what is to be done is the computerisation of all the employment exchanges in the country. Maybe that exchanges are now at the disposal of the State Government; but the State Governments have to be prevailed upon. I learn that there is a scheme of the Central Government to assist the State Governments in this matter. If so, that scheme should be implemented and within a period of two-three years, all the employment exchanges in the country should be computerised, so that the minimum human discretion is involved. I don't say that if computerisation is done corruption can be totally avoided. No. But I can tell you that straightway corruption to the extent of 50% can be avoided if computerisation of employment exchanges is done.

As we are the representatives of the people, people come to us requesting that 'please tell some officer to take my name to

send a call to some Department'. Suppose we tell them that there is a yearwise list and we cannot interfere, they will laugh at us because they know that nobody goes by the list, nobody takes the name yearwise today. I cannot tell them that I cannot interfere because I also know that everybody interferes from all the sides. So I wish that let a day come with a representative of the people should be able to say that 'no, I will not interfere in this matter because everything is being done systematically, when your turn comes, your name will be called and a call letter will come to you.' He should be able to tell people like that. But now unfortunately we have to ring certain people to see what has happened to a particular case, whether a call letter is sent or not, etc.

Some people think that because we have got employment problem, we should discourage higher education. This is a policy matter. I am totally opposed to this idea. Because we have got sufficient number of engineers if we stop opening engineering colleges and because we have got sufficient number of lawyers and we stop encouraging law colleges, that idea somehow does not attract me. Whether it is lower or middle education, ultimately we have to go on increasing the scope of education, whatever may be the fate of the educated people. As I said earlier, water will find its own course. Perhaps these youngsters may also find their own course in the matter of employment.

Another aspect I would like to stress is that we are opening in various places industrial training institutes. There we admit people because ultimately they should get some job of a technical nature. The other day in Goa I found some admissions were made and somebody challenged the admissions given in the ITI. The Court decided that on the basis of simple interview no one should be admitted in the ITI; but an aptitude test should be taken. Ultimately the aptitude test was taken and it was found that hundreds of boys who appeared for that aptitude test failed. The question is, in such matters is it the Government which is going to decide as

to what should be the test, how they should be admitted in the ITI or is it the court of law. If a court of law had decided that aptitude test should be taken in the matter of admissions to ITIs, I would say the Government should frame rules to say the manner in which the boys should be admitted in the ITI. We should not leave these things to court of law because it is a policy matter. It should be framed by the Government and the laws or rules should be enacted to that effect.

Lastly, I would like to submit that since we are for creating jobs—maybe jobs of a particular category are not available in the country—jobs of divergent categories, maybe of smaller grade, will have to be created. But jobs of lower grade category may not be acceptable to some of our well educated people. For that, we should create the work culture. If work culture is there then jobs of any grade would be acceptable to the people at large. Today people seek only white colored jobs. If they get jobs of manual nature they feel that the dignity gets lowered. They should recognise the dignity of labour with regard to all sorts of works. The educated man prefers to go in for white colored jobs. Therefore, the employment problem will be solved only to that extent.

At the end, I once again congratulate Dr Rajhans for bringing forward such a Resolution. I would say that he is lucky because there is no reason for the Government to ask the hon. Member to withdraw it. It has to be accepted. In the last four years, no Private Members Resolution had been adopted. Perhaps, he may be the only person to be lucky enough to get his Resolution passed.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh). Madam Chairperson, At the outset I thank you for calling me to speak on this Resolution. I thank the mover of the Resolution, Dr Rajhans, our good friend, for having brought this Resolution before the House which has ultimately provided the opportunity for discussing this important problem in this House.

Madam, today the country faces so many

problems. We confront problems one after another. The most serious problem is the problem of unemployment. The ruling party—the Indian National Congress—has also addressed itself to this problem in its Session which was held in May last. It was discussed and the spirit of the Resolution at least one member from every family should be given some sort of employment was approved in principle. As you know, in pursuance of that, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana has been launched. Of course, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is also being discussed in this House. It is inconclusive. From the Budget Session itself, the discussion has been going on. Yesterday also we have discussed. Today also all that we are discussing have some such bearing on this problem, the problem of a very serious nature, the problem of unemployment. Just prior to this what was the matter that we were discussing. It related to population explosion. That was the private members' resolution which was being discussed. That is also connected with this problem. Again earlier to that the Government business transacted today related to setting up of small industries development bank. That is also in a way connected with this problem of unemployment. So all the three discussions today that we have had in the House related to this problem. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has a provision of expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2613 crores will go a long way to provide succour to the needy and poor people in rural areas. It is meant to benefit the uneducated labour but Madam our unemployment problem is not confined to that. It is two-fold. It is educated unemployment, and uneducated unemployment and also under-employment and Government has to evolve a strategy to effectively tackle this problem. It has taken a very alarming proportion. I am not going to quote figures. It is just alarming. Members are very much aware of these figures. I may also say that the figures that we have in the live registers of our employment exchanges cannot be fully depended upon. The real figure of unemployed persons is much more than what is contained in Government records that are being maintained in the form of live registers in the employment exchanges.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Whatever it is here I would like to narrate the experiences of the people of the year 1944, viz., at the time of Second World War and before Independence. That situation continued in some areas even till sometime after Independence. They say that the moment young men and women left the universities and were in the midst of enjoying their vacations and even sometimes before the results were published they used to get appointments as lecturers. I had a Professor who used to tell us that during the vacations itself before his MA result was published he got an offer. He was requested to join and the appointment was to be confirmed subject to publication of results.

Now look at the situation. Today even Ph.D. degree holders are not even getting calls from the Public Service Commission to be considered for the post of lecturer. I have seen myself half a dozen such Ph.D. degree holders. I can name them. It is most pathetic. Here I would like to narrate one incident. I represent the entire coal-belt in Orissa stretching over two districts, viz., Sambalpur and Dhenkanal. They come within my parliamentary constituency. The coal industry is expanding. We are opening up new coal mines. That gives employment to people and since British days what is the qualification required for a loader a coolie who cuts coal in the underground mine. The qualification required is 'LTI' Left Thumb Impression. I also appreciate the wisdom of British administrator who can go in a tunnel-like thing to get to the underground mine. Unless one is an illiterate fellow, one who is not conscious of prestige, etc., he cannot go there and work. There is no light and air. We make only some artificial provision. Now the situation is very bad for such posts in the country, particularly in the field of employment. I have come across young men, having good family background and with graduate or post-graduate degree, who are appearing for interviews after swearing affidavits that they are illiterates. They are graduates but are putting 'LTI' qualification on Government records. What for do they swear

affidavits? It is just for getting a job. This is the situation prevailing now.

As you know, even matriculates and degree-holders are pulling rickshaws. I don't mind their doing so because it is dignity of labour. Shri Shantaram Naik said that he was not opposed to expansion of education. Who opposes expansion of education? Let there be BAs and MAs in every family. At the same time, let them not unnecessarily have prestige, consciousness which unfortunately is associated with the university degree in this country. Even after university education, one should be prepared for manual work. One should be prepared to start a 'paan' shop or run a grocery shop with financial assistance, etc. You look at the communist society. What is happening in China today? New things are happening all over the world. What happened in the Soviet Union? That is the country under a new system which has not witnessed any strike under the present system. But recently, a very large number of coalminers went on strike in the Soviet Union. Thus things are changing every where. A sense of unrest is creeping in. At the same time, we cannot take solace that it is happening here, there and everywhere. The young people, who are the future of the country, are talented people. They have potentialities. They are enthusiastic and have a lot of physical power. He can we channelise them in a proper direction? Schools and colleges are opening. That is a good sign. Our youngmen are getting educated. When they don't find suitable jobs at the end of their education, they get frustrated. There are instances when some such children, coming from good families or children of well-paid officers, have taken to theft. The newspaper reports say so. It is happening because they develop a habit of spending money. They cannot manage with pocket money. Everyone has to practice simple-living in a country like India. So, a change in attitude is needed. The problem is very much there. In the area of uneducated labour force, etc., if we provide irrigation facilities early, it can take care of that problem. Almost throughout the year, some agricultural operations are going on in the irrigated and ayacut areas. There we do

not find anybody without employment. They get involved and engaged in the agricultural process but who can help people who sit idle without liking to do such work? Basically, ours is an agricultural country. We have an agricultural economy. Most of our people are involved in agricultural operations. Of course, Government have got several development programmes also. We are spending crores of rupees on such programmes. Such programmes also engage people. But as far as educated unemployment is concerned, it is going to take a serious and dangerous turn. Therefore, what is required is change of attitude in young men and women. The dignity of labour has to be manifested in our educational system. We have brought some reforms in our educational system. We have the new educational policy also. We were very enthusiastic in the beginning but it could not have that much effect as was expected. It is an improvement on the earlier system or earlier policy. But the whole lot could not be changed by this policy. It requires a revolutionary change. The minds of our young folk have got to be revolutionalised. I would suggest to give them bank finance and self-employment opportunities. Banks give Rs. 25000 or something like that as loan. There are a large number of applicants coming forward. They are also putting pressure on us as to ring this man or that man or to approach somebody. There is a limit to all these things. Whatever it is, they should get the benefit of banking finance to become self-reliant. At the same time, after leaving the alma mater, the university or after getting the degree, young men and women should be made to work in camps in rural areas before entering their real life. Their entire expenditure like pocket expenses and food should be borne by the Government. They should work in the rural background and do work like cleaning tanks, constructing roads etc. We are spending a lot of money in illiteracy programme. We have our own reservations about the implementation of this programme. We have some voluntary organisations and some of them are doing good work. But many of the organisations which are indulged in this work are looting money. The young men and women can be

entrusted in this programme. They can stay in the villages. They can go for mass plantation, social forestry, illiteracy programmes, village cleaning and things like that. I believe, this will change the minds of younger generation to some extent. This change should be at all levels such as leaders, MLAs, MPs and teachers. We should not hold only the young men and women coming out of the schools and colleges responsible for this situation. We should not blame them that they are not able to stand on their own legs and they have become parasites. It will not be fair or just to blame like this. So, the situation is quite serious and it needs a change in our approach, in all sections, in our society and administration. We can tackle the problem this way. I appreciate that a regular campaign was going on. I do not know whether it is complete. Our Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Chidambaram is touring throughout the length and breadth of the country, visiting State capitals and other centres, one after another, to review the vacancy position with regard to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, that is the posts reserved for them. That is good. But at the same time, we are forgetting that a large number of vacancies also meant for general categories have remained unfilled for a long time and those include scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates also, because they can also compete for that. Of course, where these are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the general candidates cannot come. But all those vacancies are there. I do not understand the wisdom of not filling all these posts.

I can give you another example. In Coal India, coal industry, a large number of vacancies are there are there is a ban on recruitment. The industry is expanding, coal mines are expanding and they want people. For one post, you can find hundred qualified people, but why have you imposed a ban? It is quite contradictory. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it and sort it out at the highest level. The problem is quite serious. There are a large number of unemployed people. All posts should be filled up.

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

Somebody was suggesting introduction of computers. When it is a question of qualitative improvement, it is welcome, but not for everything. We should modernise, but more modernization means less of manual labour. In a country like India with such a vast population and when this problem is taking serious proportions, there is the problem of educated unemployment, we cannot resort to modernization in everything. Where it is a must, it is all right, because of international factors we have to go for it. But at the same time, the less of it, the better it is considering our situation and the problems that we have.

A large number of persons are registered in the employment exchanges. If a person is registered in an employment exchange for five years and then he gets a call and in case he does not qualify, he has to wait for another couple of years and by that time the candidate would become overage. When the posts are few in number and the candidates are quite large in number, what is the ultimate result? It is corruption. I am sorry to make this observation. In many offices Central and State it would not be an exaggeration at all, if I say that the jobs are being auctioned. During the last four years' time, I could not oblige anybody with a job. So many people are coming to me. If I approach some authority, they say, they are doing everything absolutely with honesty; they are holding competitions, written test, interview and all that and that it is being overseen by the Collector or other higher authorities. One or two boys, however, came to me and told me, how they got in. They told me that they can get the job by spending this much amount. So, this is what is happening. I don't say this is happening in all cases but at many places this is the case. So, strict measures are called for to check corruption. When such boys or girls get jobs, then there is a heart burning among the more meritorious boys and girls who are denied the job opportunity. So, if through the back door by paying money people are getting into Government services then what reaction will it have in the minds

and hearts of young meritorious men and women? You kindly realise this point.

There are many other things also but I don't want to take much time of the House. Many learned friends are waiting to participate in the debate. But I would say that we have to lay emphasis on the population control. Whatever growth rate we may be able to attain, we cannot afford our young men and women not be educated. They will have to be educated. Schools and colleges are there and the education is not only there for the sake of jobs but the purpose of education is much higher than that. It arouses good feeling in a boy or a girl. It awakens the potentialities in a young child which make him stand on his own legs rather than being a parasite on the parents ultimately. He should not lose heart if he does not get a good government job. So, we have to do a lot in this field. Here, we prescribe the minimum qualification but in Japan they prescribe for the maximum qualification for any job. So, what happens is that many people do not like to go in for higher education. So, this is a serious problem. It is a national problem and we all should put our heads together and solve this problem with all seriousness. Of course, one need not lose heart. We have to train our youngsters accordingly. We have to change the principles of our life style. We have to see the scientific developments that are taking place around us. Ours is a country of Gandhiji and Jawaharji. So, we have to combine the scientific developments with our old Gandhian principles and we have to look to this problem scientifically with some purpose and with sincerity. When there is sincerity, no problem however big or however serious, will remain unsolved. Our determination, sincerity and our united approach will overcome this problem, however great this may be.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Chairperson, at the outset, I thank Dr. Rajhans for bringing into focus so vital an issue in the situation obtaining as this.

This subject is in the Constitution and

that is under the head Directive Principles of State Policy and so it is not justifiable, like Fundamental Rights. But in the Preamble of the Constitution, it has been there, i.e. socialism is a part of the Constitution and from the point of view of socialism, this subject touches so much importance that it should have been brought by the Government in the form of a Bill.

I thank Dr. Rajhans that he has brought in the form of a Resolution. But it is so burning and vital a point that it requires and deserves to be brought in the form of a Bill. It is so burning a problem.

The society is an associative organism of co-existence and co-operation. For the co-existence and co-operation, every section of the society should be taken into consideration so far as the development of a comprehensive society is concerned. At present to my humble understanding, the Government is taking into consideration the interests of the lower class, the interests of the upper class, but the interests of the middle class is not being taken into consideration. A majority of the people who live in India come from the Agriculturist class. When India became independent, from the families of the agriculturist class, young men were taking to education. They were getting educated. For example, Mr. Panigrahi was telling that the educated young men should not think of the position and place they should occupy. In my humble understanding, psychological satisfaction is also very important. Can Mr. Panigrahi tolerate if his son passes the MA examination and goes to a Pan Shop? Can he or his son bear that attitude? I think this point is very important.

India's average literacy point has not gone beyond 45 percent. Of course Kerala is ahead. Bihar is at the literacy point of 18 percent. Yet, young men are loitering from pillar to post. Youngmen are loitering in the streets to get a job of even Rs. 200. I can give

you an army of educated young youth, who are facing this problem, i.e. they are not even getting job of Rs. 200. What a heart-burning will be there when a non-Matric Peon in a bank gets a salary of more than Rs. 3,000 and there is one M.A. or M.Sc. who does not get any job! You can well understand the psychological effect on him.

I come from Bihar which is the richest State, where the poorest people live. I know the reasons; I will give you, in short, the causes behind this. Everything is there in Bihar, but outsiders are capturing the vital points. They are getting key positions. Non-Biharis are getting G. III and Gr. IV posts. Bihar is are not getting them. Anyway, since they are not getting jobs, Government should make a policy, and give a little grant to them.

Madam, I do not know whether you come from rural or urban areas. But please go to the rural areas. Dr Rajhans come from rural areas. He has a feeling of the reality of the situation in the society at present. Armies of young men come to us for help in getting any kind of a job. One B.Sc. is there at my residence; he is searching for job even on a salary of Rs. 500. He is not getting it.

History is not only a continuity, but also an advance. Society is not static; it is dynamic. If it is not dynamic, it has got to be dynamic. I know Government has got limitations; I know the Prime Minister has got limitations. But society or the Government belongs to all. Government is of the people, for the people, by the people; and it has to work for all classes of people. From the point to view not only of economic considerations but from the point of view of political considerations also, I request cur hon. Prime Minister to take into consideration the difficulties faced by the middle class and the agricultural classes. Where are they; what are they getting?

We learn at present from the news media

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

that appointments of Scheduled Castes are being made, to 45,000 posts. Fortyfive thousand appointments are to be made from among the Scheduled Castes. I do not envy them. I do not ask why they should get these posts. Let them get it. But what is the Government thinking for the bubbling youth of the middle class and the agriculturist classes? This is a vital issue.

I also have a feeling that the Prime Minister and the Government have got limitations. But Napoleon Bonaparte had said that ambition is the chief force of humanity, and a man puts forth his power according to his hopes of advancement. If the ambitious of a young man are shattered, if the pious hopes of the parents are shattered after their sons and daughters get educated, we find that they become jobless, then hopeless and then helpless. This situation has to be remedied.

Like Dr. Rajhans, I am also moved when I find our young men growing old without getting any job. You will appreciate that from the year 1981, in Bihar no appointment has been made in the constituent colleges.

You will wonder what would be the fate of those young men who got First Class, who got Gold Medals? They are not getting jobs. In what form they are getting jobs? They are getting jobs by opening private colleges and giving donation of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 15,000. After getting jobs, they are not getting their salary for years together. Therefore, I am appealing to the hon. Minister to consider this issue. This issue should be brought before the House in the form of a bill so that it can carry great weight and meaning.

job gives to a man a sense of satisfaction; it also give to a man a sense of psychological satisfaction. So, it is useless to say to our young boys to get themselves educated so that they can find a respectful place in the society. No. Every man should get job according to his qualifications if at all the socialistic pattern of society concept is to be taken into consideration.

The banks do not give an advertisement mentioning that they require Graduates; they give an advertisement mentioning that mere Matriculation is required. A Matriculation is getting a job in a bank or in the LIC at a salary of more than Rs. 2000. Another man is M.S.c. or MA. He is not getting even a dole of Rs. 200. Therefore, those young youths should have their foothold in the society. They should get their position in the society; they should also get their livelihood for leading a respectable life in the society. It is the business of the Government to see it is not a Police Raj; not it is a welfare society the welfare of the young youths and middle class boys.

Every country has got history and geography. India has got 80 crore people. It has a territorial jurisdiction of 12 1/2 lakh square miles. India is to only country which has got so much of population. In spite of that, India is going ahead; in spite of that, it is surrounded by external forces hostile to India. India has also got internal problems. In spite of so many difficulties, India is going ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already Six. I have to make one small announcement. So, you can continue next time. Now, you kindly resume your seat.