

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes; some amount has already been advanced, and there is a claim made by this body, the Servants of the People Society, to ■ give them Rs. 25 lakhs, and that matter is under consideration.

SHRI M. S. RANAWAT: Does the Government know that certain State Governments are bringing new legislation to introduce the old Criminal Tribes Act in another form—like the one which is before the Rajasthan Assembly?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: My hon. friend is possibly under a misapprehension. What is being done is this. We have got and we are going to have in certain States what is known as the Habitual Offenders Act. That has nothing to do with the principles of the Criminal Tribes Act.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will this Habitual Offenders Act be applicable to the criminal tribes?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Provided they are habitual offenders.

SHRI S. M. HEMROM: Are there any sections of Indian population still to *he* called "criminal tribes"?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: There are no tribes now known as criminal tribes. They are referred to as ex-criminal tribes for purposes of rehabilitation.

AGE RELAXATION FOR GOVERNMENT • APPOINTMENTS

*103. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether there were any instances in 1952 of appointments having been made to the Central Government service after relaxing the minimum age-limits prescribed for candidates;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what were the

reasons for such appointments, and how many such appointments were made; and

(c) what scale of pay and service conditions were offered in the case of each of those appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a), (b) and (c). Prescribed lower age-limits are not usually relaxed except in very special cases. Upper age-limits may be relaxed in the following two broad categories of cases: —

(i) General relaxation covering specified classes, *e.g.*, members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, displaced Government servants, displaced persons and retrenched personnel.

(ii) Relaxation on individual merits, *i.e.*, on the basis of hardship or long experience.

Information showing in what cases of category (i) age-limits were relaxed during the year 1952 is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting such information would be incommensurate with the value of the results.

Information in respect of cases of category (ii) is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: May I know if this relaxation has ever been made in the case of ex-army or armed forces personnel?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I should like to have notice.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Were there any further conditions waived by Government with regard to displaced persons in consultation with the Public Service Commission?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, special conditions have been laid down and special concessions given especially in the case of displaced Government servants.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Has any such condition been waived in consultation with the Public Service Commission?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Yes, concessions by way of waiving of conditions have been granted.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: Were any representations made by ex-armed services personnel to relax the age-limit since they were not able to follow their college courses?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I am not aware. I should like to have notice so far as this question is concerned.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: In the report of the Home Ministry it is stated that 26 cases of overplacement came to their notice with regard to displaced Government servants. May I know what were the causes of this overplacement?

SHRI B. N. DATAR: I should like to have notice so far as those cases are concerned.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: It is your report.

SHRI B. N. DATAR: Report for the last year.

RETRENCHMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

•104. SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Will the Minister for HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government servants retrenched from Central Government service in the year 1952;

(b) the reasons for such retrenchment; and

(c) the category, service conditions, scales of pay and allowances of each of such retrenched posts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The collection of the required information will entail an expenditure of time, labour and money, which will be incommensurate with the value of the results. Retrenchment has to take place from time to time, because of the completion or contraction of the work for which staff was engaged. Government would be failing in their duty if at the expense of the tax-payer they maintain in employment Government servants whose services are no longer required.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: What is the measurement for determining whether it is commensurate or incommensurate?

(No reply.)

PROF. G. RANGA: When Government are prepared to collect information regarding (a), how is it impossible for them to collect information regarding (c) which after all comes in the trial of the collection of the first category of information?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The classification required in (c). The number in (a) is an omnibus number.

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: I should like to know what are the criteria that determine whether the value of certain information is commensurate with the labour involved or not.

DR. K. N. KATJU: The criterion is labour and time. What is required is reasons for such retrenchment. Supposing there are 300 people retrenched in the whole Secretariat and all the departments, just consider how many people will have to be employed only to sit down and classify the reasons for the retrenchment, and secondly, the categories, the service conditions, the scaled of pay and allowances of each of such retrenched personnel. You do not want to engage extra hands for collecting this extra information?

SHRI C. G. K. REDDY: That would obviate retrenchment, anyway.

SHRI V. K. DHAGE: Were any members of the armed services who were