YUVA HALLA BOL

Nationwide Youth Movement for Job Opportunities & Fair Selection

जॉब चाहिए, जुमला नहीं !

Contents

#YuvaHallaBol: Jobs, Not Jumlas

#YuvaHallaBol is a nationwide youth movement against unemployment in the country. With a focus on job opportunities for youth and fair selection in recruitment, we visualize an India where every Indian can contribute to her or his full capacity to nation building.

We demand:

• All the vacancies in the government and public sector be filled immediately

• The government must create more jobs as per ideal requirement in all sectors

• Implement a Model Code of Examinations to ensure that every recruitment process is completed within a maximum period of 9 months

• Ensure Fair Selection by ending the present regime of paper leaks, delays and corruption in recruitment process

Originated in March 2018 during the spontaneous nationwide youth upsurge against SSC scam, the #YuvaHallaBol initiative has evolved as a powerful platform for India's job-aspiring youth, aggrieved and agitated by the incompetence and insensitivity shown by recruitment bodies. Around the same time powerful movements emerged in different parts of the country, notably Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajsthan and Maharashtra, demanding a fair deal for the job aspiring young India. Many such agitating individuals, campaigns and youth organisations cutting across ideologies have now joined hands to strengthen the fight against unemployment.

#YuvaHallaBol is neither an organisation, nor a coalition of organisations. It is a movement. Individuals from different campaigns and organisations are welcome to contribute and strengthen the Movement, without their organisational banners.

#YuvaHallaBol Constituent Groups

1. Berozgar Sena
2. Excellent Education
3. Fraternity Movement
4. Haq Insaf Council, J&K
5. Jan Sansad
6. Karnataka for Employment
7. Mithila Students Union
8. Payodhi Welfare Foundation
9. Rashtriya Yuva Kranti Morcha
10. Students Islamic Organisation
11. Surajya Sena
12. United Against Hate
13. Youth for Swaraj
14. Youth of the Nation Student Organisation, YNSO (Rajasthan)
15. Youth Skills Academy
16. Yuva Manch, UP
17. Yuva Shakti Sangathan
18. Allahabad high court stenographer aspirant group
19. 69000 Assistant Teacher Recruitment
20. B.P.Ed Sangh (Uttar Pradesh)
21. Bihar Daroga Bharti Morcha
22. Bihar PSC aspirant group
23. BTC Sanyukt Morcha Sangh
24. Chandigarh police aspirant group
25. Chhatisgarh PSC Aspirants
26. Chhattisgarh PSC aspirant group
27. Civilian (MOD) Aspirants Group
28. Delhi Berozgaar Adhyapak Sangh
29. Delhi High court assistant aspirant group
30. DSSSB DASS 2009 aspirant group
31. GD Constable 2011 Aspirant Group
32. Hike Research Fellowship
33. Himachal KCCB Recruitment group
33. HPSC Aspirant group
34. HSSC clerk aspirant group
35. Indian meteorological department aspirant group
36. J&K PSC aspirant group
37. Jharkhand PSC Aspirant Group
38. Jharkhand SSC Aspirant Group
39. Kendriya Vidyalaya Librarian
40. KVS UDC/LDC aspirant group
41. MPPSC aspirant group
42. MPSC aspirant group
43. NAC Civilian (MOD) Aspirants Group
44. Ordinance Factory Aspirant Group
45. Parishadiy Anudeshak Kalyan Association
46. PEB Group 4 Recruitment
47. RPSC LDC 2013 Aspirant Group
48. RRB form cancellation group
49. RSSB 2018 Aspirants Group
50. SBI PO 2016 aspirant group
51. SSC CPO 2017 aspirant group
52. SSC stenographer 2017 aspirant group
53. 12460 Teacher Aspirant group
54. Tis Hazari Assistant aspirant group
55. Tis Hazari Stenographer aspirant group
56. UP Police 2013 Constable recruitment
57. UP VDO aspirants group
58. UPSC CSAT Satyagrah
59. UPSSSC Students
60. Uttar Pradesh Daroga Abhyarthi Samooh
61. Youth Welfare Association

The Dark Regime of #PaperLeak

1. **Staff Selection Commission CGLE 2017:** Exam Paper Leak in Tier II exam of SSC CGLE held on Feb 17 to 22 resulted in student protests across the country.
   - ➜ Current Status: Matter subjudice in Supreme Court argued by Prashant Bhushan where the apex court accepted that the exams were tainted. Next date of hearing is on January 10.

2. **Bihar Staff Selection Commission (BSSC):** Question paper went viral on 8th December, making rounds on social media as it was received by many exam aspirants through social media messaging app WhatsApp. The exam was scheduled to take place on 8th, 9th and 10th December 2018 in two sittings. There are 18,57,460 aspirants appearing in 571 centers with 6,52,000 students appearing every day and 3,26,000 in each sitting.
   - ➜ Current status: Instead of taking action BSSC asked students to submit proofs and threatened with dire consequences if the proofs were found to be wrong. No specific probe yet.

3. **UP Subordinate Service Selection Commission (UPSSSC):** Exam was scheduled to take place on 2nd September 2018, but Hindi question paper was making rounds on social media a day before, i.e. 1st September 2018. Later, the Examination was cancelled.
   - ➜ Current Status: 11 people were arrested by Uttar Pradesh Special Task Force in connection with the Paper Leak in UPSSSC examination.

   The tubewell operators' recruitment exam was scheduled to be held across 364 centres in the state on Sunday. Over 2.5 lakh candidates were to appear for the appointment to 3210 posts.

4. **Gujarat Police (Constable):** The police constable recruitment examination, which was supposed to be held on December 2, was cancelled hours before it started, following paper leak on the social media.
   - ➜ Current Status: The police arrested two BJP workers Manhar Patel, Mukesh Chaudhary, a sub-inspector PI Patel and a private hostel rector Rupal Sharma. As many as 8.75 lakh candidates had appeared in the constable recruitment exam which was to be held at 2,440 centres across Gujarat.

5. **Indian Air Force (IAF):** The Indian Air Force (IAF) online examination was conducted from September 13 to 16 to recruit non-commissioned officers. Two accused managed to get remote access to computers used in the examination by setting up a parallel system at a private hospital adjacent to the exam centre on Hisar-Rohtak road. The accused persons used to charge Rs 3.50 to Rs 6 lakh from aspirants.Two people, including the invigilator of the outsourced agency, were arrested on September 15, 2018.
   - ➜ Current Status: Some people were absconding in order to avoid the arrest: as on 17 September, 2018.

6. **National Defence Academy (NDA):** The entrance examination for the National Defence Academy (NDA) was held on 9th September 2018. One of the student in Patna had appeared for the test and had used his mobile phone to click photographs of the question paper for both the sittings. The boy after clicking the photographs had circulated it in a group. Mobile phone and other electronic gadgets are banned in examination centres. The

jammer of the college too failed to detect the use of mobile phone. The NDA examination is conducted by the UPSC for recruitment of candidates to the Army, Navy and Air Force.
➜ Current Status: Unknown

7. **HSSC (J):** Former registrar of the Punjab and Haryana High Court, allegedly gave the question paper to Sunita, who shared it with her friend Sushila.
➜ Current Status: Accused were arrested, now out on bail.

8. **Bihar police (Constable & SI):** The Bihar police constable recruitment examination for selecting candidates for 9,900 posts was conducted between October 15 and 22, 2017, and was attempted by over 11 lakh candidates. Several proofs of a Vyapam like scam. Several proofs of dummy candidates appearing for exam. Finger prints didn't match, photos were different, etc.
➜ Current Status: Some arrests were made later. Matter sub judice in court.

9. **Railway Group D:** 2.37 crore candidate applied for 60000 vacancies. Huge number of cases for malpractice and dummy candidate reported. Paper held in online mode but the pdf of paper was viral previously.
➜ Current Status: No action taken for leaked question paper.

10. **Teacher Eligibility Test TET:** Examination was scheduled on 18 November 2018.
➜ Current Status: 41 solver arrested by UP STF.

11. **UP Police (constable):** Question Paper was leaked in Agra through whatsapp.
➜ Current Status: Few arrests were made, including exam centre incharge.

12. **Basic Training Certificate:** Examination of the fourth semester of BTC Training-2015 was to be held on October 8 last but just a day before it, the first paper was leaked through social media.
➜ Current Status: Several people were arrested later on. Main accused Ashish Aggarwal died on 4th January 2019.

13. **UPPCL:** Sahayak Samiksha Adhikaari, several arrests were made from different centres, in some centres the appointed invigilators were the solvers.

14. **UP Assistant Teacher Exam:** Exam was conducted on 6th January 2019, for 69,000 post. Paper got leaked on Whatsapp.
➜ Current Status: Not known

15. **J&K PSC:** The JKPSC had advertised 277 posts of KAS officers for which notification was issued in May 2016. The preliminary exam was held on 19 March, 2017. After a month, the result was announced and the cut off was 270 with 6,925 candidates declared qualified for the main examination.Main examination held on 13 March, 2018.
➜ Current status: The students claimed that their marks were higher than the cut-off mark, but were not declared qualified due to faulty keys in pre exam. Students appeared in mains want re evaluation of their copies manual basis in spite of digital evaluation.

16. **Railway Protection Force Sub Inspector:** For 1120 Post of sub inspector in railway protection force exams are going on from 19 december.

17. **Rajya Sabha Assistant :** Exam was held for 122 post on July 2018, screenshots of online examination went viral on social media.
    ➜ Current status: No action taken.

18. **Tis Hazari Court Stenographer :** Several candidates received calls from fraudsters, offering to increase marks in examination for money.

19. **Van Rakshak Bharti Pariksha, UP:** Application for 664 posts notified in December 2016, exam held on 2nd December 2018. Reports of paper leak.
    ➜ Current Status: No action yet.

20. **SSC Multi Tasking Staff:** Document verification initiated even before final results were declared.
    ➜ Current Status: Process completed and candidates joined.

21. **SSC CHSLE 2017:** Paper leak and screenshots went viral on social media at the time of exam.
    ➜ Current Status: UP STF caught a gang from Timarpur in Delhi. UP STF later revealed that this gang was involved in cheating for around 4500 candidates whereas the total vacancy was for 3000.

22. **Chandigarh police:** Results declared without releasing the answer key. Several questions were later found to be incorrect too.

23. **MPSC Tax Assistant :** Several Dummy candidates appeared for examination and were caught. 120 government officials were named in this.
    ➜ Current Status: 120 people jailed, more than 700 accused still serving or are under training.

24. **UP Police Daroga:** Re-Examination conducted for vacancies notified in 2016. Cases of mass cheating reported. No biometrics were done.
    ➜ Current Status: Still Pending

25. **Odisha TET exam leak** :- The question paper of Odisha Teacher Eligibility test was leaked and went viral on social media. 1.7 lakh candidates were to sit in the examination across 250 centres of odisha.
    ➜ Current status:- Exam was cancelled.

26. **Karnataka police Sub inspector exam leak:-** For 164 post of sub inspector in Karnataka state police exam was held all over karnataka. Central crime branch has arrested 16 person for paper leak.
    ➜ Current status:- Investigation is going on in the paper leak matter.

27. **Allahabad high court group C and D recruitment paper leak:-** For the post of 3495 exam was held on 21 January. Paper was leaked and several people arrested. Paper went viral 40 minutes before the exams.
    ➜ Current status:- Students are demanding re-examination and investigation but no action has been taken till now.

#YuvaHallaBol

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Charter of Demands
National Movement for Job Opportunities & Fair Selection

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

- Fill the 24 lakh vacant (sanctioned) posts in various departments and withdraw the scrapping of 4 lakh Central Government posts
- Waive off the application fee for all Government jobs
- Create more job oppurtunities based on real requirements in key sectors like Education, Policing, Judiciary, Armed and Para-military forces, Healthcare, Anganwadi, etc.
- Recruit Teachers to fill the huge number (~around 1.1 million) of vacant teaching posts in the country
- Make a provision of annual reporting to the Parliament by concerned ministry on the total number of Government vacancies
- Enact the National Job Guarantee Act for graduates
- Make it mandatory to announce job generation targets for every Government policy
- Provide 50% reservation to the youth in filling tenders for Government related works
- Make it a policy to release a Waiting/Reserve List with the final result for every recruitment

FAIR SELECTION

- Implement the FAIR Exam Code to ensure that every recruitment process is completed within 9 months of its commencement
- Form an Expert Committee for making reforms in the online examination system by curbing the loopholes in process
- Form an Audit Committee chaired by Retired Supreme Court Judge which has the mandate to review any exam conducted by different Commissions and Recruitment Boards, to identify loopholes in the system and submit a report in time bound manner to the Expert Committee.
- All computer-based exams should be conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) instead of private vendors
- Set up a 24×7 Robust Grievance Redressal Cell
- Set up fast track courts for cases related to Recruitment Exams
- Clearly defined strict rules for the Perpetrators involved in crime related to malpractices in Recruitment Exams
- All recruitment boards/commissions to release it's annual examination calendar and strictly adhere to it
- Compensatory attempts be provided in case of year loss due to delay in recruitment process and cancellation of exams
- Examination centres should be within 100 km radius. If not, then government should reimburse expense of travelling/accommodation.

Model Exam Code

#YuvaHallaBol proposes to implement a Model Examination Code in order to accomplish the two-fold objective of addressing inordinate delays in recruitment process as well as minimising irregularities and corruption in examinations. The Model Exam Code will ensure that every recruitment process is completed within a maximum time duration of 9 months. The code also addresses the systemic flaws which leads to irregularities and corruption in the system.

Terms of the Model Examination Code:

➜ The duration for applying for the posts should be 20 days after the vacancies are notified

• Prompt acknowledgement of candidate's application, through mail and sms, and seek rectifications in the application, if any

➜ Admit Card should be issued within the next 1 month

• Email or SMS notification to applicants when admit cards are issued

• Exam centre should be within a radius of 100 kms of aspirants' home district unless requested otherwise

➜ Preliminary examination should be held within 15 days of issuing admit cards

• Profiles of Examination invigilators to be verified by Government agencies.

• 24*7 operational grievance cell for all government job aspirants

• Software for online exams should be audited by government agencies

• Facilitate cloak room at every exam centre for candidates to keep their personal belongings. (Without any charge)

• Examination rooms should be equipped with CCTV cameras

• Invigilators should also not be allowed to use mobile phones and electronic equipments

• Biometric attendance for students as well as the invigilators

➜ Answer sheet and Key to be released within 7 days of the prelims/tier 1 examination

• Waive off objection/recheck fee for challenging the answer key

➜ Revised answer key after challenge, with result to be release in next 7 days

• The compensation of wrong question should be passed to all aspirants

➜ Admit Card for the next level examination/mains/typing/physical within 1 month

➜ The Mains or the next level exam should be conducted in 15 days

➜ Answer key should be releases within 1 week

➜ Revised answer key with final result within next 1 week

➜ Joining of selected candidates should be ensured in 3 months after final results

• Provide salaried compensation to aspirants affected by delay in joining or recruitmentprocess

➜ One month buffer time for any eventuality or in cases of huge number of applicants

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After considering every aspect of the examination process step by step in a highly reasonable manner, it can be clearly seen that any fair and just recruitment process should not take more than 9 months. While the government's own Department of Planning and Training issued a notification on 11 Jan 2016 saying that every direct recruitment should be completed within six months, fact remains that it is still a far fetched dream for India's job aspiring youth.

Therefore, the #YuvaHallaBol makes a highly reasonable demand from the government to immediately implement the Model exam code.

मॉडल कोड लागू करो, 9 महीने में नौकरी दो!

DEMANDS SPECIFIC TO COMMISSIONS /RECRUITMENT BODIES

- **UPSC:** Compensatory attempts for CSAT affected aspirants; and
- **SSC:** Compensatory attempts for exams affected by delay and cancellation
- Age reckoning for the **SSC CGL** examination to be done from January 1
- Conduct all the pending examinations in various commissions like DSSSB, UPSSSC & JPSC, etc. with immediate effect
- Complete the recruitment process for engineering services in UPPSC and joining of LDCs through RPSC (both pending since 2013)
- Ensure justice to BTC trainees and hold PNP (Pariksha Niyamak Pradhikaran) accountable in conducting examinations in UP
- UPSC should release the answer keys of civil services prelims within 15 days of the exam
- Stenographer Group C&D (Typing font size and style be decided at the time of notification)
- Fast Track the Investigation in MPSC Dummy candidates investigation case
- Implement the govt order of 17000/month pending since March 2017 to Anudeshak in UP.
- Release final result and joining in UP Police recruitment 2013.
- Complete the recruitment process for GD constable 2011
- Take back the decision to cancel KCCB recruitment in Himachal Pradesh and give joining letters to qualified candidates.
- Give the joining to 104 selected candidates for OCF Shahjahanpur 2015 (Tailor)

- **Investigate the cases of corruption and PaperLeaks in**

➜ SSC CGL and CHSLE 2017

➜ Railway Recruitment Group D

➜ Bihar SSC exam

➜ UPSSSC exams

➜ Gujarat Constable

➜ Bihar Police Constable

➜ UP Police Constable

➜ Bihar Police SI

➜ Haryana Public Service Commission (J)

➜ Rajya Sabha Assistant

➜ National Defense Academy Exam

➜ Indian Airforce Selection

➜ Village Development Officer, UP

➜ Gujarat Constable Exam

➜ Karnataka Police SI Recruitment

➜ Odisha TET

Job Crisis in India

"Nine years ago I put both my feet in education. This gave me the privilege of travelling to the beautiful nooks and corners of our diverse country, seeing schools, meeting teachers and students, in villages and kasbas. I was quickly disabused of the notion that the problem of employment and livelihood was anything much to do with education. Even if one is to focus only on those students who 'do well' in schools and colleges, it does not matter. Because the pie of employment and livelihood opportunities is so small and growing so slowly (if at all) that it is an intense struggle for everyone. Enough opportunities are just not there for even the best educated. Education must be improved for all in this country, but that will not solve the issue of employment and livelihoods."

-Anurag Behar, (VC, Azim Premji University), State of Working India, 2018

India is facing a huge job crisis. Millions of young Indians are looking frantically for jobs. Just as farmer suicides, youth suicides too have now become a sad reality. India has one of the world's highest suicide rates for youth in the age-group 15 to 29. Every hour, one student commits suicide in India; in the five years 2011-15, 40,000 students killed themselves. According to newsreports, a large number of these suicides were related to unemployment. Every mood of the nation survey puts lack of jobs as the biggest problem faced by the people today. The nature of unemployment in India is changing. Traditionally, the major challenge has been to find jobs for the surplus labour leaving agriculture. Now, with the rising Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), educated unemployment is a major issue. According to a recent report by Centre for Sustainable Employment, it has reached an alarming level of 16%. This is the state of affairs when the labour workforce has not been increasing much due to increased GER and has further shrank due to economic misadventures like demonetisation. In short, educated unemployment is a ticking time bomb that can explode any moment. In fact, some glimpses of this in various caste-based mobilisations are already visible.

Suicide rates are increasing as millions of sanctioned govt posts lie vacant

In India, government jobs are the primary attraction for job seeking youth. Data from the successive rounds of nationally representative youth surveys conducted by the Lokniti research programme at the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) shows that the attraction of a Sarkari Naukri (Government job) has increased over the years. In 2016, it was 65%. Among the college educated youth, this is even much higher at 82%.

Despite this strong demand and enfeebled state capacity due to lack of staff, Central Govt and state governments remain unwilling to fill vacant posts. An estimation of the number of vacancies done by collating replies from various departments and ministries in the Parliament puts this number around 24 lakh.

Governments are highly reluctant in giving out accurate vacancy figures, as replies to RTIs filed by us reveal. An exhaustive calculation of all the sanctioned vacant posts under all the state governments and municipalities to a figure close to five millions.

In its bid to reduce the number of sanctioned vacant posts, this data conscious Modi Government is abolishing govt posts. It has asked all the ministries and departments of the central govt to identify all those posts, which have remained vacant over the last five years and abolish them. A govt infamous for driving young people to suicide by the delays it causes in handing out appointment letters to selected candidates is showing undue promptness in seeing through this notification. It has already sent multiple reminders to the Ministries and departments for hasty execution of the order. It should be noted that no study has been done to assess the impact this order will have on the functioning of the Government.

Governments Response

"Lack of jobs is not an issue, lack of data on jobs is."
-Prime Minister Narendra Modi

This sums up the approach of the Modi Government to the job crisis. Mr. Modi, who had promised one crore jobs annually has failed badly in fulfilling his promise. His tenure as prime minister has seen a 'jobloss' growth, a further worsening of the situation of 'jobless' growth experienced under UPA rule. The real tragedy is that Modi Government didn't even take job creation seriously and when faced with serious questioning by the youth of this country, it turned its gaze to data manipulation and media management. Instead the addressing the issue, the government has been trying to control information by manipulating the job indicators. Interestingly, Modi Government had set up a 'Task Force on Improving Employment Data' on May 11, 2017

under the chairmanship of then NITI Aayog Vice Chairman. Not only did the Government not take any concrete steps to improve the employment data but also it went ahead with celebrating increased number of EPFO registrations as evidence of job creation despite the report clearly stating that EPFO data cannot be a reliable source for data on job creation. And when the economists pointed out the sheer folly of such an approach, senior members of the government have resorted to bizarre statements on job crisis, often trying to trivialise the pain of the unemployed youth.

The Flourishing Unemployment Industry

The number of applicants in a railway recruitment exam for 90000 govt jobs is making international headlines. The amount these applicants have paid as examination fees to the Government is humongous. Over 2 crores applicants submitted 2 crores multiplied by ?500 = ?1000 crores. This is the amount students have paid in just one exam in one year. Every year umemployed youth pay thousands of crores as application fees for various exams. Apart from application fees, they also have to spend a lot on preparation in coaching institutes, travelling for exams, centres of which are placed in far away places quite often, staying in places away from their homes, etc. All this constitutes the 'UNEMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY', which is flourishing at the cost of helpless struggling unemployed youth.

The way forward

Yuva-Hallabol, a nationwide movement against unemployment, has presented the way forward to address the concerns on job opportunities and a fair & time bound recruitment process. As part of solution proposed, Yuva-Hallabol has also demanded to implement a Model Exam Code so that every recruitment process be completed within a timeframe of 9 months.

"The undersigned is directed to refer to the subject and to say that it has come to the notice of this Department that there are instances of a long time lag between the date of advertisement for the vacancy and date of examination or interview. This delay may deny the opportunity to fresh candidates who become eligible during that period, while creating an atmosphere of uncertainty to candidates who have applied."

- OFFICE MEMORANDUM issued by DoPT on 11.01. 2016

The delay in recruitment process has created a lot of stress among government job aspirants. The selection process, in many cases, takes years to complete while the unemployed youth are made to bear the brunt of systemic failure. Yuva-Hallabol's proposal to implement the Model Exam Code has the potential to bring the much needed respite to job aspirants.

Employment Capacity of the State

"Almost all of India's governance problems can find links to the lack of manpower in state services."
-Rethinking India's Public Institutions

Almost all of India's governance problems can find links to the lack of manpower in state services. India has only 12-15 judges per million compared to the US' 110 per million. The immediate goal is to reach the law commission's 50-judges-per-million recommendation. Similarly, India has about 129 policemen per 100,000 citizens—only Uganda fares worse. In order to meet the UN recommended ratio, India is short of half-a-million policemen. The situation for judges and the police also holds true for firemen, traffic police, garbage collectors, inspectors, engineers, bureaucrats, and so on.

Millions of young people looking frantically for jobs can be employed if Govt gets serious about revamping its governance structures and start managing its finances well.

All the factors thus clearly suggest that if it hadn't been for poor management of its finances by the government, billions of young people, frantically looking for jobs, could be employed. It is thus, high time that the government start revamping its governance structures and start managing its resources well, so as to righteously exploit its employment capacity in light of the alarmingly growing unemployment rate in the country.