

[Sh. Haribhau Shankar Mahale]

'Mahabharata' on TV and Kauravas have refused to give even one inch land to the Pandavas. How do you think would this Act serve the interests of the tribals whose total population is five crores and they face a large number of problem in their day-to-day life. besides there is dispute about forest land. I have already said that I am a lover of trees and I prefer plantation of more and more trees rather the irrigation facilities in my district. We must realise the significance of forests because these play a vital role in creating good environment. But this forest Act would be a hurdle in it.

In 1962, Shri Yashwantrao Chavan enacted the Zila Parishad Act in Maharashtra which created red-tapism as it provided for ten or more than ten villages to be handled by a single secretary. It was obvious to happen. Therefore, I insist that provision should be made to settle the dispute about 5 to 10 acres of forest land should be considered at a higher level say at the Minister's level. It is a good thing that you have full confidence in all your officials but at the same time we must be a little practical also. The Government of Maharashtra has openly criticised your policy on this and they have outrightly refused to send any cases to you for consideration. Therefore, my suggestion to you is that those cases which do not involve big stretches of land should be dealt with some leniency. But this does not imply that I am criticising your policy to protect the forest from being destroyed. My second demand is that you should specify certain time limit to dispose off the cases. I have come to know that some cases are pending with your Ministry for the last ten to twelve years and no decision has been taken so far regarding those pending cases. Even if reply is sent it is in negative. Although I am a member of Janata Dal but I feel that it is my utmost duty to speak for those people who have sent me to the House with some expecta-

tations. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister through you, to reconsider his decisions and bring such a Bill in the Parliament which is in the wider interests of the public. I am ready to withdraw my Bill, but you should give me some assurance first.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: He has asked me to clear it in three months. I have already said that I will clear it in six weeks. He said that 10 acres have to come to the Government. In fact, 10 hectares have come to us.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I would like to know that is the plant population you expect per hectare.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I will look into it and give it to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. member have the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIBHAUSHANKAR MAHALE: Although I wanted to seek a few more clarifications but now I withdraw my Bill.

16.54 hrs.

YOUTH BILLS

[*English*]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of

the youth in the country be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, I am happy that you have permitted me to move this Bill and the House has taken up the Bill for consideration as I am working in the interest of the youth. We are demanding all those on which we have concentrated in this Bill. As you are aware, for any country or nation, students and youth community are very important. The future of a nation or a State depends upon the development of this section of the society. The human resource is superior to all other resources. And that is why planned investment for human resource is necessary because it can utilise the other resources in a better way. Therefore, it is essential for any country to have a comprehensive understanding of the questions related to the youth and students of the country.

Sir, in the past, the former colonial rulers used the Indian youth either as cannon fodder or as pen-pushers. But, during the freedom struggle this section of society played a glorious role and created a powerful movement against the imperialist forces. In the process they bravely faced extreme forms of inhuman suppression tortures and they made supreme sacrifices. So, it was the natural expectation that this most valuable sections of this society should be fully developed and utilised without negligence, discrimination and delay. But since Independence apart from scattered and vague pronouncements no clearcut youth policy has been prepared. The Directive Principles of our Constitution give some guidelines regarding questions relating to the unemployment, education, social justice, equal rights for women etc. But even now a comprehensive youth policy has not emerged to transform these guidelines into action or put them into practice. Even for a statement we have to work for a centenary. When the Centenary of the first Prime Minister was observed, then a statement of policy was made. We have to wait for

the Centenary of our first Prime Minister to get the statement. This is unfortunate. But the so called youth policy of 1988 did not serve any purpose. One statement was made. These are just some high-sounding words put in the form of a statement. It was never discussed in the Parliament nor by the people of the whole country. It ignored the youth movement, those who are working in this field. Just one statement was made that is all. The point is that only by making statement alone we cannot solve the problems. It will serve no purpose. There should be a comprehensive Act. There is no Act for implementing all these policies. It is just a statement. That is all. In many countries, there are Youth Acts. All the issues concerning the youth activity are collected and there is a single Act and the legal authority has been given and the Government and the various other Departments implement it. We have even created a Department of Youth Affairs. They have yet to implement the programmes. Only some decisions of the Government are implemented. They spend some money and distribute it here and there. But no comprehensive Act is there for the betterment of the youth of our country.

Sir, in the post-Independence period, a huge monopoly capitalism has developed and the foreign multinational capitalists occupied important part of our economy. The real land reform was not implemented. In spite of discussions, debates and declarations it was not implemented as there was no political will to do so. As a result of this, whatever development has taken place during the last 43 years, the fruits are concerned by only a small section of the people of this country.

17.00 hrs.

And most of the hopes of these people of our country who sacrificed their lives for the independence struggle, were belied. You know, what is the situation today in the

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country. Every fifth unemployed person in the world is the Indian. Every second illiterate in the world is an Indian. A large number of them are young people. This is the direct result of not having a correct youth policy.

You know, in the field of sports, at the world level, our role is very insignificant. We can get big prize for poverty, illiteracy and all these things. But where do we stand in the field of sports? Only a small percentage of our population is there in the field of sports. Even Surinam can get a gold in Olympics; it has a population less than the population of a resettlement colony in Delhi. But we can't manage a gold. In the cultural arena also, it is dominated by just feudal obscurantism, decadence and degeneration. This is what we have given to the younger generation of our country in spite of all the promises and sacrifices. Social justice is the worst victim in the evil hands of casteism, communalism, regionalism linguistic chauvinism, sex discrimination under which young people of our country are suffering. Backward sections of people are still far-behind economically.

17.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Only a minor section of the upper classes are benefited by some special concessions. Youths belonging to workers, peasants and other toiling sections are not provided what they want and, thus, a wide frustration among the younger generation has been created. Divisive and reactionary forces are utilising these teenagers. And the young minds are the play-ground of the enemies of our country—the anti-national forces, communal forces and the casteist forces. Divisive and divisive tactics of the ruling classes in the country have created this serious situation, even after 434 years of Independence.

About 35 per cent of our population can be accepted as the youth of your country. Even sixty per cent of our voters are youth. They can play an important role. They do play their role. But they are befooled and misled and their hopes are belied. This is the normal thing happening even after 43 years of our Independence.

We have heard many wrong slogans like "no ideology." But correct ideological understanding can raise their consciousness. Patriotism and love for the mother land, anti-imperialist heritage, peace and unity and integrity of the country. All these high ideals could be generated in their thinking and in their mind. But because they are misled, they fall victims to lot of degeneration. When we establish the culture of degeneration, we establish the culture of communalism, casteism and the culture of corruption. If we establish this culture before the younger generation, we cannot expect them to develop evenly in this country. So this situation has been created and our younger generations are the victims of this onslaught.

In this context it is utmost important to start a powerful, united reform movement. A comprehensive youth policy is needed for the whole country and to implement them we want an all embracing youth law. In the beginning we have to free the minds of our youth completely from the colonial legacy to wean them from the backward feudal ideology of the colonial era. We have to fight against the religious obscurantism, superstition, fanaticism, fundamentalism separatism and unscientific thinking. That should be the guiding principle to formulate the youth policy in the country. Sometimes we mention these things here and there but that is not translated into action.

The real national pride is our genuine feeling of internationalism, independent,

scientific and logical thinking, the spirit of secularism, patriotism, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, respect for labour and women, firm optimism, fresh ideas and new values, a sense of unity and integrity and respect for elders. We should inculcate all these things in them. But how can we do this? If we place examples before our younger generation they will follow them. But if we place before them the examples of corruption and degeneration, they will follow only those examples. So we have to take this responsibility. What those who are responsible for running the system, the country and those who have the power have done to the younger generation is one of the important questions.

You take the question of education. It should be a right and not a privilege. What we have given is that we have made it a privilege. We are debating and fighting against the commercialisation of education. But we have seen how in the name of the so called new education policy—which is a scrap, which is a total war against education, which is to destroy the approach of mass education, which only creates an elitist section in upper strata, which only acts true to Britishers—the masses are not involved. A large section of these people are illiterate. In spite of our constitutional directives, nothing happened.

Now we can say this when we talk of the right of education as a fundamental right. Why? Because the Directive Principle has failed. We should be courageous enough to speak that a certain area of our Constitution has failed in spite of the ideals propagated by our great forefathers. They thought we will be better human elements, we will remember them and their guidance. But we are not such great creatures. The Directive Principles have failed. We could not stand up because the Directive Principle has failed and that is why we are demanding that the right to education should be made a fundamental

right. Nobody bothers about the Directive Principles. Our national character is degenerated to such an extent that we do not follow the directives of our Constitution. We have to accept that it is a failure of one chapter of our Constitution. Now we are fighting for the inclusion of that chapter into the fundamental rights so that we cannot run away and we have to do it. Simply the directives alone will not do because it does not fit in to our nature; at least those who are running the affairs.

The youth policy should be linked with the production process. If they had a chance to be linked to the production process, they cannot continue with what they are doing today. Then there is the disparity between the urban and rural youth. When we formulate the youth policy, that should also be kept in mind. There is desperation among the youth. If better benefit is available somewhere, they are running after that. It should be eliminated gradually with proper policy directions which is one of the major questions.

Then, we have reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We stand by the reservation policy. It should continue. But mere reservation will not serve the purpose. We should have the political will to bring them up. Only when the entire backward section of the society develops, we can say that it is developed fully. Those people who are deprived of the benefits for thousand of years should get priority. Only a small section of the younger generation among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is getting the benefit. The benefit does not percolate to the vast section of the youth among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the downtrodden. We have to keep this also in mind in formulating the youth policy. The deprivation is creating frustration. We have seen what damage frustration has done. We are playing with blood in Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam and in many other parts of the country. It is also due

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to the frustration of the extremist forces, that people are becoming victims. Youth are joining hands with the anti-social elements. In some cases and they themselves are becoming anti-social elements. In some other cases, they are becoming drug-peddlers. A large section of the youth today, are becoming drug addicts, destroying their health and their future. We have to see how they can be saved from such disasters, which is the direct result of the non-direction or non-existence of a correct youth policy in our country since Independence.

Besides this, other problems are also there. We should have a comprehensive health policy. The problems of health and housing are there, but we cannot discuss all these. When the young people want to start a new family, they do not know actually as to where to live. Housing problem is one of the major problems which the younger generation is facing today.

There is lack of proper sports and cultural facilities in the country which have to be looked into.

Then let us come to the question of the democratic rights. Without proper democratic rights we cannot train the younger generation. We have to train the younger generation properly in a proper democratic direction. We have to generate tolerance among them. When we ourselves are not tolerant, how can we expect the younger generation to be tolerant, if we inculcate the true spirit of democracy, then only we can expect a better future.

Now, let us see the problems of the young women. The position is that they can be burnt; they can be thrown out of their houses and that they should not ask for compensation also. We know how the young women are suffering in the society. We have

seen the sati case. We have discussed the sufferings of the young women in this House. It is due to the old, obscurantist practice, they are suffering. Their education is minimum. The rate of education is only 36 per cent in the country. For women, that is much less and in certain regions that is almost negligible. If it is so, how can we expect the younger generation to develop? We are keeping half of the young people, the women like this. They are suffering from all sorts of deficiencies and difficulties. The young women are facing special problems, like social discrimination, economic injustice, sexual harassment, dowry, bride-burning, etc. To overcome all these things, our main concern is how to properly develop all the youth in the country physically and mentally. Keeping that in view, I want to pilot this Bill.

We have been fighting for rights for the younger people for many decades. but nobody is there to listen. They formulated a policy statement in which it was said: A national youth policy is being launched in the year of birth centenary of Jawaharlal Nehru. They will form a committee and invite all the national youth and students organisations. And we will help to implement the policy.

We have never heard about it. The then Government has never bothered to discuss it and have interaction regarding this policy. We have seen how the younger people have been treated. We are fighting for right to work to be treated as a fundamental right. That is one of the major demands of the younger generation. We remember that the biggest ever rally took place here in 1981 in which lakhs of young people participated. They demanded that the right to work should be included in the fundamental rights. But the then Government categorically said that it was not possible all through. But because of continuous movement of the youth and the students in the country, we have found that most of the political parties have included it in their manifestos. We are happy that for the

first time, the National Front Government formed at the Centre, have accepted it in their manifesto. After formation of the Government, they have repeatedly agreed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken for 20 minutes. Don't you want others to say anything on this?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I will not unnecessarily take extra time. We are demanding right to work from this Government. They have promised about it. We have to see that the Government does not go back from that promise. But we do not share the view when certain people say that it is not possible. *(Interruptions)*

We demand that right to work should be a fundamental right. When we raise this demand, we do not raise it irresponsibly. We are responsible people. When the younger generation raised the demand, they raised it with a sense of responsibility and not just for the sake of raising it.

When we include the right to work in the fundamental rights, we have to define clearly what is 'work'. You can instigate the people to work. What work? Clerical work! That concept is that. We do not share that idea. We are fighting for that demand for years together and also sacrificing for that. We raised the demand with a sense of responsibility. We think that right to work should be properly defined. But in that definition, certain things should be there. It should be mentioned that work is not only a right but is also a duty about which everybody in the country forgets.

At the same time, dignity of labour should be recognised. Those who work less, they get honour. Those who work more, dignity is less for them. Because of that, we cannot come out of this problem. We have to generate a right concept and not a colonial concept. The dignity of labour and earning should also be included in that concept.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Would you like to go into the details of right to education, right to work, right to housing right to health and other things. Are you going to cover all the Fundamental Rights?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: No Sir. I am referring only to right to work. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If so, then do not be very extensive.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, that is the commitment of the Government.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, he is exercising his right over the Bill. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I will not take much time of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken much of the time of the House. Please restrict your comments only to the subject. If you want to cover all the Fundamental Rights, it will take much more time...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right to work is little different. Having made a reference to this, please pass on to education.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, right to work and right to education is still not the Fundamental Rights.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is more than enough. You need not go into the details of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: There should

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be a proper definition of dignity of labour and earning. When you formulate the Youth Policy, you should define the right to work properly. Education aspect should also be there when you formulate that policy. Sports and health aspects should also be taken into consideration. Culture is the major field where youngsters are involved. But there is diversity of culture also. Tribals have their own culture. The cultural aspects should get a proper reflection in the Policy which you are going to formulate. When you formulate the Youth Policy, a correct understanding of the history should be inculcated among youths. Merely formulating the Youth Policy will not serve the purpose. We have to achieve the great ideas which we are talking of. For this, we require laws and I have mentioned these laws in the draft which I have made. I think the Government will accept these laws. If this Bill is passed or accepted by the Government, then it will be a *Magna Carta* for the youth of our country. Since 43 years of Independence, India has not seen any Youth Policy. Making a statement here and there will not be accepted by us. We want a comprehensive Youth Act and I have suggested some provisions for this also. Educational facilities should be incorporated in the Bill in a legal pattern so that nobody can escape after committing mistakes. The Directive Principles of our Constitution have not been taken care of properly. Those who are at the helm of affairs have to implement it. Participation of youth in the management, administration, educational institutions should also be considered. Sports facilities, which I have mentioned in one article, should also be included and defined properly. Then, there is the question of promotion of health awareness. The provision of nutrient meals in the schools for the younger people needs to be there. I have also included the need for medical facilities for them. The training of the youth including that in the vocational fields

need to be taken care of. Then, I have discussed in one section about the appropriate training for students. I have already given an idea with regard to the employment provision. That needs to be incorporated suitably.

Further, there is the question of representation of the youths in the employment exchanges. You know the situation in respect of employment exchanges. You know the situation in respect of employment exchanges. That is the den of corrupt people. That organization needs to be properly reorganized and youths should be represented there. The working conditions of the youth should be humane and all these provisions should be implemented in a proper manner.

The participation of the youth in the offices and factories and everywhere should be meaningful and that should be ensured. There is need to provide in law young talent movement in the various fields so that we can catch them young and develop them and use them ultimately for the betterment of the country and the nation. That needs to be provided in the law so that such a provision can be implemented in the right earnest.

I have also suggested in the Bill for an apex body of the youth at the national level, as also at the State and district levels, so that they can be consulted for taking any decision affecting the youth. In fact, we have seen for the first time after independence that the National Front Government and invited the youth organizations. The Prime Minister sat with them for the whole day.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Not all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All the important organizations were invited.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: All the youth organizations have met and have chalked out a policy. They have discussed it for days

together and they have draft guidelines for a proper youth policy and that will be submitted to the Government so that they can consider that and evolve a correct policy and follow that.

Then, whatever programmes you have, you should modify them in the best interests of the youth. You have the Nehru Youth Kendras and some other institutions. There is a lot of misuse there. There is a need of suitable reorganization. Then, in the youth organizations, apart from the representatives of the State Government, representative of the young people should be involved for the management of such bodies. I have included provisions for all these aspects in the Bill.

I would request the Government that in order to evolve a correct policy for the youths, my Bill should be accepted and passed by the House. This Youth Bill will cover various aspects concerning youths of our country. Only then, we will correctly reflect the desire of the nation to develop and flourish in an atmosphere of fraternity, rationality, and secularism and in an atmosphere of fellow feeling and patriotism. In order to achieve this, I have moved my Bill. I hope, the Government will consider it and accept it, so that we have a correct policy in respect of the youth as well as we have the legal sanction for implementing all these provisions.

I am sure, this Bill will be discussed in the House with all seriousness and a number of valuable suggestions will come and that this Bill will be passed. As I said, for the first time in our country, we will have one Youth law and that will be a Magna Carta for the entire country. With these words, I recommend the Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for a compre-

hensive policy for the development of the youth in the country, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): I beg to move:

- (i) That the Bill be circulated to elicit opinion thereon by 31st July, 1990,
- (ii) That the Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country be referred to a Select Committee of seven members, namely

- (1) Shri Sukhdev Paswan
- (2) Shri Taslimudin
- (3) Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav
- (4) Dr. S.P. Yadav
- (5) Shri Surya Narayan Yadav
- (6) Shri Bhakta Charan Das
- (7) Shri Yuvraj

and it may be instructed to give the report by the last day of the first week of the coming session.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill whole heartedly.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, let us distinguish between the philosophy,

policy and the Bill itself.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Certainly, I will support all the three angles of the Bill, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will you speak on the philosophy, policy or on the Bill itself?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I will speak something about the Bill, something about the policy and I would like to tell about its philosophy also.

[*Translation*]

The main objective of this Bill is to bring under an Act all the policy decisions and announcements in regard to youth activities so that the Central Government and all the State Governments are bound to implement those decisions. I fully agree that during the last forty years, we lacked uniformity in our policies for development of youth which were prepared from time to time, as and when required. That is the reason why the youth movement failed to develop into a strong political and social movement.

In fact, it is necessary to have a concrete policy for our youth just as we have the industrial policy and the agricultural policy. So far, we have not been able to decide as to who is to be identified as youth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As per this document, the age is given as 45 years.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I also wanted to say the same. I thought that I was no more a youth, but as per this norm, I have started considering myself a youngman. I had thought to begin my speech by saying that an ex-youth supports the matters raised by a present youth; but I had to refrain from doing so when I saw that the upper age limit has been raised to 45 years.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): The people die in this country at the age of 45.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The average age is 56 years.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have had the opportunity of witnessing the youth activities in some communist countries very closely. An Act has been passed there regarding youth. Clear directions are given there regarding their education, health, employment and cultural involvement. Unfortunately, we have not been able to take any such decision and have divided them in various political ideologies. The communist countries have only one political ideology and countries like Soviet Russia and others have a distinct political set up. They have tried to train their youths in one particular political ideology. The results were mixed, good as well as bad. Ours is a democratic set up and we cannot train our youth in a particular ideology. Therefore, we have to explore the areas and programmes suitable for the youths so as to give them a direction. My friend has tried to identify many such areas in this regard. He has stressed the need for making education compulsory but forgot to mention the level upto secondary level. We would have to ponder over as to how to give a right direction to his future life after he completes secondary education so that he could be engaged in constructive work and nation building by tapping all his potentialities.

I would like to submit that the previous Government had also framed a policy in this regard which was discussed threadbare. We would welcome if you implement it after making some improvements without involving politics. My friend, Shri Hannan Mollah has tried to view it from a political angle. He said that the National Front Government has

called a meeting of youth soon after assuming office. But only a selected band of youths who had their political links with them were called. It would have been much better if they had called the youth representatives of various areas and political ideologies and elected representatives at University and village level. You cannot frame a youth policy in this way, as it would give rise to doubts. I am of the view that the earlier attempt was more healthy as it made no distinction between congress and non-congress youths and representatives from every forum were invited. At that time, an attempt was made to link various Government, non-Government and sports organisation and youth organisations like Nehru Yuvak Kendra with it.

I would like to request hon. Minister to specify the age limit of the youth. We should also endeavour to teach the youth as to how they could reduce their dependence or burden on their families till they get employment. The nation should own their burden. We have to identify the field for which their talents are best suited. If a youth is talented in sports, he could be trained in that field to become a good sportsman. More than once, it has been suggested in the house that the children with sports talent should be identified at a very young age and should be nursed in the particular fields. Similarly, if a child inclined towards Government job, he should be given further education and moulded in that cast so that he could become an efficient organ of our Government machinery in future. Likewise, we can train and educate a child in cultural and vocational fields, if he shows inclination in respective fields. But all this cannot be possible unless there is an active cooperation from Government. I have stated in the beginning that we have treated the problem in piecemeal manner. For example, when the question of unemployment arose, we started different employment programmes for the youth, be it Employment Guarantee Programme or other programmes. As a result, these programmes

could not produce desired results. This could be possible only when Government takes over their responsibility instead of the family sharing the burden. We see that most of the talented youths lose their creativity due to poor economic conditions and lack of financial support. They want to rise in life but do not find a conducive atmosphere. The Government and society can create such an atmosphere. It has been said that 'right to work' will be made a fundamental right. It is a good step and we should support it when a bill to this effect is introduced. But merely passing a legislation and making it a fundamental right in the Constitution would not solve the problem. Already, we have a number of fundamental rights on the statute book, but they do not ensure a better future for the people. If the surety of future is to be ensured, the Government must initiate a comprehensive programme to do this, otherwise it would result in even greater frustration. Unfortunately, no person associated with National Front Government, has come forward with such a programme which could open new avenues and create new opportunities for the youths. It is just possible that some powerful youths may drag the Government to the supreme court to get work but ultimately it will offer nothing but disappointment to the common man and the rural youth. All this would have been understandable had the Government announced payment of unemployment allowance to these who are not provided with jobs. Something must be done and for those who are under employed or semi-employed. They too should get full employment. I know that many youths working in private firms are removed after 3-4 months service and then they are forced to roam about aimlessly and their life virtually comes to an end. Attention must be paid to them also. If something like it is already being done, then it is very good if not the Government must evolve a comprehensive programme in this regard. Mere propaganda that 'right to work' has been made a fundamental right would not do as it will cause only

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disappointment. If you really wish to do something for them, you must supplement it with a comprehensive programme under which work round the year to the semi-employed should be ensured and legal provision for the payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed should be made. I would suggest that N.C.C. should be made compulsory in schools and colleges, as it inculcates a sense of disciplined life in students. Personally speaking, it was N.C.C. which taught me the sense of disciplined life while at school. but since N.C.C. is not compulsory these days, some educational institutions do have this course and not all. As it would not entail much expenditure, it should be made compulsory right from the junior level, say from the 6th standard to graduate level. Arrangement must be made for it irrespective of the expenditure involved. Apart from it, N.S.S. has done a lot of work despite paucity of funds in universities and colleges. I would like to request you to provide funds for this purpose. Moreover, the youth exchange programme, under which the youths of one state go to an other state and mix up with each other promotes national integration. Such creative programmes should be encouraged and Nehru Clubs should be constituted in all parts of the country. I have seen the work of such clubs in my constituency and I congratulate the organisers who conceived this scheme. Such clubs should be provided with sports goods and financial help. This would help them a lot. Similarly, the youths should be lined with Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and other such programmes. A solid foundation can be laid by linking the youth organisations like P.R.D. (their names may vary from state to state) which would give them a base and opportunity to earn a livelihood as well. with these words, I support the bill brought forward by Shri Hannan Mollah with a view to framing a youth policy and bringing all these programmes under one Act.

SHRI YADAVENDRA DATTA (Jaunpur): I would like to submit that since we have framed our bills after putting a lot of labour, I request that they should not be allowed to lapse. Therefore, they should be taken up next time. For this, we shall be grateful to you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will treat them as per the rules and see how we can help the members.

[Translation]

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given some amendments to the 'Youth Bill, 1990-' brought forward by hon. Shri Hannan Mollah because it is a very comprehensive bill and has several clauses. Therefore, I want that the bill be circulated to the hon. Members to elicit opinion by 31st July, 1990 and a Select Committee be constructed for this purpose with Sarva Shri Sukhdeo Paswan, Taslimuddin, Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, Prof. S.P. Yadav and Shiv Narayan Yadav as members. The committee should submit its report by the last day of the first week of the next session. In this context, I would like to submit that in all the changes and revolutions that took place the world over, the role played by the youth has been very important, but when the changes do not come up to their expectation, an inevitable reaction and disappointment follow and they engage themselves in destructive activities. All this coils back on the ruling party. Therefore, I do not want to criticise the bill relating to 'right to work' proposed by the Government as I understand that it may solve many problems if it is put into practice sincerely. Besides, Government owes a big responsibility to society. If Government bans sale of liquor by enforcing prohibition, it would be doing a great service to the youth all over the country, as they are

victims of this vice. There is hardly any state where prohibition has been enforced fully. Seven the States where prohibition was in force earlier are now relaxing it. You would recall that the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai had ordered prohibition through-out the country and tried to enforce it fully. Whenever, we went to our constituencies, we saw a great despondency as well as anger as there was no work available for the rural poor and youth. Even those who did get work did not get their wages regularly. There were no means even to educate them. As a result, they fell victims to the vice of drinking and consequently to other vices as well. In a sense, liquor is the root cause of many vices. I would like to tell the Government that the bill has been brought at an appropriate time. In recent years, the prices of all other things except liquor have gone up. There has been no fresh taxation on liquor. Had the Central Government been imbued with a sense of responsibility toward the village and will to effect a peaceful transformation of social system, it would have surely taken such measures. But no such initiatives were taken. In my view, youths can be induced to participate in nation-building only if a change is effected in entire social-system by taking the youths in confidence. The youths have a major role in education, development, agriculture, industry and many other occupations and means of production. But no one has taken care of their ownership in such areas. Today, the entire power as well as wealth is concentrated in the hands of chosen few. You can see that no elections for Panchayat bodies have been held in the past 12 years. This had brewed rebellious feelings in the villages against those who run the Panchayats. The youth had a vital role in the installation of the Janata Dal Government and making the previous rulers sit in the Opposition. Therefore the bill brought by hon. Hannan Mollah should act as an eye-opener for us. We have not only to pass the bill of 'Right to work', but also to root out the social evils stemming from our social system by

reforming this system. This can be accomplished only through a greater cooperation among the Government and different political parties sitting on either side of House. We people, who sit in the committees to discuss various subjects and go to villages as well, owe a responsibility to fight for them and to provide for proper education for them so that their attitude towards society and the nation could undergo a change. We should come forward and guide them at any cost. Without going into detail, I would like to brief you about the activities of Nehru Yuvak Kendra, a mention of which was made by hon. Shri Harish Rawat. We have seen such Nehru Yuvak clubs, whenever we went to the villages. When we visited the villages during elections, we were told by the villagers that these kendras/clubs had been engaged in no club like activities and, in fact, they have been working for a particular person and party. Therefore, these clubs have not done anything concrete in moulding the outlook of youths and in educating and humanizing them despite all the expenditure incurred on their establishment. They simply carried the flags of a particular party on their shoulders and indulged in propaganda for a political party. They were told to resort to booth capturing if the party comes to power. Therefore, we have to think about their mode of functioning. The bill brought by the hon. member has various clauses and he has expressed his views on many of them. I would like to bill to be referred to a select committee for consideration. Besides, the bill should be publicised in order to elicit public opinion on it.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that this bill incorporates the same concept and feelings which were expressed by the Hon. Prime Minister and the Labour Minister on 21st January, 1990 in the conference of the youth organisations of the parties which