

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.43 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Insertion of new Part XVIA

[*English*]

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 34)

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 1/2 hrs.

[*Translation*]

PROVISION OF EMPLOYMENT BILL*

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment to one member of every family.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to one member of every family."

The motion was adopted

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

CITIZENS (PROVISION OF COMPULSORY HOUSING) BILL*

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Deputy

Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a house to every citizen of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a house to every citizen of the country."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: I introduce the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

YOUTH BILL-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hannan Mollah, on the 26th April, 1990, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the earlier debate on the 'youth policy' had remained inconclusive after some discussion related to their education. On that day, I had stated that the youth constitute 1/3rd of the total illiterate population. At the time of Independence, the country had 6 crore literate people and 30 crore illiterate. According to figures available for the last year, their number was 25 crore and 43 crore respectively. According to the Bill, which is under consideration,

the people under 45 years of age, are proposed to be considered as youth. This means that at least 1/3rd of the youth are surely illiterate as their number is 11 crore in the age group of 15-35 years. The existing education system introduced by Macaulay has been a clerk producing system.

It is unfortunate that even after independence we have been treading the same path and during the past five years the youth saw a ray of hope that they would be heading towards prosperity and their aspirations revived with the onset of the new educational policy because the reins of the government of India were in the hands of a youth itself but the result is evident. Now that in the name of the new educational policy a western predominance has emerged and an education totally akin to the Doon-culture seems to be all pervasive. Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened and crores of rupees spent on them. But what are the results now. How far have our rural youth been benefited from them? Navodaya Vidyalayas are today virtually meant for the children of the bureaucrats and the industrialist and the rural youth are the least benefited from them. The figures provided by the previous Government revealed that only 5,37,000 villages out of India's 5,80,000 villages have Primary schools. Thousands of Indian villages do not have the facility of a Primary school even today. The Government conceded last year that 1,72,000 Primary schools do not have the buildings of their own. Leaving other areas of development aside, we could not even provide a Primary School to every Indian villages after so many years of independence. On the other hand, the efforts made in the preceding years in the name of the new educational policy have contributed to make the future of the youth of this country more bleak. The most surprising aspect of it is that it is Sanskrit alone that acquaints us with Indian heritage, culture, traditions and the ideals and glory of our ancestors but Sanskrit can nowhere be traced in the new educational policy. There is no provision for teaching Sanskrit in Navodaya Vidyalayas. Malpractices in the field of education remained a hot news last year. There has been