

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 279 of 2019

THE YOUTH (DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE) BILL, 2019

By

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for a comprehensive policy for the overall development of youth in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Youth (Development and Welfare) Act, 2019.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

5 (3) It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "appropriate Government" means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in other cases, the Central Government;

(b) "youth" means all persons aged between eighteen to thirty-five years;

(c) "youth organisation" means an organisation of youth that provides for universal membership to youths without any discrimination on the basis of race, caste, religion, language, creed or sex and its constitution provides for a democratic functioning in the concerned States or Union territories, as the case may be; and

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

Formulation of comprehensive policies for youths.

3. (I) The appropriate Government shall formulate comprehensive policy for the development and welfare of youth, which shall *inter-alia* provide for:—

(a) compulsory and free education including technical education;

(b) books, stationery and uniform, free of cost;

(c) free hostel facilities;

(d) scholarship to meritorious students;

(e) free transport facilities;

(f) such pocket allowance, as may be prescribed;

(g) recreation facilities free of cost;

(h) free access to all libraries;

(i) training in sports to every eligible youth and facilities to participate in sports activities;

(j) representation of youth organisations in sports associations; and

(k) such other facilities, as may be prescribed, for overall welfare of youth, who have represented the country in sports.

Free nutritious meals, medical and health care facilities.

4. The appropriate Government shall provide to all youth,—

(i) free nutritious meals in schools, colleges, universities, hostels and technical institutions; and

(ii) free medical and health care facilities.

Appointment of Expert Committee.

5. (I) The appropriate Government shall appoint in every district an Expert Committee consisting of eminent educationists, psychologists and such other members as may be prescribed.

(2) The Expert Committee shall recommend to the appropriate Government the measures required to be taken to ensure imparting of higher education or vocational training to all youth in the district after class tenth, who desire to pursue higher education or undertake such training.

Appropriate Government to provide employment or unemployment allowance to youths.

6. The appropriate Government shall provide,—

(a) employment to the youth after completion of their education or vocational training; or

(b) unemployment allowance at such rate, as may be prescribed, till they are provided with gainful employment.

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7. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Power to make rules.

- (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which
- 5 may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be
- 10 of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Even after more than seven decades of Independence, the country has yet to evolve a clear-cut policy for the overall welfare of youth of the country. The education should be the right of every youth and not a privilege of a few and employment should be guaranteed to them. The youth should be directly linked to production process. The disparities between the rural and urban youth should be eliminated gradually. The youth today is facing serious health problems, absolute inadequacy of sports and cultural facilities, etc. A considerable chunk of youth population is still reeling under poverty. A proper policy is required to be put in place for comprehensive and overall development of the youth and proper utilization of their energies. A comprehensive youth policy for all-round development is, therefore, absolutely necessary.

Hence, this Bill.

NEW DELHI;

October 25, 2019.

NISHIKANT DUBEY

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides that appropriate Government shall provide compulsory and free education and supply materials like books, stationery and uniform free of cost and pocket allowance to all the youth. It also provides for free hostel and transport facilities and scholarships to youth. Clause 4 provides for nutritious diet free of cost to all the students in schools, colleges, universities and hostels and medical and healthcare facilities to all the youth. Clause 5 provides for appointment of an Expert Committee to recommend the type of education and vocational training that is to be imparted to the youth. Clause 6 provides for employment or unemployment allowance to the youth. The expenditure relating to State shall be borne out of the Consolidated Fund of the respective State. However, the expenditure relating to Union Territories shall be borne out of the Consolidated Fund of India from their respective consolidated fund. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that an annual recurring expenditure of about rupees five hundred crore is likely to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India. A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees seven hundred crore is also likely to be incurred.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 7 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purpose of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(*Dr. Nishikant Dubey, M.P.*)

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