

Bill No. LV of 2012

THE YOUTH (DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE) BILL, 2012

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BILL

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

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Youth (Development and Welfare) Act, 2012.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

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

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

Definitions.

(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; and

10 (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 and Union Territories, as the case may be; and

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

Formulation
of compre-
hensive
policies for
youths.

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

- (a) compulsory and free education including technical education;
- (b) books, stationery, uniform etc., free of cost;
- (c) free hostel facilities; 5
- (d) scholarship to meritorious students;
- (e) free transport facilities;
- (f) pocket allowance, as may be prescribed;
- (g) recreation facilities free of cost;
- (h) free access to all libraries; 10
- (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 the overall welfare of these youths, who have represented the country in sports. 15

Free
nutritious
meals,
medical and
health care
facilities.

4. The appropriate Government shall provide,—

- (i) free nutritious meals to all students in schools, colleges, universities, hostels and technical institutions; and
- (ii) free medical and health care facilities to youths.

Appointment
of Expert
Committee.

5. (1) The appropriate Government shall appoint an expert committee consisting of eminent educationists, psychologists and such other members as may be prescribed in every district. 20

(2) Expert committee shall recommend such education or vocational training to be imparted to the youths of the districts after qualifying the tenth class examination, as may be prescribed. 25

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

Power to make
rules.

7. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. 30

(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 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 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. 35

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Even after more than six decades of Independence, the country has yet to evolve a clear-cut policy for the overall welfare of youths 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 youths 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 youths and proper utilization of their energies. A comprehensive youth policy for all-round development is, therefore, absolutely necessary.

Hence this Bill.

T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for compulsory and free education and also supply of materials like books, stationery and uniform free of cost and pocket allowance to all the youths. It also provides for free hostel and transport facilities and scholarships to youths. 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 youths. Clause 5 provides for appointment of an expert committee to recommend the type of education that is to be imparted to the youths besides imparting training in modern apprenticeship trades and vocations. Clause 6 provides for employment or unemployment allowance to the youths.

The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India in respect of the Union Territories. The State Governments will incur the expenditure from their respective consolidated fund. 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 provisions of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of details only, the delegation of legislation power is of a normal character.

RAJYA SABHA

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(Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, M.P.)