

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the Home Minister is not willing to make amends, I urge upon you to delete those remarks from the record.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: No, I agree. Sir, if she is hurt, I apologise for that. She is my sister ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): वे इससे सहमत हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, बात हो गई। उन्होंने उसको वापिस ले लिया।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I have concern for this issue and that is the reason why I say that it should not become a matter of party politics. It is a concern of the nation and we all are very serious about this. I think, the explanation which I have given is sufficient, and, with these words, I conclude my reply.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय गृहमंत्री जी का यह उत्तर है। आज पहला दिन था। आज सदन में अरुण जी ने, मैंने तथा बाकी सदस्यों ने जो विषय उठाया है, उनमें से किसी का भी गृह मंत्री जी ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आज हाउस में लंच ब्रेक नहीं होगा। मैं इस विषय में हाउस की अनुमति चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक मिनट बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... गृहमंत्री जी का उत्तर सुनकर, मुझे अपने स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का याद आ गया। वह examination में वही लिखता था, जो रात में पढ़कर आता था। जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते थे, ...(व्यवधान)... जो रात में पढ़ कर आता था, वही लिखता था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है, ठीक है, आप बैठ जाइए।

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Let us take up 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012'. Shri Ajay Maken to move the Bill for consideration.

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान के रूप में ज्ञात संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने और इसके निगमन का उपबंध करने तथा इससे संसक्त या इसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आप कुछ देर के लिए लंच कर दें, क्योंकि लोग

यहां सुबह से उपस्थित हैं। इस विषय पर डा. चंदन मित्रा थोड़ा लंबा बोलना चाहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, yesterday, when it was decided in the BAC that there would be no lunch hour today and this Bill would be taken up, everybody had agreed to that. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): क्या हम इसको continue कर लें?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपको अपने कई माननीय सदस्यों के आग्रह प्रेषित कर रहा हूं। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से कह रहा हूं कि यहां पर सुबह से सांसद उपलब्ध हैं इसलिए आप थोड़ी देर का लंच ब्रेक कर दें, जो बाकी बचेगा तो हम Monday को take up कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, आपने मुझे उत्तराखंड के बारे में बोलने की अनुमति दी थी।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप अभी रुक जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... अभी दूसरी बात हो रही है। लंच के लिए क्या किया जाए?

श्री अजय माकन: सर, मैंने Bill को consideration के लिए move कर दिया है इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप ब्रेक दे दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मोशन मूव हो चुका है। डा. चंदन मित्रा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, आपने मुझे स्वयं अनुमति दी थी कि उत्तराखंड के बारे में बोलने के लिए एक मिनट देंगे।

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने Bill को consideration के लिए move किया है और मैं introduction के लिए कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं। इसके बाद माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहें, तो बोल सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): हां, बोलिए।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we can meet at 2.15 p.m. At 2.30 p.m., we have Private Members' Business but we can pass this Bill in 15-20 minutes. There is no difficulty. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, yesterday, it was decided that there would be no lunch hour today. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अजय माकन: मैंने शुरू कर दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है।

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत विश्व में सबसे युवा देश है। 120 करोड़ की आबादी में 55 करोड़ भारतीय 13-35 वर्ष के हैं। आज विश्व भर में भारत के सुनहरे भविष्य का कारण यही युवा भारतीय हैं। भारत जनसंख्या का लाभांश प्राप्त करने की प्रबल संभावना वाला देश है। विश्व के अर्थशास्त्री, जनसंख्या विशेषज्ञ, भारत की जनसंख्या में अधिसंख्य युवाओं के होने वाले लाभांश की महत्ता को अब समझ रहे हैं, परन्तु भारत के ही एक ऐसे सपूत, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, कृपा करके मुझे उत्तराखंड की बात कहने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप घबराएं नहीं, आपको मौका मिलेगा।

श्री अजय माकन: एक ऐसे दृष्टा थे, जिन्होंने इसके महत्व को 3 दशक पूर्व ही समझ लिया और इस वर्ग को मानव संसाधन "Human Resource" की संज्ञा दी और इसके विकास के लिए, इसके संवर्धन के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 1985 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय युवा वर्ष पर मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय का गठन कर डाला। शायद ये भारत के दृष्टा, भारत के सबसे युवा प्रधानमंत्री, सशक्त भारत के युवाओं को 21वीं शताब्दी में ले जाने का सुखद सपना दिखाने वाले, श्री राजीव गांधी, अपने कर्म एवं सोच से अपने समय से कहीं आगे थे। उन्हें भारतीय युवाओं पर अपार विश्वास था। 5 वर्ष के अपने छोटे से कार्यकाल में, 1988 की प्रथम युवा नीति, मतदाता उम्र सीमा 21 से घटाकर 18 करना, नई शिक्षा नीति, पंचायती राज की परिकल्पना में युवाओं की जगह सुनिश्चित करना इत्यादि अपने आप में अनेकों दूरगामी प्रभाव वाले कार्यों में से ये कुछ कार्य हैं।

इसी स्थान पर, जहां उन्होंने हमेशा के लिए आंखें मूंद ली थीं, उसी भूमि पर उनके सपनों को साकार करने हेतु इस विधेयक के द्वारा "राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान" को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था के रूप में घोषित कर इसके निगमन का उपलब्ध करने के प्रस्ताव पर समर्थन के लिए, मैं निवेदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

अभी इस संस्थान में पांच स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं तथा 12 छात्र, युवा मामलों से सम्बन्धित शोध में संलग्न हैं। संस्थान अब तक 22 शोध प्रपत्र जारी कर चुका है। परन्तु यह महसूस किया गया है कि इतने विशाल देश की विशाल युवा शक्ति के कौशल का संवर्धन करने के लिए एक "Think Tank" "चिंतक समूह" विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसके माध्यम से राष्ट्र को संवर्धनशील एवं शोधजनित युवा नीति एवं कार्यक्रम प्रदान किया जा सके। भारत के 39 संस्थानों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की मान्यता प्राप्त है, जिनमें 35 प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में, 3 चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में और एक भाषा के क्षेत्र में है। जाहिर है कि भारत के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन "भारतीय युवा" के विकास के क्षेत्र में एक भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था नहीं है।

इस दिशा में, इस देश में 28 मार्च, 2011 को एक Mentor Group की स्थापना की गई, जिसमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में युवाओं से सम्बन्धित कार्य कर चुके प्रबुद्ध विशेषज्ञों को रखा गया। एक वर्ष पूर्व, मई 2011 में प्रस्तुत Mentor Group की रिपोर्ट में "राजीव गांधी" राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान के कार्यक्रमों को, भारत के विकास में युवाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के अनुरूप

[श्री अजय माकन]

विस्तृत किया गया, साथ ही इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में भी घोषित करने की सिफारिश की गई है।

Mentor Group की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर विधेयक के Clause 6 में उद्देश्य तथा Clause 7 में संस्थान के कृत्य वर्णित है। Mentor Group ने नए प्रारूप में 4 Divisions, 9 centres एवं 8 विभागों की परिकल्पना की है। ये विभाग हैं:-

Department of Youth Development, Department for Socially, Economically disadvantaged Youth, Department of Tribal and North-East Youth Development, Department of Livelihood Development, Department for Differently-abled Youth, Department of Training and Orientation, Department of Documentation and Publication और आठवां है, Bureau of Youth Statistics and Analysis.

नए प्रारूप में "युवा विकास" में स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम (M.A. in Youth Development) इस संस्थान का प्रमुख कार्यक्रम होगा। इसके माध्यम से 200 स्नातकोत्तर, 200 डिप्लोमा एवं 50 शोध छात्रों को शिक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

हमें विश्वास है कि यह संस्थान केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के लिए युवा उन्मुख नीति व कार्यक्रम बनाने के अतिरिक्त उनके मूल्यांकन करने की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका भी निभाएगा। मानव संसाधन विकास सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति ने भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए, साथ ही मामूली परिवर्तन करने के लिए कहा है। हमने लगभग सभी सिफारिशों को मान कर संशोधन लोक सभा में मूव कर दिया है और उसको पारित भी करा लिया है। धन्यवाद।

The Question was proposed

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने उत्तराखंड के विषय को उठाने का आश्वासन दिया था ...(व्यवधान)... उसको क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मोशन मूव हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)... चन्दन मित्रा जी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ठहरिए, आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, will the discussion be completed today?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Yes, yes, Let us try.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, two hours have been allocated for this. ...(Interruptions)... I think, as per the BAC, two hours have been allocated for this.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी बात आ गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: नहीं आई है ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): आपकी बात आ गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी तक उत्तराखंड में 32 लोग मारे जा चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)... 20 हजार लोग अफेक्टिड हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... राहत सामग्री के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... एंटनी साहब ने हेलीकॉप्टर देने के लिए कहा है, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन खाद्य आपूर्ति मंत्री, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, खेल मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)... ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री लंदन चले गए हैं और वहां पर राहत राशि देने की बजाय आधी कैबिनेट लंदन में है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि आप उत्तराखंड की जनता की त्राहि-त्राहि और हा-हाकार को सुनें तथा सरकार को यह निर्देश दें कि वह राहत कार्य में जुटे और वहां की जो सम्पूर्ण जनता बेहाल हो रही है, उसकी चिन्ता करे। यह स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है, जिसे आप लाइटली ले सकें, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है, चंदन मित्रा जी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप भी कुछ बोल दीजिए, यह गम्भीर विषय है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): अगर यह Procedure के हिसाब से नहीं आएगा, तो मैं कैसे इसका उत्तर दे सकता हूँ?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जब उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ने अनुमति दी है, तो आप भी कुछ बोल दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): तरुण जी, आपकी बात हो गई। उन्होंने सुन लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आपके Member पीछे से खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, उत्तराखंड वालों ने सुन लिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): चंदन मित्रा जी।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Bill Which is before the House. Frankly speaking, there is nothing objectionable as such in this Bill. It seeks to convert the Rajiv Gandhi National institute of Youth Development into an institution of national importance.

Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is this. These issues keep coming up again and again. We have had major debates and disputes in this House on the issue of declaring institution of national importance. Under what condition and for what particular reason do you convert an existing institution of national importance? The major issue in this conversion actually relates to the appointment of faculty. Sir, the problem in institutions of national importance which relates to educational institutions is that the reservation, which is applicable to the Scheduled Castes, the

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Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs in other universities, does not apply here. This has been the issue with several Bills, including the JIPMER and other institutions that we have had debated in the very House. Sir, my request to the Government is that kindly bring a comprehensive piece of legislation whereby this issue can be addressed, so that each time we don't have to debated this issue and insist that provision must be made for reservations in all these institutions which get denied on account of this conversion.

The hon. Minister for the Youth Affairs and Sports was praising Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He read out a long paean of praise. He told about the formation of the HRD Ministry and how visionary Shri Rajiv Gandhi was. We shall leave that aside. But the fact is that the HRD Minister did not give a categorical assurance in the context of another Bill to implement this reservation policy in the appointment of faculty in these institutions. Sir, this needs to be seriously looked into, because if that does not happen, I think that will be a violation of the letter of the law. So, I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will be done and, better still, a comprehensive Bill covering all institutions of national importance will be brought by the Government so that this matter is settled once and for all.

Sir, the problem is not with this Bill. The problem basically with the idea of a Youth Development Institution is that its objects are extremely vague. There is nothing clearly defined as to what it will concretely achieve. The Minister has given a long list saying that so many diplomas have been given and so much of post-graduate research work has been done. But to what end and purpose? What is the purpose of such an institution and what does it concretely do to benefit the youth?

You just look at the various objects that are listed here. They are given in clause 6. They are: providing action-oriented research inputs for policy formulation; Implementation of policy through extension and other programmes; promoting assessment and impact study and conducting teaching, training and other academic programmes; and to set up advanced National Youth Resource Centre commensurate with the international standards to provide for comprehensive and scientifically analysed data on all youth-related issues and matter, with adequate library facility. Sir, where are these concrete plans that will genuinely benefit the youth of India coming in the aims and objects?

The Minister talked about developing a think Tank. We have enough universities; we have enough research centres; and we have enough think tanks in the country. What specifically will this think tank do by way of giving out concrete suggestions or concrete programmes for youth development? What is it that you

mean by 'youth development'? Somewhere in this Bill, there is also a reference to character development of the youth. Now, what can a Government organisation do to develop character of the youth? What are you going to tell them? How do you develop character of youth? So, totally bureaucratic kinds of aims and objects have been listed as part of what the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development will do. I would like to urge upon the Minister that now that its control has come under the Centre, kindly look into this. Youth development is a laudable idea. Nobody is opposed to it. We all know that youth are the majority in this country and youth are the people who will be leading the country tomorrow-in politics, in commerce, in industry, in academics and in every sphere. Now, why don't we devise an overall policy so that they are benefited concretely in terms of excellence in their respective fields? I see this as a purely theoretical exercise to suggest policies. Now, if they are going to indulge in this theoretical exercise, what is the Ministry of Youth Affairs going to do? What is their role? What is the role of organisations like Vishwa Yuvak Kendra or Nehru Yuva Kendra? We just keep on multiplying bureaucracy in these organisations. More people get good offices, good residential bungalows and allowances and Government positions. But, what has the Government concretely done for youth development? I would like the Minister to define the term 'youth development'. What do you mean by 'youth development'?

Sir, I can understand that this is going on. You will find these kinds of aims and objects in every youth-related institution. But, if we are seriously talking about providing opportunities to youth, we have to look ahead. Apart from employment, where does the youth require assistance the most from the Government? Employment, of course, is the most important one. But, let us take our performance at the London Olympics. The Minister had also gone there. He knows better than I do. He is the Sports Minister. He knows the requirements of developing the sporting faculties. I know that there are many training institutes for sporting faculties. But, if a youth development institute is not going to guide sporting faculties and the sports policy, what is the purpose of such an institute? So, we can develop these requirements of the youth.

Sir, today morning, I read that Great Britain, which is the host country of the Olympics, is spending 4.5 million pounds. Sir, one pound is equivalent to Rs. 84. An amount of 4.5 million pounds is being spent for every medal that Great Britain wins and they are targeting 57 medals. Their prediction is that they will win 57 medals. Sir, this has not happened overnight. In front of our eyes, from a complete non-entity as a sporting nation, China is leading the table as of today. Sir, in this scenario, you tell me, if a youth development institute does not have specific provision for devising

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the sports policy, what is its use? I am not saying that build more stadiums, build other facilities, etc. Of course, that will be done. There is the Sports Ministry of that. But, in terms of policy, what do you do to promote training and ensure that young boys and girls get better opportunities and are trained professionally and systematically. Today, they have to go to various private institutes and they are very good. There are private institutes which are training our people who have made India proud like Saina Nehwal, who had gone to private institutes for training. There is the MRF training institute. There is the Tata Institute in Jharkhand for hockey training, etc. There are many more. Now, the point is, in these specific aspects of sports development among the youth and inculcating a sporting culture, is this institute going to do anything? Has it done anything so far? It was set up in 1995. Has it done anything? There is no specific provision mentioned here. Sir, there is a routine thing that in the Board there will be adequate representation given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and other under privileged sections. Sir, we all know that the majority of our talented sports persons, at least, judging from London Olympics performance come from these communities. We all know that under what circumstances, what kind of odds they have to battle in order to reach this position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Order please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order please. What are you doing?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Talking about Mary Kom alone, it was reported that she had to cut wood cook and firewood because in Manipur an LPG cylinder is being sold at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. She has to fend for herself. Then, she is in a better position. Every few days we read reports that a medalist in the Asian Games or a medalist in some other event or a national event is living in abject penury. So, what I am trying to say is that if we don't have a policy evolved for all these aspects to train and guide youth in a professional direction and also ensure their future livelihood-are they going to do anything about this? Are these kinds of studies being conducted? I do not know what kind of material has come out of this institution. But there is no evidence that any of these has been very beneficial or has been adopted as part of the Government's policy. So, I would urge very strongly that sports and other youth employment-related programmes should be concretely be addressed by this institution.

Just two more points, Sir. There is a reference to the corporate involvement and sponsored programmes by corporate houses being introduced here. There is also a provision to take one member in the Executive from a corporate house. Of course, the Executive is totally loaded in favour of the Central Government, they are

all Central Government appointees. That is another issue; I do not want to raise it today. But what is the purpose of the corporate involvement in this institute? Are they required only for money? If so, why should they pay you if you are going to have just token involvement? There are various corporate bodies in this direction. What is the purpose of this corporate involvement? What is the idea of sponsored programmes? After the sponsored programmes are over, are they going to give employment to the youth who have been trained in your organisation? None of these is clear. So, all left to interpretation and we all know that after passage of the Bill nobody bothers about them. Bureaucrats take over and they run it as they always used to run. Nothing new or concrete or visionary which the Minister was talking about is ever implemented.

Finally, I am not saying change the name. But I am taking this opportunity to generally request the Government of India please stop naming every institution after members of one family. There are 400 such institutions or programmes or schemes. At least, on youth development the real icon of the youth who has been responsible for character building of Indian youth and instill a national pride in this country was Swami Vivekanandaji. He has been totally ignored by the Government. At least, in future stop this. You have named enough. Now name some institutions that come up in future after our real icons and heroes such as Swami Vivekanandaji and many others. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while there was a lot of carping in the statement that we have just heard from Shri Chandan Mitra, I am glad that he began his statement by saying that he has nothing fundamentally to object to in this Bill. So, let me come to the substance of what we need to say instead of attempting at the beginning to refute the points that he was attempting to make. First and foremost, I draw the attention of the very patriotic Shri Chandan Mitra, who invoked Swami Vivekananda's name, to remember that today is the anniversary of the Quit India Movement and it is entirely appropriate that on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement day we remember that movement was largely run by the youth. By a strange coincidence but a happy one, today we are giving national importance to an institute that is dedicated.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to make a request. There are many Members who are diabetic. They are asking me to convey it to you. Please think about them. We would love to hear Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar elaborately. But all of them are telling me to convey it to you. At least, give them a half-an-hour lunch break.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, लंच ब्रेक कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): इस संबंध में आप लोगों की क्या राय है? क्या 45 मिनट के लिए लंच ब्रेक कर दिया जाए?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, may I make a request? If we have a break for lunch, at least, six or seven people, who are here, should return. I have my grave doubts on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House is adjourned for lunch for 45 minutes.

The House the adjourned for lunch at thirty-six minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-two minutes past two of the clock

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I had apprehended before we had this unfortunate lunch break, the number present here now is, as I had predicted, smaller than it was when we disbanded. But I am very glad to see that Dr. Chandan Mitra is here because it was he who had registered, if not his objections to this Bill, his comments on this Bill. And I think it is important that the points that he made should be responded to.

First and foremost, Sir, Dr. Chandan Mitra's argument was that the Bill lacks clarity with regard to what exactly this Institute is supposed to do. I am afraid that his own reading of this Bill lacks clarity, for the Bill itself is a model of how to state the objects that are to be achieved as a result of the Bill. They are done in two parts. In clause 6, the broad objectives are stated, and in clause 7, the broad objectives are converted into very, specific aims. In clause 6, we have a statement of as many as seven broad objectives. And, in clause 7 (i), we get as many as 24 details of what exactly this Institute is supposed to do. And if that does not constitute 'Youth Development', then, I am not sure what Dr. Chandan Mitra wants to add by way of clarification to the concept of 'Youth Development'. He asked: What is Youth Development and who knows what Youth Development is? And he sought an answer from us as to what the meaning of this cliché 'Youth Development' is. Had he taken the trouble to read the report of the Mentor Group which, fortunately, I have before me, he would find that one of these objectives which

cannot be fulfilled and is not being fulfilled by any other institution in India, is the conversion of youth work into a profession. That is in the second paragraph of the Executive Summary of this Report. Now, please tell me as to where else working with the youth will be converted into a profession for young people than this Institute at Sriperumbudur! And that is very, very important because there needs to be continuing monitoring of youth, who, of course, remain young, alas, for only a very short period of time, as both Dr. Chandan Mitra and I have discovered, and we move seamlessly from being young people to being middle-aged people and to being the grey, old hounds that we have now become. This process of creating a cadre of people who will mentor the youth as generation changes to another generation can only be done by such as institute as the one which the Bill does not seek to establish but seeks to make into an institution of national importance. Why should it be given a national importance status? It is because, again, if Shri Chandan Mitra and his colleagues would kindly refer to the mentor Report, they will find that it is argued in the Conceptual Framework Chapter, in paragraph 2, which is, somehow, one that seems to keep escaping Shri Chandan Mitra's attention, that we do, indeed, with about 550 million youth falling between the ages of 15 and 35, constituting half the population of India. If you add those who are below 15, than, I am afraid, Chandan Mitra and I belong to a tiny minority of people who have succeeded in growing old without dying. We are a minority. This country is a country of the youth. Sir, about 70 per cent is either children or youth. And, you and I, alas, are a fading lot ...(Interruptions)... My best wishes to you for you dotage. It says, in this Report, that the demographic dividend is, indeed, a window of a great opportunity. But, if not channeled properly, it could turn into a demographic liability. We are, in other words, at the cusp where either this country could blow up, as it has got too many young, or, it could really go to the front-rank of nations of the world, because it has a huge young population. Now, if you don't seize this opportunity to convert youth work into a profession-instead of being just an NGO activity.....I am afraid, we will not be able to convert what is potentially a liability into a great dividend.

Also, we don't mean youth development, the development of youth. What do we mean? I quote again from the Report. It means, "Associating young people with efforts to improve the social parameters of growth and development." In other words, engaging the youth in nation-building, instead of leaving them to sit in *dhabas*, put one leg over the other and, while sucking tea from a saucer, to say, "प्रधानमंत्री क्या जानते हैं..." This is unfortunately what is happening in a situation where the youth of India don't feel involved in the development of this country. They are the consequence of the 'माई-बाप' form of Government where the youth of India are

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

taught and trained into saying that if they need anything they are going to ask somebody for it. If they want their education, health, minor irrigation, whether they want infrastructure for their villages, instead of themselves becoming partners in the process of growth development and social justice, we are leaving them as passive beneficiaries of a patronage process of governance. And nothing animated Shri Rajiv Gandhi more than the recognition that, with this boom in the youth of India, if we don't make them partners in our development, they are going to become the biggest Betal upon our shoulders. And, that was why he attached so much importance to Panchayati Raj. For he guessed what none of us had foreseen, and it has now been proved by all the surveys that we have done, that about 70 per cent of the members of our Panchayats - I particularly refer to the Panchs in the Gram Panchayats-are below the age of 35 years! They are now no longer complaining. It is their responsibility to ensure that there is water in the tap and the water from the drain, actually, goes out. It is their responsibility to make their choice as to whether, with limited resources, they need an additional classroom or one more doctor to come into the Primary Health Centre. It is Panchayati Raj, which was the central plank of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's platform, that was most important for the realization of youth development, in the sense, of associating youth, recognizing their maturity, in the development of their respective communities and preparing them, therefore, for the life ahead. Instead of producing Foreign Service Officers and journalists who transmogrify into politicians, he was suggesting....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KUREIN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, just one minute.

Hon. Members, it is 2:30 p.m. Two-and-a-half hours are allotted to Private Members' Business. This Bill, being very important, has to be passed today. There is a suggestion that we may take a maximum of one hour, or, less than that, to pass this Bill and, then, we take up Private Members' Bill. We will have full two-and-a-half hours, probably, from 3:30 to 6:00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... Private Members' Bills, as per rules, have to be given two-and-a-half hours. That time will be given. We can pass this Bill, if the House so agrees. Let us cooperate then.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about the six or seven people who want to speak on this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are not many speakers. We will be able to finish it within one hour. Let me tell you, there are only four or five speakers. So, we will have the reply also today. I can assure you that two-and-a-half hours time will be there for Private Members' Bills.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is yet to complete his speech. He has many points to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): But he cannot speak beyond the time limit that has been allotted to his Party.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what I am trying to say is this. Why can't we take up this Bill on Monday?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, before lunch, it was said here that it would be taken up on Monday. Then, how is it being changed? The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was also here.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Please try to understand. Most of the time, you were not here. This was decided in the B.A.C. also that there would not be any lunch-break. But, still, the Opposition asked for it and the lunch-break was given. So, please accommodate and pass this Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to correct the hon. Minister. I had agreed on behalf of my Party and all others that the House may sit till six. I had said that lunch-break was important, especially for some of the senior Members. So Don't misquote me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) No, no. please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let there be no altercation, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain. Including Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, everybody will speak within the time-limit that has been allotted to their Party, Therefore, we can finish it within one hour. I hope there is a consensus on this.

SHRI D. RAJA: Considering the importance of this Bill, I submit that we should take it up on Monday. We will continue our discussion. I am saying this because many Members are waiting here to introduce their Bills.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There will be no inconvenience to anybody.

SHRI D. RAJA: I have no problem. But you should understand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN): You see on Monday morning, there will be some Government Business. Then, in the morning, we also want to take up our business. So, our business and the Government Business will be taken up side by side.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: On Monday, we can sit for one hour more, Sir, because this is a very important Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down, Balagopalji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Leave it, please. Let us pass it. Let us cooperate and pass it. We had already decided in the B.A.C. that we would sit up to six and pass it. There is time. B.A.C. had decided that we would sit up to six and, if necessary, beyond six. But, today, we do not need to sit beyond six. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I attach the utmost importance to Private Members' Bill and the subjects that come up. But let us complete this, since we have started it.

I was pointing out that this Institute is supposed to get youth involved in the development of their communities in villages and the areas in which live and to, generally, become participants in the process of nation-building. I do not think anybody can have any objection to that. Then, Shri Chandan Mitra asked as to what we mean by providing moral values to the youth. I think, it is again very clearly written here. There is not a question of some general moral values as to whether it is better that a mother bears somebody like Shri Chandan Mitra or somebody like me. It says specifically in the Mentor Group's report that we are a multi-cultural and pluralistic society. We, on our side, accept that we are multi-cultural and pluralistic, which is exactly why we reject the entire philosophy of Hindutva which is just exclusivist. Therefore, what it says is, "Make youth into active partners in creating a pluralistic society." I just do not know how anybody can object to involving youth in nation-building and making them active partners in promoting a multi-cultural and pluralistic society and making people understand that we are a unity in diversity. Therefore, we have to respect everyone's religion, everyone's language, everyone's dance and everyone's culture. What is the objection to it?

Furthermore, why in the name of Rajiv Gandhi? Apart from the obvious reason with which Shri Chandan Mitra need not be sympathetic, but with which, I think, many in this House are, Sriperumbudur is where Shri Rajiv Gandhi was martyred. In that place, we have established an institute. If we are not going to name it after Rajiv Gandhi, after whom else are you going to name it then? So, in these circumstances, I request the House to look very, very carefully at clauses 6 and 7 of this Bill which are sought to be ignored by Shri Chandan Mitra. It says over here that we want to provide action oriented research inputs-not the kind of vague research that takes place in the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute, but real action-oriented research. If he can have an institute named after Deen Dayal Upadhyay, well, I do not see why I cannot have an institute after Rajiv Gandhi. It then suggests. ...*(Interruptions)*...

I did not interrupt you, please sit down. It then goes on to say that whatever has been decided that needs to be done, you need to take it out to millions of youth who are not inside the institute. That is to be done through extension programmes. Is that your objection? It is not only for those boys and girls who will be reaching Sriperumbudur, but also for those who live outside to whom the institute will be carrying whatever work is being done in the rest of the country. Then, they are going to be assessing and training in academic programmes. What is the objection to that? Having a National Youth Resource Centre, don't we need some place where there is plenty of information as to what it is that interests youth, that affects youth? It then says, "To provide for research development, dissemination and outreach programmes." What else does any academic institution do but precisely this? It says, "To act as a nodal agency for capacity building." How can we object to a nodal institute for capacity building?

Sir, I am afraid, if I were to go through the 24 aims from (a) to (x) which are stated in 7(1), it would take too much time of the House. Therefore, I request you to ignore this carping from the other side and to proceed with trying to understand why it is so important that we deal with the youth of this country.

Shri Chandan Mitra went into great length about our poor performance in the Olympic Games and how a youth development institute that does not deal with sports is not a youth development institution. It was his Government as much as ours which ran a Ministry which clearly understood that even if it is under the same roof and the same Minister, youth development and sports are two separate related matters. It was his Government that produced the completely* National Sports Policy of 2001. It is because the National Sports Policy of 2001 is such an inadequate document that we have handed over all the organisation of sports to a gentlemen of the..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this kind of phrases, * policy', I think should be avoided. He is entitled to use it. I think, he being a senior Member, there has to be a little restraint on the kind of expressions he uses.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I see no reason when there was a lack of ...(Interruptions)... Why do you all the time crib about these ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): हम लोग सिर्फ 5 साल रहे हैं आपको 10 साल होने वाले हैं, उससे पहले भी आपने लंबे समय तक शासन किया है, उस वक्त आपने ऐसी कौन सी पालिसी बनाई थी? ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Parliament is the place where we have to make our point with strength. And the fact of the matter is that your Member was the one who complained at great length that the National Institute of Youth Development is not dealing with sports, and gave, by way of example, at inordinate length, the poor performance of the Indian team in London. It is my right to try and respond to that, and please bear with me, while I respond not to a point I have raised, but a point that you have raised. I have said that essentially, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is such an inadequate document that it has handed over all control and supervision of sports to sports bodies that are generally headed by non-athletic politicians. I, therefore, find ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish, Mayaji.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: मणि शंकर जी, आप भी तो स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, आप क्यों हट गए थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: मैं इसी पर आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... माया जी, जरा सब्र कीजिए, मैं इसी पर आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... थोड़ा-बहुत सब्र करें। इसके बावजूद कि चंदन मित्रा जी के कहने पर मैं भी छलांग लगाना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं बैठा रहा। अब मेरा मौका है, मेरा समय है, जरा सब्र करके आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो स्पोर्ट्स पालिसी आज तक चल रही है, उसका निर्माण आपकी सरकार ने किया था। चूंकि वह इतनी * पालिसी थी, इसीलिए आज के दिन लंदन में यह सब हो रहा है। इसलिए जब मैं मंत्री था ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: आपको हटाया गया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: अरे, सुन तो लीजिए। You think you will make your point by interrupting me? Just wait. जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधानमंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर मैं बोलूँ, तो ये मरेंगे, इसीलिए तो ये मुझे मारने में लगे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देशानुसार 2001 की उस * पालिसी को एक तरफ फेंककर मैंने एक मसौदा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनो तो, एक वाक्य भी तो आप कहने नहीं दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): आप बिल के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं, आप इनको बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are not speaking about the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am going to address the Chair now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए, वी.पी. सिंह जी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... V.P. Singhji, please sit down.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he is insulting our sportsmen in the Olympics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have not permitted them to interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: At least they got. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This .. * .*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are just like the ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे.कुरियन): वी.पी.सिंह जी. बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will go through the record. If there is any insulting word, I will remove it, ...*(Interruptions)*...

वी.पी. सिंह जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: This is not the way to make his point. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is insulting our sportspersons. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN): Yes, I will expunge, if there is any word of insult to the sports. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: He is insulting our sportsmen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): वी.पी. सिंह जी, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, just now hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is the Deputy Leader. You listen to him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Because he is the Deputy Leader, he can interrupt me. That is the new rule you are stating. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Just one minute.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he just now said, "You are like the other * to the hon. Member Shri V.P. Singh Badnore". It is absolutely unfair. It should be expunged.

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): that will be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I also request that everything else ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, address the Chair please. You address the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am on the point, and if he constantly interrupts me, I can't complete my point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Address the Chair. You ignore that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I was pointing out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, will Mr. V.P. Singh sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: This shows his mentality, his frustration. It shows his frustration. He is not getting ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow him to speak.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: The way he is speaking all the time, it shows his frustration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down; sit down. Now, please proceed. Address the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, my simple point is that we need a through Rehaul of the National Sports Policy of 2001. There is a draft comprehensive Sport Policy lying in the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs. And in so far the sports point made by Shri Chandan Mitra is concerned, I call upon the hon. Minister to revive that comprehensive Sports Policy which is lying in the shape of a draft which will completely alter the picture as far as sports is concerned. For the development of sport, we have a large number of institutions starting with Netaji Bose Institute in Patiala as well as the Lal Bahadur Academy in Gwalior where matters relating to sports are being dealt with and that is why instead of duplicating

those efforts in the sports field, the National Institute of Youth Development focuses on the objects and aims that are specified here in the Bill. I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Member of the Opposition who began by expressing all these doubts, the question of employment is very specifically dealt with both in the Report of the Mentor Group as well as in the constitution of the National Institute of Youth Development. For it is well understood that matters of employment requires skill training and fortunately for all of us...Sriperumbudur-where in 1991 the unfortunate assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi took place, has emerged as a major industrial hub and because it is a major industrial hub there is considerable demand even locally for the kind of skills that are needed to get employment in factories. And that kind of relationship can easily be established by the Institute with the factories that are around it but because it is a national Institute are not a Sriperumbudur Institute, It is entirely possible to use the facilities of the Institute to provide the kinds of skills not only at the Institute itself but also through extension to other communities of young people to be able to achieve the national objective of having growth that leads to employment, and, at the same time, growth which is socially just, and, at the same, have a harmonious society in which our multiculturalism and our secularism are fully respected. There are many attempts being made to suborn out youth, to take them down the wrong path, to get them to deny the pluralism and secularism that are indispensable for the continuation of India as a nation. In the face of that, if we attempt to promote multicultural values, pluralistic values, secular values, I do not think that can be doubted. It is certainly our intention that it should be done.

I was asked a question as to what has the Institute done. Well, I agree that there was a period of eight years from 1996 to 2004 when the Institute at Sriperumbudur was grossly neglected largely because it was attached to the name of someone who did not belong to those parties who ran the Government from 1996 to 2004. But ever since 2004, it has been revitalised, it has been rejuvenated, it has been given a purpose which it could hardly be given when it was still a shell of a building. And the work that is being done on that, Shri Chandan Mitra said, is only meant for bureaucrats. I don't think the grandson of Rajaji, Shri C.R. Keshva, who is with high distinction running that Institute today, could be called a bureaucrat. He is under no circumstances a bureaucrat. And the teachers there are not bureaucrats, they are professional teachers. The aim of setting up an institution of national importance is precisely to get that higher level of academic and other professional qualification which is needed to run an institute of national importance. Therefore, I do not think any of the criticism that has been made of this Bill is valid. I am glad that Shri Chandan Mitra began his speech by saying that he found nothing particularly objectionable about the Bill although he

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

went on to state his objections. Those objections having been answered, I trust the entire House will on this day, this 9th of August, which is the anniversary of the Quit India Day and, is therefore, the anniversary of the day on which the youth of India at that time were mobilised to fight for the liberation of our country, gets marked in a very, very special way by the passage of this Bill.

For this, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind this House that the Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 21st of May, 2012, which constituted the anniversary of the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the martyrdom of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a pure co-incidence that this Bill has come before this House on the Quit India Movement's Day. But since it has so come, I think, we should bow in respect to those youngsters who gave us our freedom by saying that the next generation of youngsters will be given the opportunity of: Number one, becoming active participants in the development of the country; and, number two, becoming active participants in supporting the fundamental values on which our nationhood is built. *(Time Bell rings)*

Finally, just one more sentence. I think, enough tribute has been paid to Swami Vivekananda by declaring it was the National Youth Day, which every Prime Minister, whether belonging to that side or belonging to this side, has invariably celebrated and remembered. I think, it was both, Indira Gandhiji and Rajiv Gandhiji, who regularly visited Belur Math, whenever they were in that region. And, they also have been to the Rock at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda sat and looked to the country. So, dragging in the names of other heroes does not mean that they are not our heroes. They are national heroes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Conclude please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I think, there has been contribution enough by Shri Rajiv Gandhi by giving birth to a daughter, who was born on 12th January, which was Swami Vivekananda's birthday and also the National Youth Day. *(Time-Bell rings)*

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, in principle, the idea of this Bill, which we are supporting, is to give national status to the existing institute, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute, which is at Kanchipuram. On this occasion, I think, the hon. Minister will agree, because he is representing the Indian players in Olympics, that this is an appropriate time to discuss all these things. But this is like a 100-meter race, in the manner we are completing this discussion. This is a very serious issue.

It is not only discussing about sports, but the entire development of the youth of this country. I think, this should have been discussed in a serious manner by allotting it some more time. But, unfortunately, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs always wants to finish a discussion within 15 minutes. And, we are also compelled to do that. The Chair also insists for the same and because of the Chair we have to bow to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, you have six minutes. You can take your full time.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is not a matter of six minutes. In fact, this kind of a discussion should cover the entire scenario of the youth of this country. In this country there is no Youth Policy. Shri Vyalar Raviji, when he was in Students' Front in early 1960s, had demanded for a Youth Policy. We had also demanded for a Youth Policy. But, unfortunately, there is no Youth Policy till today in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I would like to clarify to the hon. Member that we have a Youth Policy. The first Youth Policy was brought by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1988. The second Youth Policy came in 2003. So, we have a Youth Policy. But we are in the process of amending the Youth Policy, bringing out a new Youth Policy. So, it is wrong to say that we do not have a Youth Policy. We do have a Youth Policy in this country.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Okay, I accept that. What I am saying is that there should be a comprehensive youth policy, which should cover all the aspects of the youth of this country. I fear, by putting one hundred crores of rupees and endowment fund and by giving some more status to this institute, this institute may also end up like many other institutes in the country where the Central Government had taken over those Institutes. I can give you the examples of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Biotechnology, Kerala. It was taken over by the Central Government from the State Government. But nothing is happening. There is not even proper accounting, etc. A lot of complaints are there. But I am not going into the details of that Academy. Now, if you are going with the same idea, this will not bear any fruits. Sir, we have to discuss about the people who gave respect to this country like Mary Kom or Saina Nehwal. These kinds of youth are there in this country.

Now, there is a concept of some 'think tank' in the Bill. But there is no elaboration of that concept of 'think tank.' These kinds of other things are there. Now, what is this 'think tank'? The Government can put anyone in the system as a 'think tank.'

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Sir, I am getting only six minutes to speak on this Bill, and it has actually come today. So, we did not get enough time to give amendments also because we were not expecting that this would be discussed today.

Sir, we need some targets. The Minister was just saying that 'we are expecting, at least, 7-8 Olympic medals this time.' So, it is a record.' We should have a target in the area of sport. Sir, as a part of the Parliamentary Delegation, recently I visited Istanbul, Turkey. Every small garden/*maidan*/park has volleyball courts or basketball courts where anyone can come so that the youth of that area can utilize these facilities. They are very good, well maintained 'open-gym' type things. So, these things are there. These kinds of innovative ideas should be there in the area of sports and we should give more facilities to the athletes. Sir, I would like to quote here the example of a boy from kerala who got 10th position in Marathon, but he was not provided any coach. The Ministry officials are saying that 'next time, we will give it.' He got tenth position this time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Without any coaching!

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, without any coaching. Even for his shoes, people collected money from the locality and gave him the shoes for walking. So, these kinds of people are there in the country.

Now, we are concentrating, to some extent, on sports. But we are neglecting arts. The Ministry of Culture is also doing it. Earlier, there were some specific programmes for cultural development, sending cultural troops, and even some troops were going abroad for cultural exchange programmes. Now, we are not looking seriously into those things. About education, Sir, nothing is there. I think, this is mainly for sports. What will be the plight of SAI and Nehru Yuva Kendras? These kinds of organizations are there. What will be the plight of these organizations which may have more budgetary support from the Central Government? What will be future of these organizations? We have to see this also.

When you are mentioning here 'think tank' etc., I think, it should also look into the educational and skill development aspects as far as the young generation of our country is concerned. I think, these areas should also be included there. These areas do not require much of higher studies. Some soft skills are also needed to be developed in our youth. Our Youth are lacking in these areas. Those who are completing their B.Tech or some such courses do not get many opportunities because of lack of soft skills, communication skills and also because of knowledge about the avenues where they can go and utilize their skills. These areas should also be included there. My request is that this Institute should not be just an

3.00 P.M.

Institute to give asylum to some people like the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Biotechnology. It should be a proper Institute to impart all kinds of knowledge and experience to the youth of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHR DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, last night, some time between 6.30 p.m. and 1.30, this morning, something quite incredible happened. This, I think, has never happened since Independence. The whole of India was cheering two people from the strife-torn little State of Manipur one, a mother of twins, and, the other a twenty-year old soldier. Our heroes at the London Olympics. That, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, is the power of youth, and, of that, I think, before we go anywhere else, this House should acknowledge the performances of the youth of this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, everybody agrees with that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have only one specific suggestion to make to the hon. Sports Minister. Before that, I would like to share a statistic with you. It is a startling statistic, It is an engaging statistic, or, it is a shocking statistic. I think it is an interesting statistic. The 2001 Census, declared there were 350 million youth between the age group of 15 and 34. If you look ahead a little, you will find that out of 1500 million people in India, 500 million people will be between 15 and 34 in the year 2030. I am not too sure myself what is the definition of 'youth'. It has various definitions. I know what the Rajya Sabha's definition is. When I walk in through these doors, even me, at around 50, I feel youthful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): It is elders' House.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The point which I would like to mention in this Bill relates to the composition. My Specific suggestion relates to clause 7 on the 'think tank' and on 'authorities of the institute'. The one suggestion I have is for 'an India 2030' blue print. Here, I would suggest that we should commission a report from a small but representative group of people. They may be lawyers, they may be doctors, they may be sportsmen, they may be whoever; this should be the group of 10 or 12 people between the ages of 25 and 40. Otherwise, it will be impossible to know that the hopes, what the dreams and the aspirations of people who are today

[Shri Derek O'brien]

between 25 and 40. This is my humble suggestion. This report must tell us what makes India's youth tick. This will be a guide about what the youth want from us. In our 50s, 60s or 70s, we need to understand their aspirations. This is why I am suggesting Committee members between the age of 25 and 40. They should submit the report to Parliament in six months to study and discuss. Let the Committee be chosen by the Presiding Officers of both the Houses, with the Prime Minister, the leader of the Lok Sabha and the two Leaders of the Opposition, to put this group together. This would give us about 180 days to try and understand the aspirations of the youth. I don't want to get into any debate about the great Swami Vivekananda, but just to remind the House, this is also his 150 years. I don't know whether it is a coincidence or not, but most times all discussions here are viewed either by my friends in the media gallery or by officials here. Today, we have a wonderful young group of 50 or 60 people. For all of you, sure, we have the responsibility of being Elders, but we also have the responsibility of acting like Elders and thinking like the young.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. This Bill is concerned with the development of youth energy and its utilization in the process of nation-building, which is very important in modern day world, and particularly for our country. Sir, by setting up this Institute of national importance and having such an ambitious plan or objective is definitely welcome. We have many institutes or universities in this country, but what is the plight of those institutes? Recently, the Government of India set up some national universities. And, we know the way they are running. Right from appointment of the faculty to even providing them the adequate finances, the condition is very deplorable. Specifically in Odisha, the Central Government has established one national university in Koraput. Every time, even the Vice-Chancellor is complaining that they do not have enough resources to develop it. Most of the universities and prominent institutes are run by the bureaucrats in a bureaucratic way. Political interference in appointment and administration is also creating new problems every day. So, the academic atmosphere is gradually disappearing. Anti-social elements are also sometimes creating problems in the campus.

When you are promising the youth of this country to build such an institute, which is a very good thing and I welcome it, you should ensure that it does not meet the same fate as has been the case of other universities and institutes.

Regarding the Youth Policy, my hon. friends have already mentioned, but we adopted such a youthful policy which led the youth of this country to despair, disappointment, frustration and to undemocratic activities. It is a common thing, and

we have thought to establish this institute very late to analyze the causes and do research on their problems and to adopt such measures which can be useful for the interest of the country. Sir, this Youth Policy should be comprehensive and very creative and it should have the objective to build up the youth, to channelise the youthful energy and develop their talent and spirits. That must be there. But, under various Governments... I am talking not only of your Government, but other Governments also... we have been watching the situation. We were in the youth movement. Comrade Raja is here and many other people are here. We were in the youth movement. (*Time bell rings*) But, nowadays, the young people do not have that spirit.

Regarding appointments, I would like to say that in the name of institute of national importance, the Government is avoiding the reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs. That should not be there. The hon. Minister should give a concrete assurance here regarding this issue.

Regarding the selection of students also, it should be done on a national scale. The opportunities should be given to all the States and all the communities.

With these words, I support the attempt of the Government, but with these reservations.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I welcome this Bill which proposes to convert the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development into an institute of national importance. Sir, in the Indian population of 1.2 billion, about 550 million people are between the age group of 13 to 35. Sir, in the existing 39 institutes of national importance in India, 35 are in the field of technology, three are in the medical sector and one is meant for language development. Hence, it is the right approach of the Government to convert this Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development into an institute of national importance.

Sir, here, I want to express my concern that in all the existing institutes of national importance in India, it is a well-known fact that there are vacant posts of faculty. I appeal to the Government to provide sufficient faculty in these institutions.

With these words, I conclude

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Balangangaji for sticking to time limit. Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. See, you have good example. You can emulate Balangangaji in giving a brief and beautiful speech; small but beautiful.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): थैंक्यू सर। मैं कोशिश करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): कोशिश करना अच्छा है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2012 का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक बहुत ही पवित्र उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाया गया है। सर, हमारे देश में जो हमारी पॉपुलेशन है, उसका लगभग 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक युवा हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि आज दुनिया में हमारे पास सबसे अधिक यूथ पॉवर, युवा शक्ति है, जिसका हम सदुपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ये रास्ता इसलिए भटक रहे हैं, क्योंकि इनके हाथ में प्रॉपर काम नहीं है, एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, प्रॉपर गाइडेंस नहीं है। आपने इस संस्थान के कई उद्देश्यों की चर्चा की है, जो पवित्र उद्देश्य हैं। आप इनको व्यावसायिक शिक्षा भी देंगे और इनको हायर एजुकेशन मिले, उसकी व्यवस्था भी करेंगे। कई महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं, जो आपने इसे दिए हैं, समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं डिटेल् में नहीं बता सकता, पर मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप अपने इस संस्थान के माध्यम से, यह संस्थान जो एक बड़ा उद्देश्य लेकर काम करेगा, नौजवानों को रोजगार देने की बात करेंगे और हर घर में शिक्षा जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे? हमारे यहां गरीबी है, हमारा देश गरीबी और फटेहाली से गुजर रहा है। देश की गरीबी है, हमारा देश गरीबी और फटेहाली से गुजर रहा है। देश की गरीबी के कारण हम अपनी युवा शक्ति को भटकाव में लाते हैं और वे गलत रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। इस एनर्जी के माध्यम से हम देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं, राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, चूंकि राष्ट्र के निर्माण में युवा का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में इस संस्थान के माध्यम से आपकी कैसी भूमिका होगी, आप निश्चित तौर पर इसका जवाब देने का काम करेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से आपने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि आप युवा किसको मानते हैं। क्या आप 40 साल के बच्चों को युवा मानते हैं या 40 साल से नीचे के या 40 साल से ऊपर के या 45 साल के लोगों को युवा मानते हैं? अभी हमारे एनसीपी के एक साथी बता रहे थे कि मैं भी अपने आपको युवा मानता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है। हर बूढ़े को भी युवा मानना चाहिए। युवा का मतलब एनर्जी होती है, ताकत होती है, शक्ति होती है। इससे काम करने की क्षमता बढ़ जाती है। अगर हर बूढ़ा आदमी, जो 70-80 वर्ष का है, वह भी अपने आपको युवा माने, तो हमारे पास एक बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी और उसी एनर्जी के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर कई संस्थान हैं, सरकारी-गैर सरकारी, जो युवा के विकास के लिए, समाज के विकास के लिए काम करते हैं, पर मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी एक्टिविटीज़ सिर्फ शहरों तक रह जाती हैं। मैं यह बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी, क्या आप इस संस्थान को भी शहरों तक सीमित रखने का उद्देश्य लेकर आए हैं या आप इसको गांवों तक भी फैलाएंगे? जब तक यह संस्थान गांवों तक नहीं जाएगा, ब्लॉक स्तर पर नहीं जाएगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि तब तक आपके उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि इसको आप गांवों तक भी पहुंचाने का काम कीजिए और शहरों तक इसकी लिमिटेशन मत रखिए।

आप व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देंगे, उसका क्या स्वरूप होगा, आपने विस्तार से इसकी चर्चा करने का काम नहीं किया है। आप इस संस्थान के माध्यम से शिक्षण संस्थाओं का निर्माण करेंगे, उसका क्या स्वरूप होगा, आपने उसकी भी विस्तार से चर्चा करने का काम नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने संस्थान के माध्यम से हमारे पास देश की जो 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी युवा है, उसके सदुपयोग के लिए, राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए काम करें। सर, आप बार-बार देख रहे हैं, मैं बैठ रहा हूँ। आपके बोलने से पहले मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, चूंकि जब, आप टोकते हैं, तो मैं बोल नहीं पाता हूँ। आपकी कृपा है कि अभी तक आपने टोका नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बहुत अच्छे आदमी बन गए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मुझे भय लगता है आपकी आंख से, आपके इशारे से, आपकी बॉडी लैंग्वेज से।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): भय की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपका दोस्त हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, मंत्री जी खुद एक युवा हैं और उनकी सरकार की अच्छी सोच है। इसके माध्यम से मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आप कुछ क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे। स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी, जो आज इस देश में नहीं हैं, देश को आगे बढ़ाने में, देश की तरक्की में उनका एक बड़ा योगदान रहा है। निश्चित तौर पर मुझे विश्वास है कि उनकी सोच के अनुरूप जब आपने यह संस्था कायम की है, तो यह एक सकारात्मक भूमिका भी अदा करेगी और जो भटकते हुए नौजवान हैं, गरीब हैं, फटेहाल हैं, अशिक्षित हैं, बेरोजगार हैं, उनको रास्ते पर लाने के लिए अहम भूमिका अदा करने का काम करेगी।

पुनः आपके प्रति और सरकार के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका भी धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, many of us who belong to this House are the products of youth students movement in the country. We all understand the importance of youth students and their role in the nation building. Sir, this Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development is an important Institute. The University Grants Commission recommended that it should be a deemed University. Then, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it was recommended that it should be a National Youth University. Finally, the Mentor Group recommended that it should become an institution of national importance. I think it is a very positive initiative taken by the Government, particularly our young Minister, Ajay Maken. The intention of the Bill is positive. But, at the same time, I would like to ask the Government to keep certain things in view while finalizing the functions of this Institute. Many people expressed concern

over our performance in the London Olympics. I think this is the first time that India got four medals.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We may get more.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, in the coming days, we may get one or two more medals. For a country like ours, we cannot be satisfied with that. But there are problems. I appreciate certain things that our Minister has been doing. I appreciate the bold steps he has taken with respect to sports bodies. To whom are they answerable? They are not answerable to the Sports Ministry; they are not answerable to the Finance Ministry. Take the case of BCCI or any other such sports body. To whom are they answerable? That is how we run our affairs in the country. That is where he has taken some positive steps, which I consider some bold steps. Whether the Government as a whole supports him or not, I do not know. I am skeptical about that also.

Sir, coming to the Institute, yes, we need a comprehensive youth policy. I was the General Secretary of the All India Youth Federation. I used to meet Ajay Maken as youth congress leader. We were all demanding a comprehensive youth policy. Finally, some steps were taken to evolve a youth policy. Now, he says that policy will be reviewed, and it should be reviewed. What is youth, Sir? We have the voting right at the age of eighteen. You think that is the youth period. The UN has one definition; other bodies have different definitions. Now, the time has come. We will have to define the age group of youth and target them and to build their skills, augment and channelise their energies in the development of the entire nation in nation building. Imparting values is one part of our effort towards the youth development. There are other things also. The Sports Ministry or the Youth Affairs Ministry alone cannot do everything. The Government as a whole will have to have a comprehensive view on this issue. For instances, this institution will address the development of folk art, folk culture. I do not know what its objects are. In the future, when its functions are defined, I hope the Ministry will pay more attention to define each and every aspect of it. Otherwise, many things will remain very vague and ambiguous. It is going to be an institution of national importance. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will have to work more on defining each and every aspect of it.

Sir, clause 8(1) says, "The Institute shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, physical ability, and no test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or profession in admitting students, appointing teachers or employees or in any other connection whatsoever." This is what the Bill says.

Here I went to underline the fact that while we declare certain institutions as institutions of national importance, the policy of reservation is not implemented. It is at stake. It should not happen in case of this institution. The Minister should give a clear and categorical assurance to the House that there will be an amount of reservation for the SC and the ST people. If that policy will continue even after its becoming an institution of national importance, then that assurance will have to be given on the floor of the House. That is what I am asking for. Earlier also we discussed several institutions of national importance and some Bills could not be taken up by this House because of that issue. It should not happen here. I want this Bill to be passed, but the Minister should make it very clear and give an assurance that the policy of reservation will continue in this institution even after its becoming an institution of national importance. That is my concrete suggestion.

Another point is regarding financial obligations. I find a contradiction there. The Centre will finance it. But there is a point regarding accepting the funds and other things. I leave it to the wisdom of Ministry. They are the best judge. They know how to strengthen the institution. I want this institution to grow, but it has to keep in mind that we are working towards the youth development. Why are we doing this? We want the youth to play. They must have all opportunities to play a positive role in nation building. That is our objective. That objective has to be kept in mind. I think this institution can be one of the model institutions in the country. I praise the efforts made by the Minister, Shri Ajay Maken. I sympathies with him. He has to fight with many forces in order to safeguard the interest of our sports/games in particular. We will see how he is going to really help this institute grow. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sympathy is another expression of support. Mr. Minister, you can reply now.

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं, सब ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, इसके प्रारूप का समर्थन किया है और इसके पीछे की भावना का समर्थन किया है।

महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत विश्व के सबसे युवा देशों में से एक है। बहुत सारे साथियों ने जब यहां पर अपनी बात कही, तो सब की बातों के पीछे कम-से-कम एक सोच यह थी कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट बन जाने के बाद क्या यह केवल कागजों तक सीमित रह जाएगा या सही मायनों में युवाओं के लिए कुछ कर भी पाएगा या नहीं कर पाएगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट ने जिस वक्त इस बिल की मंजूरी दी थी, उस वक्त हमारे मंत्रालय को इस समय-सीमा के साथ बांध दिया गया था कि बिल के पास होने, इसके enactment के 6 महीने के

[श्री अजय माकन]

अंदर हम लोग इसका रोड मैप तैयार कर लेंगे कि हम किस प्रकार से इसको आगे लेकर जाएंगे। इसके साथ ही, इसको 6 महीने के अंदर वापस कैबिनेट के पास लेकर आएंगे और उसकी घोषणा करेंगे। इसलिए मैं आप सब लोगों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल जो enact हो रहा है, यह केवल एक शुरुआत है। सके बाद, इस बिल के माध्यम से इस संस्थान को जिस प्रकार से महत्व मिलना चाहिए, वह महत्व मिलेगा। उस प्रकार का महत्व मिलने के बाद, जब सबसे बेहतरीन फैकल्टी मेम्बर्स, जो कि देश भर के और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर होंगे, इसमें आएंगे, तो यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान सही मायने में अपना कार्य कर पाएगा।

यह संस्थान क्या कार्य करना चाहता है, आगे क्या कार्य करेगा, इस संबंध में मैं माननीय सदस्यों को केवल एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में आप केवल इस बिल को अपनी नज़र के सामने रख कर न देखें। चंदन मित्रा जी, आपने बहुत अच्छी बातें यहां रखीं। मैं आपको बधाई के साथ धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सही मायने में कई बातों को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से रखा है। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा कि यह संस्थान युवाओं के मामले में किस प्रकार से कार्य करेगा, इसको आप केवल इस बिल के माध्यम से मत देखें। यह बिल केवल इसके बारे में बताता है कि इसका **governance framework** कैसा होगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से यह संस्थान क्या कार्य करेगा, यह जानने के लिए आप **Mentor Group** की रिपोर्ट को देखिए। इसके साथ ही, हमारी जो एक ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी है, अगर आप उसको भी देखेंगे, तो आप इस बारे में ज्यादा बेहतर ढंग से समझ सकेंगे कि इस संस्थान के माध्यम से हम क्या कर पाएंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी पब्लिक डोमेन में रखी है, जिसे हमने अपनी वेबसाइट पर भी डाला है, उसके बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य हम लोगों को लिखें और उसके बारे में हम क्या कर पाएंगे, युवाओं के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, उस पर हमसे चर्चा करें।

माननीय सदस्यों में से बहुतों ने युवाओं की उम्र सीमा के बारे में यहां पर बात उठाई है कि उनकी उम्र सीमा क्या होनी चाहिए, इसको तय करना चाहिए। यादव जी ने भी इस बात को कहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो ड्राफ्ट यूथ पॉलिसी है, उसके क्लॉज़ (4) के अंदर हम लोगो ने इसका प्रावधान रखा है। जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स हैं, उनमें यूथ की **definition** 15 से 25 वर्ष है, कॉमनवेल्थ नेशन्स हैं, उनमें यूथ की **definition** 15 से 30 वर्ष है। हमारी 2003 की जो यूथ पॉलिसी है, उसके अंदर यूथ **definition** की 13 से 35 वर्ष है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपने आप में विसंगति है, यह **anomaly** है। 13 से 35 वर्ष के सभी युवाओं के इतने बड़े वर्ग को आप एक पॉलिसी के साथ तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। 2003 की नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी में दूसरी विसंगति यह है कि उसमें देश भर के पूरे युवाओं को एक **homogeneous mixture** मान लिया गया है। हमारे जो युवा हैं, चाहे वे रूरल एरियाज़ में रहते हों, ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में रहते हों, अरबन स्लम्स में रहते हों या हमारे देश के अंदर अलग-अलग **conflict zones**, जैसे-नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, कश्मीर या नक्सल प्रभावित एरियाज़ में रहते हों, उन सब लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षाएं और उन सब लोगों की सोच अलग-अलग है। उनको एक यूथ पॉलिसी में डाल कर 13 से 35 वर्ष तक के सारे लोगों को एक **homogeneous policy** से **tackle** नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वजह से हम लोगों ने जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी बनाई है, उसमें हम लोगों ने 9 अलग-अलग टारगेट ग्रुप्स रखे हैं और उन सभी टारगेट ग्रुप्स

मे से हर एक टारगेट ग्रुप के अंदर तीन priority groups रखे हैं। हमने उन तीन priority groups में से पहला priority groups महिलाओं का, दूसरा priority group physically disabled लोगों का और तीसरा priority group socially and economically backward group का रखकर, तीन priority groups और 9 टारगेट ग्रुप्स के साथ कुल 27 ग्रुप्स बनाए हैं। इस प्रकार, हमने इस यूथ पॉलिसी के माध्यम से पूरे देश के अंदर युवाओं को अलग-अलग श्रेणी में बांट कर यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि उन लोगों की क्या समस्याएं होती हैं और उनको कैसे सुलझाया जाना चाहिए। हम यह चाहते हैं कि उन यूथ्स के लिए, अलग-अलग वर्गों के युवाओं के लिए सरकार के किस तरीके के कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए, उसके बारे में यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान चर्चा करे और राज्य सरकारों तथा देश की सरकार को उसके बारे में बताए।

केवल यही नहीं, बल्कि हम लोगों ने नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी में पहली बार "यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स की परिकल्पना की है। हम लोगों ने इसमें इस बात का प्रावधान भी किया है कि सरकार की जो पॉलिसी है, उसका implementation किस तरीके से हो रहा है, उसको मापा जाना चाहिए। उसमें समय-समय पर यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि वह पॉलिसी युवाओं के लिए और उस वर्ग के लिए देश के अलग-अलग भागों में किस प्रकार से कारगर हो रही है। उसका क्या impact है, उसकी भी assessment होनी चाहिए। राजीव गांधी इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ यूथ डेवलपमेंट यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स को कैलकुलेट करने का काम भी करेगा। देश के अलग-अलग भागों में युवाओं की डेवलपमेंट किस प्रकार से हो रही है, इसे देखने के लिए हमने इसमें यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स का प्रावधान भी विस्तार से डाला है। हमने इसमें पांच अलग-अलग पैरामीटर्स- हेल्थ, एजुकेशन, वर्क, पार्टिसिपेशन और ऐमेनिटिज़ के माध्यम से यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स को डाला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्य बात यह है कि हम लोगों को इसको किस प्रकार से आगे लेकर जाना है, इसके रोड मैप को हम लोग छः माह के अन्दर तय कर लेंगे। इसके अलावा, अगर हम मैनटॉर ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट और हमारी जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी है, उन दोनों को मद्देनजर रख कर इस लेजिस्लेशन को देखेंगे, तो हम इसके बारे में बहुत अच्छी सोच बना सकते हैं कि लेजिस्लेशन होने के बाद यह वाकई में क्या कार्य कर सकती है।

अंत में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। राजा साहब ने इस इंस्टिट्यूट में रिज़र्वेशन देने के बारे में बात की है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इससे पहले भी रिज़र्वेशन होता रहा है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस रिज़र्वेशन को रोका जाए। वह आगे भी जारी रहेगा, यह मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Minister has rightly said that there is a provision for reservation in the Institute. But that applies to fresh entrants. It applies to the new entrants when you admit students for that. I want a clarification on this many Members have asked the same question is there a provision for reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in all categories, including the faculty?

श्री अजय माकन: इस वक्त हमारे RGNIYD के अन्दर रिज़र्वेशन का प्रावधान सब जगहों पर है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि अभी सब कैटेगरीज़ में यह प्रावधान है, तो उस प्रावधान को ही हम आगे लेकर जाएँगे। उसको रोका नहीं जाएगा, बल्कि वही प्रावधान आगे चलता रहेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The questions is: That is the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 46 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: What about Special Mentions?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There are 18 Special Mentions. Now, we have set aside 21/2 hours for Private Members' Bills. If you like now, you can lay it on the Table of the House. If you want to read it, then, you can do so before the House is adjourned for the day.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take effective measures to check fire accidents in trains in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister and the entire House to the fire accident that took place in the Tamil Nadu Express on 30th July, 2012.

Sir, on 30th July, the entire country woke up to the news of fire accident in a running train, the Tamil Nadu Express. At about 4.20 a.m., flames engulfed a sleeper coach killing more than 30 people and injuring an equal number of passengers. Of