

The Indian Constitution And The Youth

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Abstract:

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, while throwing a flood of light on the practical aspect of the constitution remarked: "I feel, however good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because those who are called to work it, happens to be a bad lot. However bad a constitution may be, it may be turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happens to be a good lot. The working of a Constitution can provide only the organs of the state such as the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. The factors on which the working on these organs of the State depends are the people; they will set up as their instruments to carry out their wishes and their politics. Natures of challenges before youth are multifaceted, multidimensional and innumerable. Basically their nature is social, economic, political, cultural, educational, psychological, religious, legal judicial, environmental and administrative. These challenges cum problems of severe nature are encircling the youths and their frequency is considerably increased. As a result they posed a great danger before the state and society and various economic, political, cultural, educational, psychological, religious and legal systems of civil society if this is the goal to establish civil society in Indian political systems for which the governments has faced agitations of civil society people recently to eradicate corruption in politics and in overall administrative apparatus of the state by demanding strong Lokpal who will check corruption in public life and facilitate the process of establishment of civil society in India. We were under this impression that once we get political independence, freedom from foreign yoke, once the constitution is framed and popular government of free nation is formed, then our all types of problems along with their age old miserable plight either shall vanish or come to an end. But this has not happened. On the contrary the socio-economic, political, cultural, educational, psychological, religious, legal and security problems have been aggravated manifold over the years.

Key Word: The Indian Constitution, Youth

Challenges before Youths in Present Scenario:

Let us describe clearly the challenges which Indian society, Indian polity and Indian economy is facing. Exactly these are the challenges/dangers before the youth of a nation which is in making. The following are grave challenges before youth, these are casteism, communalism, sectarianism, regionalism, illiteracy, socio-economic inequality, ignorance, rampant superstitions (social, cultural and religious), linguism, poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, regional imbalance in economic and industrial development, economic disparity in income, rampant-corruption in government, administration, police, judiciary, politics, education, higher education, military, media, private sector, internal terrorism, cross border terrorism, religious fundamentalism, fanaticism, naxalism, environmental pollution, caste corruption, intellectual corruption, mental corruption, non functioning of governments at center and state level, decline of parliament, state legislature, mistrust in political institutions on the part of the people (i.e. political parties, pressure groups, socio-economic employees associations) growing crime, violence against women, children and dalit especially

belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. In a nut shell, present day youth is surrounded by afore said challenges and the youth is confused and perplexed because he/her is not acquainted with this actual state of affairs because of faulty education systems in which he has not been socially, intellectually, academically and morally oriented to understand, analyze, assess and act rationally and scientifically to overcome with these challenges. Present education systems has not been freed from religious conservatism and orthodoxy right from primary education to higher education. There is a need to cleanse the educational system in India which stands to protect and support the interest to handful people of upper strata society at the cost of vast suffering poor majority. Even after 72 years of our independence the youth in India has not been liberated socially, mentally, culturally, intellectually due to tremendous impact of casteism, communalism, fanaticism and non separation of religion from politics in spite of the principle of secularism incorporated in the constitution of India. The rulers, administrators, politicians, academicians, bureaucrats, judiciary, all institutions of socio, economic and political life made total mockery of secularism. In fact, secularism should have been

guiding force for the rulers, politicians and intelligentsia in public life.

But unfortunately by mixing religion with politics the caste Hindus vitiated politics and public life. Consequently, this created lot of problems in implementing the constitution of India, public policy and revolutionary legislations in our country. The secular fabric of Indian polity enshrined in the constitution has been totally defeated. Why the youth of this nations is suffering, because their problems have not been addressed despite they constitutes 34% population in India.

Youth comprises of young people both male and female. Generally young people between the age group of 18-24 are considered as youth. This criterion of youth can be stretched up to the age of 35 years. The youth is a state in between childhood and adulthood. It is also called as adolescence, charm, energy enthusiasm, spirit, strength, power and pleasant future. Our forces i.e. military force army, air force, navy, police force, paramilitary force like BSF, CRPF, SRP, RPF, ITBP, NSG, Rapid Action Police force Coast- Guard and many other forces constituted from time to time, plenty of government as well as private security forces are heavily dependent on youths. One cannot imagine the existence of these forces without youth. Whether it be all India services or state services or services from class I to class IV, the machinery of civil services are heavily rely on the youth of the nation. This indicates that how youth occupies significant and prominent position in the life of the nation. Today, youths are not only perplexed but they are terribly depressed, disappointed, discouraged because he has been caught by innumerable problems as mentioned above.

In fact, the solutions to solve these problems have already been provided by our framers of the constitution in the constitution itself. But, unfortunately, youth does not know the constitution of India. He has not been told or taught purposefully about the constitution. Ever since the constitution was brought into force in our country youth was made ignorant about the plenty of provisions, schemes, plans and programs for youth welfare, development and empowerment in constitution of India. Today the constitution of youth class, in our country is not only pitiable but miserable also the youth is equally suffering along with other deprived classes in whose favor the constitution of India has not been implemented in letter and spirit over last 68 years since its inception. This is in fact sorry state of affairs on the part of those who are at the helm of affairs.

Use of Youth As Tool For Votes Bank Politics:

The rulers, successive government at Centre and States, policy makers, decision makers, administrators, politicians, political parties and political institutions only used them as tool for their nefarious political design. Political class and political officers considered the youths as their vote bank. At the same time other institutions in society like social, economical, cultural, educational and religious life did not play any meaningful role in sensitizing their energy, power, spirit and enthusiasm for nation building and creating civil society. Political class over the years got succeeded in deceiving and making them fool by grabbing their votes for selfish sinister design for more than 68 years, without addressing their socio economic and educational problems. The present governments along with successive government have miserably failed to ensure their political participation in the governance of country and ensure their share in power knowledge and wealth of nation.

Youth's Responsibility:

The solution of challenges before youth finds in the Constitution of India itself. The constitution has given certain fundamental rights. These rights are political and civil in nature. These civil and political rights have established only political democracy but hard reality of social life is that merely political democracy is meaningless unless social and economic democracy lie at the base of it to establish egalitarian society or in other words social and economic equality. The makers of the constitution have already incorporated Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution. These principles are constitutional directives given to state (Centre and States) to follow them strictly in letter and spirit in the governance of the country. The natures of directives are social and economical and these directives are not merely guidelines to the state but those directives are constitutional and political obligation put on the state. Executive as well as legislative organs of the governments have to keep these precious constitutional directives in mind while framing the policies and making laws for the betterment of society. These directives are more important than fundamental rights, because they are manifestos of aims and objectives of the constitution to bring about revolutionary social and economic changes in existing caste ridden, communal, persecuted and capitalist Indian society. Merely saying that the nature of directive principles is not justiciable and they are not enforceable like fundamental rights that amount to commit a fraud on the constitution. Well educated youths should try to understand the conspiracy hatched by the ruling class

inconsonance with bureaucracy, judiciary, so called intellectual class and media. Overall, it appears crystal clear on the part of those who are vested with ruling power that to ignore directive principles of state policy which are capable enough to change an age old discriminatory social and economic structure and unequal social order of Indian society and instead of that to establish egalitarian new social and economic order of social and economic justice. This is the greatest challenge before the youth especially well educated youth of the nation to get them fully acquaint with revolutionary living document of constitution which is supreme in the life of the Indian citizen. Now, the time has come to stand unitedly against this sinister design of the handful upper strata ruling people who are against these life giving principles and assert themselves for implementation of directive principles. This is the responsibility of youth class particularly educated youths.

So far as responsibilities of youths are concerned they are expected to take gigantic task to remove ignorance superstitions, illiteracy, uncleanliness in their neighborhood. Youth are also expected to inculcate can moral and constitutional values on the people who are living in their vicinity. The youths can take up the task to educate the people in slums or under developed layouts in cities and areas in village and towns normally found full of dirt and stink. The youth may play very meaningful role to convince and educate unruly people by inculcating the importance of cleanliness on their minds and make aware poor, ignorant and uneducated people how both dirt and overall uncleanliness is hazardous to their health and environment. Moreover, the youths are expected to take the task of national literacy mission and they should take it as their mission of life at least to literate a one person in their life.

Priority Areas For The Youth To Work:- Literacy, uncleanliness, superstitions, ignorance, alcoholism, narcotic, intoxication, casteism, communalism, fundamentalism, fanaticism, development of scientific temper among citizens inculcation of constitutional and democratic values in their neighborhood, these are some of the priority areas for the youths to work. Since the country is suffering from lot of problems as stated above in this backdrops, a youth being voter citizen of this country should exercise his civil and political rights with great care and caution while casting his/her valuable vote in general elections either for Loksabha or Vidhansabha or other local self government. For sharing the benefits of the constitution in democracy, he should be aware about his/her rights, fundamental rights, constitutional duties, constitutional responsibilities bestowed them.

In order to convert directive principles of state policy into fundamental right through process of constitutional amendments in parliament he should pressurize rulers, law makers, people occupying position in executives, legislatures and administration in order to removed their bad socio-economic and political plight. The youth in organized way should connect to themselves to political process to widen the scope of fundamental rights by converting directive principles of state policy. The youths should insist upon political parties whether they be national or regional to relate and connect issues of widening of the scope of fundamental rights and converting directive principles through amending constitution to electoral politics. The youths from deprived classes must insist and compel the political parties to incorporate the issue of widening of the scope of fundamental rights in their election manifestoes on priority basis at the time of elections. In fact, this is the job of political parties to take up the issue in parliament and state legislature in the interest of beleaguered suffering youth who are terribly frustrated due to unemployment, absence of social security, total lack and neglect of government policy for their welfare. Even after 72 years of independence and bringing the constitution of India into force for more than 68 years the problems of the youths have not been addressed. As a result, these problems have been aggravated over the years. For the educated youths, this is the high time to understand and assert their rights by grilling political leaders, politicians, political representatives and political organizations regarding their socio-economic and political programs, policies, plans, in favor of suffering masses i.e. SC, ST, OBC, women, youth, children, farmers and laborers' etc.

Conclusion:

It is as clear as sun light that directive principles of state policy is manifesto of aims and objectives Dr. B.R.Ambedkar father of Indian Constitution has described it is novel feature of the constitution of India. According to L.M.Singhi "The directive principles are the life giving provisions of the Constitutions." Directive principles are the program for social and economic justice, democratic socialism taken together; they inscribe the objectives of modern welfare state as distinguished from a merely regulatory or negative state. Only through the application of directive principles the nation is going to achieve an eternal values i.e. liberty, equality, fraternity, social, economic, political justice, unity and integrity of the nation. Last but not least, unless the youth of India adopt and adhere to the principles and path of Vidhya-Knowledge, Pradnya-Wisdom,

Karuna-Compassion, Sheel-Character and Maitree-Friendship, propounded by Lord Buddha more than two thousand five hundred years ago, the total transformation of conservative Indian society will not take place and the aims objectives of the constitution shall never be achieved over the ensuing years. The impressions is being given by those who are at the helm of the state affairs and also on the part of so called intellectuals and academicians that the directive principles are merely guideline to rulers and administrators. It is wrong propaganda which is perpetually being made by some miscreants who are against the principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and social economic and political justice. Therefore, the youth must inspire from the life giving provisions of the constitution and they should get rid of ignorance, superstitions, casteism, communalism, fanaticism, conservatism, blind faith which is rampant in India and political class is interested only in keeping socially and economically the poor people ignorant along with youth of country so that they can implement their anti-people agenda for their own aggrandizement by impoverishing the helpless people.

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