

Background

The Bagmati Province Youth Council Act 2076 was made to address the needs and wants of the youth of Bagmati Province. Youth Council bylaws has also been prepared and executed since 2077. Bagmati Youth council office has been established in 2078 under the provision of Bagmati Province Youth Council Act 2076 and Bagmati Province Youth Council Bylaws 2077. It has been actively functioning for the entire development of the youth in Bagmati Province after the formation of Bagmati Province Youth Council on 1st Ashad 2078 and arrangement of the chief officer from Ashad 13th 2078. Among seven provinces in our country Nepal, province youth council has only been formed in three provinces. Bagmati Province Youth Council is one of the province youth council which was formed under the provision of province youth council act among the three provinces. Other province youth council formed in two provinces are formulated on the basis of ordinance.

After the formation of Bagmati Province Youth Council, it has been actively working for the access of youth in information, capacity development, skill development, and organizational connectivity. After the formation of Bagmati Province Youth Council, it has been functioning with its activities through the district youth committee in 13 districts in Bagmati Province. Within this Bagmati Province, it has 13 districts altogether: Rasuwa, Nuwakot, Dhading, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kabhrepalanchok, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, and Kathmendu and three metropolitan cities, one sub-metropolitan city, forty one municipalities, and seventy four rural municipalities, altogether one hundred nineteen local level governments. Bagmati Province Youth Council has been actively working within all the local level governments of Bagmati province with collaboration and partnership for youth friendly local governments.

The historical Bagmati Province youth Conference 2081 has been organized with the main objective to establish the youth in the mainstream leadership by enabling them capable, responsible, and skillful citizen. The very first Bagmati Province Youth Council which has been organized last year on 11th and 12th Ashad, 2080 has been concluded with its 11 points declarations. The conclusion and suggestions declared from the last year Bagmati Province Youth conference has been accepted and implemented by the Bagmati Province Youth Council, Ministry of Social Development, and Bagmati Province Government. The second Bagmati Province Youth Conference 2081 was also historically concluded from 28 to 30 Baishakh, 2081 with the main maxim "Creativity and entrepreneurial promotion, youth empowerment in Bagmati".

The 17 goals have been set to address the sustainable development goals to be fulfilled by 2030 considering the increasing issues of social and human complexity, ecological imbalance, and social, economic and environmental aspects. We have the prime responsibility to localize and implement for the sustainable development goals of economic, social, tolerable, probable and sustainable goals of environmental aspects. Our country Nepal is also conducting the third voluntary national review of sustainable development goals this year to critically examine the progress and development in attaining the sustainable development goals. Bagmati Province Youth Council has also been effectively contributing to proper implementation of the sustainable development goals.

The part 33 of the constitution of Nepal has guaranteed the right to employment to each of the Nepali citizen. Every citizen shall have the right to employment. Terms and conditions of employment and unemployment benefits shall be as determined by Federal law. Every citizen shall have the right to select employment. It is our essential responsibility to implement the fundamental rights and duties stated in the constitution. Bagmati Province Youth Council has initiated the mission to prepare competent, capable, and skillful youths. Bagmati Province Youth Council has been providing skill development trainings to more than 6 thousand youths on more than two dozen skill categories. The skill assessment test will be administered through CTEVT of all those youths who are taking the skill development trainings.

The fifteenth five-year plan has set the goals to develop and implement youth power who are healthy, educated, employed, sensible, entrepreneurial, creative, conscious and responsible to responsibility. The concept paper of sixteenth five-year plan has set the aim to implement social justice in health, education, employment, residence, and other sectors and achieve prosperity in human life and national economy. Bagmati Province Youth Council is in the mission to prepare capable, competent, and well-informed youths in every aspect all over Bagmati Province. Bagmati Province Youth Council has been playing important role to implement the strategic thought, goals and objectives of terminal plan. Bagmati Province Youth Council has declared to celebrate BS 2081 as the year of youth skill year 2081. We want to develop the essential skills on youths on the basis of their interest, probability and market. We have planned that every youth should be trained with skill. The nations can not prosper unless we invest on youth. This is the right and proper time to be utilized the recent demographic benefit that includes the maximum number of youths. The youth population is the most vibrant, energetic, and dynamic group of the population. The nation is impossible to progress unless the investment on youth as the youth is the principal human resource and tools for national growth. Bagmati Province Youth Council is active in youth investment and playing dynamic role in youth leadership.

Youths are the partner of the recent age. The partnership with the youth guides the directions of our family, society, and nation for hundreds of years. The total national progress is possible through the investment on youth. Our country Nepal should take the advantage of youth demographic benefit and entered into national prosperity and the golden age of development.

Bagmati Province Youth Council has organized Second Bagmati Province Youth Conference 2081 in Bagmati Province capital, Hetauda from 28th to 30th Baishakh, 2081. More than 200 youths from 91 local levels participated in the program. The programs such as five panel discussions on youth issues and education, success story, youth on government were conducted. The main slogan of the program was "Creativity and Entrepreneurial promotion: youth empowerment in Bagmati".

Inaugural Session



The conference was inaugurated by the chief minister of Bagmati Province, Hon. Shalikram Jamarkattel. The first chief minister of Bagmati, Mr. Dormani Paudel was the special guest of the inaugural session. Similarly, the ministers of Bagmati province government, coordinator of Makawanpur district coordination committee Mr. Lalit Ghalan, the executive vice chair of national youth council Mr. Surendra Basnet, leaders from different political parties, and other important personalities were invited as the guest in the program.

The first chief minister of Bagmati Province Hon. Dormani Paudel stated that the negative thought



and concept can not lead us to the progress and success and suggested to forward the positive discussion and debate to the youth. He also stressed that the Bagmati province was only the province which has stepped forward in youth



the economically sound, high profile and positioned officers are vanish from Nepal. Therefore, we need to work with determination that we can do a lot in Nepal. He emphasized the immediate need to check the process of foreign migration of Nepali in the name of education and stated that Bagmati Province government has stepped toward functioned more through the creativity and entrepreneurial promotion for the empowerment of the youth. He appealed to the all participants in the conference for result oriented discussion to find its solution.

Social Development Minister of Bagmati Province Minister Hon. Kumari Moktan stated that the province government has been working for youth development stepping on the youth policy introduced by the province government. She said that the conference was organized with the main motto of entrepreneurship, skill capability, and escape from unemployment. She informed that 7 goals were implemented by the province government among the 11 points goals declared by the previous year first

In his inaugural speech, the chief minister of Bagmati Province, as a chief guest of the program, Hon. Shalikram Jamarkattel wish the grand success of the program to achieve its slogan and objectives set by the program. He also said that the conference should facilitate the youth to critically discuss and set the modality how to view the past, grab the present and shape the future. He believed that the conference not only grunt about the problems but also resolve the tricks to the solution of them. He appealed the youth to discuss in the conference to prepare the modality of our national education and provincial education and how to promote entrepreneurship in youths. He stated that the education should be practical and it should impart both the knowledge and skill so, he requested the youth to discuss and draw what kind of education policy should be prepared. Similarly, the major base of our national development is still the agriculture so, he appealed them to suggest the province government how youth can be connected to agriculture in the field of entrepreneurship. He thanked the Bagmati Province Youth Council for the active initiation informing that the province government has planned to declare this year as 'youth skill year'.

promotion through the formation of youth council after passing the youth related bylaws. He told concept emerging on youth in the recent time that there is no possibility in Nepal and should go to the foreign country is not the truth on the changed ground. He clearly mentioned that it was not only the case of lack of opportunity in the nation, but also



conference. She said that only the Bagmati province has formed the Bagmati Province Youth Council and successfully conducted two conferences and she believed that the second conference will provide the constructive suggestion to the Bagmati province government to implement them in the government's policy and programs. She also informed that the recently the province government has facilitating skill-based training to more than 6 thousand youth in the Bagmati Province through the Bagmati Youth Council. She requested the participants to actively participate and draw the conclusion with the responsibility that they are representing the thousands other youth form the province.

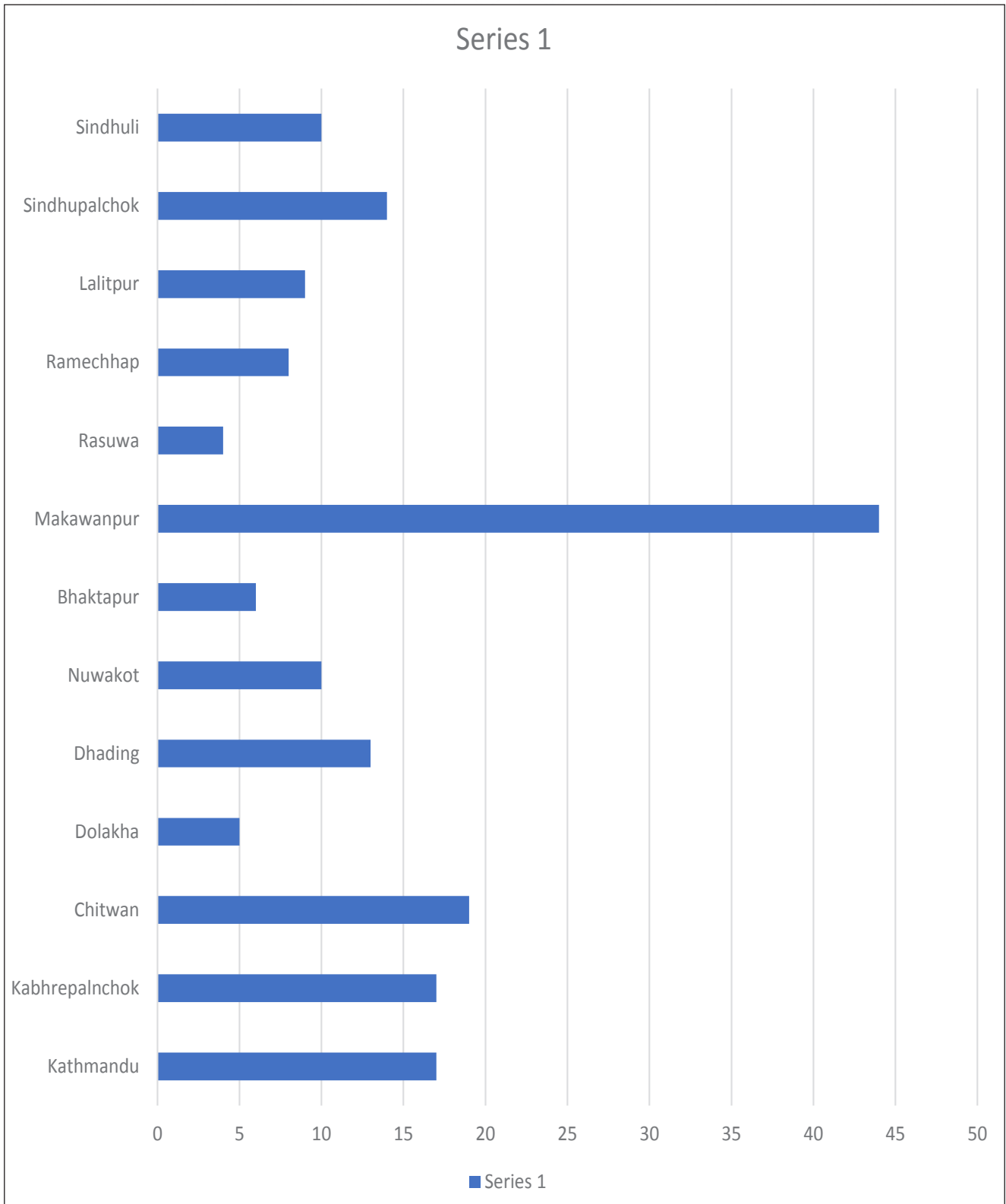
In inaugural session. Bagmati Province government ministers, Minister of Labour Employment and Transportation Hon. Laxman Lamsal, Minister of Drinking Water Hon. Eklal Shrestha, Ex-Minister of Youth and Sport Hon. Ratna Dhakal, executive vice chair of National Youth Council Mr. Surendra Basnet, coordinator of Makawanpur District coordination Committee Mr. Lalit Ghalan, and Makawanpur district secretary of Nepali Congress Bhimsen Mahat and other wished for the grand success of the conference. The welcome speech of the program was delivered by the Bagmati Province Youth Council member, Sameer Pandey.

The chair of the inaugural session, Bagmati Province Youth Council, executive vice chair Santosh Chaulagain clarified that the conference was organized to guide the province government to prepare and implement the youth-friendly plans and policies in the province. He revealed that this conference was prearranged before the declaration of the policy and programs and budget of province government as the lesson learnt from the conference organized last year. The application of youth called from all the 119 local governments and the youth participated form 91 local level governments. He said that It is pride to see the youth to seek their rights and they should be made conscious on their responsibilities too. He also stated that the politics is the key to all the other policies so the political leaders were invited in the program. He thanked all the participants and believed that all will bear their responsibility to make the program a grand success.

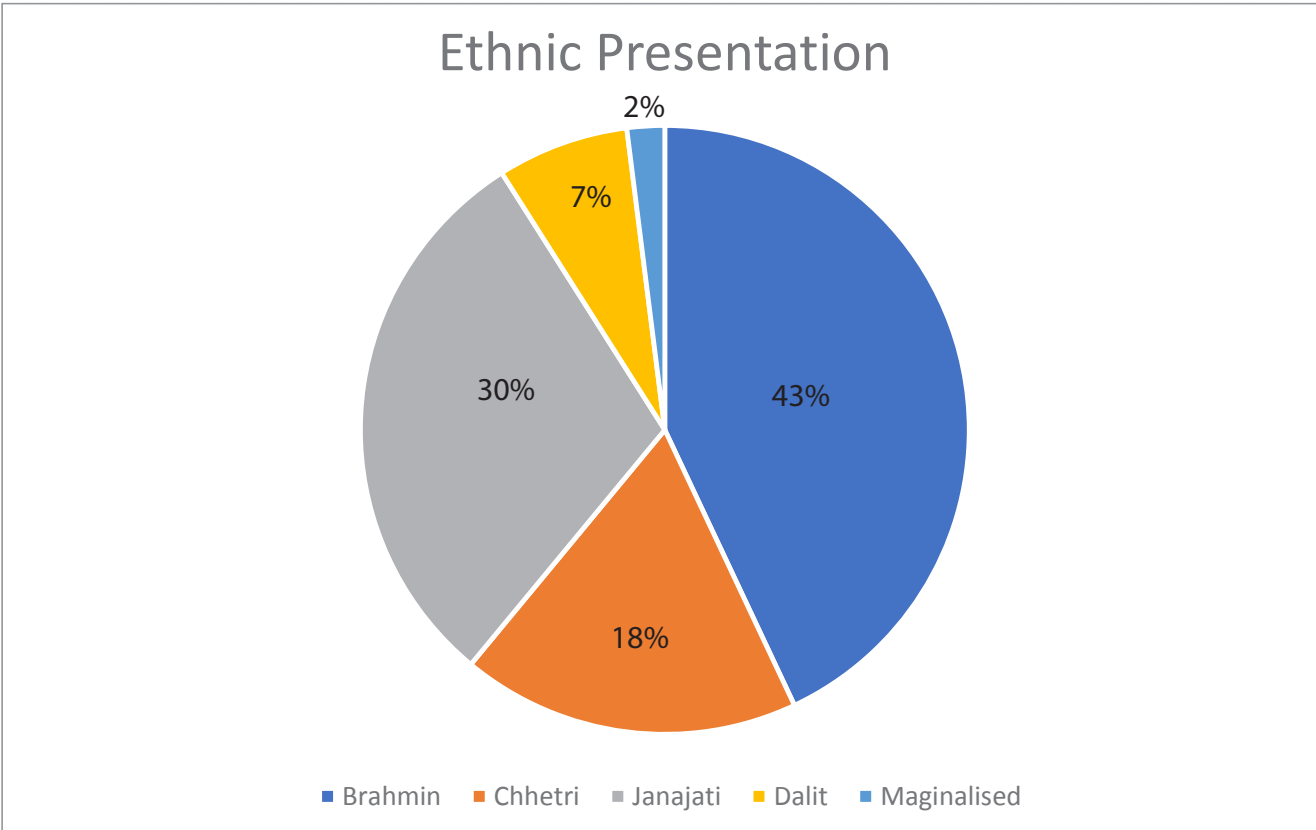




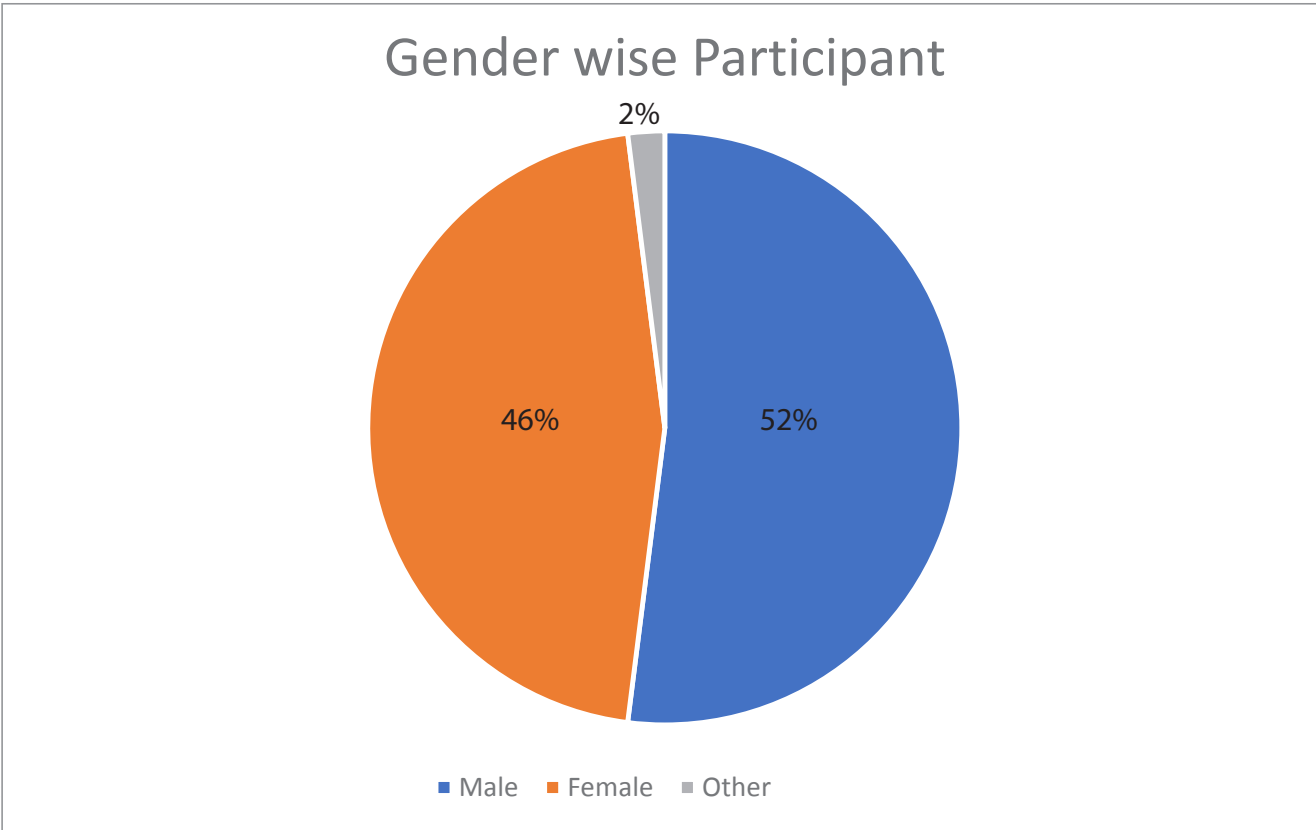
District Wise Participation



Ethnic Presentation



Gender Wise Participant



First Session

Digital Literacy: Digital Probability and advantages

Digital Literacy as the first session of the conference: It was the panel discussion on digital probability and advantages. The founder of Fintech and activist on financial access of non-formal sector Soniya Manandhar, story cycle and working on green growth and advocating promotion of local production through internet connection Saurav Dhakal, working on data accessibility and protection Sajana Maharjan were invited as the expert in the panel discussion and the panel discussion session was facilitated by the CEO of Techpana Bijay Kumar Timalisina. In discussion, the general concept and understanding of the civil society and policy makers on digital literacy. The expert viewed that the apps and the digitals platforms should be eased to implement the digital technology. The experts also drew attention and cautioned the issues of digital literacy or digital data which were only supposed to be matter of the information officer in governmental sectors.



The panel discussion on the session discussed on how can we connect the information technology with the entrepreneurship and how can the youth attain the benefit from it. The experts also addressed the issues and challenges of the policy formation in the field of information technology as it is the field which is constantly evolving and emergence of innovative ideas. The experts stated that the users are being unsafe because of the lack of digital literacy and it is essential to alert the civil citizens on the issues of digital safety as it has caused their the financial loss in many instance.

Key Suggestions of the Session:

- To promote the capacity of the youth connecting the digital technology with entrepreneurship up to the business start up
- To implement the open data policy for the easy access and availability of the data and information
- To implement digital medium to identify the source of resource sectors which are tax free income resources and manage the system to take loan on its basis.
- To facilitate the quick and comfortable policy formation process as the recent society is evolving hastily and facing new challenges.
- To formulate the necessary policy and bylaws to implement the Digital Nepal Framework articulated in 2019 AD
- To sensitize and formulate the cyber security bylaws as we can not obstruct the internet usage in the name of internet security
- To increase the women participation in the field of technology

Second Session:

Foreign knowledge and skill, investment in homeland

In second session of the conference, the panel discussion was conducted on foreign knowledge and skill, investment in homeland. In discussion, the director of foreign employment board, Dr. Dwarika Upreti and agriculture entrepreneur Shreekrishna Adhikari were invited as the expert and the panel discussion was facilitated by the famous journalist Tikaram Yatri. Mainly, the factors that the youth

hesitated to stay in the homeland, the remedies to minimize the massive foreign migration, the essential policies and environment to utilize in homeland the skill acquired abroad were massively conversed in this session.

In the discussion, panelist Shreekrishna Adhikari shared his own experience of foreign employment to Israel and successful agriculture entrepreneur and he stressed that lots of things can be done properly utilizing the skills learnt in the foreign land.

Panelist Dr. Dwarika Upreti presented the data of 23 lakhs Nepali in foreign employment and more than 5 lakhs have been in foreign employment within the last of Chaitra of the same fiscal year. Though unemployment is the prime cause of the youth foreign movement, besides, the experts opined that the other causes are the dishonor of the dignity of labour in the nation and friend-follow to go foreign country.

The experts put forward their opinion that the challenges to bring the new technology has rooted on the ignorance of the government offices about the new technology and the returnee has been facing the same challenges and lack of seed fund to implement their knowledge and skill to initiate the entrepreneurship. They suggested to respect the dignity of labour to check the migration of the youth and they also stressed the imbalance caused by the foreign migration which has resulted the scenario that the fertile land in the country is barren in need of labourer and the youth are compelled to fly abroad.



Key Suggestion of the Session:

- To identify the youth in local levels who are returned form abroad to implement their foreign knowledge and skill in the homeland
- To support the financial seed fund to the youth returnee with skill learnt either in individual or in group to initiate their business.
- To check the foreign migration of the youth, they will be supported to start their business by providing the skill-based training.
- To commercialize the agriculture production and promote the agriculture based industries by connecting agriculture with entrepreneurship.
- To prioritize the local seed grains and promote huge income production

Third Session:

Success story

Saujan DC, Amrit Kumar Lama, and Kiran Adhikari shared their story of success in the third session of the first day of the conference. The inhabitant of Hetauda Metropolitan city, Saujan DC narrated his hell life of 11 years as a drug user, how he started taking drug, and how he was able to relieve form the habit of drug addiction after the death of his baby son. Although he was excellent in his study and also has the ability to play different musical instruments, he confessed how the friends and their attachment appealed him to the drug abuse. He appealed the youth not to waste the most valuable time of life exposing themselves into the drug abuse.

After working as a security guard for 7 years, Amrit, who returned back Nepal and with great toil he was able to be selected as a permanent from the test of teacher service commission and appointed in Bagmati Rural Municipality of Makawanpur, revealed his causes and compulsion to go for foreign employment and the terrible sufferings he has gone through. He stated that it would earn little money by working for 18 hours a day but he can not get the mental peace and he was nearly escape away from the depression. He moved back to Nepal after drawing the conclusion that the labour he did in the foreign land can earn the same money labouring in the homeland and he also revealed how he was successful after returning and even after failing the first attempt in the teacher service commission examination.



Similarly Kiran Adhikari told his experience about his salon business how he started his business even in the unfavourable condition and what kind of challenges he has to face in his start up. He said that he learnt to cut the hair being influenced by one of the senior brothers and he has continued his study along with his business. He said that he had once been to work in the multinational company while running his salon business but he quitted as he felt uninterested to work there and so, he suggested the youth to pick the business of their interest. He was not only working himself, but also training the same skill to other youths and has successfully trained more than 300 youths.

Second Day

First Session:

Education: Where is the problem?

In the second day first session of the conference, the panel discussion was conducted on the title 'Education: Where is the problem?' which has hindered connection of the youth from the employment. The secretary of Ministry of Social Development Dr. Bishma Bhushal, long-run advocating in the field of child education Dr. Minakshi Dahal, chief of Makawanpur Multiple Campus Dr. Yam Bd Silwal, and educationist Dr. Biddhyanath Koirala have participated as panelist in the discussion and it was facilitated by the famous journalist Sama Thapa. In this session, the critical discussion was made on the key hindrance of our education and the reformation made and what improvement can guarantee the quality and vocational education in Nepal.

Professor Dr. Biddhyanath Koirala:

In the discussion, Dr. Biddhyanath Koirala stresses that education is needed for all but there still lacks the serious debate on it and the education should touch our heart and make us feel but we are focusing on mind. He emphasizes that there is weakness in our teaching pedagogy and the recent education should be linked to the transformation. Our education system adopts the score measurement system from the examination to test their competency. In some sense it is necessary but system should be developed to identify the score in typical subjects justify the specific knowledge and skills in different fields and sectors. The main issue we have raised is not the policy but the wrong intention to implement them in the workplace which has resulted in the present condition.

He stated that our education was not proper to cultivate the creative brain by illustrating that the technical institutes we have established have been gradually collapsed. We have not still initiated the debate how we can utilize our skills and we need to begin the serious and extensive dialogue how we can timely transform our government and private sectors to adopt the recent changes. Politics in education is to implement the principles adopted by the political parties. The political parties and their sister organizations do not know the policies and principles adopted by their parties, the traditions only advocating for the students' right without studying what kind of education should be adopted for the students' rights and responsibilities has created the problems in the universities. If we really want to politicize for transformation of the education, the sister organizations of the political parties should activate the debate on the basis of their ideologies and then envisage the labour based education, politics gets improvised.

Makawanpur Campus Chief Dr. Yam Silwal:

We have three tier education system. Curriculum includes the course and it is taught and on its basis it is tested with score by conducting examination. In this system, we can learn to read and write but we don't have any skills if we need to work even after passing the master degree. He stated that it is the problem of recent education system. If we really want to transform the recent education, we are stressing that we need to change our mindset and education should be promoted with skills. Though we integrate the excellent and practical policies, teachers are the key to implement all of them but it will be difficult to seek the transformation in the education if we are unable to change the recent mindset of those teachers.

What we are imparting is only education, not knowledge. Therefore, our focus should be on the knowledge formation. We are only training our students on how they can score the great marks. The participation of disinterested party on the formation process of education policies has created the problems. If we alter and reform the clear policies to implement the practical knowledge formation to utilize in our real-life situation, we can improve in education.

Secretary of the Minister of Social Development, Bagamati Province, Dr. Bhishma Kumar Bhusal:

According to our recent constitution, the local governments can develop their own curriculum for their municipalities. It has been ongoing in many municipalities. The regular monitoring mechanism should be developed to the curriculum prepared by the local government. The teachers will be updated if we managed to conduct the test in every five years who are involved in teaching profession. He said that he did not find any obstacles in our educational policies if we positively intended in the implementation level.

The most youth have been compelled to go abroad as we fail to transfer our education practically. At least to check it, we require to provide technical skills to them. The government is planning to launch the strategy to test their interest and how they can get delighted. If it happens, the education system based on their interest and delight can be implemented.

Dr. Minakshi Dahal:

Our understanding is limited that education denotes the formal education obtained from school. Therefore, first we need to understand where, how and for whom the education is. We may reach the right conclusion if we consciously think how to cultivate the brain of the child after their birth. The educational goals should be prepared after the prioritization on the basis of the specific geographical landscape, culture and identity. It needs to be thought what an educated man should be. We need to

categorize the educational goals on the basis of what kind of knowledge and skill competency we seek in a man according to the level of their study. We need to segregate them to identify our goals. We have to prepare the foundation of the education on the basis of their identity because our schooling decides our education.

The centres for our teaching pedagogical training have been provisioned but the guidelines and strategies for their quality measurement has not been developed. Though developed, it has never been checked. In many foreign countries, the mental and physical fitness of the teachers is frequently tested. Therefore, it will verify if they are mentally and physically fit or not to teach the young children. In my perception, the politics in education is the party politics and education should be detached from this kind of party politics.

After the presentation of their perception from the experts in the program, the participants have raised the relevant questions to them. The participants who raised the questions include Yogesh Neupane, Jyamin Tamang, Sujan Ghimire, Rural Yam, Aashish Sapkota, Sagar Bohara, Aashma Rai and Sirjana Thapa.

Key suggestion of the session:

- To manage the examiners for copy checking who teach in the class room.
- To think alteration in methodology more than to alter our recent education system.
- It is obvious that the students go abroad for higher education. To initiate to return their knowledge and skill back to Nepal.
- Name our schools on the basis of their geo-cultural identity.
- Assign the youth for the development of curriculum, audit them.
- Expand Tribhuvan University in all seen provinces.
- Develop learn and teach culture in the school.
- Manage quality training for the frequent upgrade of teacher competency.
- Our schools became teacher centred, now cultivate the students centred environment.
- Prepare the environment that the capable should pay the fee and unable should learn free.

Second Session:

Innovative Entrepreneurship:

The panel discussion on innovative entrepreneurship was conducted on second session of the second day. The session was facilitated by ex-miss Nepal Sugarika K C and Santosh Pandey, CEO at Oho Cake represented from entrepreneurs, Kobit Singh Baniya, CEO at Leaf Plus (manufacturer of environment friendly construction materials), R K Dhungana, youth policy drafter, Sushpa Bhujel, member of parliament of Bagmati province were the panelists and they expressed their opinions with their experiences. In this session, the experts forwarded their opinion with experiences from their field where they have achieved their height to motivate the youth what the innovative entrepreneurship is and how it can be done.

Santosh Pandey: CEO of Oho Cake

I initiated my research on what business can be done to be a successful person. After the research, I thought about the online sale of the homemade instruments. It was totally innovative and sound amazing though it was uneasy to start how to do it. People can order and buy the required instruments sitting at their own home. Then not only in the home country but also in the abroad I began to pitch my innovative idea to the financiers.

In time of Covid pandemic, I began the Oho cake. It was the business with the idea of delivering the cake to home. It gradually became successful. In my thought innovation does not mean new things innovation can be the shift of the new methodology on the existing situation. In my thinking, business start up is the linking up the idea with skill and prepare its model.

In this recent era of IT first we have an idea and on the basis of that we can then decide what kind of policy should be made. The youth like us often create the innovative ideas hoping to make some changes but we lack the basic information about its registration, PAN/VAT certification for the legalization of all those ideas. We need to know about all these if we make a thought to do something. We need to understand that we have many hurdles and obstacles to close the business companies than to initiate it. The government should facilitate the supportive environment for youth. The government should create the environment to run the business if it is running smoothly, and easily close the business if it is to be closed.

Kobit Singh Baniya: the manufacturer of Riphplus eco-friendly materials

All my family members were involved in the government sectors. My family desired that I should take the public service commission examination and join the government service but I was a little different from my childhood and therefore I used to be doing something innovative. I was the student of engineering and I was creating the innovative ideas for all the students on how we could prepare exam. After that I devoted myself to extend the internet tower in distant villages registering a company. I began my new innovation and research on eco-friendly tapari (leaf plate) when I saw the pickle dropping while I was there in the Momo house. Then I discovered that at least 2 to 3 tapari can be prepared from the leaf of betel nut. I approached to sell those taparis not only in the nation but also in the foreign country. We have a plan for export market when we started the company. But for that we need to certify that it was not harmful to take the meal. When we went to the government offices, they say that they did not have any ideas about it. Then we went to the nutrition department, nothing happened. it was 9 years that we started the production and it is not still certified. But we are continuing the business form the foreign standard. Actually, the youth have the multiple ideas for the business and they can also manage the fund but they could not get the support from the relevant sectors. Therefore, despair often attacks.

The nation needs to understand it has benefitted me as well as the support in the national economy.

R K Dhungana: Youth Policy Designer

Due to the current technology, in some cases, the technology is developed first and then the process of making policies and rules takes place. In general, the policy should be a guide to do any work, but it may not be so. Young people are not the same thing. Innovative idea does not mean that you have to invent new things, but how to present existing things is also an innovative idea. For example, the luggage that we carry for example first did not have wheels, later the luggage with wheels came, it looks normal but how easy it was for us to use it.

If we make a youth-friendly youth policy in Bagmati Province, it says that the youth will be taught skills first to connect them with employment. We are declaring this year as the year of skills.

When new technology and ideas come, we also feel that we have to work. But we do not have the knowledge about that technology in terms of politics or policy making or running the administration, so we are not able to do some things even if we want to do it because of the lack of skilled manpower. Before we do any work, we do not have enough research about it, especially on the basis of the findings from the research, we have to make a detailed plan about what we want to do, and we have to prepare an environment to move forward.

Based on the youth policy of our Bagmati province, if we are to build plans with programs, we will only need twice the current federal annual budget, but we should not be silent about that, we have to do things on the basis of priority.

Honorable. Sushpa Bhujel (Member of the Provincial Assembly of Bagmati Province)

Whether it is a state or a union, if we are going to make a policy or a law, we will make it by taking the opinions, advice and suggestions of relevant stakeholders, subject matter experts. As MPs, we will support the government to effectively implement the programs prepared to work politically at the provincial level. Our Bagmati province is ahead of other provinces in terms of formulating youth policy and implementing it. We will take initiatives to involve the private sector in the programs conducted by the government. There has been some initiative for that.

Questions with different opinions were asked from the participants in the program. In which Saurabh Rizal, Ranjita Adhikari, Padam Shrestha Raju Regmi, Ganga Chantyal, Pradiv Silwal etc. raised questions about how the state will help the youth to do something while staying in the country.

Key points of the session:

- Policy complications should be removed.
- Registration, monitoring and tax payment of business companies should be done through a unified system.
- Capacity development skills and job creation of youth should be done in collaboration with the government and the private sector.
- Proper market management of the materials produced by businessmen should be done.
- Those who have competence or skills should be given more priority. For example, those who make agricultural tools should only make tools, those who produce seeds should only work with seeds, farmers should only work with agriculture, and those who buy and sell should only work with buying and selling.
- The information issued by the government agencies should be published in a way that it can be easily found in Yuva Maitri Digital Plat Firms.

Third Session:

Policy Politics and Prosperity

In the panel discussion of the third session of the second day of the program, policy, politics and prosperity were discussed and interacted. Mahesh Bataula, Chief Whip of CPN-UML Parliamentary Party, Sushila Thin, Whip of Nepali Congress Parliamentary Party and MP Madhav Sapkota from CPN-Maoist participated as panelists. All the three MPs were representing



Bagmati province. The program was facilitated by journalist Basant Basnet. In the panel discussion program, there was a discussion about the responsibilities of political parties and legislators in order to connect the policy development and prosperity that we make.

Honorable. Mahesh Bartaula (Chief Whip, CPN-UML)

In particular, there are four types of work that Parliament does. Forming the government, making laws, monitoring whether the government has acted according to the law or not and watching whether the resources of the state have effectively reached the people. The government should implement what the parliamentarians raised at the right time in the right manner and at the right time. When the government does not listen to what is coming from the people, then there is disappointment. Parliament's main job is to make laws, but that job is still not being done effectively. We made only 4 laws in this one-and-a-half-year period. For us, this is a matter of self-reflection. After the last political change, we have made more than 300 laws. In a parliamentary system, governments may keep changing, but it is important whether the parliament continues to create its laws or not.



Politically, you are in some responsibility, people have many aspirations towards you, for that you should be able to show a promising plan. If you can't do that, people may question why they should vote for you again during the election and then they may reject you. They may even reject you. In terms of MPs, we are also constantly warning the government, that is what we are doing. We have to accept that we have not been able to do effective work as a policy to develop the youth as a whole. I think that this is the reason why young people are fleeing now.

Until we can make an education policy that makes the youth study and earn, then we will not be able to stop the situation of many young people going out. If we organize it, we can achieve prosperity.

Millions of young people are involved in the informal sector and initiatives should be taken to link it with social security. The inter-party network is weak with us. We can move forward by creating forums for discussing and debating national issues. Our problem is that unstable government is also one. When there is a joint government, the view taken by one party may not match with the political view of the other party, so that there is a problem in the delivery of the government.

Honorable. Sushila Thing: Whip Nepali Congress: MP (Member of Parliament)

Governments in our country are becoming unstable due to which our attention was focused only on making and destroying the government rather than the development of the country. My request to the youth is now to work for the stability of the government.

In the current situation, the trend of young people going abroad is increasing. The youths here are also spending their lives in prisons due to various reasons. We have no choice but to do concrete work to get out of this. The caucuses were formed during the constitution making process, but now it has made it stronger because of the whipping in the parliamentary system and we have become stronger. Our job is to make laws, we have to make laws in order to do something in a new way. Regarding youth, we have to pay attention to our policies, politics and prosperity. But in the past, the government was formed by forming a coalition to provide a stable government that would work together, but due to the parties' own interests, the government kept changing. We keep saying that the legislator's job is to make laws, but the government brings a draft for making laws, MPs are forced to give their opinion about it within three minutes, it is passed without sufficient discussion. Sometimes it seems that the laws brought without

sufficient discussion and approval of stakeholders are coming for whom? However, we do not think that the policies we have are bad, but because of the problems at the implementation level, we think that our work has not been effective. Being a woman, I am naturally a bit more sensitive than men about women's issues such as reproduction, maternal and child.

Honorable. Madhav Sapkota: MP (Member of Parliament)

We have made some mistakes regarding the form of government while making the constitution, because of these mistakes we are now experiencing the current unstable political situation. On behalf of the Maoists, we said that we should arrange for a directly elected president and a completely equal parliament during the construction of the new constitution, but we were forced to compromise on some issues because of the need for consensual politics. While making the constitution, the Maoist party disagreed on 8 promises and reached a compromise on the constitution.

We MPs are legislators who create laws, but our work has become like a contractor, like an office assistant in a government office. If you have to do development work in the village, you have to go after the contractor. In order to carry out various programs in their constituencies, there is a situation where they have to carry files from one ministry to another. The main reason for this is the problem that arose because we promised to do this and that in our constituencies during the election. I think that this situation has come about because we could not explain that our job is to formulate policies. www The youths here are between 16 and 20 years of age. You have experienced something about the Maoist movement, heard about it or just learned about some events in your family, neighborhood or community. Once you come back and ask about this movement, you can get a picture of that time. I request you to study why there was war and why there was peace. We wish that we have expressed some commitments according to the principles and policies of our party as mentioned in our documents, but our current ruling power and management structure is not allowing us to do that. Mainly, we think that we should sit in the lion court and do the work keeping in mind the priority tasks.

After the panelists gave their views on the program, the participants asked the panelists questions about the problems faced by the youth due to the current political situation. Among them were Vibhasha Basnet, Munishu Khadka, Rajendra Paneru, Shankhar Duve, Suman Ghimire, Rohunu Lama and Ashta Limbu.

Conclusions and suggestions:

- We have to develop a routine of regular monitoring of those to whom we have given contracts for the development of physical infrastructure.
- Appropriate policies and programs should be brought in to make young people entrepreneurs along with developing the agricultural land which is increasing day by day.
- Development works should be carried forward without destroying natural resources and heritage.
- According to the wishes of the people, the leaders should implement the policies and programs in an effective manner.
- Parliamentarians should pay more attention to the country's policy-making level rather than development work, and make development work accountable to the local level and related agencies.
- To implement our structures honestly based on what is our duty towards the people.
- Let's develop a habit of asking questions like how much work has been completed and how much is left and when that work will be completed, rather than insulting the leader, based on their political party or their promises to the people. ww ww

Workshop

Role of youth in local planning choices:

Researcher Bishnu Bahadur Khatri, who has been working closely with the local government on how to build youth-friendly plans when the government is creating policies and programs in their respective municipalities, conducted an interactive workshop with the www participants on how the youth can play a role in the selection of local plans. He shared in the workshop that since it is one of the major tasks of local governments to prepare plans by making youths directly participate in development within the framework of the Local Self-Government Act, the youths should be careful about it.

In the workshop, the youths shared their experiences that now when the local government prepares policies and programs, the youths are only allowed to participate in www. In the workshop, there was a discussion about how the youth can work to guide the local government on the path of prosperity.

AI Technology and Applications:

IT expert Durshan Parajuli, who facilitated this workshop, said that in the current context, the technology and use of AI is a suitable means to create employment for the youth. He emphasized that digital awareness should be among the youth as the present time is the time of IT. Emphasizing that IT is the means by which one can sell his idea in the global market even if he is sitting in any corner of the world, he shared with the youth that those who can keep a good knowledge about AI can earn more than they thought by sitting at home and using the Internet. He claimed that even though the developed countries of the world did not pay much attention to Nepal, they were forced to take the www idea of Nepali youth due to the progress made by Nepali youth in the field of AI and IT. Now in the world, India has made great progress in the field of IT, so we also have that opportunity, so he had a special emphasis for the youth to enter this field.

The role of youth in non-violent communication:

Ghazal recitation by Pradeep Rodan:

Prominent young ghazal composer Pradeep Rodan recited his best compositions among the youth who came to participate in the conference. He enthused the youth by reciting many ghazals about love, faith, poverty and suffering, and satirical comments on political parties.

Cultural Night:

In the three-day conference, cultural programs were presented by the artists of Hetauda's Kollywood Kula Center and Sindhuli Kala Ghar, after each day's topical discussions and interactions.

Third day:

Heritage Walk:

On the third and last day of the Bagmati Province Youth Conference, around 200 participants from 91 municipalities of 13 districts, along with the organizing team, visited various religious, historical and tourist places located in Hetauda of Makwanpur. This program was organized to inform the participants about local culture and historical facts. Many of the participants visited Hetauda, the capital of Bagmati Province, for the first time. The participants said that not only thematic discussions and interactions were held in the conference for three days, but the participants got a chance to learn more about Hetauda by visiting the cultural, religious and historical places of Hetauda.

Closing and Manifesto Handover Program:

On the third and last day of the conference, the closing ceremony of the program was held under the chief hospitality of the Chief Minister of Bagmati Province, Honorable Shalikram Jamarkattel. Speaking at the closing ceremony, Kumari Moktan, Minister of Social Development and President of Bagmati Youth Council, expressed the view that this conference is historic, discussing that among the programs



conducted by the provincial government, the programs conducted by the Youth Council are special. He informed that out of the 11 declarations issued by the same conference last year, the provincial government has already addressed the points in 7 declarations. He said that such conferences would help the government to make youth-friendly policies and programs, and he was of the opinion that the creative advice and creative work of the youth would lead the country to the path of prosperity.

In addition, Santosh Chaulagai, the coordinator of the conference and the Executive Vice President of Bagmati Province Youth Council, read the 13 points Manifesto and expressed his confidence that the points mentioned in the manifesto will be implemented through the provincial government in the coming year.

While receiving the manifesto, Chief Minister Jamarkattel said that he and the provincial government are determined to implement the points mentioned in this manifesto in the next year's policies and programs. He said that he is committed to keep the creativity of the youth in the memory of the state government and that he expects the creative advice and suggestions of the youth in the work done by the state government.

Information about the programs and policies conducted by the Provincial Youth Council: Mr. Santosh Chaulagai Executive Vice President, Bagmati Province

The Executive Vice President of Bagmati Yuva Parishad Santosh Choulagai told the participants on the last day of the conference that Bagmati Yuva Parishad has been working since last year by making policy arrangements on how to develop the skills and abilities of youth and make them enterprising. Bagmati Yuva Parishad disproved the general comment that work cannot be done by government agencies and said that everyone felt the results of the work done by the Provincial Youth Council as an example of how work can be done by government mechanisms. Targeting the youth, it was said that in the coming financial year, the skill year will be announced to provide skill-



based training to 6,000 youth with the aim of making the youth self-employed and entrepreneurs. The views expressed by him in the conference are as follows:

- Bagmati Province is the only youth council that has been formed and operated by statutory law.

- In the context of Nepal, people between the ages of 16 and 40 are called youth, but the Bagmati Yuva Parishad is working by classifying it into two levels. One from 16 to 24 and one from 25 to 40 age group.
- Everyone has accepted that the youth policy of our province is more youth friendly than the policy of the Union Youth Council.
- While we are discussing and debating about the youth, let us study the policies made about us.
- When the province is making youth policy, programs have been designed to fit our daily life.
- If we can create pressure on the government to implement the things in the policy, the country can be moved forward towards prosperity.
- We have organized this program this Baisakh because the state government said that if we know about the problems of the youth from the youth, then the youth friendly program and the budget can be allocated.
- By declaring this year as the Year of Skills, the Provincial Youth Council is making about 6,000,000 youth skilled.
- To test the skills of the youth who have learned the skills, to take the initiative to allocate the budget to connect the youth with the skills to the business.
- Advocating youth with skills to create jobs in their own municipality by coordinating with local governments.
- We will connect you as we develop the programs of the State Youth Council. We will take initiative to connect you with District Youth Council.
- We hope that you will have your constructive support to effectively implement the policies and programs decided by the Youth Council.
- There has been a lot of discussion and debate in this conference. I felt that this conference was more creative and effective than the first conference.
- Your representation is not only your personal representation but also the youth of your district and municipality.
- In terms of teaching skills, when we asked for applicants through an online form, about 12,000 young people applied.
- I believe that you will lobby by paying attention to the budgets and policies and programs of your local governments and whether they have allocated youth-friendly programs, plans and budgets or not.
- Each municipality and ward provide skill-based training to 40 young people in a year. In five years, many young people will be skilled and the road to prosperity will be prepared. You have to take initiative for that too.
- Tell us today what you would suggest to us and what you would like to suggest to your local government. We will implement it.
- You should also monitor the places where skills are operated. This is also a third-party verification.

Youth with Honorable Chief Minister:

In the final session of the last day of the conference, the youth had a direct conversation with the Chief Minister of Bagmati Province, Shalikram Jamarkattel. Organized in a direct question-and-answer format, the participants asked various questions about Bagmati government's priorities, youth-targeted programs, unstable political situation, education, health and employment.



Question from the participants, answer from the Chief Minister:

When we debate about the policy, it is said that the policy is good but there is a problem in its implementation, the government itself says the same. If the government says so, who will take responsibility for it?

The government should accept its shortcomings. We all have to work together to prevent that from happening in the future. You, young people should also keep warning the government. Now we are in the process of making the 16th five-year plan federally, we are also making a provincial level plan. For that, we have asked subject experts to make a concrete plan of what the province can do within five years, and we are working to implement those plans by making an action plan within the ministry. I am committed to work by preparing clear policies and programs in the fields of education, agriculture, forest environment, etc.

How do you ensure the participation of youth while preparing the annual plan or periodical plan?

I express my commitment that we will make a program with a periodic plan covering all the topics raised in this conference. You youth are disappointed with politics, but politics will solve everything. In the current situation, there is no more despair, we promote the good work done by the government at all levels, there is no discussion or debate about the problems that have arisen, they should also be initiated and solutions should be sought. Everyone has an equal role to play in getting out of there.

How can the youth help the provincial government?

The way development has accelerated in Nepal, it has been done by politics in the physical structure or in the social sector. But we still haven't been able to give everyone hope. Young people can go abroad but they have to create an environment to come back after studying. When going abroad for employment, it would be better if the young people are sent with skills, but there is a problem when people without skills go abroad. Now we have to authorize a policy to be implemented by emphasizing technical education from the school level. The state government is also working on this. We are in the process of creating policies and programs for the seventh year. Now the programs have reached almost all local level schools. Teachers were given to schools that did not have a gatekeeper. We have improved the standard of 11 hospitals. The investment made in agriculture did not reach the farmers, so now we have made a community-based agricultural policy. Now our focus is on how to connect the youth with the product. Appreciate the good things that have happened and give suggestions if there are bad things.

How has the state government planned to protect our culture with the participation of the young generation?

By making a law for the Tamang and Newari language speaking communities, it has been kept as the language of government work in this province. We are making laws to protect cultural heritage and culture. Accordingly, we plan to allocate the budget for that. We are passing through the incoming cabinet.

The state government has not made the necessary policies and laws? So it was difficult to work?

We identified that we have to make 119 laws. We have made 65 laws so far. Some of the laws have to be made after coming from the federal government, so some of them are still pending.

What is the justification for the provincial structure becoming expensive?

There was more negative talk about unionization, but for that we have to look at the data, earlier there were many villages. Now there are only 753 rural villages. First in a village panchayat, there was a

budget of 48,000. Later it went to the village for lakhs. Later it increased from 18 to 5 million. But now the budget of one municipality is at least 500 million. This means the development of your area, it has the right to plan and implement itself. From this its physical and cultural, it can be developed based on identity. This is the beautiful aspect of federalism. Expenditure increased than before, no, if you look at the statistics, you can see that it has decreased. But we are in a new practice, we are also learning, there may be some problems in effective implementation, but by solving them, federal democracy, there is no alternative to institutionalize the republic. The identity given by the union from ward to center, look at the various government agencies, the constitution provides for Dalits, tribes, Madhesi, women etc. Our participation increased only by doing. Those who do not want to see this development, those who cannot accept the change accuse for all this. Practicing democracy within political parties is gradually happening. Political parties have changed a lot since yesterday. Because of social networks, we political parties should be more aware. We are in the most sensitive situation right now. My request to you, young people is that if you analyze the facts and respond only, I think it will be constructive.

Are we moving forward according to the assumptions made by the Maoists during the conflict?

Scientific socialism is our main goal. We have come so far because of the Maoist agenda, the peace agreement and the agreement between the political parties. Everyone has accepted the people's war. The foundation of this change is the people's war. We have accepted the shortcomings during the war and moved forward. Our political goal is socialism. There should be a debate on how sincerely we are embarking on this journey.

How does the state government support for skill development, entrepreneurship? And how will you build the next budget?

Bagmati Youth Council is declaring this year as the Year of Skills. We will provide training to around 15,000 youth under various ministries within this financial year. At 3 percent interest, we planned to give loans to the youth for entrepreneurship, but the budget given through the Agricultural Development Bank was not spent, so we are setting up a bank by the state government and allocating a budget of 3 billion from which you can benefit.

Chief Minister, do you know what sexist and minority mean? Otherwise, reservation has been made for other women, tribes, etc. Why not about us?

I think we are working in this field under the Ministry of Social Development. I know this subject very well and am also sensitive. If you feel that you have been discriminated against, we will immediately correct it in the coming days and move forward.

What is your message that we cannot see the provincial government in the distance?

Ruvi Valley Rural Municipality of Dhading is the most backward in Bagmati province, there we are working in other social fields from building roads to corners under the Integrated Ruvi Valley Development Program. We are working in the same way in Panchpokhari of Sindhupalchok. In the same way, we have worked by giving priority to remote areas to develop schools, Khanepali and other areas. It is the state government that reaches the remote areas. If there is any such problem, please let us know and we will address it immediately.

All of you can come to the provincial government and give your suggestions, complaints, for that the gate of the provincial government will always be open. Let us not be disappointed, we will make a prosperous Bagmati province.

Main achievements of the conference:

- Active participation of 200 youths from 91 municipalities among 13 districts, 119 municipalities.
- Among the participants, 50 percent are men, 48 percent are women, and 2 percent are others.
- Among the participants, 30% of Tribes, 61% of Brahmin, 7% of Dalit and 2% of disability participants are included in 2081 summit.
- Building a network among the youth of 13 districts.
- Acknowledgment that the state government will focus on the youth while formulating policies.
- Increase in youth's interest and confidence in government work.
- Activity of youth in topical discussion and interaction.
- The commitment of many of the young participants to do something in Nepal.
- Youth's commitment to actively participate in the policies and programs created by the local level.
- Development of positive thinking that something should be done in Nepal in the context of developing negative feelings towards the country among the youth.
- A commitment to move forward by giving constructive suggestions to the government and political parties instead of insulting them.
- Announcement by the provincial government to train 6,000 youth this year to become entrepreneurs.
- Commitment by the Chief Minister to provide training to about 15 thousand youths next year.
- 13 points declarations issued by the conference.
- Commitment to implement the 13 Bude Manifesto by the government.
- Adoption of the conference by all parties such as government, private sector, intellectuals, civil society, journalists etc.

Challenge

Resource management

- The need to mobilize the team as a volunteer
- Inability to address the boundless desires of the youth
- Administrative hassles in bringing subject area experts from outside Hetauda
- Not being able to get youths from all municipalities to participate



Multiple applications from the same municipality causing problems in the selection process.



BAGAMATI PROVINCE YOUTH SUMMIT

Promoting Creativity and Entrepreneurship: Youth Empowerment in the Bagmati

Bagmati Province Youth Summit 2081

May 28-30, 2081

Manifesto

Considering the increasing social and human complexity, environmental imbalance and social, economic and environmental aspects of the world, the implementation of sustainable development goals set to be achieved by the year 2030, the localization and implementation of tolerable, feasible and sustainable development goals from the economic, social, environmental aspects and bearing in mind the important role that Bagmati Province Youth Council is playing in the localization and effective implementation of sustainable development goals,

Realizing that we all have an important responsibility to implement the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of Nepal, the right to employment to every citizen in Article 33 as well as the right to choose employment for every citizen,

Setting a clear goal and action plan to effectively implement the campaign with the idea of preparing strong, capable and skilled youth in Bagmati Province,

The overall development of the country is possible only by investing in the youth of the current partners and Nepal is more committed to the goal of entering the golden era of prosperity and development of the country by increasing investment in the youth to benefit from the youth demographic advantage,

Increasing collective voice for youth-friendly policy formulation, effective implementation of existing policy arrangements and adequate resources and investments aimed at youth,

The Province Youth Conference 2081 held in Hetauda, the capital of Bagmati Province from 28th Baisakh to 30th, 2081, has issued this manifesto with the aim of encouraging the youth to lead the overall development of Bagmati province as well as the entire country to make the youth capable, responsible, knowledgeable and skilled.

Bagmati Province Youth Council Act 2076, Province Youth Council Regulation 2077, Bagmati Province Youth Policy 2079 should be implemented effectively and the needs and wishes of the youth of Bagmati Province should be addressed.

The Bagmati Province Youth Council should play an important role in the implementation of the periodic plans of the federal and state governments, policy arrangements related to youth, with a leadership presence in this Bagmati Province. For this, the necessary resources and means should be ensured. By making the Bagmati Province Youth Council more resourceful, the leadership role of the Council should be further promoted to address the common issues of the youth of Bagmati Province.

The youth skill development and skill test conducted by Bagmati Province Youth Council should be implemented more effectively and spread to all the youth of Bagmati Province. To promote employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship among the youth, the decision of the Bagmati Province Government to declare the year 2081 for skill development should be effectively implemented under the leadership of the Bagmati Province Youth Council.

Youth-friendly local levels should be promoted through the meaningful and effective participation of youth in planning, policy, program and budget formulation and implementation of all local levels of Bagmati province.

The creative participation of youth should be promoted in the creation and implementation of participatory planning at the local level. The political and social decisive presence of youth should be promoted in policy decisions at various levels and their effective implementation.

Investing in youth should be promoted to address common issues of youth. Regarding youth, the access of youth should be developed through special study, research and data update related to Bagmati Province and the practice of digital governance in public services.

Awareness, education, creativity and participation should be promoted among the youth. It is necessary for the youth to find opportunities in the country and facilitate the identification and promotion of opportunities for the youth. In order to invest the knowledge, skills, experience and capital gained abroad in Nepal, necessary policy consultation and effective implementation should be done.

The participation of youth in identifying, documenting, protecting and promoting art, culture, archeology and historical and natural areas of Bagmati Province should be ensured.

Climate adaptation, disaster management and environmental justice should be promoted under the leadership of the youth by increasing the knowledge, skills and abilities of the youth in the negative effects of climate change, disaster prevention and management and environmental protection.

Access to information technology for the youth, capacity development, skill development, institutionalization of organizations led by the youth, networking and addressing the common questions of the youth, etc., should be made more active in the provincial youth council, district youth committee and local levels.

Providing technical, quality, practical and life-useful education, competence, responsibility, knowledge and skills to the youth, encouraging them to establish themselves as leaders in the overall development, and promoting the participatory leadership of the youth in the Prosperous Bagmati Province campaign.

There should be effective implementation of the arrangements for branding, marketing of youth products and special policy arrangements related to innovation to connect the youth to the products.

The current population of young people who are a demographic advantage in Nepal is a suitable opportunity to make the country prosperous. Demographic benefits must be made the basis of the country's prosperity. We should look for sustainable and effective opportunities for the youth in the country. Without investment in the youth, the country cannot prosper.

The Bagmati Province Youth Council expresses its sincere gratitude to the chief guests, guests, experts of all thematic sessions and young participants for their time and contribution.



Santosh Chaulagai
Executive Vice President
2081 Baisakh 30th Sunday
Hetauda, Makwanpur