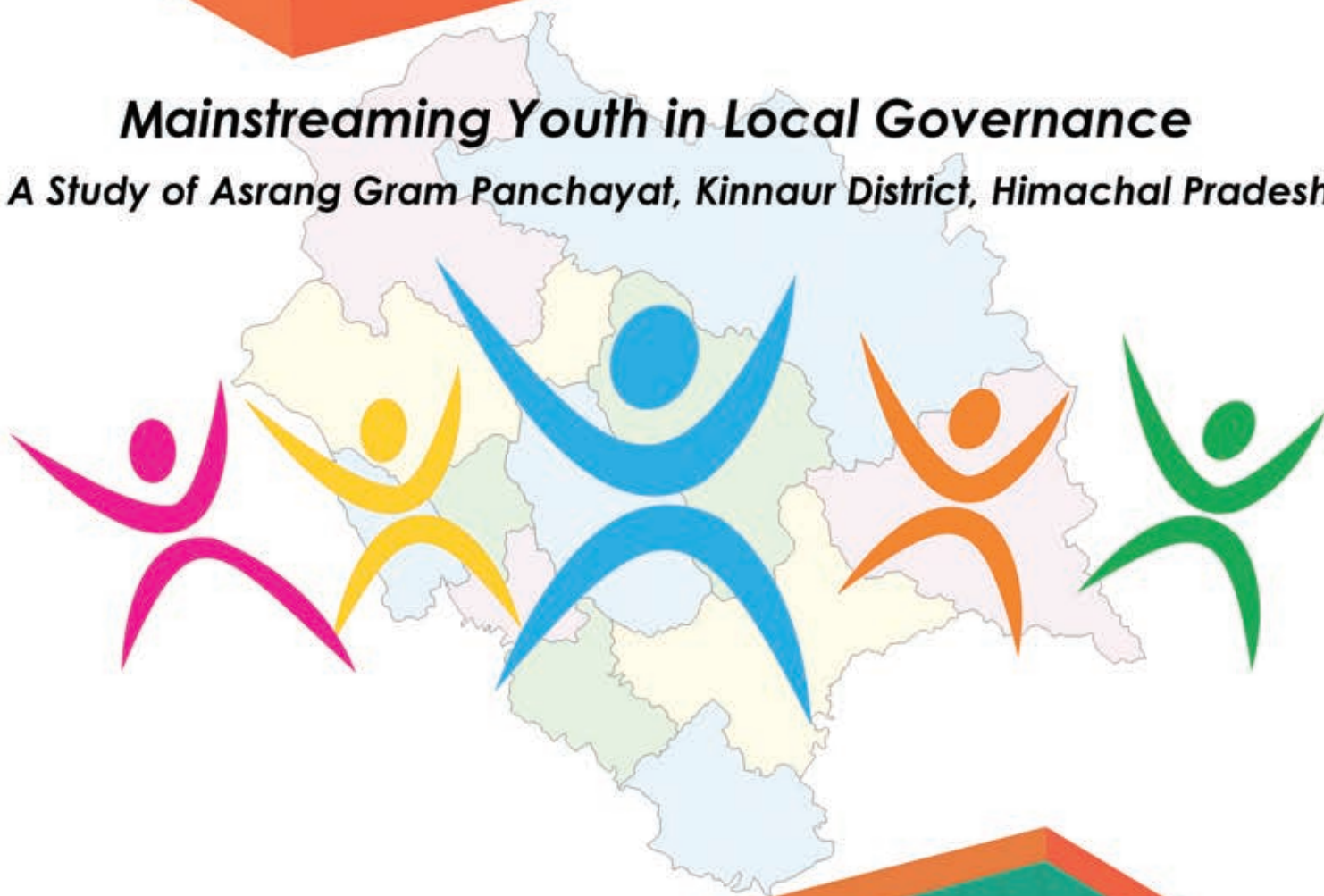


# **Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance**

**A Study of Asrang Gram Panchayat, Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh**



**Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development**  
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India  
Sriperumbudur – 602 105

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Gram Panchayat, Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh**

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## **Chapter I**

### **Introduction and Methodology**

#### **Background**

Constitutional status to Local Government Institutions (LGI) has brought in a paradigm shift in the domain of local governance in the country. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments enabled the LGIs with the power and authority to function as 'units of self government', though with varying levels of initiative, drive, interest, intensity and diversity of operations in practice. In recent times, LGIs have started assuming the centre stage in ushering in people-centric, responsive, effective, efficient, people-friendly, and decentralised governance. This has been possible only with the innovative approaches and practices, more pro-active role in the development process and active support, co-operation and networking among various stakeholders in local governance.

Demographically, youth constitute a significant segment of the population in India. In view of its demographic dividend, India has the potentials to grow more quickly than that of many other countries, including America, China and Japan. Demographers report that in the year 2020, the average age of an Indian will be 27 years whereas, the average age of a Chinese and American will be 37 years, a West European 45 and Japanese 48 years (Saraswati, 2008). It is viewed that youth form the basis of progress and social mobilization in any country and aiming at youth development is the most cost-effective strategy for achieving growth and development in a country characterised by demographic dividend (Gireesan, 2012). And there is no doubt that youth can play an important role in strengthening local governance as they constitute a significant and vital segment of the population. And to translate the demographic dividend effectively towards the nation's development, there is a need for mainstreaming youth in governance.

According to the Commonwealth Youth Programme, the word 'Mainstreaming' refers to the 'systematic integration of youth affairs into the work of all relevant stakeholders. For governments, this means:

- Allocating a proportion of all relevant departmental budgets to youth development;
- Introducing a youth empowerment perspective to the work of all relevant departments;
- Setting up appropriate mechanisms for youth participation in policy making;
- Systematically monitoring and reporting progress made in youth development; and
- Building the body of knowledge on youth affairs.' (Commonwealth Secretariat, n.d)

Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance 'refers to the activities for empowering youth to play an active role in Grama Sabha and other participatory structures at the local level, equipping them to make active contributions in the functions of Local Government and other local institutions, giving them a space and responsible positions in different committees and other decision making forums, and equipping them with personal and social skills to function as change agents in the society' (RGNIYD, 2013). In operational terms, 'Mainstreaming' indicates 'Engage, Enable, Ensure and Empower' the target population in the development programmes, projects and other activities.

Youth population can play an important role in strengthening of local governance in the country. However, interactions with the elected members and other key functionaries of local governments, deliberations with the experts and practitioners, discussions with the representatives of youth organisations and reflections from the field indicate that youth participation in local governance is

not happening to the desired extent. In this context, the action research titled as 'Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance' has been initiated in different parts of the country.

It is imperative that youth assume an important role in the systems, institutions and practices of local governance. The programmes initiated and implemented by the Local Governments should take care of the specific needs, concerns, interests and priorities of youth from the geographical area. In addition, the Local Governments could utilize the competencies, dynamism, energy and skills of youth in planning, implementing and monitoring of programmes/ projects. To make this happen, more and more youth should participate themselves in the activities of the Local Governments. Youth organizations, both political and non-political, could play a crucial role of recruiting able youth to the development politics of local government system. In addition to extending support to the Local Governments in its functioning, youth can also become the 'Change Agents' aimed at bringing 'Good Governance at the Grassroots' (Gireesan, 2013).

With the aim of channelizing the potential of the youth towards improving the efficiency of the local government for development of the village as well as self-empowerment, RGNID and PRAGYA jointly intervened to select a model village in Himachal Pradesh. The tough terrain, lack of communication facilities, extreme weather conditions and minimum livelihood options make the life of people in the area quite difficult. Cut off from the main stream for few months in a year, the inhabitants of this region lack awareness and basic minimum facilities on which they have right. A remote village disconnected from the mainstream life for six months in a year due to heavy snowfall, with no proper transport and telecommunication facility, electricity or water supply was selected. Asrang Gram Panchayat (GP) headed by a female youth Gram

Pradhan and dominated by youth elected members was an ideal choice for the study.

## **Objectives**

The overall objectives of the study are as follows.

- To analyze the extent of participation of youth in Local Government Institution and other social institutions in the selected area.
- To examine the factors that inhibits participation of youth in local governance.
- To work for bringing about 'Youth budgeting' in the Local Government Institutions.
- To identify and carry out appropriate intervention strategies and approaches to enhance youth participation in local governance.
- To bring in perceptible changes in youth towards local governance in terms of involvement and participation.
- To equip the youth with personal and social skills to function as 'change agents' in the society.
- To bring in positive attitude among the different sections of the society towards youth.
- To put forward suggestions to ensure sustainability of the interventions.

This report reflects the objective of studying the status of the youth in the village with reference to their socio-economic status, state of involvement in LGIs, skills and competencies in addition to documentation of their needs, concerns, issues, and problems.

## **Methodology**

In order to achieve the desired objectives, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was carried out in the study area. A semi-structured schedule designed by RGNIYD was used for conducting the PRA in the village. During the first meeting, the Pradhan and other elected members took part and they were briefed

about the intervention that has been initiated. Focused Group Discussions (FGD) were carried out in the villager and especially among the youth in order to gather preliminary information of the village related to the demographic status, infrastructural condition, functioning of the Gram Panchayat, etc. One part of the Profile of the Study Area (Appendix 3) was filled up through the first round of FGDs. The second round of FGDs among the youth of the village (using Appendix 2) helped in situational analysis of the youth in the village. It helped in understanding the needs, concerns, issues and problems faced by the youth in the educational, social, economic, political, psychological and cultural dimensions. Assessment of status of participation of the youth in the political structure and non political bodies were also conducted through the FGD.

The voters list and the village family register were collected from the concerned authorities and the listing of youth within the range of 13-35 years was done. Door to door household survey was conducted with the help of schedule to gather detailed information from the youth (Appendix 1) of the village.

PRAGYA already has made a few interventions for the development of the village such as running an Alternative Learning Hub. Hence familiarity with the study area and the local community helped in the conduction of field study without much difficulty.

After the survey was conducted, the data were compiled and analysed to understand the status of the youth in LGIs, their socio economic conditions, their interests and capabilities. The results of the analysis have been documented in this report.

### **Limitations**

Migration of many families to warmer regions during winter has led to coverage of 95% of the youth in the village. During the winter season, from November till March, the village remains inaccessible owing to extreme snowfall.

## Chapter II

### A Brief Profile of the Study Area

Asrang village is situated in Moorang Tehsil of Pooh Block in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. Not far from it is the Indo Tibetan border. The area of the village is around 2.87 sq kilometers with a total population of 542 people. Male being 294 and females being 248 as per the 2001 census. The sex ratio in the village is below the district and state average. There are 75 children in the village who are below the age of 13 years and the number of youth within the age group of 13-35 years is 180. The main religion practiced in this village is Hinduism. Buddhism has been simultaneously adopted by many families. About four-fifth (80%) of the population are Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the remaining are Scheduled Castes (SC). Others form a microscopic part of the population only in the study area.

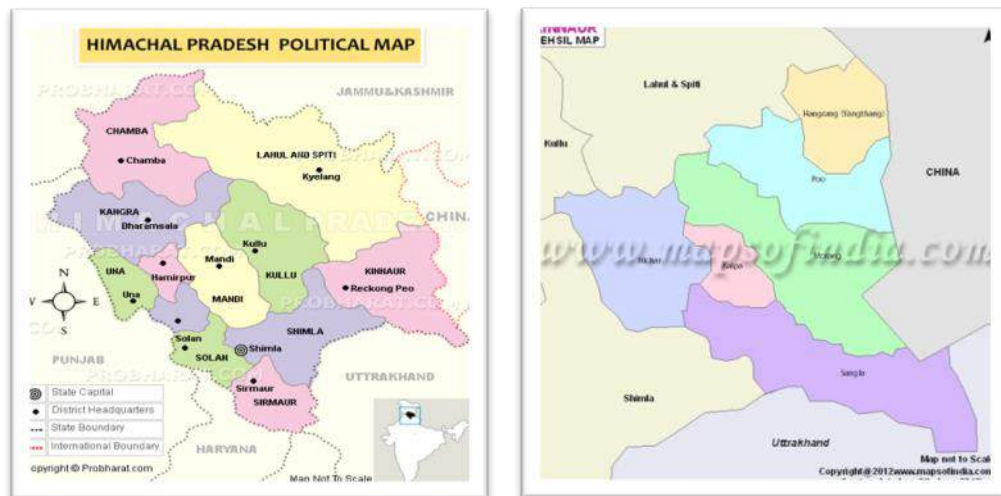


Figure 2.1 : Administrative Maps of Himachal Pradesh and Kinnaur District



Situated at an altitude of 4000 meters, Asrang experiences mild summers and severe winters. The average summer temperature rises to a maximum of 30°C and the winter temperature falls below -10°C at times.

The only means of communication is road. The road connects Asrang to Reckong Peo, the district head quarter of Kinnaur by one bus in a day. Reckong Peo is at a distance of 55 kilometers from Asrang. It is not motorable in almost 4-6 months during winter season due to heavy snowfall. There are no mobile towers around 15 k.m. and hence there is a major problem of telecommunication in the village.



**Figure 2.2 : Administrative Map of Asrang Village**

The weak geology and the type of soil in the region often results in severe landslides and soil erosion. The extreme winter often leads to snowfall of 15 feet and avalanches which have often caused loss of life and property. The landslides, avalanches and earthquakes make the inhabitant of the village highly vulnerable. The situation is further worsened by lack of infrastructural facilities and telecommunication facilities.

The high variability in rainfall, declining water level in rivers, declining amount of snowfall have been affecting the agricultural productivity of the village on which the entire economy and sustainability of the people depend. Results of the climate change are seen in the depleting grasslands, forest resources and the biodiversity of flora and fauna. Though the region has a 30.90 sq. k.m. sanctuary (Lippa Asrang) spread out, the forest area has depleted to a considerable extent.

The village has two schools, one primary and one high school. And, there are 2 health units functioning in the village - a health sub centre and an ayurvedic hospital. The village is supplied with piped water through the Irrigation and Public Health Department. There are 4 public water supply taps in the village. But the water supply is completely disrupted during the winter season. The alternative source is *Chasma* (Springs) for which people have to trek for 4-5 kilometers. It is an ideal village to become a model of involvement in developing it through active participation of the youth.

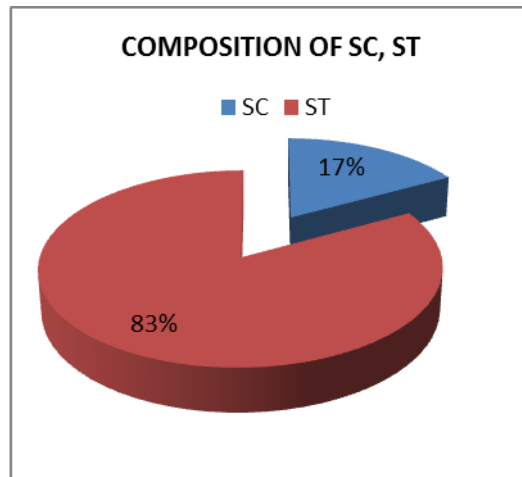
## Chapter III

### Analysis of Youth Status

#### General Profile of the Respondents

The FGD and the survey conducted in the village among the youth and the villagers were analysed in identifying the general profile of the youth.

The first aspect highlighted here is the community composition. As per Figure 3.1, it can be seen that around 83 % of the youth population belonged to the ST community.



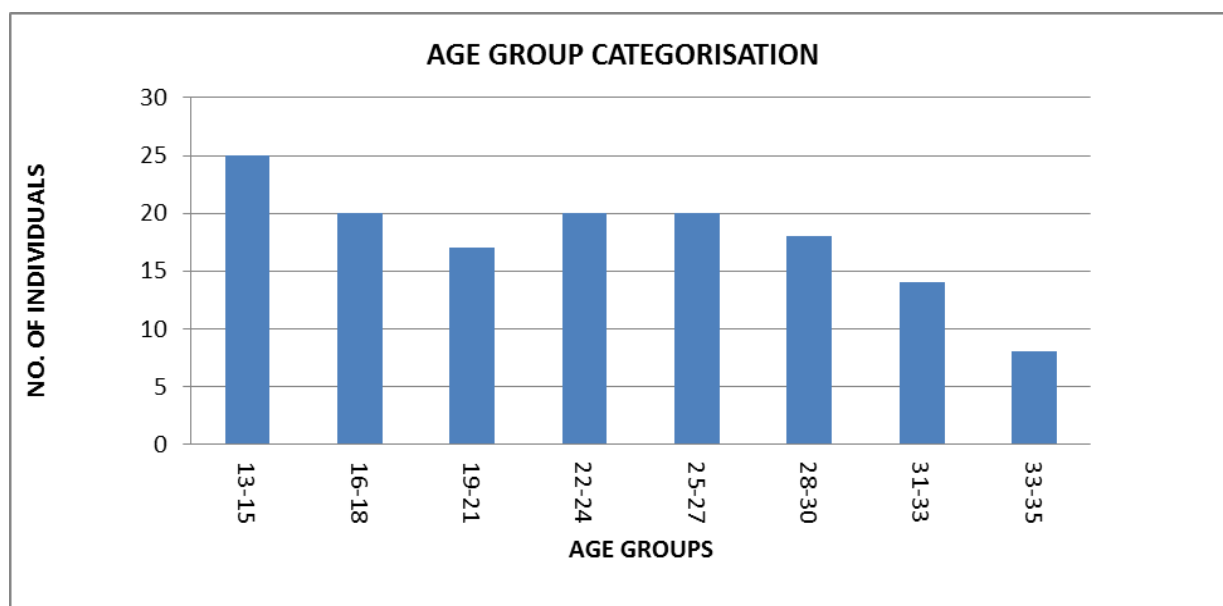
**Figure 3.1 : Community based youth profile**

Table 3.1 shows the gender wise classification of the community. They locally call themselves Rajputs and the rest 17 % of the youth belong the SC community. All the villagers are Hindus but they simultaneously follow Buddhism. They have their own village deity 'Kuldebta' who varies from one village to the other.

**Table 3.1 : Gender-wise Classification of Respondents**

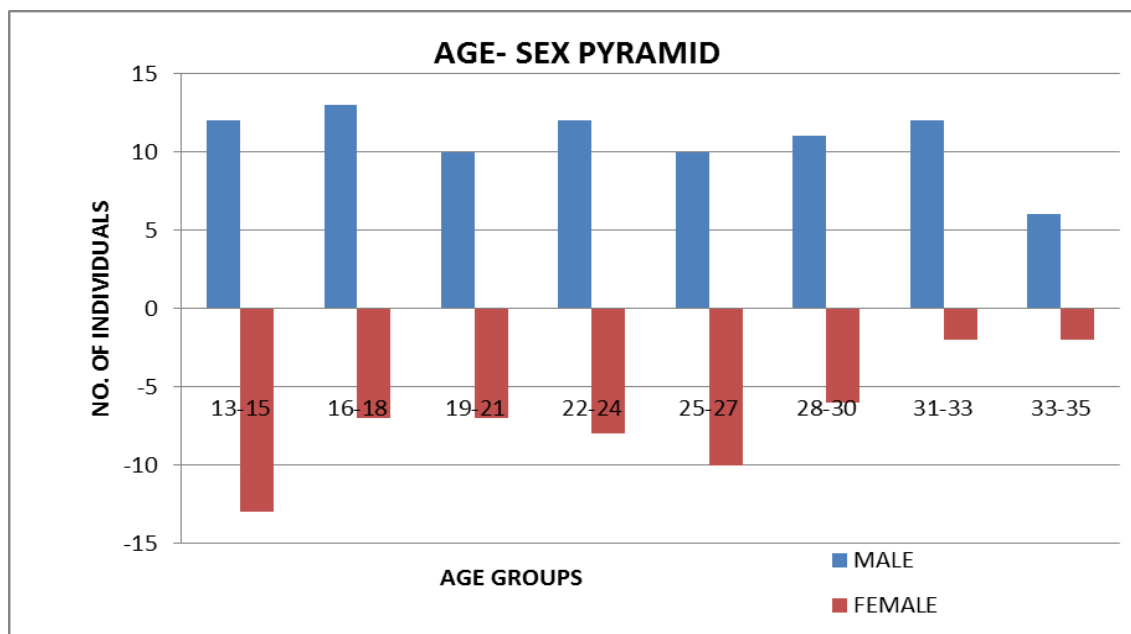
Community	Male	Female	Total
Scheduled Castes (SC)	18	6	24
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	68	50	118
General	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>143</b>

Table 3.2 brings out the patterns based on the age-groups of the target population. It is seen that the age group of 13-15 has the maximum strength of around 25 youth, followed by age groups of 16-18, 22-24 and 25-27 where in there are around 20 youth in the village. Least number of youth is found in the age group of 33-35. The size of younger population in the area shows a rising trend, and those youth could be change agents in the future for the developmental initiatives in the village.



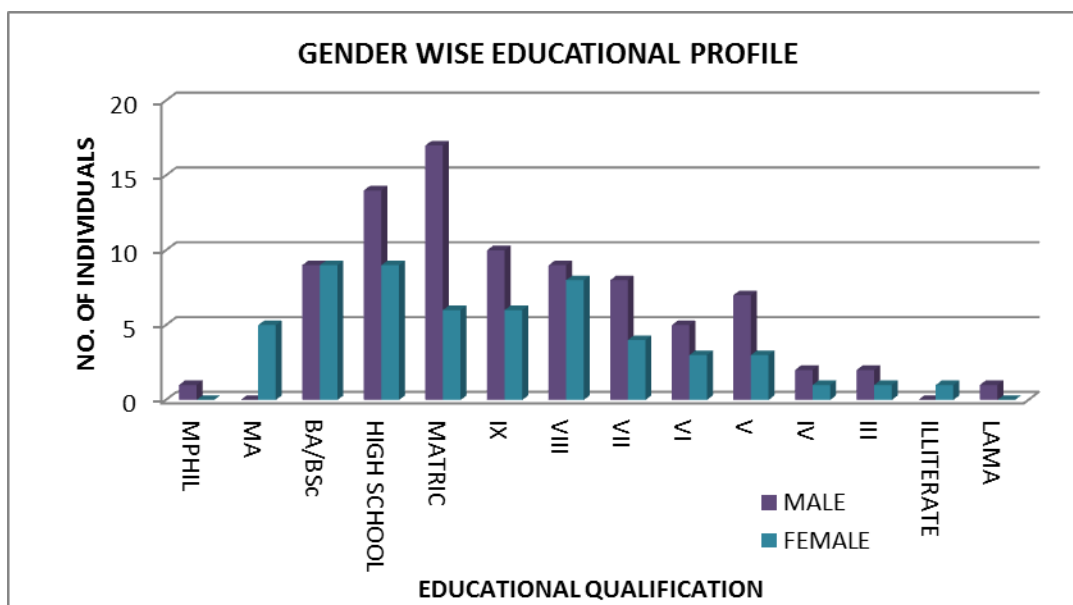
**Figure 3.2 : Age Profile of Youth**

Figure 3.3 reflects the age-sex pyramidal structure where it is evident that for all the age groups, the number of female population is lesser than the number of male in the village except in 13-15 years. Sex ratio shows a declining trend in the higher age groups generally except in the 25-27 age group, and indicate the lowest in the range of 31-35 years. However, in the lowest age group of 13-15, the sex ratio is fairly balanced, which raises the hope for a positive demographic trend in the future.



**Figure 3.3 : Age-sex Pyramid of youth**

Analysis of the educational status of the youth in the village is shown in Figure 3.4. Maximum number of youth have studied till secondary level followed by higher secondary. It is also evident from the graph that the women are lagging behind in term of educational profile. However, at the level of graduation and above, a better representation of young women is noted.



**Figure 3.4 : Gender based educational profile of the youth**

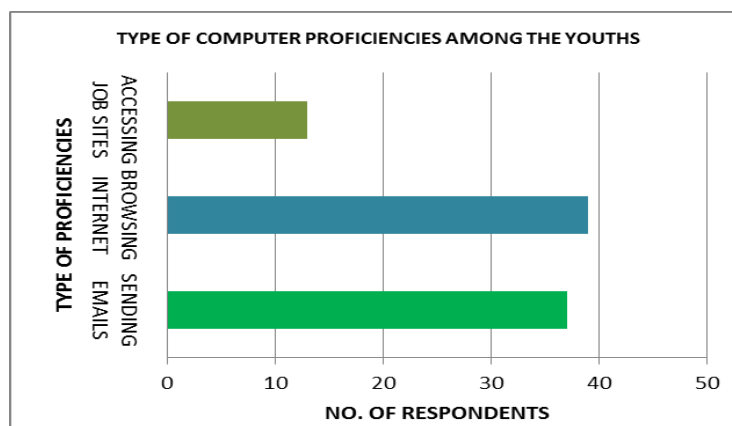
Community based analysis of education qualification is essential to identify target groups for whom developmental programs should be taken up. Table 3.2 highlights the community and gender-based educational profile of the respondents.

**Table 3.2 : Community and gender based educational profile**

<b>Community</b>		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>SC</b>	Primary	2	5	<b>7</b>
	Secondary	12	6	<b>18</b>
	Higher Secondary	3	1	<b>4</b>
	Higher Education	1	0	<b>1</b>
<b>ST</b>	Primary	9	5	<b>14</b>
	Secondary	36	22	<b>58</b>
	Higher Secondary	13	9	<b>22</b>
	Higher Education	10	13	<b>23</b>
<b>General</b>	Primary	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Secondary	1	0	<b>1</b>
	Higher Secondary	0	0	<b>0</b>
	Higher Education	0	0	<b>0</b>

Table 3.2 shows that the percentage of ST youth pursuing beyond secondary education is high when compared to SC youth.

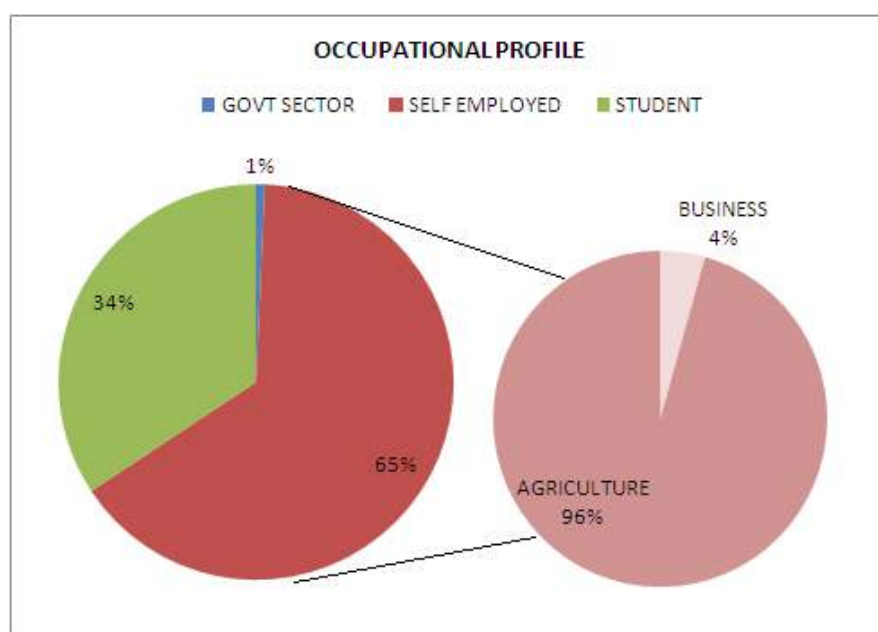
Majority of the youth respondents (60.84 %) interacted in the study area are computer literate. Types of computer proficiency acquired by the youth are explained in Figure 3.5.



**Figure 3.5 : Computer Proficiency of the Youth**

## Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents

The analysis and graphs cast a light on various socio economic aspects of the youth. The occupation profile too reflects the base of economy. Figure 3.6 shows that just less than two-third (65%) of the youth are self employed, 34 % of them are students and hence dependent on their parents and only 1 % is employed in public sector. Among the self-employed youth, 96% earn their living through agriculture and 4% run their own business in the form of shops, restaurants and car driving.

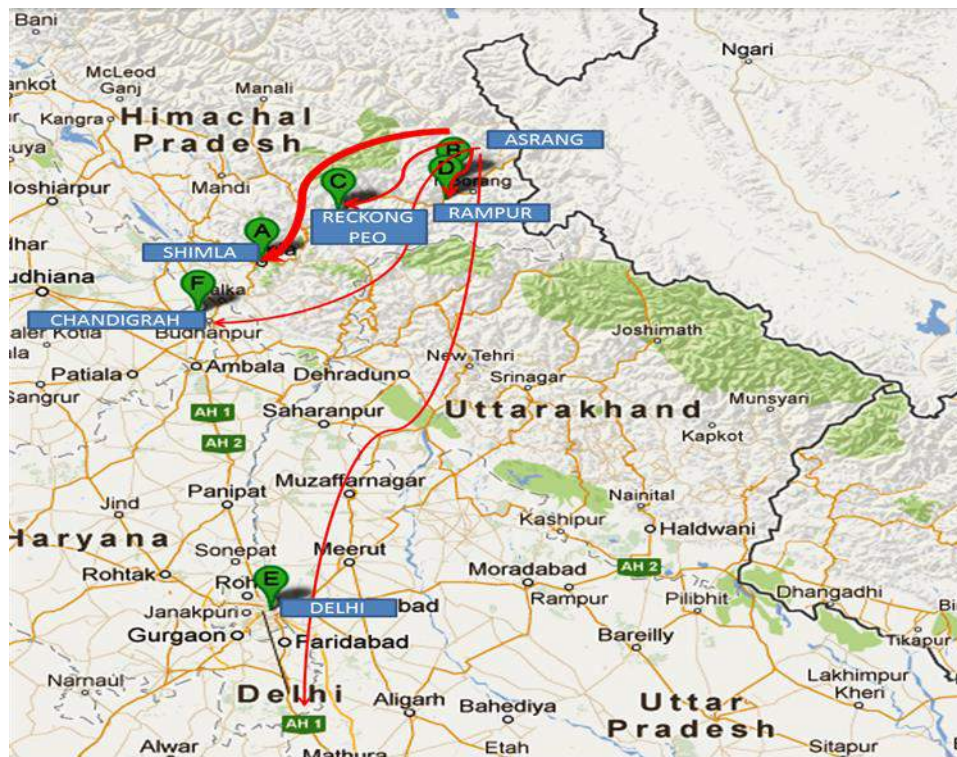


**Figure 3.6 : Occupational Profiles of Youth**

## Migration

Most of the youth are self-employed in agriculture and hence have not preferred to move out of the village. However, due to lack of employment opportunities in the village, a minor segment of youth (6.9 %) has migrated out in search of jobs. This could be an indicator about the lack of employability skills among the youth. This may be due to low educational qualification, lack of vocational training and other aspects as well. Among those migrated, It is

noted that they prefer Shimla, followed by Reckong Peo and Rampur. And some of them moved to Chandigarh and Delhi also. Figure 3.7 shows the pattern of migration from Asrang to other parts of the country.



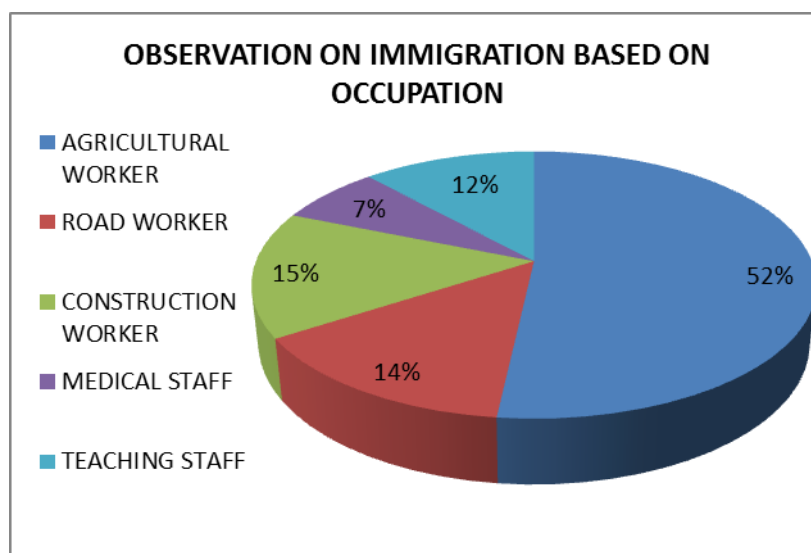
**Figure 3.7 : Migratory patterns of the youth**

It is significant to note that the number of female youth migrants exceeded the male in Asrang. And young women in the area mostly migrated for availing better quality education. It is noted that most of the migrants are in the age group of 21-32.

Immigration to the area also has been widely reported in the village. More than half of the respondents (52 %) have reported immigration by agricultural workers, which is an indicator of absorption capacity of the agriculture sector in the area. This is followed by those involved in the construction sites (15 %), road

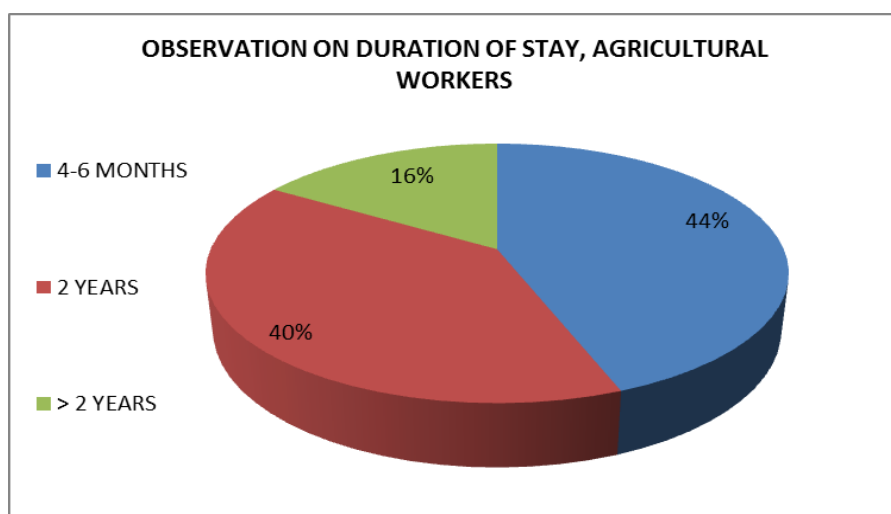


preparation (14 %), teaching (12 %) and medical field (7%). Figure 3.8 shows the distribution on the basis of occupation of immigrants.



**Figure 3.8 : Occupation Profile of immigrants**

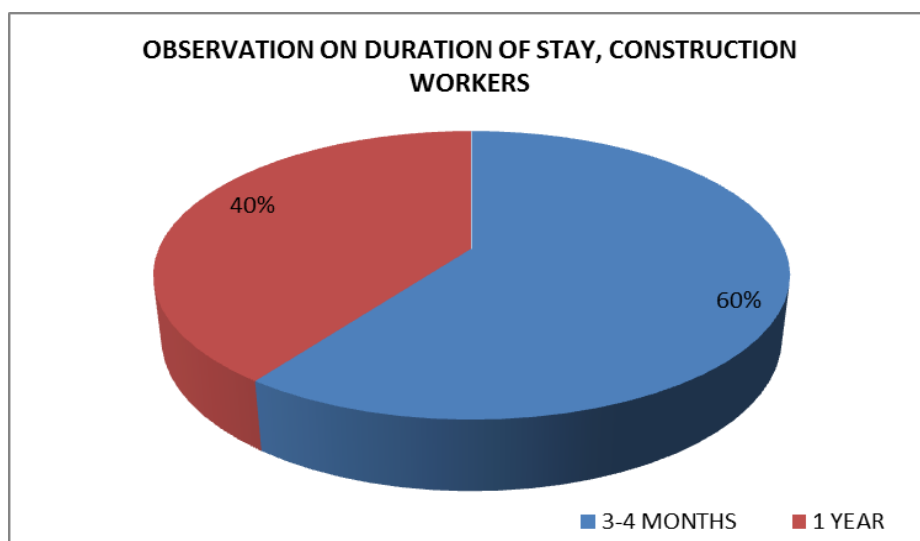
Figure 3.9 describes the duration of stay by immigrant agricultural workers.



**Figure 3.9 : Duration of stay by immigrant agricultural workers**

As per the data gathered from the village, 44% of the youth have seen agricultural workers as immigrants who stay in the village for 4-6 months during

the peak agricultural season. Two-fifth (40%) of the respondents reported that the agricultural workers stay for around 2 years and 16% reported that they stay for more than 2 years. It indicates that there is a demand for agricultural workers in the area that has been addressed by the immigrants from other States. The immigrants are mostly from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. Some of them came from the neighbouring country, Nepal.



**Figure 3.10 : Duration of stay by immigrant construction workers**

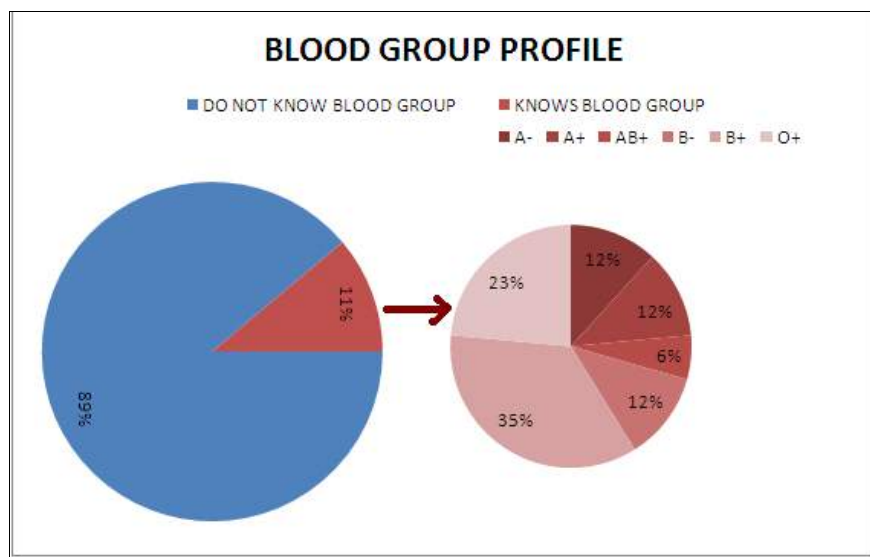
It is reported that construction workers stay for 3-4 months as observed by 60% of the youth as they move from one construction site to another, after a specific duration. The pie graph in Figure 3.10 describes the situation.

It is reported from the field that medical staff and teachers in the village were migrated from different parts of Kinnaur for a larger duration, 6 years and 10 years respectively.

### **Health Profile of the Respondents**

Based on the interactions with the youth on their health profile, it is known that almost all of them (99 %) do not suffer from any chronic ailment, neither were they subjected to any disease during the last one year. During the survey, only 4 - 5 cases were reported who had previously suffered from anemia, fever and

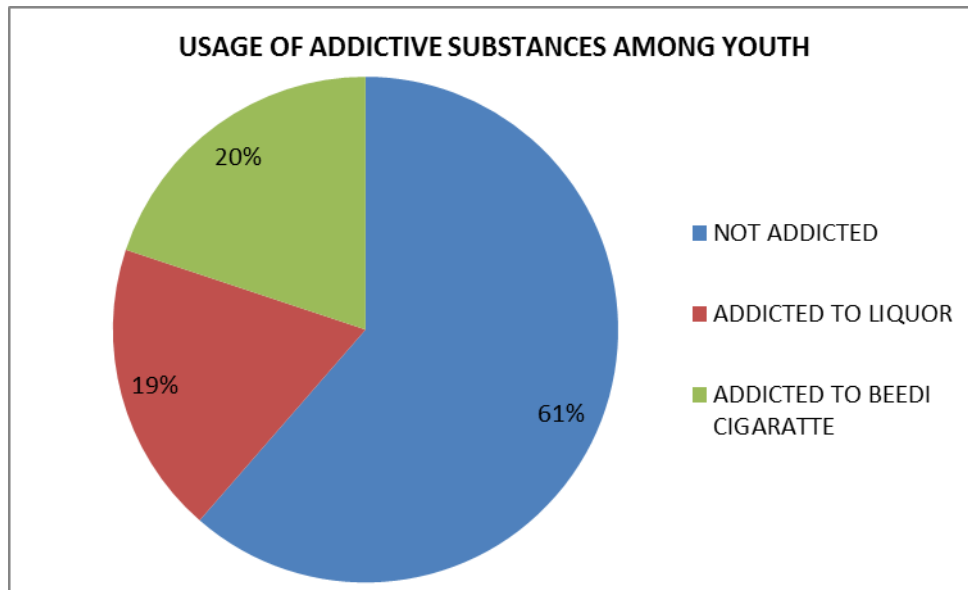
appendicitis; and, they have undergone treatment in hospitals outside the block for certain durations. One case of epilepsy was reported for which prolonged treatment has been undergone.



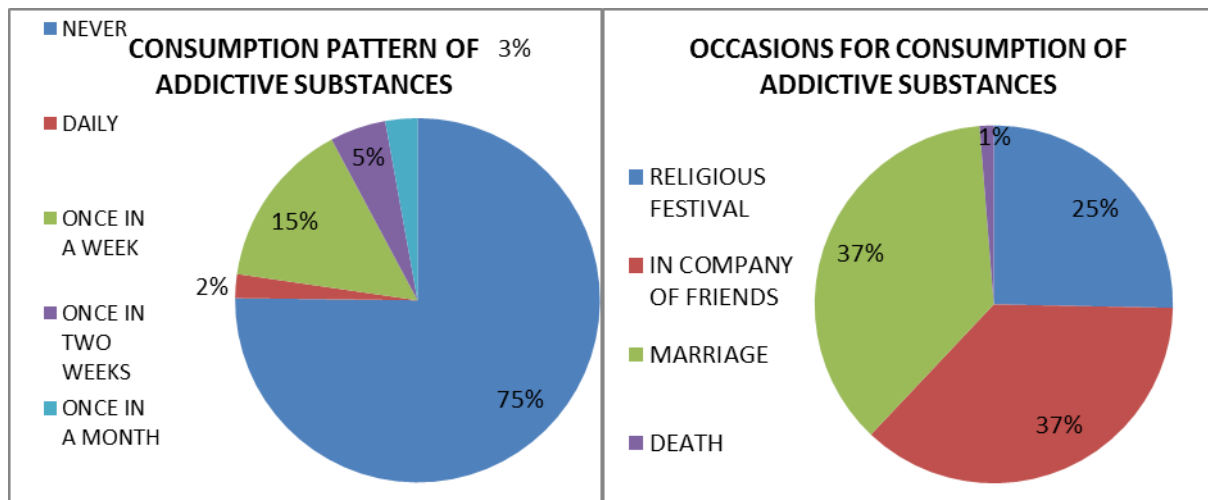
**Figure 3.11 : Blood group Profile of the youth**

The survey to understand the awareness of the youth about their blood group revealed that most of them (89 %) did not have any idea. Absence of this information is very critical as the area is very much prone to different types of disasters. Only 11 % of the youth were aware about it of which 12% belonged to A-, A+ and B-, 35 % to B+, 23% to O+ and 6% to AB. Figure 3.11 shows a graphical depiction of the situation.

Usage of addictive substances like pan, beedi, cigarette and liquor are very much harmful to the health of human. The analysis of the surveyed data showed that more than three-fifth (61%) of the youth were not addicted to any such substance, whereas one-fifth (20%) of them consumed beedi / cigarette and almost the similar quantity (19 %) consumed liquor. Figure 3.12 explains the situation.



**Figure 3.12 : Usage of addictive substances among youth**



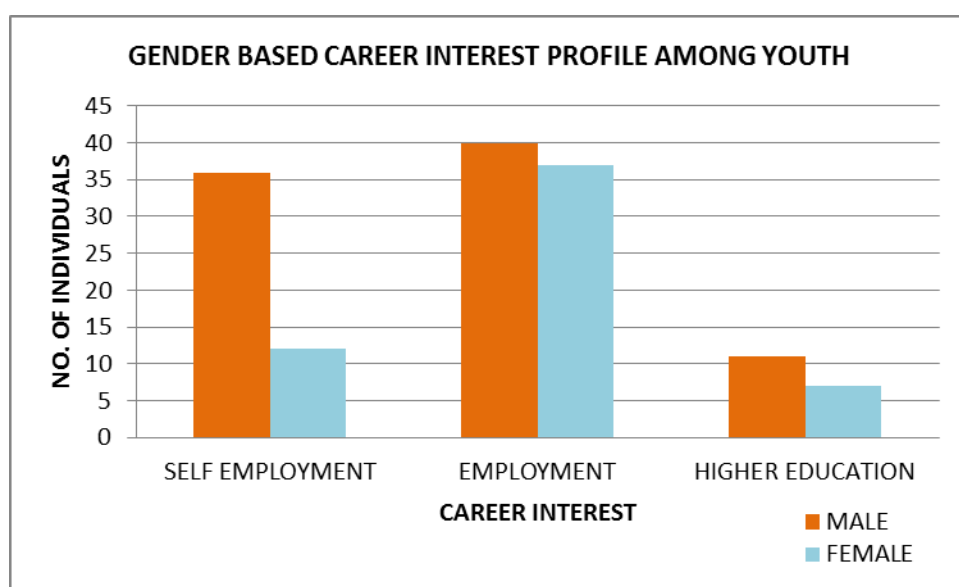
**Figure 3.13 : Consumption pattern and frequency of consumption of liquor among youth**

The above pie charts show the consumption pattern of the addictive substances that indicate the frequency and occasions. It is significant to note that three-fourth (75 %) of the young respondents do not consume any addictive substance, in which the student youth form an important segment. Use of addictive substance is found dominant in the age group of 25-30 years.

Among the youth below 25 years, most of them did not use any addictive substance, which is a positive indicator. Around 15% of the youth consume once in a week, 5 % once in two weeks and 2 % on regular basis. Regarding the occasion for consumption of addictive substance, the largest segment (37 %) of youth consumes liquor during marriages and in company of friends, as social drinking. It is noted that one-fourth (25 %) of the respondents consume liquor during religious festivals and 1% during death ceremony.

### Skills and Career Interests of the Respondents

While discussing about development of the youth as well as the village, it is essential to understand the potentials and interests of the youth in a village so that their talents can be appropriately channelized. Figure 3.14 shows the career interest profile of male and female youth in the village.

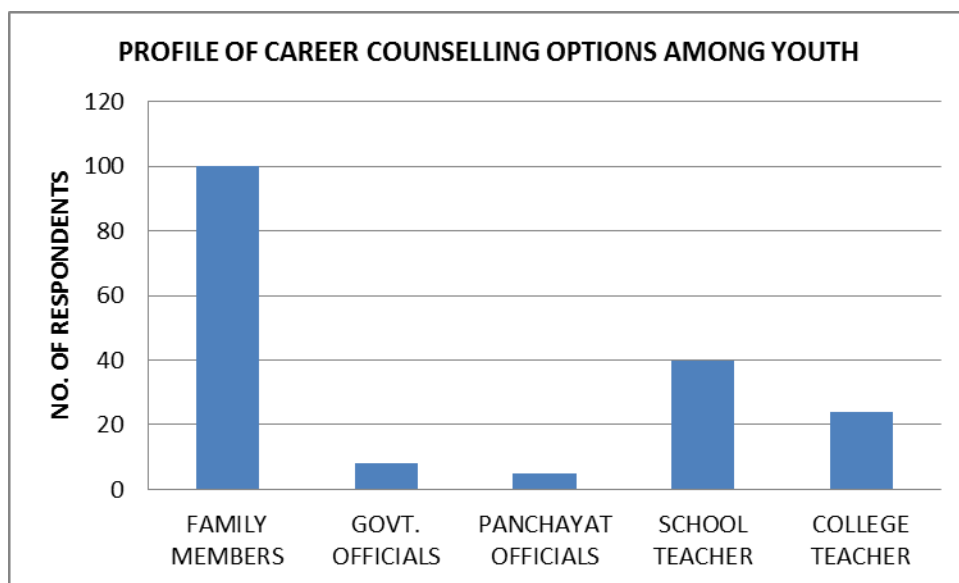


**Figure 3.14 : Gender based career interest profile of youth**

Most of the youth, especially the young women, want to be employed in a job rather than engage themselves in agriculture. They are more interested in jobs in the government sector but due to lack of information regarding employment

opportunities and lack of career guidance, they suffer. The younger generation within the age group of 13-18 wants to pursue higher education. However, a significant number of young men (35) and young women (10) from the area expressed their interest in self-employment. It is noted that agriculture is preferred by number of respondents in this segment.

Figure 3.15 shows the source of career counselling as indicated by the young respondents from the area.

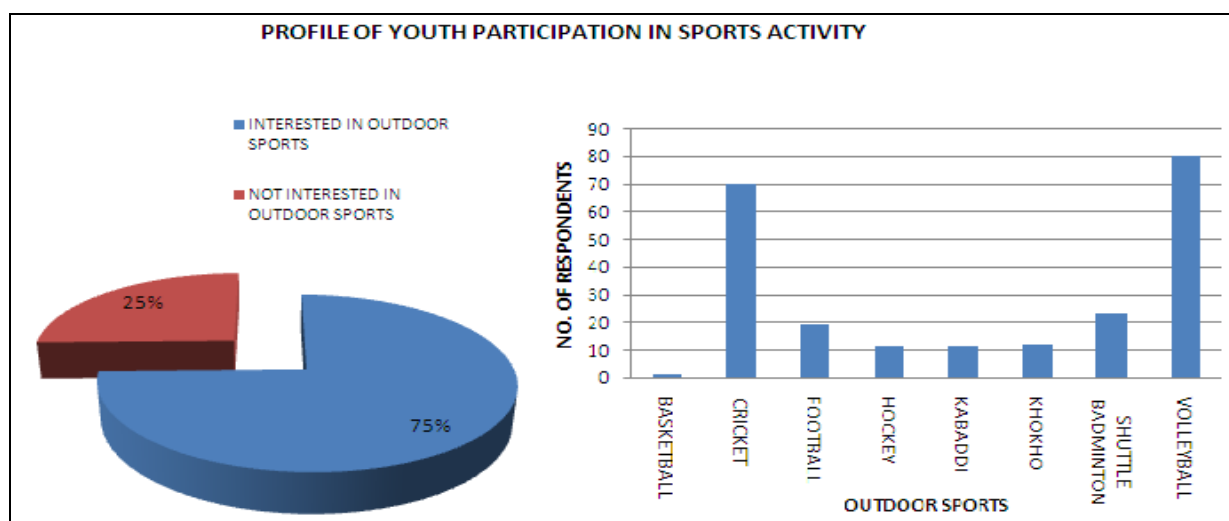


**Figure 1.15 : Source of Guidance for Career Options**

When enquired about the source of guidance on career options, most of the youth (69.93 %) indicated towards their family members. They were followed by the school teachers and college teachers. Government officials and Panchayat officials were also mentioned by a small segment of respondents. It is noted that there is lack of career guidance to the youth in the area.

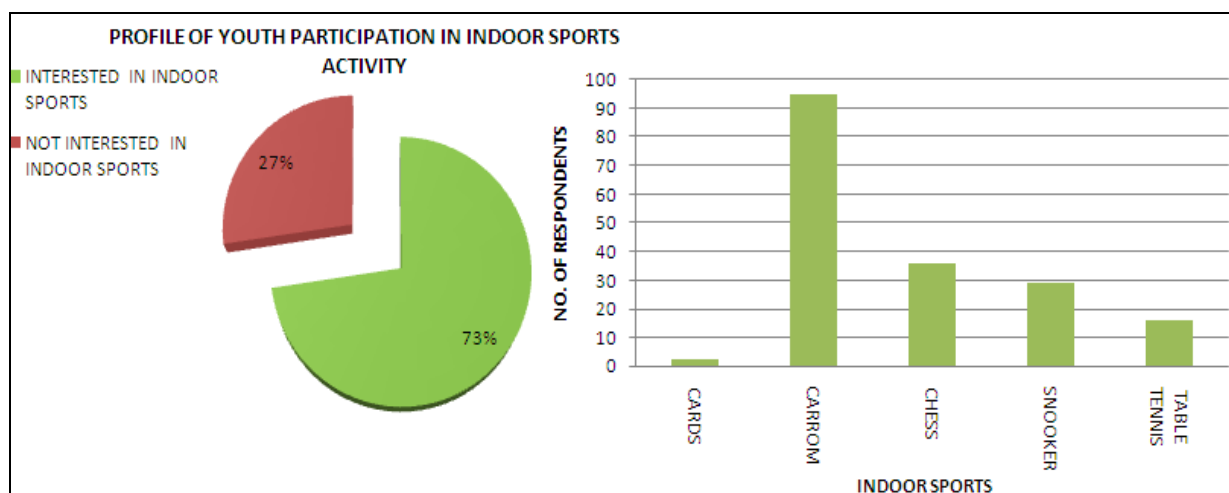
Youth have tremendous potentials to excel in sports and games. Nearly three-fourth of the young respondents interacted in the area responded to participate in outdoor as well as indoor sports and games. Figure 3.16 shows

the participation of youth in outdoor sports and games. Majority of the respondents (55.94 %) played volley ball followed by cricket (48.95%). Badminton, foot ball, kabaddi, kho kho etc. were also indicated by the respondents. Interestingly, both young men and women from the village indicated to participate in sports and games, which is a positive factor.



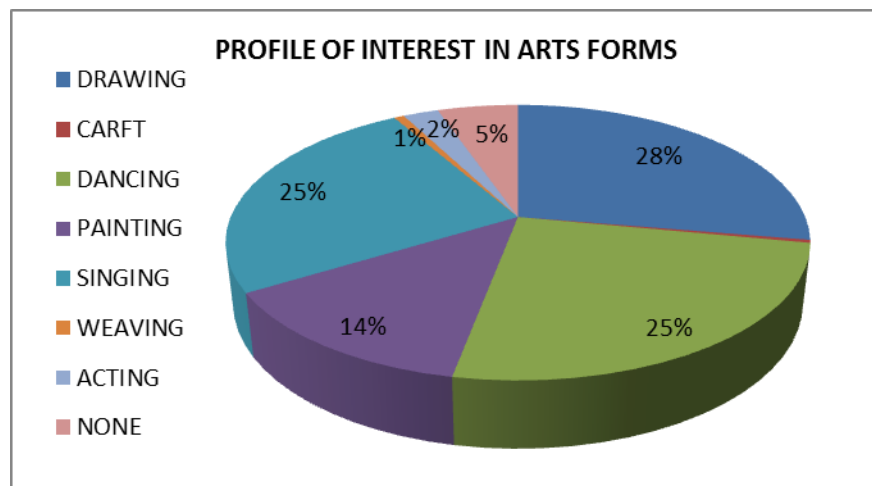
**Figure 3.16 : Youth participation in outdoor games**

Figure 3.17 shows the participation of youth in indoor sports and games.



**Figure 3.17 : Youth participation in Indoor games**

Carroms, chess and snooker are the most frequently played indoor games in the village. It is known that the yuva mandal in the village encourage the boys and girls to take up the indoor sports and games extensively.



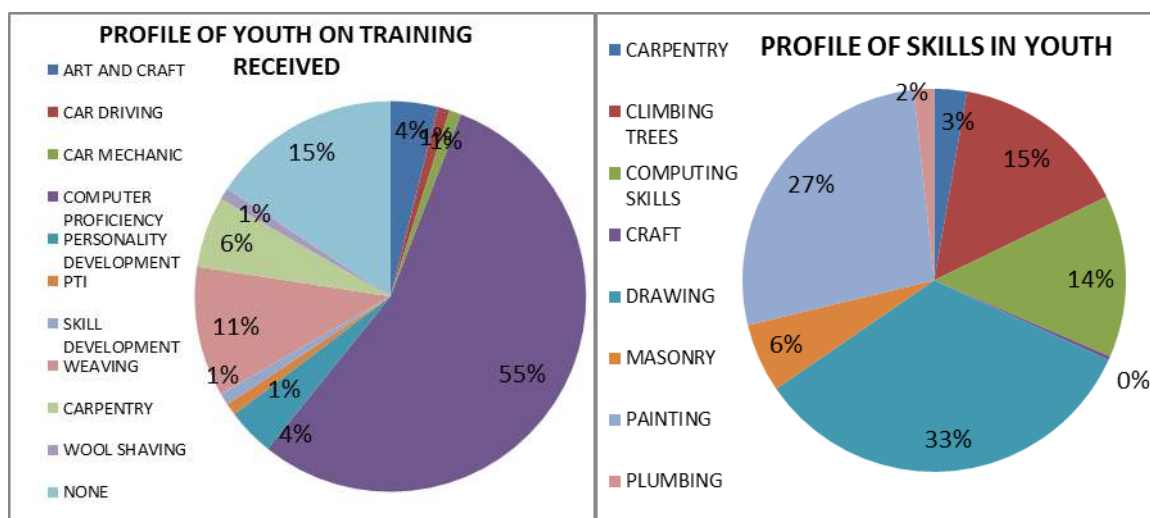
**Figure 3.18 : Interest in various art forms among the youth**

Figure 3.18 explains the interest profile of youth in different art forms. It is noted that a large segment of youth from the area showed interest in dancing, singing and drawing. Wood craft and weaving are also indicated by number of respondents. A large segment of young respondents indicated their interest in traditional art forms that includes folk song and folk dance, which is a positive factor. The keen interest shown by the young citizens of Asrang village in traditional art forms will go a long way in their protection and preservation.

Training received and skills acquired together form important components for enhancing the capabilities and competencies of youth. Figure 3.19 indicates the type of training obtained by the youth in Asrang that would help them in achieving better livelihood and living standards. Similarly a skill acquired by an individual can be beneficial for the benefit of self as well as the society towards contributing towards the development initiatives and interventions in the village. It is noted that training on processing of wool, automobile repair, etc. has been



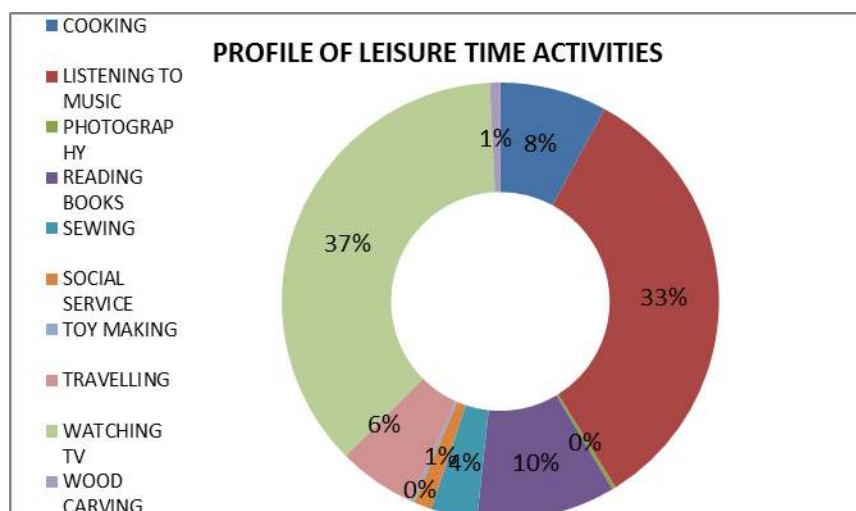
provided outside the village whereas training on personality development, computer proficiency, etc. has been provided in the school in the village itself. Enhancing their skills in wood carving, weaving, etc. will help in protecting and preserving the art and culture, and also to enhance their income.



**Figure 3.19 : Training received by the youth and the skills**

### **Hobby/ Leisure Time Activities**

Engagement in hobbies and leisure time activities results in holistic development of an individual. It also reflects the individual preferences and social bend of the youth. Constructive utilization of leisure time leads to knowledge building as well as enhancing the skills acquired. Figure 3.20 shows the profile of leisure time activities of the youth in Asrang village. Among the respondents, more than one-third of the youth (37 %) prefer to spend their leisure time in watching television and one-third (33%) would like to listen music. It is reported that only one-tenth of the respondents (10%) spent their leisure time reading books/ journals, etc. Absence of reading room/ library, lack of any other infotainment facilities, etc. in the village except Television could be the reasons behind the specific preferences by the village youth.



**Figure 3.20 : Leisure Time Activities**

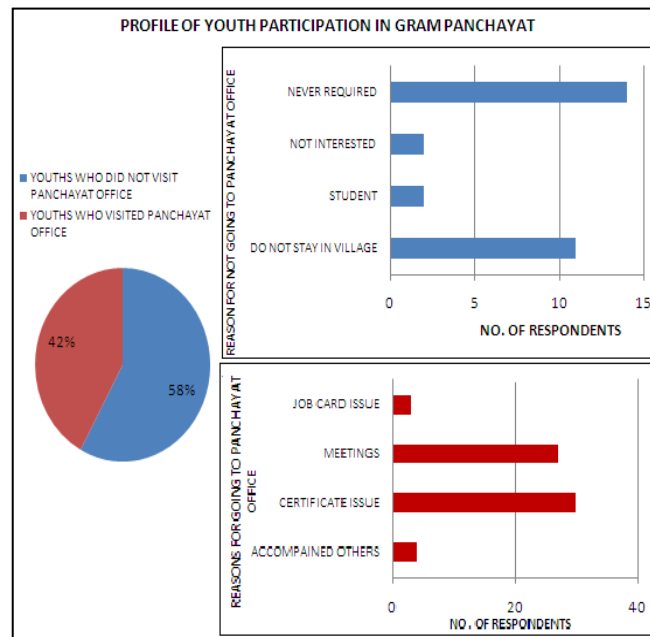
### **Associational Life of the Respondents**

The youth population of Asrang is mostly engaged in studies or agricultural activities. Most of them are not actively associated with any political party, non political organization, etc., though they have affiliations with such organisations. Among the youth population in the area, most of them (95.8 %) are not members of any political or non-political organization. And out of those actively associated with any political/non-political organization, only 3 have membership in the youth wing of political parties, 8 in yuva mandal, and 2 in mahila mandal. Out of them, only one served as Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat and one holds the position of key functionary of the Yuva mandal. Three respondents who are presently in schools are associated with National Cadet Corps (NCC) and two with the National Service Scheme (NSS). Rest of the youth does not hold any membership in any youth organisation even at the school/ College.

### **Interface with Local Government Institutions**

In Asrang village, the Gram Panchayat is headed by a young woman and is dominated by youth elected members. This has been into practice for the last

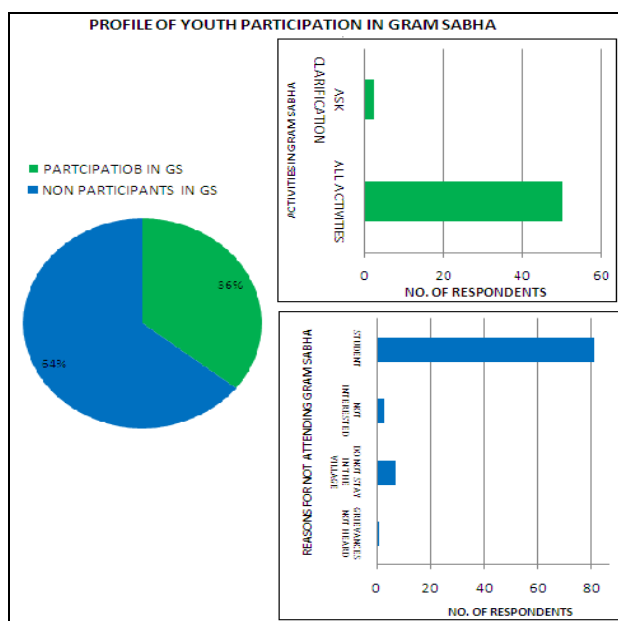
10-15 years. Involvement of the youth is not that apparent from their responses and data analysis. Participation of youth in Gram Panchayat activities and Gram Sabha is indicated in Figure 3.21 and Figure 3.22 respectively.



**Figure 3.21: Youth Participation in Gram Panchayat**

A significant segment (45) of the respondents belongs to the non-voting age (less than 18 years) and it is noted that they did not take interest in the Gram Sabha meetings and other activities by the Gram Panchayat. Some of them stay outside the village for studies and come back only during vacation.

The youth who used to visit the Gram Panchayat office mostly were in need of getting ration cards and other certificates for various purposes. Among the young respondents interacted, about 30 have visited the GP office for attending meetings. Ten respondents visited the Gram Panchayat for obtaining job cards for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and a similar number of respondents accompanied others during their visit to the Panchayat office.

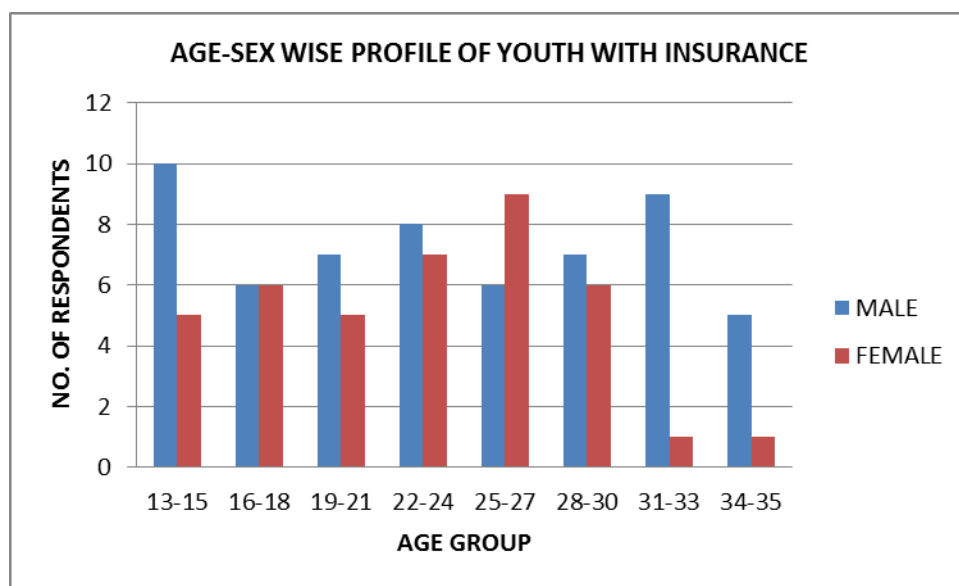


**Figure 3.22 : Youth Participation in Gram Sabha**

The Gram Sabha meeting, which is usually held four times a year, was attended by a large segment of youth who are in the voting age (above 18 years). They actively take part in the meeting by asking questions, making comments, giving suggestions, and getting involved in group discussions. The Panchayat has a system of putting fine to those persons, who did not attend the Gram Sabha meetings without any valid reason. It is noted that most of the youth attend other meetings for discussing issues related to village development, especially the monthly meeting.

### **Banking and Insurance**

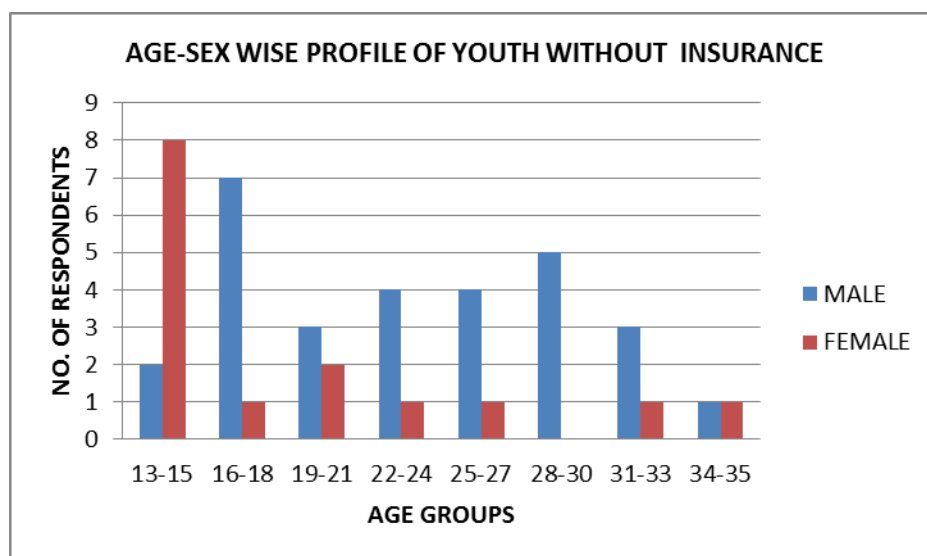
Possession of bank account and insurance policy could be viewed as some of the important indicators of economic stability by the youth. Figure 3.23 shows the age-sex wise profile of youth in the village who are insured.



**Figure 3.23 : Profile of youth availing insurance**

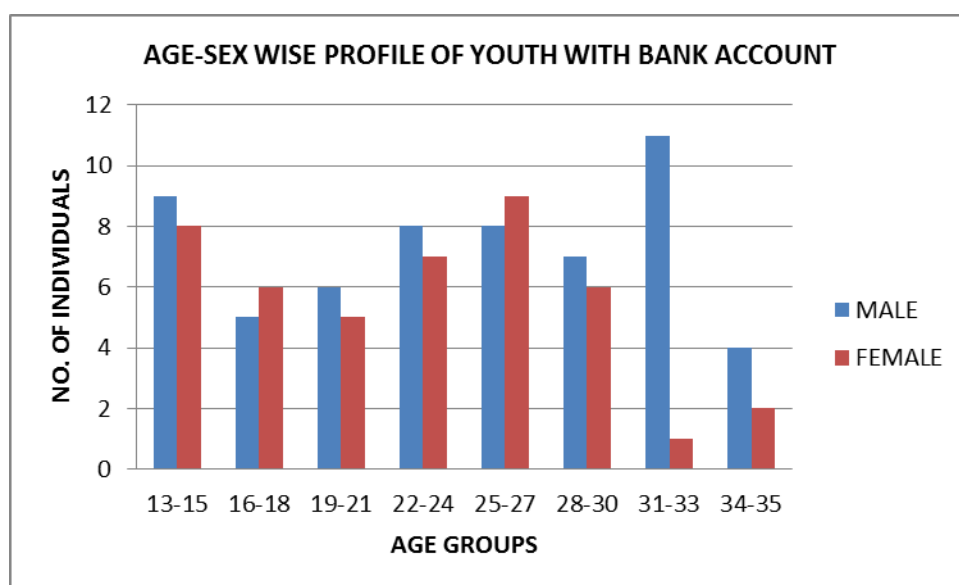
It is noted that the insurance coverage between young men and women vary significantly among different age groups. It is significant to note that most of the young women in all the age groups except in 13-15, are covered with insurance. It is noted that in the study area, the insurance coverage of young women above 22 years is better than young men. This unique feature could be attributed to the increasing number of young women pursuing higher education where insurance scheme coverage is quite normal. In addition, special initiatives taken up by the Governments for the welfare of women like Mathru Shakti Bima Yojana (MSBY) will be responsible for this feature.

Figure 3.24 highlights the profile of youth in the village who are not insured. It is noted that non-coverage of insurance has been noted more among the young men in the area, except in the age groups of 13-15 and above 31. And in the age group of 16-18, the percentage of young men covered by insurance was among the least of all age-groups. However, it is noted that in the age group of 28-30, no young woman was left out.



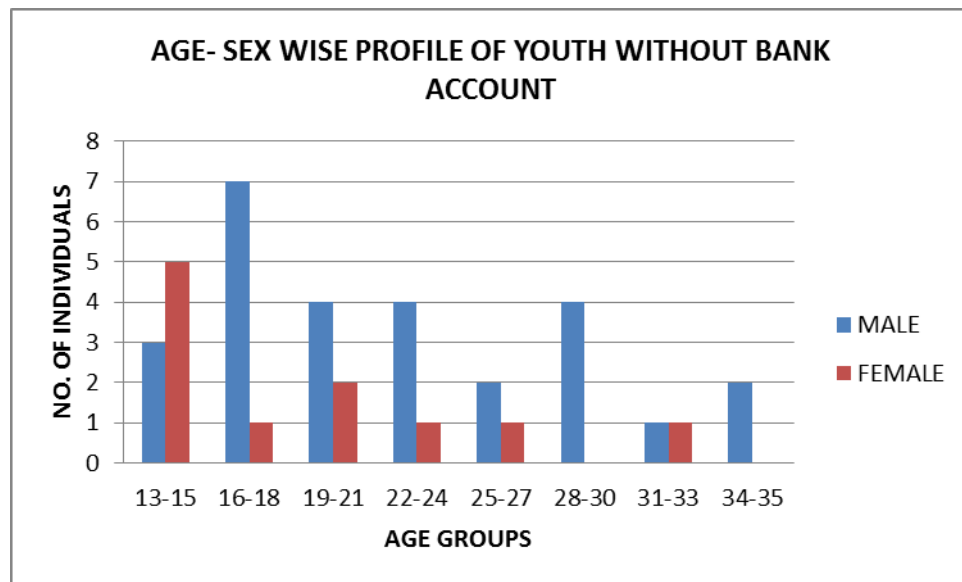
**Figure 3.24 : Profile of youth not availing insurance**

Figure 3.25 shows the profile of youth with bank account. Possession of a bank account is an important factor about the bank linkage of youth. This form an indispensable component to start up any entrepreneurship and to provide economic stability as the habit of saving enhances by the opening of bank account.



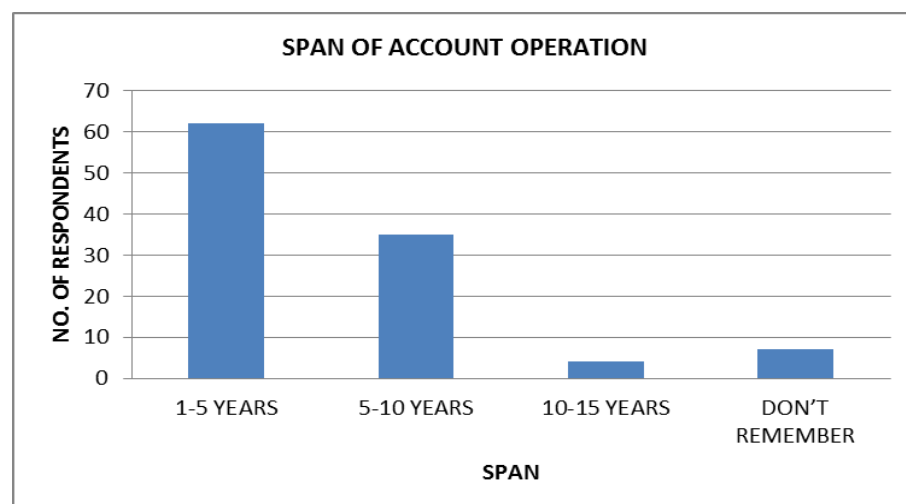
**Figure 3.25 : Profile of youth with bank A/C**

Details of the youth community in the area who do not possess a bank account are highlighted in Figure 3.26.



**Figure 3.26 : Profile of youth without bank A/C**

Data regarding bank account is quite similar to that of insurance coverage among the young men, across different age-groups. However, in young women, it is noted that the number of those in possession of bank account is slightly more than that of those with insurance coverage.

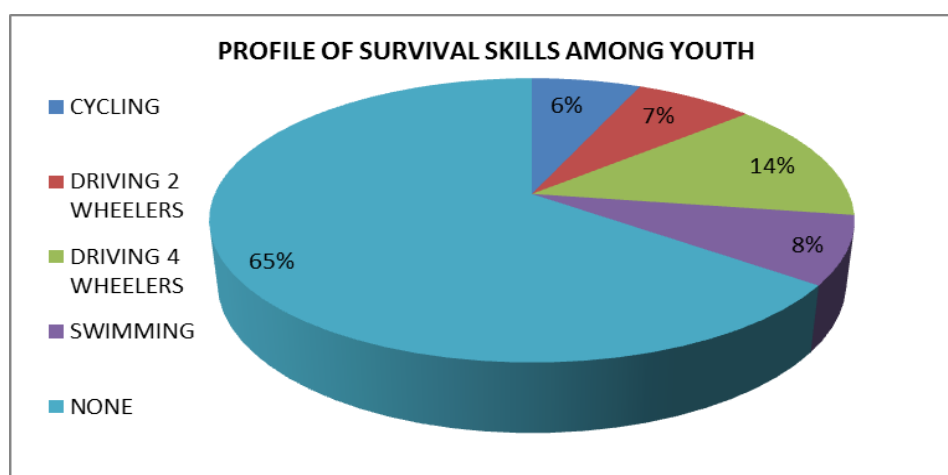


**Figure 3.27 : Span of Bank A/C operation by the youth**

Figure 3.27 shows the graphical representation of the span of operation of bank account by the youth. A large segment of youth who operate bank accounts have started it during the past 5 years. Around 35 youth had accounts in bank for about 5-10 years. Only a very small section of youth possesses the bank account for more than 10 years.

### Voluntarism

Voluntary initiatives are mostly taken up by the youth in times of needs and situations like disasters. For taking up such initiatives, basic survival skills like swimming, driving, cycling, etc. are very much important. Figure 3.28 provides the profile of survival skills in the youth.

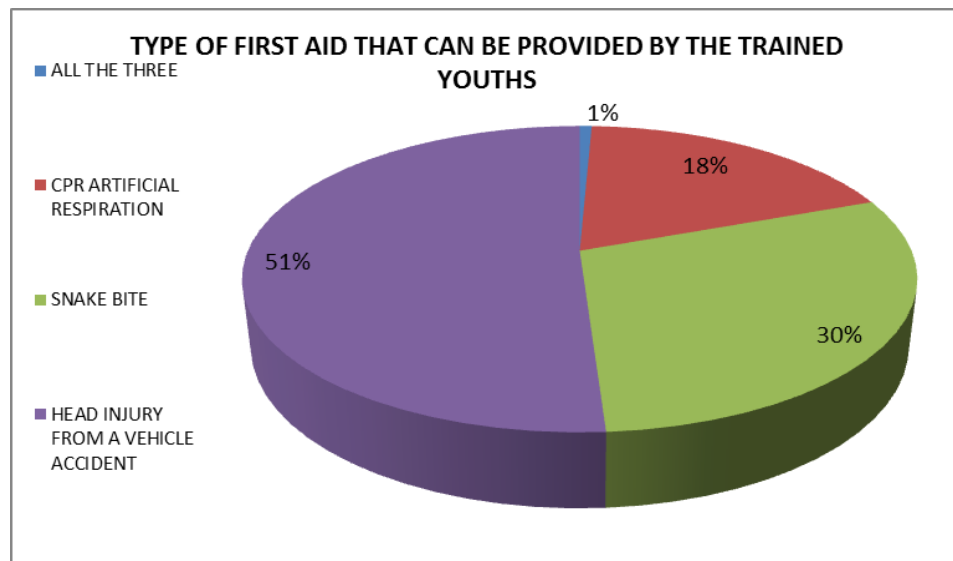


**Figure 3.28 : Survival skills among youth**

It is reported from the field that just less than two-third (65%) of the youth does not possess any survival skills. However, among those who replied in affirmative, It is noted that 6% knew cycling, 7% knew driving 2 wheelers, 14 % knew driving 4 wheelers and 8 % knew swimming. In an emergency situation, such survival skills are essential for every citizen, especially the young ones. Providing training on such skills becomes an essential factor in a disaster prone village like Asrang.



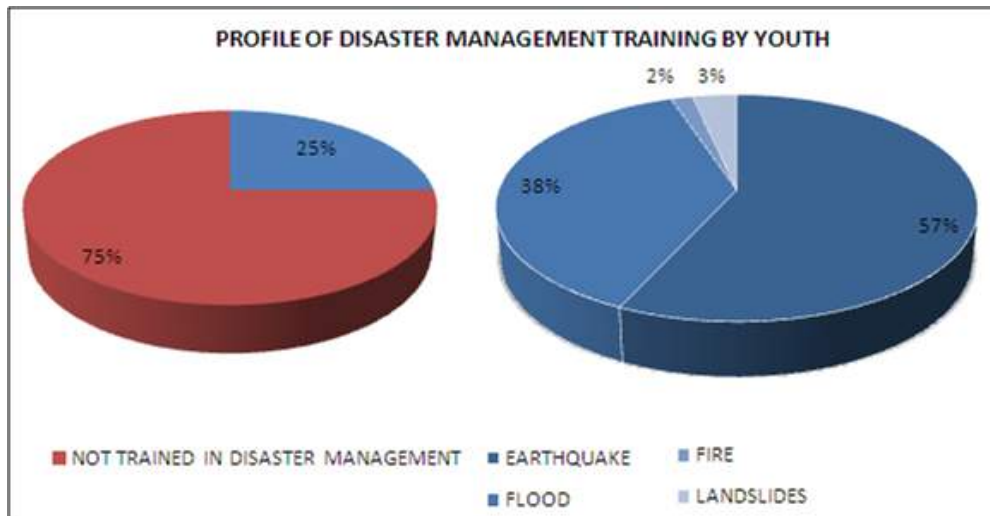
Knowledge of young citizens in first aid treatment is very much essential and helpful during emergency situations and relief operations. Figure 3.29 portrays the type of first aid that can be provided by the youth from the study area.



**Figure 3.29 : First aid skills among the youth**

It is noted that most of the youth from the study area acquired the traditional knowledge and skills on first aid application by using medicinal herbs and techniques. Just more than half (51%) of the youth are trained in treating head injuries, 30% in snake bites, 18 % on artificial respiration and 1% can treat all the three types of injuries.

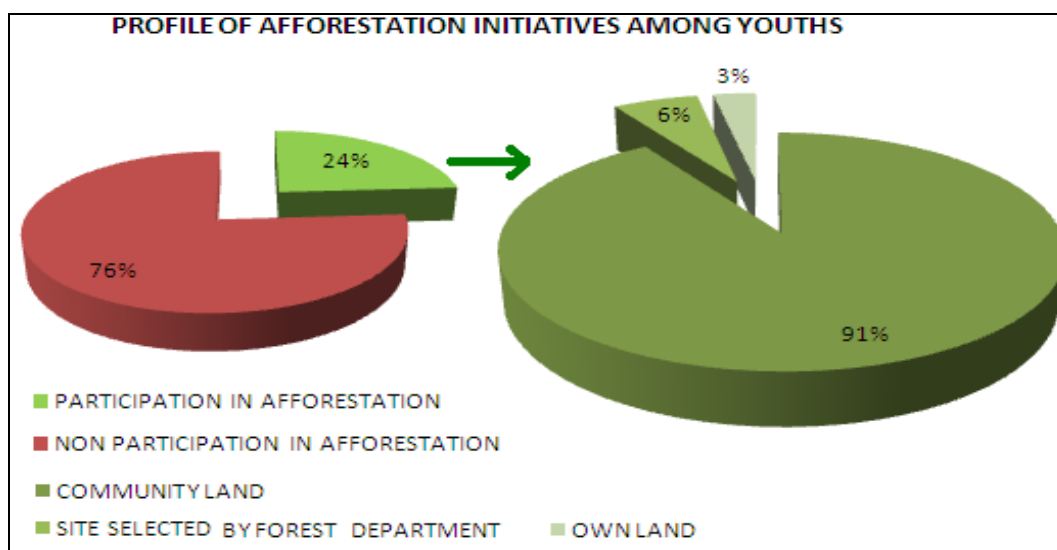
Training in disaster risk reduction enables the youth towards saving of lives and property to a considerable extent. Figure 3.30 portrays the profile of disaster management training by the youth in the study area.



**Figure 2 : Profile of youth trained in disaster management**

During the interactions with the youth from the study area, it is noted that three-fourth of them (75 %) did not receive any type of training in disaster preparedness and risk reduction. Only one-fourth (25%) of the respondents received such training out of which majority (57 %) were trained in earthquakes, 38% on floods, 3% on landslides and 2 % on handling fire emergency. It is significant to note that these training sessions were organized as part of school curriculum.

Participation in various afforestation programs and even individual initiatives reflect upon the environmental awareness of the youth.



**Figure 3.31 : Profile of Afforestation drives conducted by youth**

During the interactions with the youth from the study area, it is noted that just more than three-fourth of them (76 %) did not conduct any afforestation drive. Just less than one-fourth (24 %) of the respondents reported to have been involved in afforestation drive like 'Van Mahotsav'. It is known that they have planted saplings in the community land and sites selected by forest departments. However, it is admitted that only a small segment of the respondents constantly monitored the growth of saplings. Hence the level of such initiative is lacking in Asrang.

### **Conflict Resolution/ Grievance Redressal**

During the past, conflicts among the youth are hardly reported in the village and hence no conflict resolution or grievance redressal mechanism exists as on date.

## **Chapter IV**

### **Youth Budgeting at the Local Level**

#### **Needs, Concerns, Issues and Problems of Youth:**

The FGD and the interview conducted in Asrang resulted in throwing light on the needs, concerns, issues and problems of youth in the field of Education, Social, Cultural, Political and Economic dimensions. Unaware of various opportunities and schemes for development and lack of adequate exposure have left many youth contented with whatever they have, especially about their earning through agriculture and horticulture. Psychological issues were not observed through the interaction with the villagers and youth. But exposure to media among the younger generation points out the issues and problems which need to be resolved.

#### **Educational Dimensions:**

##### **Concerns, Issues and problems -**

- Education gained by the youth is perceived to be not enough to make them competitive in job market.
- Medium of communication and standard of education leads to demoralization in job market. In most places, English language is preferred during interviews. Lack of fluency in spoken English minimizes their chances in getting better jobs.
- Lack of information about career options and opportunities in the school/ college is noted.
- Lack of adequate number and efficient teachers in the schools, especially at the primary level, has been noted in the area. It is an important issue of the educational system.

- Lack of facilities and encouragement in sports and other extracurricular activities also minimizes their opportunity to play at the state level and national level sports though they are more capable physically. Even they miss employment opportunities on the basis of sports quota.
- Poor families lack funds for providing proper education to their children.
- Mis-utilization of funds provided for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has also been observed. Seminars are being held and speakers from outside are invited for lectures which are not of much benefit to the students in the village.
- Outmigration in search of good education and job is observed among youth especially in the age group of 13-20 years.
- Extinction of local/indigenous knowledge, literature, folklore, language as a result of outmigration is also a matter of concern among the youth

#### **Needs -**

- Special classes for weaker students need to be arranged in the schools.
- Exposure trips from schools to different places need to be conducted.
- Scouts & Guides, National Cadet Corps (NCC) or National Service Scheme (NSS) shall be made as compulsory part of curriculum in High School/Higher Secondary levels.
- Computer education needs to be started at the primary level itself.
- Scholarship need to be provided to BPL category children for primary as well as higher education to minimize the number of drop outs from school.
- Awareness programs need to be started in schools about various scholarship schemes.
- School buildings need to be made disaster-resistant, especially in view of earthquakes, avalanches and landslides.
- Playground and indoor games with proper equipment be available in the school.
- Reading room/ Library be made available in all the schools, especially in High schools and above.

- Standard of education need to be improved with proper emphasis on English and local language.
- Culture, values, ethics and indigenous history should be part of the curriculum. Collection of biographies of freedom fighters and great men and women from the locality be done.
- Job information needs to be available for the High School/ Higher Secondary students.
- Mobile tower and internet facility needs to be provided in the area for exposure to opportunities and knowledge updation.

### **Social Dimensions:**

#### **Concerns, Issues and Problems -**

- Female education is highly neglected, and girls are mostly sent to school till primary level.
- Though not in large numbers, child marriage is prevalent among illiterate families.
- Lack of female education, marriage at an early age, and superstitions create an adverse impact on the maternal and child health in the region.
- Lack of proper medical facilities has often led to mortality of mother and child.
- Consumption of liquor on regular basis among the youth is leading to misutilization of human resources. Alcoholism, to some extent, results in domestic violence in number of households in the area.
- Alcoholism among the youth has degraded the work culture in the region, and indirectly influenced the agricultural, socio-economic and cultural milieu.
- Social discrimination because of casteism is highly prevalent in the area. The ST population in the region consider themselves as Rajputs and often treats the SC population in a derogatory manner.

- Casteism deprives people from participation in local governance and socio-cultural activities organized in the area.

### **Needs -**

- Female education needs to be promoted through awareness programmes. Information about scholarships and fellowships to young women for higher education and research needs to be provided.
- Awareness programs and surveillance by the youth of the village on child marriage and its health impacts need to be done in collaboration with Local Government Institutions (LGI).
- Alcoholism among the youth need be reduced to a considerable extent towards channelizing their talents/ skills/ abilities for development of the village.
- Superstitions prevailing in society needs to be eliminated through education campaigns in which the youth should be actively involved.

### **Economic Dimensions:**

#### **Concerns, Issues and Problems -**

- Scanty rainfall, declining snowfall trends and rampant soil erosion have reduced the agricultural productivity, especially of apple, peas and potato (cash crops) which are the major sources of income in the area. Low quality and small size of apples fetch low price in the market.
- Increasing pests and insects of newer varieties and decrease of pollinator species have resulted in increase in procurement of fertilizers, pesticides and bees. As a result of this, the input cost in agriculture and horticulture has increased drastically. The inflation in cost of agricultural inputs has collectively taken a toll on the economic conditions of the people especially among the marginalized sections.

- Lack of proper market information system and undesirable interference of middle men for selling their products cause economic loss to the apple growers.
- Lack of marketing facilities for handicrafts, woven shawls, traditional jewellery and wood-work has deprived the villagers from alternate livelihoods.
- Unavailability of improved variety and drought-resistant seeds, sprinkler irrigation, alternative agricultural practices hinders production and limits incomes.
- Absence of banking services for savings and investment in the village has also made the villagers economically weak.
- Outmigration in search of alternate livelihoods is also hampering the agricultural sector. Younger generation does not take interest in agriculture which is also diminishing the income from this sector in number of households.
- Alternative livelihood options are less. Small business initiatives like running dhaba/hotel, automobile shops, etc. are not flourishing here.

#### **Needs -**

- Adequate loans need to be provided for improvement of farmers especially those with apple orchards. It is expected to improve the land and enhance the yield. Such loans need to be provided to marginal farmers on a priority basis.
- Aids for setting up of farmer's cooperative and weavers' cooperative need to be provided in the area. In addition, generating linkages with buyers of agricultural and handloom produce and market information system needs to be done.
- Gramin Bank in the village needs to be set up to facilitate savings and investments, both for individuals and cooperatives.



- Vocational training and absorption in to various employment sectors e.g., carpentry, automobiles, mobile and computer, non-conventional and alternative energy, traditional wood work, weaving, etc. need to be provided.
- Training on pruning and other advanced techniques in horticulture needs to be done. Linkages with agricultural research institutes and availability of climate resilient varieties of seeds and saplings for high yielding shall be facilitated.
- Information kiosk for employment opportunities be set up in the area.
- Implementation of MGNREGS shall be modified according to the necessity of the region and feasibility options.
- Necessary assistance shall be provided in setting up of mineral water bottling factory which can be a flourishing business and employment generation option.
- Breeding facility for bees and Bee keeping shall be encouraged and adequate support shall be provided to develop it in a large scale.

### **Political Dimensions:**

#### **Concerns, Issues and Problems -**

- Prevalence of corruption at different levels has led to misuse of funds and have tarnished the image of politicians. Hence most of the youth do not want to be directly involved in political affairs.
- Youth of age 13-17 years do not attend the gram sabha and political meetings and rallies, even though their inputs are significant to take appropriate decisions in certain development activities.
- False promises by politicians discourage involvement of youth in the political arena.

- Politicians visit the village only during elections to ask for votes. Due to sparse population and small size of voters, investments in developmental activities are low.

#### **Needs -**

- Youth of 13-18 years age hardly participate in the proceedings of the gram sabha. 'Bal panchayat' shall be set up to understand their needs, interests, aspirations and demands.
- Regular visit of elected representatives to the field shall be made mandatory especially in the gram sabha (at least twice a year).
- Political parties need to encourage representation of youth in the LGIs towards making the system corruption-free, efficient and effective. In addition, the creativity, dynamism, enthusiasm, innovativeness, etc. of youth needs to be properly channelized in the developmental activities.

#### **Cultural Dimensions:**

##### **Concerns, Issues and Problems -**

- Television has captured the arena of entertainment significantly. As a result, the local festivals, melas and events are vanishing from the scene. Local folklore, songs, stories and cuisine are also disappearing at a fast pace. Transfer of these traditional aspects from one generation to other is becoming weak, which is an important matter of concern.
- The children of the emigrants do not even know to speak, read or write Kinnauri dialect. Nor it is taught in the schools as a part of the curriculum.
- Lot of traditional practices during wedding or other socio-cultural occasions have been influenced as a result of western and external influence. The younger generation has been losing their touch with their culture and history.

- There has been loss in the traditional knowledge and practices in weaving, handicraft, carpentry, etc. If this situation persists, they would disappear in the future.

### **Needs -**

- Training classes among youth on weaving, art and formation of cooperative society will not only help in preservation of the culture but it can prove to be an alternative livelihood option.
- Promotion of handicrafts for income generation through showroom facilities in Reckong Peo is also needed.
- Special classes in school for preservation of Kinnauri dialect, dance forms, folk songs, etc. needs to be organized.
- Troupes/ individuals for music and dance need to be given impetus, with involvement of youth. Cultural events shall be held during festivals and occasions and this shall be used as an instrument for promoting 'responsible tourism' in the area.
- Hoot (Chilta), namkeen chai, Jow ki satt, Chultelang, Bakchamarku, Lungthupa are examples of traditional food which need to be promoted through tourism. This would enable more participation of youth supplementing their income.
- Traditional dress making shall be another source of income generation for the youth. Tailoring and weaving classes need to be provided.
- Woodcraft and carpentry should also be encouraged among youth as a means of earning and cultural reinstallation.
- Market for handicrafts, traditional dress, indigenous medicinal remedies, etc. shall be explored, both at the national and international levels.

### **Initiatives and Interventions of LGIs:**

As a result of lack of funds and awareness, the LGIs have not been able to implement various schemes and programs for the development of the village.

The major developmental programmes that have been undertaken in the village are MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and Mathru Shakti Bima Yojna (MSBY). As a result of implementation of the above schemes, 12 people among the respondents were provided employment through MGNREGS, especially to those from the economically backward sections. It is noted that 10 households were assisted with funds for housing and construction purposes through IAY and 55 people were facilitated with pension scheme through NSAP. Through IWMP, initiatives for afforestation and conservation of traditional water resources were taken up in the area which helped the entire village. It is noted that 4 widow mothers were financially supported through the MSBY.

MGNREGS activities are generally taken up during the summer months, because during winter, for almost 4-6 months, there is extreme low temperature and snowfall resulting in complete outmigration of the villagers to warmer locations. And, during summer, most of agricultural activities take place in the area and not many villagers can involve in the MGNREGS activities in the area. In addition, the wages paid per day for the work around Rs. 175/- that is much less than the prevailing wage rate to the agricultural labourers. Thus apathy towards participation in MGNREGS has been seen in the village. Some alternative solutions shall be taken up for strengthening of developmental programmes like MGNREGS in such areas with inclement weather for almost half the year.

### **Analysis of Youth Budgeting at the Local Level:**

Budget is one of the main instruments of the Government/ Institution/ Organisation/ Agency to achieve its goals/ objectives. It represents the preferences and priorities of the Department/ Institution. Generally the term 'Budgeting' refers to financial aspects like anticipated revenues and expenses

within a specific time period and could be even regarded as 'Financial Budgeting'.

'Youth budgeting' is a methodology to support integration of a 'Youth development perspective' in to the budget. However, it is visualized here as 'Social Budgeting'. It denotes the process by which the goals, interests, aspirations and priorities of the entire population or a specific social category are better reflected through budgeting. Hence, the thrust is on understanding and gathering the needs, concerns, issues, problems and priorities of youth; mapping the initiatives and interventions for addressing them; and carry out process documentation and analysis. And the functional domain of this model has been confined to the field unit of the Local Government only. Hence, it is indicated as 'Youth Budgeting at the Local Level'.

Table 4.1 provides the outline for youth budgeting at the local level, where a qualitative analysis could be made through different stages.

**Table 4.1 : Youth Budgeting at the Local Level – Outline**

Description	Stage-wise information
Conduct of youth status study in the field	Documenting the needs, concerns, issues, problems and priorities of youth from the field
Documenting the initiatives and Interventions for youth development in the area	Initiatives and interventions for youth development will be documented, examined and analysed through the following stages:
	<b>Stage I:</b> To examine whether the needs, concerns, issues and problems of youth came to the agenda of the LGI and other organisations functioning in the area?
	<b>Stage II:</b> To examine whether these aspects have been crystallised into projects?
	<b>Stage III:</b> To examine whether administrative and technical sanction for these projects have been done?

**Table 4.1 (Contd.)**

	<b>Stage IV:</b> To examine whether these projects have been launched?
	<b>Stage V:</b> To examine whether these projects have been implemented?
	<b>Stage VI:</b> To examine whether these projects have been implemented completely?
	<b>Stage VII:</b> To examine whether the project interventions have reached to the youth?
	<b>Stage VIII:</b> To examine whether the youth are satisfied with the interventions?

Here, the analysis needs to be done right from the entry of the specific item/aspect in the agenda of the Local Government, up to the recording of feedback from the youth. It is visualized that though this mode of analysis appears to be a long drawn one, it is expected to provide a comprehensive assessment of each item and to identify the delay or lapse, stage-wise. As no special provisions or funds were available or allocated for the purpose of youth development in the area during the period of study, youth budgeting could not be ascertained in Asrang GP.

## **Chapter V**

### **Summing Up**

This chapter provides the findings, reflections/comments, suggestions and conclusion.

#### **Findings**

The socio-economic profile of the youth from the study area indicates the following:

- More than four-fifth of the population in the area belong to ST community.
- Analysis the age-groups of youth population shows a rising trend towards the younger age.
- Sex ratio in the area is not balanced except in the age group of 13-15 years.
- Maximum number of youth in the area have studied upto matriculation and above.
- Number of young women pursuing higher education is more than young men.
- Percentage of ST youth pursuing higher education is high when compared to SC youth.
- Majority of the youth in the study area are computer literate.
- Just less than two-third of the youth (65 %) are self-employed and out of them, most of the are engaged in agriculture.
- Only a small segment of youth (6.9 %) in the study area migrated out of the village in search of job.
- Young women in the area have migrated primarily for availing higher education.

- Large scale in-migration is reported in the area, primarily as agricultural workers.
- Almost all the youth respondents (99%) have a satisfactory health status and did not suffer from any disease during the last one year.
- Most of the youth (89%) in the area were not aware of their blood group.
- About one-fifth (20%) of the youth in the area consumed addictive substances like beedi, cigarette and liquor.
- Consumption of addictive substance among the youth is more in the age group of 25 – 30 years.
- Family members were cited as the main source for career guidance.
- High rate of participation in both outdoor and indoor sports.
- High rate of interest in art forms.
- Lack of adequate infotainment facilities in the village.
- Low availing rate of insurance policies and bank account systems.
- Associational life of the youth in the area is low.
- Interface between the youth and the Local Government is low.
- Most of the youth acquired the traditional knowledge and skills on first aid application.
- Majority of the youth did not receive any specific training in disaster preparedness and risk reduction.
- Low rate of participation in environmental protection activities.

### **Reflections/ Comments**

Unawareness of different opportunities for employment generation and contentment with the income generation from agricultural produce has led to paucity in the thought process for improvement of the standards of living and being parallel to the mainstream economy. Secluded, complexity free and peaceful life style also discourages the youth to venture for bigger aspirations. They complain about lack of certain facilities but are not prompt enough



towards solving the problems. The complex process in procuring funds and busy agricultural season also prohibits them to take up developmental initiatives in the village.

### **Suggestions**

The suggestions put forward by a few youth in the study area were supplemented by the inputs from the field researchers. The following developmental initiatives and interventions are put forward:

- Improvement of basic education standards among children can be done by setting up of Alternative Learning Hubs and employing educated youth from the village as educators.
- Awareness generation sessions on health and nutrition need to be organized for male and female youth through health camps, BMI measurements, etc.
- Maintaining a database of blood group of the youth community after the conduct of health camps would be of immense benefit for all, especially in emergency situations.
- More specific efforts for liaisoning of village health community with the government are to be initiated. Spreading awareness on hygiene and sanitation among the youth of the villages is imperative.
- Education and awareness campaigns among youth on biodiversity conservation and habitat monitoring through participatory mapping of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants and in-situ conservation training will help in environmental protection.
- Wasteland reclamation activities through youth participation can minimize soil erosion and frequency of landslides in the area.

- Facilitating computer / internet facility and library facility through Development Resource Centre in Reckong Peo or Lippa where telecommunication facility is available would lead to updation of knowledge and employment opportunities of the youth.
- Community-based Disaster Management with involvement of youth can help in rescue and research operations and make the community self-sufficient when disaster strikes. Community based vulnerability mapping, resource mapping, identifying indigenous early warning system in disaster risk reduction, collaboration with SDMA/NDRF in training the youth on techniques of search and rescue operations during different disasters, designing community based early warning system and risk reduction plans form part of the initiative.
- Demo Pilot Projects on Solar power systems and Solar pumps under the supervision of the Community Energy Board can be initiated and youth can be supported/trained to become Rural Technopreneurs and initiate renewable energy based micro-enterprises. They will also be helped in formation of co-operative societies with focus on renewable energy options. Local Governments and district administration can be linked with for setting up Energy development committees to create public /private partnership to secure financing of rural power needs.
- Formation of Farmers Expert Groups (FEGs) and providing them improved variety of seeds and training them in collaboration with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) on horticulture and improved sustainable agriculture and ensuring dissemination of knowledge will economically benefit the youth.
- By providing advanced training in weaving/ handlooms, pottery making, woodcraft, dance, folk songs, etc., will enable them to enhance their income.

- Facilitating training classes of various cultural facets with the help of a master trainer would help in contributing towards the preservation of culture. Capacity building of cultural actors and development and promotion of cultural industries, involving cooperative action, etc. would boost the development of the village. Encouragement of cultural actors through radio program as well as performances at different events across the nation would provide impetus as well as exposure to a bigger economy to the youth.
- Establishment of Heritage Interpretation Center for the culture including creation of modes for enhancing cultural participation and facilitating management by community heritage councils, culture research and documentation by key culture repositories in collaboration with specialists, creation of a heritage database, creation of 'cultural literature' through short-story competitions, literature awards, and lobbying with relevant Government and Non-Government Organisations are suggested.
- Studies/Publications on culture issues; advocacy with Policy makers for taking up policy initiatives; action plans for management of culture; empowering them through awareness building and information services on Laws (Social legal kiosk), etc. can also be taken up.
- Active involvement of youth in Governance through 'Social Watch', 'Social Audit' etc. and other systems and processes to enable them to contribute for the overall development of the village.
- Stakeholder forum for effective political representation through Citizen Journalism meet, Community Government Meet, etc. would provide a voice to their needs and aspirations.

## **Conclusion**

Active involvement of youth can provide a strong support system for the local governments. There is a need for an enabling environment, wherein both local governments and youth come together and function as 'Partners in development'. The programmes initiated and implemented by local governments should take care of the specific needs, concerns, interests and priorities of youth from the geographical area. At the same time, more and more youth should involve and participate in the programmes and activities of local governments, thereby playing a significant role in local governance.

It is hoped that this micro level study will be an important addition towards 'mainstreaming youth in local governance', contributing to the empowerment of Local Government Institutions. Experiences of Asrang GP of Himachal Pradesh brought out during the action research project enabled to document the needs, concerns, issues, problems and priorities of youth on specific dimensions. In addition, efforts were made to examine the initiatives and interventions for youth development in the selected area. It is hoped that the outline developed for ascertaining 'youth budgeting at the local level' could be suitably used subsequently towards taking up appropriate policy initiatives and operationalization of programmes for youth development.

It is expected that the findings and suggestions of this document will enable the policy makers, practitioners, academicians, researchers and other stakeholders to bring in new strategic initiatives and interventions for enhancing youth participation in local governance and to realise 'Youth-friendly Panchayat' and 'Panchayat-friendly Youth'. Similar initiatives could be taken up elsewhere, by making necessary temporal and spatial changes as per the local context. Such micro level initiatives, with thrust on rejuvenating the practices of democratic decentralisation, have the latent potentials leading to 'Good Governance at the Grassroots' with more active involvement and participation of youth.

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## **Annexures**

### **Annexure 'A': Photographs**



**Asrang village**



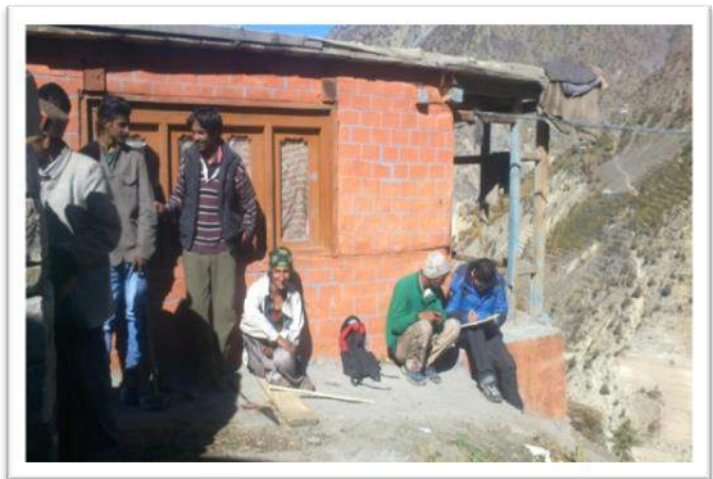
**Asrang village**



**Contour farming of apple trees**



**Lippa Asrang Sanctuary**



**Survey among youth**



**Survey among youth**





**Traditional house in Asrang**



**Religious place in Asrang**



**Washing of clothes in public taps**





**Fodder Collection**



**Soil erosion in Asrang**



**Dhaba (Restaurant) run by a village youth**

**Annexure 'B': List of important persons contacted during the study**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender (M/F)</b>	<b>Educational Qualification</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Contact No.</b>
<b>Sonam Dekit</b>	Pradhan	33	F	B.A.	Asrang	09459039239
<b>Ameer Singh</b>	Up-Pradhan	32	M	8th Standard	Asrang	08988356199
<b>Dondup Tsewang</b>	Sahayak	30	M	B.A.	Lippa	09418301784
<b>Amar Sain</b>	Functional Group member	50	M	5th Standard	Asrang	08988210451
<b>Chander Kirti</b>	Yuva Mandal Pradhan	28	M	Higher Secondary	Asrang	09418440559
<b>Gopal Sanjay</b>	School Teacher	45	M	B.A., B.Ed.	Asrang	

## Appendices

### ***Appendix '1' : Schedule for Youth Survey***

State:

District:

Block:

Gram Panchayat:

Ward No.:

(Note: Please put **tick mark** '✓' wherever options are given; in other places, please indicate the response in brief)

1. Name : .....

2. Postal Address : .....

.....

Contact Number:

E-mail:

3. Age :

4. Gender : Male / Female / Trans-gender

5. Religion : Hindu / Muslim/ Christian

6. Community Status : SC / ST / OBC / General

7. Educational Status :

(a) General : Illiterate / Below 5<sup>th</sup> class / 6 - 9<sup>th</sup> class / SSLC appeared  
SSLC passed/ Plus Two/ Degree / Post Graduate /  
Any other (specify) .....

(b) Technical : ITI / ITC / Diploma / Degree /Any other (specify) .....

8. Marital status : Married/ Unmarried/Divorcee/ Widow(er)/ Separated

9. Have you received any training from the list given below?

Personality Development

Leadership

Life skills

Computer proficiency

Skill development

Any other (specify) .....

10. Were you member of any youth organization while being a student?  
 Bharat Scouts & Guides  
 National Cadet Corps  
 National Service Scheme  
 Youth Red Cross  
 Student wing of political parties  
 Any other (specify) .....
11. Can you use a computer? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please specify:
- (i) Are you capable of receiving/sending e-mails? Yes/No  
 (ii) Are you capable of registering name in the job sites? Yes/No  
 (iii) Are you capable of browsing through the internet? Yes/ No
12. Occupational status: Govt. Sector / Private sector/ NGOs/  
 Self-employed /Daily wages /Unemployed
- (a) If Self-employed, please indicate among the following.  
 (i) Agriculture  
 (ii) Dairy  
 (iii) Fisheries  
 (iv) Business  
 (v) Small scale industry  
 (vi) Any other (specify) .....
- (b) If unemployed, for how long? .....years ..... months
13. Do you have any of the following skills?  
 Typing  
 Stenography  
 Computing skills  
 Drawing  
 Painting  
 Plumbing  
 Wiring  
 Carpentry  
 Masonry  
 Metal works  
 Climbing of trees  
 Any other (specify) .....
14. Please indicate your Blood Group from the following.  
 A + / A - / B + / B - / AB + / AB - / O + / O - / Do not know

15. Have you suffered from any disease during the last one year? Yes/ No
  - (a) If Yes, please specify:
    - (i) Disease? .....
    - (ii) Treated for how long? .....
16. Do you suffer from any health problem now? Yes/ No
  - (a) If Yes, please specify the nature of health issue.
17. Do you use any of the following substances?
  - Pan Parag/ Masala
  - Beedi/ Cigarette
  - Liquor
  - Any other (specify) .....
18. How often do you drink liquor?
  - Daily/ Once in a week/ Once in two weeks/ Once in a month/ Never/
  - Any other (specify) .....
19. What is the occasion for drinking?
  - Marriage/ Death / Religious festival/ Just for company with friends/
  - Dissatisfaction/ Depression/ / Any other (specify)
  - .....
20. Indicate your career interests:
  - Higher Education / Employment/ Self-employment/
  - Any other (specify) .....
21. In case of any doubt about career, whom will you contact?
  - School Teacher/ College Teacher/ Panchayat Official /
  - Official of Govt. Dept. / NGO Functionary / Political Leader/
  - Librarian/ Secretary of Youth club / Elected Member of GP/
  - Any other (specify) .....
22. Are you interested in any sports/games? Yes/ No
23. Do you play any sports/ outdoor game? Yes/No
  - (a) If Yes, please indicate.
    - Athletics/Foot ball/ Volley ball/ Cricket/Shuttle badminton/ Tennis/
    - Hockey/ Any other (specify) .....

24. Do you play any indoor game? Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate.  
Chess/ Carroms / Table Tennis/ Any other (specify) .....
25. Are you interested in any form of art? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate.  
Singing /Dancing / Drawing/ Painting/ Acting /  
Any other (specify) .....
26. Do you have any hobby/ leisure time activity? Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate:  
Reading books  
Listening music  
Listening Radio  
Watching Television  
Travelling  
Photography  
Toy making  
Sewing  
Cooking  
Wood carving  
Social service  
Any other (specify) .....
27. Are you a member of any organisation (Political and/or Non-Political)?  
Yes /No
- (a) If Yes, please specify:  
Youth wing of political parties  
Youth Club  
Non-Government Organisation  
Profession-based Organisation  
Community based Organisation  
Faith-based Organisation  
Any other (specify) .....
28. Do you hold any post in these organisations? Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate -
- (i) Designation: .....
- (ii) For how long? .....

29. Have you ever visited the Gram Panchayat office? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please specify the purpose of visit, in brief.  
.....
- (b) If No, please specify the reason. ....
30. Have you ever participated in the Grama Sabha? Yes/ No
- (a) If No, please state the reason in brief.  
.....
31. Have you participated anytime in the Grama Sabha during the last one year?  
Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please specify:
- (i) Have you raised any point during the meeting? Yes/ No
  - (ii) Have you made any observation? Yes/ No
  - (iii) Have you made any suggestion? Yes/ No
  - (iv) Have you sought for any clarification? Yes/ No
  - (v) Have you involved in the group discussions? Yes/ No
32. Have you participated any other meeting organized by the Grama Panchayat?  
Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please specify.
- (i) Purpose ? .....
  - (ii) When it was held ? .....
  - (iii) What was your role in the meeting?.....
33. Have you moved anytime outside the district/State for job or for any other purpose? Yes/No
- (a) If Yes, please specify
- (i) When? .....
  - (ii) Where? .....
  - (iii) Purpose?.....

34. Have you moved outside your home District/State for job during the last one year? Yes/No
- (a) If Yes, please specify:
- (i) Reason for moving out? .....
- (ii) For how long? .....
35. Have you ever noticed people from other parts of the country coming to your place for job? Yes/No
- (a) If yes, please specify:
- (i) Type of work they are involved? .....
- (ii) For how long? .....
36. Have you registered for work under MGNREGS? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, have you received the job card? Yes/ No
37. Have you received any work under MGNREGS? Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, please specify how many days of work during the last one year?  
.....
38. Have you received any wages during the last one year? Yes/No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate the following.
- (i) How much amount you have received?.....
- (ii) Whether the wages was paid by cash/ through Bank/Post Office?.....
- (iii) After how many days of work completion, you have received the wages?  
.....
39. Are you still working under MGNREGS? Yes / No
- (a) If No, please specify the reason.....
40. On an average, how much money do you earn in a day? .....
41. On an average, how much money do you save in a month? .....



42. Do you have a Savings Bank account in Bank/ Post Office? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, for how long?  
.....
43. Do you have any insurance policy? Yes / No
44. Do you have an Electoral Photo Identify Card issued by the Election Commission?  
Yes / No
45. Are you interested to enrol your name in the proposed Youth Labour Bank at the Gram Panchayat? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, are you willing to join for work with a brief notice? Yes / No
46. Do you have any of the following survival skills?  
Swimming  
Cycling  
Driving 2 wheelers  
Driving 4 wheelers  
Any other (specify) .....
47. Have you ever donated blood? Yes / No
48. Have you enrolled your name in the list of blood donors? Yes/No
49. Have you enrolled your name in the list of donors (eye/any organ)? Yes/No
50. Have you received any training for application of First Aid? Yes/ No
- (a) If Yes, indicate whether can you give first aid to a patient in the following situations:
- (i) Head injury from a vehicle accident  
(ii) Snake bite  
(iii) Artificial respiration (CPR)
51. Have you received any training as a Volunteer for disaster management? Yes/  
No
- (a) If Yes, please specify. ....

52. Have you every participated in planting of trees and its upkeep in the area?  
Yes/No

(a) If yes, please give details:

- (i) When?
- (ii) Where?
- (iii) How many saplings planted?
- (iv) How many saplings survived?

53. Is the any issue among different community groups in the area? Yes/No

(a) If Yes, please give details:

- (i) When ?
- (ii) Where ?
- (iii) Communities involved?
- (iv) Community members injured / affected?

54. Is the any mechanism/ structure available in the area for redressal of issues by youth? Yes/No

(a) If yes , Please specify.....

55. Do you have any suggestion for enhancing youth participation in local governance?

.....

.....

.....

.....

56. Remarks by the interviewer:

.....

.....

.....

Date:

Name & Signature of the interviewer

## ***Appendix '2' : Schedule for FGD - Situational Analysis of Youth in the area***

### **A. Needs, Concerns, Issues, Problems and Priorities of Youth**

- Educational
- Social
- Economic
- Political
- Psychological
- Cultural

### **B. Youth in Governance**

- Status of Youth in power (political structures)
  - In political parties: As members and in key posts
  - In other decision making structures/participatory structures like VEC, VHC,.....
  - In LGIs: As members and in key posts
- Involvement of youth in the political process
  - Discussions on policy/approaches/vision
  - Setting up political agenda and priorities
  - Elections
    - \* Consultations
    - \* Candidate selection
    - \* Setting up of election machinery
    - \* Campaigning
    - \* Voting
  - Decision of key functionaries/posts
  - Discussions on programmes /activities to be initiated /strengthened
  - Decision making
  - Execution of decision
  - Monitoring
  - Evaluation
  - Feedback from the field
  - Follow-up activities (Redefine, modify, modernize and restructure)
- Status of Youth outside power (non-political structures)
  - In non-political organisations (Profession-based, community based, activity-based, etc.)

- Participation of youth in Grama Sabha
  - Attendance
  - Suggestions made
  - Comments raised
  - Questions asked
  - Clarifications sought
  - Involvement in the discussions
- Participation of youth in development
  - In planning
  - In beneficiary selection
  - In implementation
  - In monitoring
  - In evaluation
  - In feedback

### **C. Systems & institutions for youth development in the area**

- Educational institutions (Schools and Colleges)
- Vocational Training Centres
- Employment Guidance bureau
- Counseling and Guidance Centres
- Health institutions
- Library/reading room
- Play ground
- Associational life of youth (Political organizations, Youth organizations, profession-based, community-based, activity-based, religious organizations, faith-based organizations, .....)
- Government support to initiate self-employment programmes (SGSY, PMGSY,....)
- Small scale enterprises
  - Owned by youth
  - Managed by youth
  - Owned and managed by youth

## ***Appendix '3' : Schedule - Profile of the Study Area***

### **Part 'A' (Preliminary Information)**

State:

District:

Taluk/ Block/ Mandal:

1. Name of the Village/ Gram Panchayat

2. Name of the Panchayat President

3. Population:

Male

Female

Children (Below 13 Years)

Youth (13-35 Years)

4. Religion and Caste

5. Area (in sq. k.m.)

6. List of elected Members of the Village/ Gram Panchayat with details (Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Experience, Occupation, Political affiliation, Address, Contact Number)

7. List of Officials of the Village/ Gram Panchayat with details (Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Designation, Experience, Address, Contact Number)

### **Part 'B' (Additional Information)**

8. Presence of Govt. offices in the area (Panchayat office, Schools, Hospitals, Anganawadis,...) and also provide any additional information about their functioning

9. Availability of any NGO in the area with a brief of their activity.

10. Availability of any industry/ private sector /community organisation in the area with a brief.

11. Active presence of Youth Organisations (Political), like youth wing of political parties in the area with a brief of their activities and details of contact persons.
12. Active presence of Youth organisations (Non-political) in the area with a brief of their activities and details of contact persons.
13. Presence of common property in the area (River, Pond, Lake, Forest,.....)
14. Educational status of population in the area (Illiterates, semi-literates, vocationally trained, higher educated,.....); Please provide the details of Census 2011 regarding the selected area
15. Status of health and hygiene (Drinking water, Sanitary toilets, drainage system, cleanliness of the streets, .....)
16. Any communicable diseases in the area during the last 3 years
17. Income and expenditure details of the Village/ Gram Panchayat (Especially during the last year, If possible)
18. Major programmes/activities initiated during the last 3 years (with details like beneficiaries, thrust area,...)
19. Major rural development programmes operational in the area
  - Centrally sponsored programmes
  - State sponsored programmes
20. Details of Grama Sabha meetings conducted during the last year and major points discussed
21. Any other unique initiative made by the Local Government in the area (for the benefit of children, youth, women, differently abled, dalits, aged,.....)
22. Major issues in the area
23. Major youth issues in the area
24. Presence of citizen-friendly governance
25. Citizen Report Card (Feedback/reflections from the citizens)