



# @ Youth Status Bedadka GP **A SNAP SHOT**

Submitted to  
**Bedadka Grama Panchayat**  
**Bedadka (PO), Kasaragod Dist., Kerala.**

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Submitted by  
**Research Unit on Youth and Local Governance**

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development  
(Institute of National Importance by the Act of Parliament No. 35/2012)  
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India  
Sriperumbudur - 602105

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**November 2019**

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The views expressed in this publication are those of the respondents of the study from Bedadka GP and the author does not hold himself responsible for them.



श्री गौरव अग्रवाल  
निदेशक

**Shri Gaurav Agarwal**  
Director



**राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान (रा.गां.रा.यु.वि.सं.)**

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## **FOREWORD**

*Youth constitute the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the society. They are the most valuable human resources of any nation. Active involvement and participation of youth can provide a strong support system for the local governments. Presence of an enabling environment, wherein the Local Governments and the Youth come together and function as 'Partners in development', could contribute significantly towards ushering 'Good Governance at the Grassroots'.*

*To realise that, youth shall be aware of their roles, functions and duties in governance and development. They must understand the significance of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments, and realise the operational responsibilities and functional diversity of Local Governments for local economic development and social justice. In practical terms, youth shall assume an important role in the systems, institutions and practices of local governance.*

*The Local Governments could utilize the competencies of youth in planning, implementing and monitoring of programmes/ schemes/ projects/ activities. To make this happen, more and more youth should participate as 'Active Leaders' as well as 'Vibrant Citizens' in the operationalisation of Local Governments.*

*The report titled as 'Youth Status @ Bedadka – A Snap Shot' will be a value addition to the domain of Youth Development and Youth & Governance. I appreciate the efforts of the research team led by Dr. K Gireesan, Associate Professor and Co-ordinator, Research Unit on Youth and Local Governance for their social commitment and professionalism in carrying out the study. I wish the findings and suggestions of this pioneering work will enable the practitioners, policy makers, academicians, researchers and other stakeholders to bring in new strategic initiatives and interventions towards realizing 'Empowerment of Youth' as well as 'Empowerment of Local Government'.*

**Gaurav Agarwal**  
Director

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## Preface

Bedadka Gram Panchayat (GP) has taken several unique initiatives for the development and welfare of Youth. To accelerate the efforts made and to transform itself into a ‘Youth-friendly Panchayat’ in letter and spirit, the Gram Panchayat Committee made an important decision to collaborate with the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur. Conduct of the youth status study by the Research Unit on Youth and Local Governance, RGNIYD with the guidance and support of Bedadka GP was an important and strategic initiative in that direction.

The youth status study, probably the first of its kind by any Local Government in India, was a great learning experience to all those who were part of the process. The findings and suggestions put forward in this report are expected to identify, facilitate, guide and support the Gram Panchayat towards improving its investment on youth development, drawing valuable inputs from the primary stakeholders. In addition, it will also increase involvement and participation of youth and youth organisations (both political as well as non-political) in local governance towards realising the positive outcomes of ‘Politics of development’ and ‘Development of Politics’.

We would like to acknowledge the guidance and support of the RGNIYD for their contributions for the empowerment of the Local Government System @ Bedadka GP. We also place on record the active support and co-operation extended by the Vice President, Standing Committee Chairpersons, other elected members, Secretary and other officials of Bedadka GP as well as other stakeholders during the process.

We hope that this study will create ripple effects in the Local Governments in Kasaragod District, Kerala State and other parts of the country where similar attempts could be made with necessary changes. Such micro level academic initiatives have the latent potentials to empower the elected leadership, officials and community members to realise ‘Good Governance at the Grassroots’ with more active involvement and participation of youth.

Adv. C Ramachandran  
President, Bedadka GP



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# Youth Status @ Bedadka GP - A Snap Shot

## 1. Background

The Bedadka Grama Panchayat (GP) of Karadukka Block in Kasaragod District took an important decision to transform itself into a 'Youth-friendly Panchayat' by taking up appropriate initiatives and interventions. In line with this, the GP Committee decided to approach the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur and to seek technical guidance and support towards its efforts.

Accordingly, a 'Workshop on Empowerment of Local Government System – Bedadka GP, Kasaragod District, Kerala' was organised by the Dept. of Local Governance (DLG), RGNIYD at Sriperumbudur during 5-6 October 2017. A team headed by Adv. C Ramachandran, President, Bedadka GP and consisting of Sri. Sukumaran Payam, Chairperson, Standing Committee on Education and Health; Smt. MK Sabitha, Secretary, Bedadka GP; Sri. Damodaran Master, and Sri. Prasanth Payam, both Members of Bedadka GP Planning Committee participated in the workshop.

During the two-day workshop, sessions were organised on the topics such as Mainstreaming Youth in Local Governance, 'Empowerment of Local Governments and Youth Organisations in Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction, Constituency Management System – Potentials and Prospects, Tribal Youth in Agriculture, Geo-spatial Techniques for Governance and Development, One Stop Centre for Bedadka GP, Youth Budgeting, Gender-responsive Budgeting, Migration and Livelihood issues, Use of Participatory Techniques, etc. In addition, brief presentations on the history, geography, economics and politics of Bedadka GP were made by the members of Bedadka team, which was followed by elaborate discussions in which the students of M.A. Local Governance and Development of RGNIYD, led by Sri. Vidyadharan and Sri. Kaladharan, the student-volunteers from Bedadka GP, actively participated. The technical sessions were handled by Dr. K Gireesan, Associate Professor, DLG; Dr. PH Kalesh, Assistant Professor, DLG; Dr. P Sivakumar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Development Studies; Dr. Niyathi R Krishna, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Gender Studies; Adv. K Sreeja; Ph.D. Scholar, DLG; and Sri. Saju V Raj, Library Assistant, Central Library.

The Workshop was inaugurated by Prof. (Dr.) Madan Mohan Goel, Director, RGNIYD on 5 Oct 2017 in a brief function which was presided by Dr. Inderjeet Singh Sodhi, Professor and HoD, DLG. The two-day workshop ended by the expression of serious interests and intense commitment by the Bedadka GP to take up unique initiatives and interventions in their journey to be a model 'Youth-friendly Panchayat' and manifestation of willingness to provide professional support to the GP by the Dept. of Local Governance, RGNIYD.

As per the resolution made during the meeting of Bedadka GP held on 12 October 2017, it was unanimously decided (Decision No. 3/2017) to collaborate with the RGNIYD for the initiation of Youth Budgeting, Constituency Management System, One Stop Centre, etc. (Appendix 1).

A 'Youth Summit' was organised by the Bedadka GP at TASHCO Park, Peraladukkam, Bedadka on 26 January 2018. The event was originally scheduled to be held on 24 January 2018, but was postponed due to the sudden announcement of hartal organised as a protest against the rising price of petrol and diesel. Smt. MK Sabitha, Secretary, Bedadka GP extended a warm welcome address to all delegates to the Youth Summit. Adv. C Ramachandran, President, Bedadka GP, in his presidential address, gave a detailed picture about the steps taken by the GP committee to move forward, generating awareness among the community members, co-ordinating various Govt. Departments, Self Help Groups of men and women, Youth Clubs and other stakeholders and mobilising support from like-minded individuals and institutions towards gearing up to transform Bedadka GP into a 'Youth-friendly GP'. As part of the detailed overview about the Youth Summit, Dr. K Gireesan highlighted about the potentials and possibilities of transforming Bedadka GP into a 'Youth-friendly, Youth-centric and Youth-led Local Government'. He mentioned about the prospects of carrying out a Youth Status Study in the GP, analysis of Youth Budgeting at the local level (Ref: Gireesan, 2015), formulation of a Constituency Management System at the GP level, initiation of a one-stop centre for youth development, etc. in the area.

The important dignitaries who addressed the delegates during the youth summit were Sri. K Kunhiraman, Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Uduma; Sri. P Raghavan, Former MLA; Smt. Omana Ramachandran, President, Karadukka Block Panchayat; and, Sri. Manikandan, Member, Kerala State Youth Commission. In addition, all the elected members and officials of Bedadka GP, Functionaries of Kudumbasree Community

Development Society, representatives of Youth Clubs, Functionaries of Youth Co-ordination Committee, members of selected Male SHGs in the area, social workers/social activists in the area, etc. also participated in the workshop.

As a follow-up of the discussions made in the Youth Summit, Dept. of Local Governance, in consultation with the Bedadka GP, organised the 'Youth Status Study – Pilot of the Project in Bedadka GP' at Bedadka during 30 April – 05 May 2018. The programme was organised by the RGNIYD and Bedadka GP in collaboration with the People's Co-operative Arts and Science College, Munnad. A team of PG Students, Ph.D. Scholars and faculty from the Dept. of Local Governance carried out the field work / Field Immersion and successfully conducted the piloting of the action research project Youth Status Study in Bedadka GP. Boarding and lodging for the team was arranged at People's Co-operative Arts and Science College.

The programme started with an inaugural function organised at the auditorium of People's College on 30 April 2018. Sri. Sanil Kumar, Junior Superintendent and Secretary i/c, Bedadka GP made the welcome address. Adv. C Ramachandran, President, Bedadka GP gave a brief presidential address, highlighting the major efforts made by the Bedadka GP aiming at youth development. Dr. K Gireesan gave an introduction about the Action research study, highlighting the features, methodology, process and expected outcomes. He mentioned that the joint efforts will enable to transform Bedadka GP into a 'Youth-friendly, youth-centric and youth-led Local Government', becoming a model GP for the state and the country.

The Inaugural address was made by Sri. P Karunakaran, Member of Parliament (MP) from Kasaragod Parliamentary Constituency. Honourable MP appreciated the initiative of establishing robust relations between the Bedadka GP and RGNIYD aiming at examining, analysing and finding solutions for various social issues with active involvement and participation of elected members and the community. Sri. P Raghavan, former Member of Legislative Assembly and Chairperson of the People's Co-operative Arts and Science College was the chief guest of the function. Sri. M Anandan, Former Vice President of Bedadka GP and Sri. Payam Vijayan, Convenor of the Programme Committee also addressed the audience during the inaugural function.

Extensive field work was carried out as part of the programme and the PG students and Ph.D. scholars were divided into different teams to enable maximum reach within the limited time. Each team was accompanied by the elected members of the Bedadka GP and was also facilitated by members of various Youth Organisations (YO) and other Community Based Organisations (CBO).

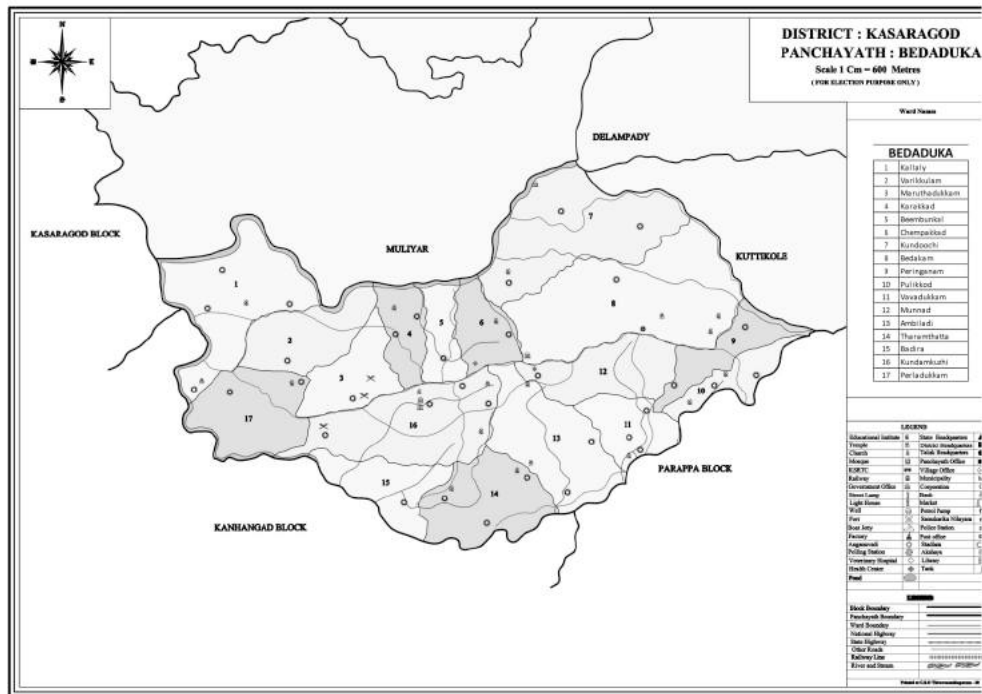
The valedictory function of the programme was held on 05 May 2018 at the auditorium of People's Arts and Science College, Munnad. Adv. C Ramachandran, President, Bedadka GP presided the function. Dr. K Gireesan presented a brief report highlighting the salient findings of the Youth Status Study. The function was inaugurated by Sri. P Raghavan, Former MLA and Chairperson, People's Arts and Science College. Dr. Inderjeet Singh Sodhi, Professor and HoD, Dept. of Local Governance delivered the special address during the function. During the valedictory session, the students and Ph.D. Scholars of RGNID Team, elected members of Bedadka GP, functionaries of YOs and CBOs gave their views and comments about the programme.

This report provides a Snap Shot of the Youth Status Study in Bedadka GP. It is expected that the findings, suggestions and proposed follow-up measures will enable the Bedadka GP to plan and operationalise specific initiatives and interventions for youth development, based on inputs from the field. The process of data collection itself could be viewed as a tool for capacity building of the elected members of the GP, as they were active participants in the exercise.

## **2. A Brief Profile of Bedadka GP**

Badadka is one of the Grama Panchayats (GP) of Karadukka Block in Kasaragod district. It consists of three revenue villages such as Bedadka, Kolathur and Munnad. This area was part of Southern Karnataka in the erstwhile Madras Presidency. Bedadka GP was formed in the year 1961. At present, the GP is divided into 17 wards. Bedadka GP forms part of the Udma Assembly Constituency and Kasaragod Parliamentary Constituency. The total geographical area of the Panchayat is 85.49 Sq.km. According to Census 2011, total population of the GP is 27,868 which include 14,587 Female and 13,281 Male. Population density is around 312 per sq. km and the sex ratio is 1000 : 1046. The GP has 98 SC families and 776 ST families accounting for the population of 402 and 3,348 (Ref: Bedadka GP, 2017).

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood of the people in the area and Coconut, rubber, Areca nut and cashew are the major products. Bedadka GP has the Payaswini River at the North, Vavadukkam River at the South, Kuttikkol GP at the East and Karicheri River at the West (Ref: Bedadka GP, 2016).



Map 1 : Bedadka Grama Panchayat – An Overview

### 3. Objectives

The broad objective of the study was to analyse the status of youth in Bedadka GP. As part of the pilot study made in the selected wards of the GP, the specific aspects such as demographic status, educational status, health status, skills and competencies, digital connect, employment status, career interests, mobility, participation in politics and governance, youth participation in local governance, engagement in cultural, sports and games, etc. were looked into.

And this project was taken up as a pilot initiative based on the suggestion made by Bedadka GP. Significantly, the Youth Status Study and documentation was included in the Action Plan 2018-2019 prepared by Bedadka GP, budgeted under the Special Projects Section and received necessary approvals from the concerned authorities (Ref: Bedadka GP,



2018). Accordingly, the assignment was entrusted to the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur. The study was carried out under the active guidance, leadership and support of Bedadka GP and logistic facilities extended to the Research Team by the People's Arts and Science College, Munnad.

#### **4. Methodology**

Survey method was adopted for the study. During the pilot study, the sample has been limited to selected wards of Bedadka GP, and the same was finalised in consultation with the President of the Bedadka GP. Random sampling method was adopted for the selection of families/respondents. As part of the study, the team of student-researchers from the RGNIYD, accompanied by the elected members of the Bedadka GP went to the selected Wards of Bedadka GP and interacted with a cross-section of youth within the limited duration. As part of the data collection, about 260 youth from different Wards of GP were contacted from the area.

Primary and secondary data were collected for the study. Secondary data was gathered from the documents, reports and other materials from the GP office and other available sources. Semi-structured interview schedule was developed for the collection of data from the respondents.

As part of the preparations for the field visit, the student-researchers along with the elected members of Bedadka GP were given an orientation about the schedule for data collection. The orientation session was organised at the People's Arts and Science College on 30 April 2018. In addition to orient the participants, the session enabled the student-researchers of RGNIYD to get familiarised with

The field survey was carried out during the period 1 - 5 May 2018. During the period, the field work was carried out from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Most of the interviews with the youth were conducted at their houses. But in certain cases, interviews were conducted in common facilities such as Youth Clubs, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Play grounds, Bus stops, etc.

#### **5. Limitations**

The study is not free from the inherent limitations because of the selection of a small cross-sectional sample of target population.

## 6. Discussions and Analysis

This section brings out the discussions and analysis based on the data collected from the field. The discussions are made in number of sub-sections.

### 6.1. Demographic Status

This sub-section provides the distribution of respondents based on age, gender, religion and community.

Table 1 : Distribution of Respondents by Age group

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
18-25 Years	135	51.92
26-33 Years	97	37.31
34-40 Years	28	10.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Majority of the respondents (51.9 %) from the study area were in the age group of 18-25 Years, followed by 26-33 Years (37.31 %) and 34-40 Years (10.77 %). The age limit for the respondents was kept as 18-40 years in line with the Kerala State Youth Policy (2012).

Table 2 : Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	106	40.77
Female	154	59.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Among the respondents, about three-fifth of the respondents (59.23 %) were female.

Table 3 : Distribution of Respondents by Religion

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Hindu	241	92.69
Muslim	10	3.85
Christian	5	1.92
No Response	6	2.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Most of the respondents (92.69 %) in the study area indicated that, by faith and practices, they follow Hinduism. This is in tune with the demographic features of Bedadka GP. The sample included a minor segment of respondents of those who follow Islam and Christianity as well. However, it is significant to mention that a minor section of respondents did not indicate their religion. This shows that there is a group of youngsters emerging in the area who do not want to keep any religious identity, as an informed decision. The student-researchers did not insist to extract certain personal details from such respondents (from those who are not inclined to share), as advised during the orientation session.

Table 4 : Distribution of Respondents by Community

<b>Community</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Scheduled Caste (SC)	6	2.31
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	59	22.69
Other Backward Classes (OBC)	117	45.00
General	71	27.31
No Response	8	3.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Among the respondents, the largest segment of youth (45 %) was OBCs, followed by General (27.31 %), STs (22.69 %) and SCs (2.31 %). The significant size of representation of tribal youth in the sample is a positive aspect. A small segment of respondents from the field (3.08 %) were not interested to indicate their community. This is similar to the trend noted for the religious identity of the youth in the area itself. As suggested to the student-researchers during the orientation session, they did not insist for such details from the young respondents.

## 6.2. Educational Status

This sub-section provides the distribution of respondents based on general education, technical/ professional education, occupational status and career-related details.

Table 5 : Distribution of Respondents by General Education

<b>Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Standard 5 or less	17	6.54
6 – 9 Standard	13	5.00
SSLC Appeared	21	8.08
SSLC Passed	32	12.31
Plus Two/ Pre-Degree	67	25.77
Graduation	86	33.07
Post - Graduation	20	7.69
Any other	4	1.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 5 provides the status of general education of the respondents from the area, which is an important demographic feature of youth. Just more than two-fifth of the respondents (40.76 %) indicated to possess Graduation or above as the highest educational qualification. And, a minor segment of the respondents (6.54 %) from the area have studied up to Standard 5 or less only, which indicates the prevalence of drop-out from the educational institutions. Prevalence of drop-out in the schools in the functional area of Bedadka GP needs to be examined on priority and addressed.

Table 6 portrays the distribution of respondents based on their technical/ professional education.

Table 6 : Distribution of Respondents by Technical/ Professional Education

<b>Technical/ Professional Qualification</b>	<b>Frequency (N=260)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Diploma (Technical/ Professional)	33	12.69
Degree (Technical/ Professional)	29	11.15
Industrial Training Institute (ITI) Course	9	3.46
Industrial Training Course (ITC) Course	3	1.15
Any other	23	8.85

Source: Field visits

Just less than one-fourth of the respondents (23.85 %) from the study area have successfully completed Degree/ Diploma. This indicates that there is a pool of professionally trained youth in the area who have undergone not less than three years of technical/ professional education. In addition, a small segment of respondents (4.62 %) indicated that they have completed

ITI / ITC courses as well. It is significant to note that a significant size of respondents (8.85 %) did not specify any particular course. This shows that either they may not have 'successfully completed' the course(s) indicated in the Table or may have received the training in an informal manner. In any way, the presence of sizeable section of youth with technical/ professional education in the area is a matter of great significance.

### 6.3. Health Status

This sub-section provides an overview of the health status of the youth from the area based on aspects such as whether they were affected by any disease during the last one year, whether they were persons with disability (PWD), information about their blood group, consumption of alcohol, etc.

Table 7 : Response to the question 'Have you suffered from any disease during the last one year?

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	18	6.92
No	216	83.08
No Response	26	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 7 provides an indicator about the general health status of the respondents in the study area. To a specific question as to whether they were affected with any disease during the last one year, more than four-fifth of the respondents (83.08 %) replied negatively, which is a positive indicator about the general health status of youth in the area. Among the remaining, a minor segment of the respondents (6.92 %) suffered from some disease during the last one year. About one-tenth of the respondents (10 %) did not make any response. It is known that they were not interested to reveal their health status to anyone. Probably, anticipating the demand for further details about the illness, if any, they might not have made their response.

Table 8 provides a brief about the number of 'Persons with Disability (PWD)' in the locality.



Table 8 : Response to the question 'Are you a Person with Disability' ?

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	4	1.54
No	248	95.38
No Response	8	3.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 8 shows that most of the respondents (95.38 %) replied as 'No' to a specific question put up by the researchers. A minor segment of the respondents (1.54 %) mentioned that they are PWDs. However, a small section of the respondents (3.08 %) did not respond to this question. It is assumed that this may be due to lack of understanding about the word 'PWD' or they never wanted to reveal their health status to others, including the members of the research team.

Table 9 provides the details about blood group pertaining to the respondents.

Table 9 : Blood Group of the Respondents

<b>Blood group</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
A Positive (A +)	51	19.62
A Negative (A -)	2	0.77
B Positive (B +)	58	22.31
B Negative (B -)	3	1.15
AB Positive (AB +)	17	6.54
AB Negative (AB -)	3	1.15
O Positive (O +)	91	35.00
O Negative (O -)	5	1.92
Do not know	30	12.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 9 showed that O Positive is the dominant blood group of the youth population (35 %) in the study area, followed by B Positive (22.31 %), A Positive (19.62 %) and AB Positive (6.54 %). More than one-tenth of the respondents (12.31 %) indicated that they were not aware of the blood group. It is noted that most of the youth from the area (88.69 %) were conscious of their blood group which is a positive indicator of general health status of the community.

To a specific query about use of substances such as Beedi, Cigarette, Paan Parag and liquor, a minor segment of youth (10.77 %) responded that they consume liquor occasionally and only a very small section of the youth (4.61 %) replied to consume beedi or cigarette or Paan Parag. It is a positive sign that the percentage of youth consuming such harmful substances is about one-seventh of the respondents (15.38%) only. However, there is a possibility that an honest response to a question from the respondents about their use of harmful substances may not come easily.

Among those who consume liquor, the occasion for drinking liquor was enquired. The responses to the specific question are tabulated in Table 10.

Table 10 : Response to the question – 'What is the occasion for consuming Alcohol?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency*</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Marriage functions	12	42.86
Death ceremony	11	39.29
Birthday celebrations	7	25.00
Regional festivals	5	17.86
Just company with friends	4	14.26
Depression	3	10.71
No Special occasion/ reason	8	28.57

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple Responses

Table 10 reveals that a sizeable segment of the respondents consume liquor during social gatherings such as marriage, birthday, death and regional festivals. They could be classified as 'Social drinkers' who may not be consuming liquor on a regular basis. A sizeable segment of the respondents indicated that they consume liquor with 'no special occasion/ reason' (28.57 %) and 'just for company with friends' (14.26 %). Significantly, a small section of the respondents (10.71 %) indicated to consume liquor when they were under 'depression'. Analysis of the occasion for consumption of liquor in the locality may be an indicator of the changing patterns and partial acceptance during social gatherings that includes family members, relatives and friends, rather than towards the 'company of friends' as was the practice in previous times. Significantly, only a small section of the respondents from the locality indicated to consume paan parag, beedi or cigarette. This may be the result of better awareness about the side effects of these substances through media when compared to liquor. Ban of smoking in public places, regulations on the sale of certain products and change in preferences of youth (male and female) also may have contributed to the present pattern of substance abuse.

#### 6.4. Skills and Competencies

This sub-section provides the distribution of respondents based on their skills/competencies, details of training received, usage of e-mail, registering of name in the job site, and mobility in the recent past. Table 11 highlight the responses from the youth about their skills and competencies.

Table 11 : Distribution of the Respondents based on Skills and Competencies

<b>Skills and Competencies</b>	<b>Frequency* (N=260)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Electronic Data Processing (EDP)	70	26.92
Type writing	61	23.46
Painting	18	6.92
Drawing	15	5.77
Climbing trees	15	5.77
Wiring	10	3.85
Masonry	8	3.08
Plumbing	6	2.31
Stenography	4	1.54
Carpentry	3	1.15
Any other	23	8.85
No Response	39	15.00

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple Responses

During the orientation to the student-researchers, it was conveyed to them 'to consider any work/ activity that enable the respondents to fetch money in a socially acceptable manner' as skill/ competency. It could be seen that the list includes traditional/ modern skills as well as hard/ soft skills. That is the reason, even the non-conventional competency such as 'Climbing of trees' was also found here. EDP/ Computer proficiency was indicated as the single most important skill/competency by a significant size (26.92 %) of respondents. Significantly, typing is still indicated by a significant segment of youth (23.46 %), but stenography is no more a choice indicated by the youth in the locality. It is significant to note that conventional skills such as masonry, plumbing, wiring, etc. were also indicated by a minor section of the respondents.

Table 12 : Response to the question 'Are you interested to enrol your name in the proposed Youth Labour Bank at the Gram Panchayat?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	214	82.31
No	31	11.92
No Response	15	5.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

More than four-fifth of the respondents (82.31%) indicated their willingness to enrol their name in the Youth Labour Bank, if made available.

## 6.5. Digital Connect

This sub-section provides the details such as usage of e-mail and registration of their name in job sites by the respondents.

Table 13 : Response about Usage of E-mail

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	137	52.69
No	78	30.00
No Response	45	17.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific query about usage of e-mail by the respondents, majority of them (52.69 %) informed in the affirmative. This is a positive indicator for the youth to enhance their scope of engagement in professional and personal domains.

Table 14 : Response about Registering of Name in Job sites

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	43.08
No	99	38.08
Not applicable	12	4.62
No response	37	14.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a query about the registering of name in job sites, a large section of the respondents (43.08 %) replied positively. However, just less than one-fifth of the respondents (18.85 %) fall in the category of 'Not applicable' or 'No response', which is a matter of concern towards enhancing digital connect among the youth. It could be due to the reasons that they may be gainfully engaged already or may not be 'digitally literate' towards registering their name in the job site.

## 6.6. Capacity Building / Training

This sub-section highlights the capacity building / training received by the respondents from the study area. Here, the training programmes organised by the Central/ State Government Institutions, Local Governments, Academic Institutions, Development Organisations, Non-Government Organisations, Youth Clubs, Self Help Groups, etc. were considered. In certain cases, multiple responses by the same respondent also have been noted.

Table 15 : Training Received by the Respondents

Topic for the Training	Frequency* (N=260)	Percentage
Personality development	49	18.85
Computer proficiency	39	15.00
Skill development	32	12.31
Leadership	13	5.00
Life skills	1	0.38
Any other	20	7.69
No response	118	45.38

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses.

Table 15 shows that Personality Development was the topic in which the single largest section of respondents (18.85 %) received training. This was succeeded by Computer Proficiency (15.00 %), Skill development (12.31 %) and Leadership (5.00 %). It is significant to point out that a large section of respondents (45.38 %) did not respond to the query, which is an indicator that they did not receive any type of training. It indicates that there is a necessity to organise demand-driven and need-based capacity building / training programmes for the youth in the area.



## 6.7. Employment Status

This sub-section includes the distribution of the respondents from the study area, depending upon their occupation. In addition, it also provides the engagement of youth in the activities organised as part of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the area.

Table 16 : Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Self-employed	34	13.08
Private sector	31	11.92
Daily wages	29	11.15
Government sector	6	2.31
Development Sector/ NGOs	4	1.54
Student	40	15.38
Unemployed	95	36.54
No Response	21	8.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 16 shows the occupational status of the respondents. It is significant to mention that a sizeable segment of the respondents from the area (13.08 %) were self-employed. This was followed by those employed in private sector (11.92 %) and daily wage earners (11.15 %). Only a minor section of the respondents (2.31 %) from the study area were engaged in Government sector. It is significant to note that more than one-third of the respondents from the area (36.54 %) were unemployed. However, during the interactions, some of them indicated that they were engaged in agricultural activities. In addition, a significant section of youth (15.38 %) from the locality was engaged in education.

Table 17 : Engagement in MGNREGS Activities

Registered with MGNREGS	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	48	18.46
No	186	71.54
No Response	26	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

The above table indicates the registration of youth under MGNREGS was quite low, as less than one-fifth of the respondents (18.46 %) only were noted to be registered with the GP. During the field interactions, only less than one-fourth (24 %) of those worked under MGNREGS indicated to receive the wages regularly and the remaining persons were waiting for the release of wages. It is further noted that only a small segment of the youth (16.2 %) were still engaged with MGNREGS activities at the time of visit. All these highlight that there is a 'lack of attractability' to MGNREGS among the youth. This may be due to their reluctance for 'unskilled wage labour', absence of linkage of works with the 'needs of youth', delay in release of wages, etc.

### 6.8. Career Interests

This sub-section provides a rapid analysis about the career interests of the youth in the study area.

Table 18 : Distribution of Respondents by their Career Interests

<b>Response regarding Career Interest</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Employment	96	36.92
Self-Employment	67	25.77
Higher Education	62	23.85
No Response	35	13.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Regarding the career interests, the largest segment of respondents (36.92 %) indicated to opt for employment in different sectors that includes organised and unorganised sectors. And, it is interesting to note that just more than one-fourth of the youth from the study area (25.77 %) expressed their desire for 'Self-employment', closely followed by Higher Education (23.85 %). Preference towards the employment is very natural and no special reasons could be attributed to that. However, the preference by a sizeable segment of youth from the study area to chart their career path by taking up self-employment is clearly a positive indicator. This assumes greater significance, as the opportunities in the organised sector has been either shrinking or the youth are not able to re-orient themselves with the changing job profiles and market demands. In addition, there is a need to channelise the competencies and energy of youth in a constructive manner, to enable them to contribute significantly towards nation-building.

In this context, preference shown by number of youth in the area towards self-employment shall be considered seriously. They need to be provided with the requisite direction, guidance, and hand-holding support to enable them to make a successful career as a 'job giver' rather than a 'job seeker'.

Table 19 : Distribution of Respondents by Contact person for Career Guidance

<b>Contact person for Career Guidance</b>	<b>Frequency* (N=260)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Teacher at College/ University	92	35.38
School Teacher	86	33.07
Family Members/ Relatives	34	13.08
Seniors in academic institutions	29	11.15
Professional Counsellor	18	6.92
Elected members of Panchayat	13	5.00
Local Political leaders	9	3.46
Key functionary of youth club	6	2.31
Official of Government Departments	4	1.54
Gram Panchayat Official	3	1.15
NGO functionary	2	0.77
No response	14	5.38

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses

To a query about their first point of contact for career-related information, just more than two-third of the respondents (68.45 %) indicated that they prefer to contact their teachers (School as well as College teachers) for seeking career guidance, followed by Family members/ Relatives (13.08%) and Seniors in academic institutions (11.15 %). It is significant to note that a small segment of the respondents (6.92 %) pointed towards the professional counsellor. And, a small section of respondents indicated towards the elected members of Panchayats (5.00 %) as well as local political leaders (3.46 %).

## **6.9. Mobility**

This sub-section deals with the response of youth towards mobility and details about their mobility during the last one year.

Table 20 : Response to the question 'Have you moved anytime outside the home District/State for job or for any other purpose?

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	151	58.08
No	109	41.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific query about the mobility of the respondents outside the District / State for different pursuits, majority of the respondents (58.08 %) replied in the affirmative. The tendency for mobility is significant due to more than one reason. It manifests the confidence level of the youth to move out of their comfort zones in various pursuits (be it for higher education, employment, etc.). It also indicates the possession of requisite skills and competencies to gain an employment away from their neighbourhood. In addition, it manifests the level of psychological strength to move out, acquire a job, and gets acquainted himself/ herself with the new places, people and situations.

Table 21 : Response to the question 'Have you moved outside your home District/State for job during the last one year?

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	19	7.31
No	123	47.31
No Response	118	45.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific query about the mobility of the respondents outside the District/ State during the last one year, only a very small section of the respondents (7.31 %) replied in the affirmative. It is significant to mention that a large section of respondents (47.31 %) replied in the negative, which may be due to availability of job in the locality or nearby places, pressing domestic commitments, recession in the job market, and other factors.

## 6.10. Participation in Politics and Governance

This sub-section provides the details of the respondents based on their membership in youth organisations, membership in political parties, activities with various Community Based Organisations (CBO) and holding of any key position in political parties/ CBOs.

Table 22 : Membership in Youth Organisations

<b>Type of Youth organization</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
National Service Scheme (NSS)	34	13.08
Student Wing of Political Parties	31	11.92
Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG)	18	6.92
Youth Red Cross (YRC)	6	2.31
National Cadet Corps (NCC)	4	1.54
No membership	167	64.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific query about their membership in any youth organisations during their learning journey through schools and colleges, majority of the respondents (64.23 %) indicated negatively. From the remaining, the single largest section of the respondents (13.08 %) was members of NSS, followed by Student wing of political parties (11.92 %) and BSG (6.92 %). Only a very small segment of the respondents were members of YRC (2.31 %) and NCC (1.54 %).

Table 23 : Response about Membership in Political Parties

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	157	60.38
No	76	29.23
No Response	27	10.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 23 shows that majority of the respondents (60.38 %) from the study area have membership with any political party. During the interactions with the youth in the study area revealed that they were 'politically active' and were engaged in various political activities. In addition to the sizeable section of respondents (29.23 %) who replied negatively, a small section of the respondents (10.38 %) did not indicate any kind of response. However, as part of the study, no effort was made to understand the specific affiliation of the respondents with any political party. This was conveyed to the student-researchers as part of the orientation session itself.

Table 24 : Response about holding any key position in Political Parties

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Secretary	33	21.02
President	18	11.46
Executive Committee Member	36	22.93
No official position	70	44.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

It is important to mention that just less than one-third of the respondents (32.48 %) hold key positions such as President/ Secretary. In addition, a sizeable segment of the respondents (22.93 %) were functioning as Member of Executive Committee. It is significant to note that majority of the youth having membership in political parties (55.41 %) hold certain key position such as President/ Secretary/ Executive Committee member which is a positive indicator.

Table 25 : Details about membership in Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Frequency* (N = 260)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Youth wing of political party	86	33.07
Youth club	54	20.77
Development Organisation	23	8.85
Non-Government Organisation	21	8.08
Faith based organisation	9	3.46
Profession-based organisation	7	2.69
Any other	4	1.54
No membership in CBO	78	30.00

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses

Table 25 highlights the details about membership of the respondents in different Community Based Organisations. It could be seen that about one-third of the respondents (33.07 %) indicated to be a member of the Youth wing in different political parties. This was followed by membership in Youth Clubs (20.77 %), Development Organisations (8.85 %) and NGOs (8.08 %). It is important to note that less than one-third segment of the respondents (30.00 %) mentioned that they did not have any membership in CBOs.



### 6.11. Youth Participation in Local Governance

This sub-section brings out the details about visit by the youth to the GP office and their participation in Grama Sabha.

Table 26 : Visit to the Grama Panchayat Office

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	224	86.15
No	25	9.62
No Response	11	4.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific question about their visit to the GP office, most of the respondents (86.15 %) replied affirmatively. It is known that they were aware about the services provided by the GP. This is an encouraging response highlighting the linkage between the youth and the GP.

Table 27 : Participation in the Grama Sabha Meeting

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	116	44.62
No	127	48.85
No Response	17	6.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

It is significant to note that a large segment of the respondents (44.62 %) in the study area have participated in the Grama Sabha meetings organised by the Bedadka GP. However, the single largest segment of respondents (48.85 %) replied negatively. It was very much necessary to find out the reasons for non-attendance by several youth in the area. During the field study, it was known that the day and time for the conduct of the Grama Sabha meeting was not ideal for the youth to participate.

Among those respondents who participated in the Grama Sabha meetings, just more than one-third of them (35 %) participated in the meetings during the last one year.

Towards understanding the extent of participation in the Grama Sabha meeting, several pertinent queries were put up to the respondents. They are indicated below.

- Have you raised any point during the meeting?
- Have you made any observation during the meeting?
- Have you made any suggestion during the meeting?
- Have you sought for any clarification during the meeting?
- Have you involved in any group discussion during the meeting?

It is significant to mention that more than one third of the respondents made such queries during the Grama Sabha meetings, as known from their responses. This is a healthy and positive sign indicating the active participation of youth in local governance.

## 6.12. Engagement in Cultural Activities, Sports and Games

This sub-section provides the details regarding the engagement of youth in cultural activities, sports and games.

Table 28 : Response to the question 'Are you interested in any sports/games?'

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	162	62.31
No	90	34.62
No Response	8	3.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 28 reveals the interest of the respondents in any sports/ games. To a specific question to ascertain their interest in any sports/ games, more than three-fifth of the youth (62.31 %) replied affirmatively. This is a positive sign as part of the mapping of their interests and needs.

Towards ascertaining their active engagement in sports/ games, a specific question was put up to the respondents. Table 29 highlights the different sports and outdoor games played by the respondents.

Table 29 : Details about membership in Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

Response	Frequency* (N = 149)	Percentage
Foot ball	67	44.97
Cricket	37	24.83
Volley ball	25	16.78
Athletics	19	12.75
Kabaddi	18	12.09
Badminton	13	8.72

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses

To a specific question to the respondents about 'Do you play any sports/ outdoor game?', majority of them (57.31 %) replied affirmatively. Table 29 reveals that the youth in the locality used to play different sports and games activities such as Football, Cricket, Volley ball, Athletics, Kabaddi and Badminton.

Table 28 and Table 29 show that majority of the youth in the locality are interested in different sports and games (outdoor) and they engage themselves in that. Engagement of youth in sports and games being an important component in youth development. This is a very significant input to the Bedadka GP.

In view of this data, the GP may analyse its annual plan, budget allocations, and expenditure patterns for the last few years. It may consider taking appropriate steps to enhance the infrastructure facilities for sports and games, engage professional training services to the interested youth, organise sports and games tournaments, provide scholarships to the needy, to recognise those who have acquired medals and certificates, etc. It is viewed that special attention may be given to analyse the varying interests of young girls, women and differently abled as part of the 'inclusive approach and strategy' towards enhancing their engagement in the existing facilities and utilisation of services. During the field visits through the locality, the team members could find girls who have won medals at the national level in certain events. Such boys and girls need to be recognised and appreciated by inviting them to public events organised by the GP which will be a real booster to many more youth to excel.

Further, a specific question was put up to the respondents about 'Do you play any indoor game?' To that question, a significant section of them (45.00 %) replied positively. The following table brings out the different indoor games played by the respondents.

Table 30 : Response to the question 'Do you play any indoor game?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency* (N = 117)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Carrom	72	61.54
Chess	49	41.88
Table tennis	4	3.42

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses

Table 30 highlights that the youth in the locality used to play different indoor games such as Carrom, Chess and Table Tennis. This provides an important pointer to Bedadka GP to revisit the existing facilities provided through youth clubs, mahila samajams, SHGs, etc. Accordingly, the GP may think of allocating funds to support the youth organisations to enhance the facilities for indoor games.

Table 31 : Response to the question 'Are you interested in any form of art?'

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	170	65.38
No	81	31.15
No Response	9	3.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific question about the interest of the respondents in any form of art, nearly two-third of the youth from the study area (65.38 %) responded positively.

Table 32 : Interests of youth in different Art forms

Response	Frequency* (N = 170)	Percentage
Singing	77	45.29
Dancing	65	38.24
Street Theatre	28	16.47
Drawing	23	13.53
Acting	11	6.47
Painting	5	2.94

Source: Field visits

Note: \* Multiple responses

Interest and active engagement of youth in any form of art and cultural expressions is a positive aspect of youth development. Hence, the inputs from Table 32 show that there are several youth in the locality with multiple interests and talents in different art and cultural activities. This data may be used by Bedadka GP to examine its investments in this area during the last four-five years and consider budget provisions to rejuvenate the art and cultural events in the area. Possibilities of mobilising funds under CSR initiatives and voluntary contributions from different sources also could be explored. A lot could be done by providing drama / street theatre workshops, drawing events, mass painting programmes, etc.

### 6.13. Electoral Identity, Saving Habits and Insurance Coverage

This sub-section brings out the details regarding the electoral identity establishing linking with the electoral process, availability of an operational savings account in bank/ post office and insurance coverage by the youth from the locality.

Table 33 : Response to the question –  
'Do you have an ID card issued by the Election Commission of India?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	215	82.69
No	38	14.62
No Response	7	2.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

More than four-fifth of the respondents (82.69 %) from the locality indicated that they were issued with an Electoral Photo identity Card by the Election Commission of India. This may be due to the effectiveness of the electoral enrolment system owing to the active role by the local leaders of political parties and the pro-active approach by the concerned officials like Booth Level Officers. Significantly, there is a separate electoral roll being maintained for the elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Legislative Assembly/ Parliament.

Table 34 : Response to the question –  
'Do you have a Savings Bank account in Bank/ Post Office?'

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	231	88.85
No	29	11.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Most of the respondents in the locality (88.85 %) responded that they have an account in bank / post office which is a significant aspect. Availability of an Saving Bank account will enable them to inculcate savings habit, enhance their understanding about the different services offered by these institutions, and will enhance their confidence to deal with officials.

Table 35 : Response to the question 'For how long, the Savings Bank Account?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 1 year	32	13.85
More than one year but Less than 2 years	47	20.35
2 years and more	148	64.06
No Response	4	1.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 35 shows that majority of the respondents (64.06 %) were operating a savings account in bank / post office for two years and more. From this, we can assume that these account holders may have acquired reasonable understanding about banking operations during the period. This knowledge will be useful to them towards seeking financial support to start individual initiatives or group activities.

Table 36 : Response to the question 'Do you have any Insurance Policy?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	118	45.38
No	134	51.54
No Response	8	3.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

To a specific question about insurance coverage, majority of the respondents (51.54 %) replied negatively. This shows that there is a need to generate awareness about various insurance (life as well as medical) support services promoted and supported by the Government and other agencies. Linkage with insurance schemes is one of the most important social security schemes essential for youth considering their socio-economic status, health status, employment, conditions at the work place, rate of mobility, etc.

#### **6.14. Volunteerism**

This sub-section deals with voluntary enrolment of the youth from the locality for blood donation and organ donation. It also captures the details like training received for application of first aid and as a volunteer for disaster management.



Table 37 : Response to the question –  
'Have you enrolled your name in the list of blood donors?

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	43	16.54
No	199	76.54
No Response	18	6.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Enrolment of name as a blood donor could be an initiative made by the Youth Clubs, National Service Scheme (NSS) unit in the College/ Higher Secondary School, Student Wing/ Youth Wing of Political parties, or any Community Based Organisation. To a specific question as to whether they have enrolled their name in the list of Blood Donors, more than three-fourth of the respondents (76.54 %) replied in negative. This shows that the initiative to prepare the list of blood donors in the list is not yet picked up in the locality so far.

Table 38 : Response to the question –  
'Have you enrolled your name in the list of donors (eye/any organ)?'

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	9.23
No	214	82.31
No Response	22	8.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Submission of declaration for organ donation (after death) is an important act of volunteerism which is slowly catching up in our country. As discussed in the case of blood donation, enlisting volunteers who will submit the declaration of organ donation could be initiated by the Youth Clubs, National Service Scheme (NSS) unit in the College/ Higher Secondary School, Student Wing/ Youth Wing of Political parties, or any Community Based Organisation. To a specific question put forward as to whether they have enrolled their name for donation of eye or any other organ, more than four-fifth of the respondents (82.31%) replied negatively.

Table 39 : Response to the question –  
'Have you received any training for application of First Aid?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	71	27.31
No	182	70.00
No Response	7	2.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

It is ideal that every person is aware of first aid, to be of benefit to himself/ herself, their family members, friends, neighbourhood community, colleagues at the work place, to any need one whenever a situation arises. This is all the more important if there is a disaster or any type of emergency situation. Application of first aid could be provided in the school, college, work places, and in any setting as it is significant to equip every individual to make use of their knowledge and skills on any given situation. It is significant to note that training in first aid is mandatory for those enrolled in youth organisations like Scouts and Games, National Cadet Corps (NCC), Youth Red Cross, etc.

Keeping this in view, a question was put up to the respondents from the locality to ascertain whether they have received any training for application of first aid. To the specific question, majority of the youth (70 %) replied in negative.

Table 40 : Response to the question –  
'Have you received training as a Volunteer in Disaster Management?'

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	24	9.23
No	229	88.08
No Response	7	2.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field visits

Table 40 shows that that most of the respondents (88.08 %) from the area did not receive any specific training to perform as a volunteer during disaster situations.

Towards taking up voluntary initiatives, it is noted that lot of opportunities are available to the youth that needs to be tapped more effectively and efficiently. Initiation of a Blood Donors Forum, encouraging and enrolling

people for organ donation in addition to provision of capacity building for application of first aid and to work in disaster management situations are cited as some of the important opportunities for volunteerism among the youth. Towards enabling them to contribute for sustainable development of their area, lot more could be visualised and operationalised by encouraging, motivating and appreciating the spirit of volunteerism among the youth.

## **7. Major Findings**

Major findings of the study are highlighted in this section.

- Majority of the respondents from the area (51.9 %) were in the age group of 18-25 Years.
- About three-fifth of the respondents (59.23 %) were female.
- Most of the respondents in the locality (92.69 %) follow Hinduism.
- A minor section of respondents (2.31 %) did not indicate their religious identity.
- Considering the community distribution of respondents, youth from Other Backward Classes (45 %) were the single largest segment, followed by General (27.31 %), Scheduled Tribes (22.69 %) and Scheduled Castes (2.31 %).
- A small segment of the youth from the locality (3.08 %) was not interested to indicate their community status.
- Regarding the educational status, just more than two-fifth of the respondents (40.76 %) possess Graduation or above.
- A minor segment of the respondents (6.54 %) have studied upto Standard 5 or less only. This point towards the prevalence of drop-out that needs to be examined and addressed on priority.
- A significant section of the youth in the locality (28.46 %) was technically qualified.
- More than four-fifth of the respondents from the study area (83.08 %) did not suffer from any disease during the last one year, which is a positive indicator of health status.
- A minor segment of the youth from the locality (1.54 %) is 'Persons with Disabilities'.
- Most of the youth (88.69 %) from the study area were aware of their blood group.

- Only a minor segment of youth from the locality (10.77 %) used to consume liquor occasionally. Among them, a large section are 'Social drinkers' who consume liquor during social gatherings such as marriage, birthday, death and regional festivals and may not consume liquor on a regular basis.
- Only a very small section of the youth from the area (4.61 %) use substances such as Beedi, Cigarette or Paan Parag.
- Regarding the skill / competency, more than one-fourth of the youth (26.92 %) indicated towards Electronic Data Processing, followed by Type writing (23.46 %).
- More than four-fifth of the respondents (82.31%) expressed their willingness to enroll their name if there is a Youth Labour Bank.
- Majority of the respondents (52.69 %) are using e-mail communication.
- A significant segment of youth (43.08 %) was aware about job sites.
- A small section of youth from the area indicated to receive training on topics such as Personality Development, Computer, skill development, etc. However, a large section of youth (45.38 %) did not receive any type of training.
- More than one-third of the respondents from the area (36.54 %) were unemployed.
- Less than one-fifth of the respondents (18.46 %) only were registered with the GP for MGNREGS.
- Just more than one-fourth of the youth (25.77 %) expressed their desire for 'Self-employment'.
- About the first point of contact for career-related information, just more than two-third of the respondents (68.45 %) indicated towards teachers (School as well as College teachers), followed by Family members/ Relatives (13.08%) and Seniors in academic institutions (11.15%).
- Only a small segment of the respondents (6.92 %) pointed towards the professional counsellor.
- Only a very small section of the youth (7.31 %) has moved outside their home District/ State during the last one year.
- Just more than one-third of the youth (35.77 %) were members of youth organizations.
- Majority of the respondents from the locality (60.38 %) have membership with any political party.

- Majority of the youth having membership in political parties (55.41 %) hold key positions.
- Most of the youth (86.15 %) visited the GP office for various services.
- A large segment of youth (44.62 %) participated in the Grama Sabha meetings.
- More than three-fifth of the youth (62.31 %) To a specific question to ascertain their interest in any sports/ games, more than three-fifth of the youth (62.31 %) replied affirmatively.
- Majority of the youth from the area (57.31 %) engaged themselves in sports/ outdoor games.
- Nearly two-third of the youth (65.38 %) has interests and talents in different art forms.
- More than four-fifth of the respondents (82.69 %) have the Electoral Photo identity Card issued by the Election Commission of India.
- Most of the respondents (88.85 %) have a Savings Bank account in bank / post office.
- Majority of the youth (51.54 %) did not have any insurance coverage.
- Only a small section of youth (16.54 %) enrolled their name for blood donation.
- Only a small segment of youth (9.23 %) expressed their willingness for organ donation.
- Majority of the youth (70%) did not receive any training for application of first aid.
- Most of the respondents from the area (88.08 %) did not receive any training to perform as a volunteer during disasters.

## **8. Suggestions**

To enhance the reach, extent and quality of service delivery and towards transforming Bedadka Grama Panchayat (GP) to be pro-active towards the needs, concerns, issues and problems of the youth, the following suggestions are put forward.

- Bedadka GP has a pool of technically trained youth with degree/ diploma/ ITI/ ITC certification. They could be registered with the GP and may be gainfully engaged in development programmes and activities.

- The GP may formulate special projects to attract, motivate and sustain more youth towards agricultural practices such as organic farming, hi-tech agriculture, etc. Young farmers who made significant contributions shall be recognized during the public events organised by the GP.
- The GP may formulate specific projects to encourage and support setting up of small scale and medium scale enterprises by these technically qualified youth.
- Co-operative Banks shall take a positive approach to provide financial support to the youth entrepreneurs in integrated agriculture, small scale industrial units, responsible tourism, etc.
- Specific skill development programmes for young women in the area may be organized by the GP. To identify need-based and demand-driven programmes and activities for them, a 'Special Grama Sabha for Women' may be convened once in a year.
- The GP has lot of potential for tourism development. Assessment of tourism potentials and their scope of development may be taken up by the GP. Development of 'Responsible Tourism' in the area will also generate lot of opportunities for youth in multiple capacities as entrepreneurs, tourism operators, tourist guides, etc.
- The GP has a small section of young 'persons with disabilities'. It shall convene a 'Special Grama Sabha for PWD' once in a year and formulate need-based and demand-driven projects by gathering inputs from them. Academic institutions in the area and NGOs registered with the GP also may be invited for such Special Grama Sabhas for seeking their inputs and support.
- Awareness sessions can be organized against substance abuse among adolescents and youth. Expertise of academicians, practitioners, social activists and NGOs working in the area may be utilized.
- The GP may consider formulation of a 'Youth Labour Bank' to enroll all those persons with different skills/ competencies leading to enhance their employment opportunities in a professional manner.
- The GP may engage the expertise of different institutions/ agencies working in the area of skill development to organise capacity building programmes for the youth on specific topics. It shall convene a 'Special Grama Sabha for youth' once in a year for gathering inputs and suggestions from the youth.



- The GP may consider setting up of a 'Youth Development Centre' with facilities for career guidance, counselling support, etc. To begin with, it may engage the services of a Professional Counsellor on a part-time basis. Expertise of academicians, Counselling and Guidance organisations and NGOs working in the area may be utilized.
- The GP may consider taking focused initiatives to enhance the infrastructure facilities for sports and games, to engage professional training services, to organise sports and games tournaments, to provide scholarships to the needy, to recognise those who have acquired medals and certificates, etc.
- While creating facilities for sports and games and enhancing the services, special focus shall be given to practise the 'inclusive approach' with concern for young girls, women and differently abled.
- The GP also may think of bringing out a half-yearly or annual news letter (hand written or printed) capturing the achievements of youth in various fields such as agriculture, small scale industries, sports, games, etc.
- Towards enhancing the facilities for sports, games, etc., the GP may explore Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds or community contributions (in cash or kind).
- The GP shall organise an annual event to recognize and appreciate those who have made significant academic achievements and won medals/ certificates in sports, games, art and cultural festivals. Such boys and girls can be recognised during the public events organised by the GP which will be a real booster to many more youth to excel.
- The GP may encourage Youth Clubs to undertake a mobilisation drive among the community to collect books for strengthening the libraries and towards enhancing their indoor games facilities.
- The GP shall analyse its investments in art and culture, sports and games, etc. during the last few years and consider making appropriate budget provisions for the succeeding year. Opportunities and possibilities of mobilising funds under CSR initiatives and voluntary contributions from Pravasis (Non-Resident Keralites) also could be explored.
- The GP may draw a road map to ensure 'insurance coverage for all youth' in its functional area.
- Youth Clubs registered with the GP shall be encouraged to formulate a blood donors forum and update the data once in six months.

- The GP may give wide publicity to popularize organ donation among the population during Grama Sabha and other programmes and events organized.
- The GP may organise capacity building programmes for youth in application of first aid, especially in topics like snake bite, handling patients with head and spine injury and Artificial respiration. For organizing the sessions, it may utilize the services of Red Cross, Fire Force / Police / Health Departments and other relevant agencies. Nominations for the training sessions may be sought through Academic Institutions, NGOs, Youth Clubs, Mahila Samajams, SHGs, etc.
- The GP may organise capacity building sessions to the selected youth to perform as volunteers during disaster situations. For organizing training sessions, it may utilize the services of the Institute of Land and Disaster Management (ILDM), Academic Institutions with expertise in the field, relevant Govt. Departments such as Revenue/ Police/ Fire Force/ Health, and other relevant agencies. The list of volunteers trained in disaster management shall be maintained and updated at regular intervals.
- The GP shall organise a 'Special Grama Sabha for Pravasis' once in a year. This event could be organized through WhatsApp or skype as well, by making all necessary arrangements. Bedadka GP has already organized an online Grama Sabha through Whatsapp in the year 2018 which resulted in lot of enthusiasm among the Non-Resident Keralites belonging to the GP. Lessons from that experience may be documented and considered seriously before taking up similar endeavors.
- The Bedadka Grama Panchayat Sports Policy (Ref: Bedadka GP, 2019) formulated with the support of faculty from RGNIYD shall be fine-tuned by inviting views, comments and suggestions from all the stakeholders. Subsequently, the policy document may be approved by the Bedadka GP Committee and then put to operation.
- The GP shall think of initiating Internship programmes linking with the elected members at different spheres such as Ward, Block Division and District Panchayat Division. Such initiatives will enable to attract lot of youth from different parts of the District, State and the country to visit Bedadka GP, gain experiential learning from such field exposures and make valuable contributions towards the development of the locality. This will also lead to establish academic collaborations with colleges/ Universities/ Institutions of National Importance/ Centres of Eminence across the country and leverage the growth and development of Bedadka GP.

## 9. Conclusion

Bedadka Gram Panchayat has taken several unique initiatives for the development and welfare of Youth. To accelerate the efforts made and to transform itself into a 'Youth-friendly Panchayat' in letter and spirit, the Gram Panchayat Committee led by Adv. C Ramachandran made an important decision to collaborate with the RGNIYD. Conduct of youth status study by the RGNIYD, with the active guidance and support of Bedadka GP, was an important step in this direction. To quote Lao Tzu, 'A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step'. The report titled as 'Youth Status @ Bedadka GP - A Snap Shot' is an important attempt towards engaging, enabling, ensuring and empowering the GP in its transformation into a 'Youth-friendly, Youth-centric and Youth-led Local Government'.

Conduct of a youth status study as demanded by the Local Government, probably initiated for the first time in the country, was a great learning experience to all those who were part of the process. The findings and suggestions put forward in this report are expected to identify, facilitate, guide and support the Grama Panchayat in channelising its efforts and investments for youth development. In addition, it is expected to enhance the involvement and participation of youth and youth organisations (both political and non-political) in local governance towards realising the positive outcomes of 'Politics of development' and 'Development of Politics'.

This could be further streamlined by taking up a 'Youth Budgeting at the Local Level' in a scientific and systematic manner by the Grama Panchayat. Being a pioneering attempt, this study may not be free from limitations and shortcomings. It is expected that the commitment, confidence and conviction manifested by Bedadka GP by taking up programmes and activities for 'Youth Development' and 'Development of Youth' will pick up added momentum through this report. That will be a game changer towards realising 'Empowerment of Youth' as well as 'Empowerment of Local Government'.

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## List of Key Informants (in alphabetical order)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Sri. Abdul Khader	Member, Kasaragod Co-operative Educational Society, Kasaragod and Founder, TASHCO, Bedadka.
2.	Sri. Anandan M	Former Vice President, Bedadka GP.
3.	Sri. Balan M	Member, Ward No. 12, Bedadka GP.
4.	Sri. Damodaran Master	Member, Planning Committee, Bedadka GP.
5.	Smt. Dhanya M	Chairperson, Standing Committee (Education and Health), Bedadka GP.
6.	Sri. Divakaran V	Member, Ward No. 1, Bedadka GP.
7.	Sri. Gopalan PK	Member, Kundamkuzhy Division, Karadukka Block Panchayat.
8.	Sri. Gopalan T	Member, Ward No. 7, Bedadka GP.
9.	Sri. Hareesh Bedakam	Football Sub-Committee, Bedadka GP.
10.	Smt. Jayasree KC	Asst. Agricultural Officer, Krishi Bhavan, Bedadka GP.
11.	Sri. Kaladharan KG	MA Local Governance and Development Student, RGNIYD (Native of Bedadka)
12.	Sri. Karunakaran P	Member of Parliament (MP), Kasaragod Parliamentary Constituency
13.	Smt. Kripajyothi V	Member, Ward No. 4, Bedadka GP
14.	Sri. Krishnan K	Member, Ward No. 15, Bedadka GP.
15.	Smt. Krishnaveni C	Member, Ward No. 11, Bedadka GP.
16.	Smt. Kunhamma	Head Mistress, Govt. LP School, Cherippadi.
17.	Sri. Kunhikannan C	Member, Ward No. 2, Bedadka GP.
18.	Sri. Kunhiraman E	Vice Chairperson, Planning Committee, Bedadka GP.
19.	Sri. Kunhiraman K	Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA), Uduma Assembly Constituency.
20.	Sri. Lohitakshan PK	Youth Co-ordinator, Bedadka GP.
21.	Sri. Madhavan A	Chairperson, Standing Committee (Development), Bedadka GP.
22.	Sri. Madhusudanan T	Teacher, New GLP School, Bedakam.
23.	Sri. Manikandan K	Member, Kerala State Youth Commission, Thiruvananthapuram.
24.	Sri. Mohanan E	Convenor, Youth Co-ordination Committee, Bedadka GP.
25.	Dr. Mustafa VPP	Member. Periya Division, Kasaragod District Panchayat.

26.	Smt. Nafeesa MP	Member, Ward No. 16, Bedadka GP.
27.	Sri. Narayanan M	Member, Bedakam Division, Kasaragod District Panchayat.
28.	Smt. Omana Ramachandran	President, Karadukka Block Panchayat
29.	Sri. Padmanabhan Kuttamath	Extension Faculty, KILA.
30.	Sri. Payam Vijayan	Convenor, Programme Committee, Bedadka GP.
31.	Sri. Prashanth Payam	Member, Planning Committee, Bedadka GP.
32.	Sri. Raghavan P	Former MLA and Chairperson, People's Co-operative Arts and Science College, Munnad, Bedadka.
33.	Smt. Rajani E	Member, Ward No. 6, Bedadka GP.
34.	Sri. Rajesh EK	Secretary, Kasaragod Co-operative Educational Society, Kasaragod.
35.	Adv. Ramachandran C	President, Bedadka GP.
36.	Smt. Ramani K	Vice President, Bedadka GP.
37.	Smt. Rohini B	Member, Ward No. 3, Bedadka GP.
38.	Smt. Sabitha MK	Secretary, Bedadka GP
39.	Sri. Sankaran H	Member, Bedakam Division, Karadukka Block Panchayat.
40.	Sri. Sanil Kumar	Junior Superintendent, Bedadka GP.
41.	Smt. Santhakumari A	Chairperson, Standing Committee (Welfare), Bedadka GP.
42.	Sri. Sukumaran Payam (Deceased)	Chairperson, Standing Committee (Education and Health), Bedadka GP
43.	Smt. Sufaija Teacher	Member, Chengala Division, Kasaragod District Panchayat.
44.	Sri. Suresh Payam	Chairman, Youth Co-ordination Committee, Bedadka GP.
45.	Sri. Suresh PG	Organic Farmer, Bedadka GP
46.	Smt. Umavathy K	Member, Ward No.10, Bedadka GP.
47.	Sri. Vidyadharan KG	MA Local Governance and Development Student, RGNIYD (Native of Bedadka)
48.	Sri. Vijayan CK Kolathur	Football Sub-Committee, Bedadka GP.

Note: In addition, the list of Key Informants from the GP include Leaders and workers of different political parties (especially of Youth Wing), Anganawadi Workers and Helpers from 38 Anganawadis functioning at Bedadka GP, Kudumbasree CDS/ADS functionaries, officials of different institutions transferred to the Local Government (Such as Krishi Bhavan, Primary Health Centre, Village Extension Office, etc.), functionaries of Youth Clubs operating in the area, etc.



## Composition of Research Team for Data Collection @ Bedadka

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Ms. Sreeja K	Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Local Governance
2.	Ms. Rajasree MR	Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Local Governance
3.	Mr. Suhel MA	Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Local Governance
4.	Mr. Sanoj NT	Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Local Governance
5.	Mr. Ajeet Kumar	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
6.	Mr. Kaladharan KG	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
7.	Mr. Kavikannan G	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
8.	Mr. Rathod Shyam Sunder	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
9.	Ms. Rose Mary	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
10.	Mr. Sanjay Kumar	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
11.	Mr. Suganthan A	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
12.	Mr. Vidyadharan KG	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
13.	Ms. Eyogavee K	MA Local Governance and Development (2016-18)
14.	Ms. Arunima Markose	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
15.	Ms. Aruna Markose	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
16.	Mr. Bhuyar Nikhil Dnayaneshwar	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
17.	Mr. Kamlesh Kumar Singh	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
18.	Mr. Kuppu Balaji LN	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
19.	Ms. Mantosh Yadav	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
20.	Mr. Mohan Shekhaawat	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
21.	Ms. Nargis Parwin	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
22.	Mr. Nuvozo Nyekha	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
23.	Mr. Patil Jitendra Dhanraj	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
24.	Ms. Priya Arasu T	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
25.	Mr. Karan Singh	MA Local Governance and Development (2017-19)
26.	Dr. K Gireesan	Associate Professor, Dept. of Local Governance

**ബേഡഡക്ക ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്**

12.10.2017 വ്യാഴം പകൽ 11 മണിക്ക് പ്രസിഡണ്ട് ശ്രീ. സി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിൽ  
ചേർന്ന സാധാരണ യോഗത്തിന്റെ തീരുമാനം

**അജണ്ട നം 3-** പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ യൂത്ത് ബഡ്ജറ്റിംഗ് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നത് സംബന്ധിച്ച്

**തീരുമാനം നം. 3/2017 :-** ബേഡഡക്ക ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്തിനെ യൂത്ത് ഫ്രണ്ട്ലി പഞ്ചായത്തായി മാറ്റുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി യൂത്ത് ബഡ്ജറ്റിംഗ്, കോൺസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂവൻസി മാനേജ്മെന്റ് സിസ്റ്റം, വൺ സ്റ്റോപ്പ് സെന്റർ എന്നിവ പഞ്ചായത്തിൽ നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്നതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലെ ശ്രീപെരുമ്പത്തൂരിലുള്ള രാജീവ് ഗാന്ധി നാഷണൽ ഇൻസ്റ്റിറ്റ്യൂട്ട് ഓഫ് യൂത്ത് ഡെവലപ്മെന്റുമായി ഒരു ധാരണാപത്രം ഒപ്പു വെക്കുന്നതിന് ഭരണസമിതി ഏകകണ്ഠമായി തീരുമാനിച്ചു.

(ഒപ്പ്)

സി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്

ബേഡഡക്ക ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്

//ശരിപ്പകർപ്പ്//



*[Handwritten Signature]*

**SECRETARY**

**ബേഡഡക്ക ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്**

**Youth Status Study : Schedule for Youth Survey**

State:

District:

Block:

Gram Panchayat:

Ward No.:

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 5th class / 6 - 9th 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. Whether Person with Disability (PWD) or not? Yes / No

(a) If Yes, please indicate :

(i) The category of disability :

(ii) Percentage of disability :

10. 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

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

- Personality Development
- Leadership
- Life skills
- Computer proficiency
- Skill development
- Any other (specify) .....

12. 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) .....

13. Do you have a Mobile phone? Yes / No

14. Do you use the smart phone? Yes / No

15. Do you communicate through the social media (face book, whatsapp, etc.)?  
Yes / No

16. On a day, how much time do you spent (average) to post, through the social media platforms?

(a) Please indicate the actions you carry out through social media.

- (i) Posting of 'Like'
- (ii) Share' / Forward the posts
- (iii) Posting of 'Comments'
- (iv) Posting of pictures/ videos
- (v) Any other (specify) .....

17. 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

18. 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) .....

19. Please indicate your Blood Group from the following.

A + / A - / B + / B - / AB + / AB - / O + / O - / Do not know

20. What is your food pattern?

Strict vegetarian/ Vegetarian (eat egg)/Non-Vegetarian (occasionally) /  
Non-Vegetarian (Always)

21. 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? .....

22. Do you suffer from any health problem now? Yes / No

(a) If Yes, please specify the nature of health issue.

23. Do you use any of the following substances?

Pan Parag/ Masala  
Beedi/ Cigarette  
Liquor  
Any other (specify) .....

24. How often do you drink liquor?

Daily/ Once in a week/ Once in two weeks/ Once in a month/ Never/  
Any other (specify) .....

25. What is the occasion for drinking?

Marriage/ Death / Religious festival/ Just for company with friends/  
Dissatisfaction/ Depression/ / Any other (specify) .....

26. Indicate your career interests:

Higher Education / Employment/ Self-employment/  
Any other (specify) .....

27. 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) .....
28. Are you interested in any sports/games? Yes / No
29. Do you play any sports/ outdoor game? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate.  
 Athletics/Football/ Volley ball/ Cricket/Shuttle badminton/ Tennis/  
 Hockey/ Any other (specify) .....
30. Do you play any indoor game? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate.  
 Chess/ Carroms / Table Tennis/ Any other (specify) .....
31. Are you interested in any form of art? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please indicate.  
 Singing /Dancing / Drawing/ Painting/ Acting /  
 Any other (specify) .....
32. 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) .....
33. 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) .....

34. Do you hold any post in these organisations? Yes / No

(a) If Yes, please indicate -

(i) Designation: .....

(ii) For how long? .....

35. 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.

.....

36. Have you ever participated in the Grama Sabha? Yes / No

(a) If No, please state the reason in brief.

.....

37. 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

38. 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?.....

39. 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?.....

40. 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? .....

41. 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? .....

42. Have you registered for work under MGNREGS? Yes / No

- (a) If Yes, have you received the job card? Yes / No

43. Have you received any work under MGNREGS? Yes / No

- (a) If Yes, please specify how many days of work during the last one year?  
.....

44. 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?.....

45. Are you still working under MGNREGS? Yes / No
- (a) If No, please specify the reason.....
46. On an average, how much money do you earn in a day? .....
47. On an average, how much money do you save in a month? .....
48. Do you have a Savings Bank account in Bank/ Post Office? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, for how long? .....
49. Do you have any insurance policy? Yes / No
50. Do you have an Electoral Photo Identify Card issued by the Election Commission? Yes / No
51. Are you interested to enrol your name in the proposed Youth Labour Bank at the GP?  
Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, are you willing to join for work with a brief notice? Yes / No
52. Do you have any of the following survival skills?  
Swimming  
Cycling  
Driving 2 wheelers  
Driving 4 wheelers  
Any other (specify) .....
53. Have you ever donated blood? Yes / No
54. Have you enrolled your name in the list of blood donors? Yes / No
55. Have you enrolled your name in the list of donors (eye/any organ)? Yes / No
56. 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)
57. Have you received any training as a Volunteer in disaster management? Yes / No
- (a) If Yes, please specify. ....

58. 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?

59. 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?

60. Is the any mechanism/ structure available in the area for redressal of issues by youth?

Yes / No

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

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

.....

62. Remarks, if any, by the interviewer: .....

Date:

Name & Signature of the interviewer



