# Project Report

# Youth Survey in Delhi and Kolkata
# and
# Youths in India: Analysis of the situation, needs and gaps, good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations

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Youths in India: Analysis of the situation, needs and gaps, good practices,

lessons learnt and recommendations

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# Acknowledgement

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**Youths in India: Analysis of the situation, needs and gaps, good practices, lessons learnt and recommendations**

### 1. Indian Youths: Setting the background

Recently the Prime Minister of India, appealed to the youths of India to know, understand and follow the teaching of Swami Vivekananda.  It's not only the Prime Minister of India, modern India at large idealizes Swami Vivekananda and his thought as role model for today's youths. Swami Vivekananda in one of his speeches in 1897, said "It is the young, the strong, and healthy, of sharp intellect that will reach the Lord. This is the time to decide your future-while you possess the energy of youth, not when you are worn out and jaded, but in the freshness and vigour of youth. Work; this is the time, for the freshest, the untouched and unsmelled flower alone are to be laid at the feet of the Lord, and such He receives. Rouse yourselves, therefore, for life is short. There are greater works to be done than aspiring to become lawyers and picking quarrels, and such things. A far greater work is this sacrifice of yourselves for the benefit of your race, for the welfare of humanity."

In 1984, the Government of India declared and decided to observe the Birthday of Swami Vivekananda, 12th January, as National Youth Day every year from 1985 onwards. To quote from the Government of India's Communication, 'It was felt that the philosophy of Swamiji and the ideals for which he lived and worked could be a great source of inspiration for the Indian Youth.'

*"My hope of the future lies in the youths of character, intelligent, renouncing all for the service of others, and obedient – good to themselves and the country at large."- Swami Vivekananda*

India since its colonial period idealized the revolutionary spirits among the Indian youths. Youth have played an important role in the history of Indian freedom movement. Revolutionaries such as Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev became symbols for Indian struggle against the British rule. Their fearless and defiant attitude became an inspiration for many youths who wanted to see free India.  Subhash Chandra Bose another youth icon

of India inspired thousands of youths to join the freedom movement in the 1930s and 1940.

India since its independence in 1947 has much relied on the ideologies developed either during the pre-independence era or immediately after the independence. The 2014 general elections was the first to have India's post liberalisation generation who exercised their franchise. One estimate suggests the number of first-time voters - between the age of 18 and 23 – going through a series of was around a 110 million of the 800 million eligible voters.  India has a huge young population. Nonetheless, there is need to strike the right chord by connecting with the youth of the nation by making them believe that they have the power and the potential to change the way the world perceives India. Though perhaps, there are needs to develop a right agenda for the youths of India, before expecting them to take the country one step ahead. There is no doubt that the young people are a major human resource for development, key agents for social change and driving force for economic development and technological innovation. But harnessing these resources is a major challenge. The youth challenge is considered as the most critical of the 21st century's economic development challenge.

## 2. Youths  in India: Analysis of the Situation
### (a) Demographic profile

With 356 million 10-24 year-olds, India has the world's largest youth population despite having a smaller population than China, a latest UN report said in 2014. (UNFPA 2014) It said that developing countries with large youth populations could see their economies soar, provided they invest heavily in young people's education and health and protect their rights. Within this generation there is a huge proportion of adolescent girls with specific needs, challenges and aspirations for the future, the report said.

Every fifth person in India is an adolescent between 10 and 19 years (GOI: Census 2011). Proportion of youths in total population of 1205.6 million is 19%. (*UN 2013).* Proportion of youth population increased steadily from 16.5% in 1971 to 19.2% in 2011. However, youth

sex ratio showed consistent decline from 1961 to 2001, and then rising in 2011. (Census 2011, India)

### (b) Literacy rates among young men and women in India

In absolute numbers, India was the country with by far the largest number of adults who lacked basic literacy skills in 2010 (287 million). In addition to that more than half of all illiterate adults were women in 2010. However, a recent UNESCO report published in 2015, shows that the youth literacy rate in the age group of 15 to 24 is 90.18%. The male literacy rate in this age group is slightly higher (92.87% than females (87.21%), which is no doubt a very good news for the future of India.

Another report on the youths of India by Population Council states that 10% of the young men and 26% of the young women of India never attended schools. In the state of Bihar, the percentage of women, who never attended school is as high as 50 percent. School enrollment almost universal among young men, but far from universal among young women 1 in 4 young women had never been to school. (IIPS, 2007)

- Just 38% of young men and 29% of young women had completed class 10
- Young women and rural youth were particularly disadvantaged
- Differences by economic status are stark
- Gender differences are evident across all wealth quintiles, except the wealthiest

Development institutions in India identified a series of leading factors inhibiting secondary school completion. Some of them are as follows:
- Gender differences in leading reasons apparent
- The leading reason for young men is economic, followed by perception-related, economic and house-work related
- Leading reason for young women is school-related, followed by perception-related, economic and housework - related

- 1 in 7 young women discontinue studies before marriage, as its not allowed after marrriage.

### (c) Work participation Rate

According to ILO's Global Trends Report 2012 on Youth, nearly 75 million young people are unemployed across the world, which represents an increase of more than 4 million since 2007. These challenges are evident in India, which has the largest youth population in the world with around 66 per cent of the total population under the age of 35. According to 2010 population figures, one in five young people in the world is an Indian. In this context, much is often said about a 'demographic dividend'; that is, the share of the working age population increases resulting in a fall in the dependency ratio (the number of children and elderly being supported by workers). This has been a feature of the development success stories of countries such as those in East Asia that grew rapidly in the latter half of the 20th century. However, failing to provide opportunities for this bulge of young people as they enter the labour market risks a 'demographic disaster'. (Mitra and Verick: 2013)

Young Indians face major barriers because of poverty and low levels of human capital. Though educational attainment has risen quickly in recent years, gaining a foothold in the labour market remains elusive for many young Indians. I n rural and urban areas, young males are usually employed in casual jobs, while their female counterparts tend to be self-employed. Although a large proportion of young rural women are employed in agriculture, rural males are increasingly turning to the non - farm sector. In comparison, young urban males are largely working in the services sector. Among young women, social conditions play an important role: labour force participation, for example, is higher among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward castes, especially in rural areas. It is also worth noting that the unemployment rate for youth (aged 15 -24) has persisted at around 10 per cent over the last decade (10.1 per cent in 1999 -2000 and 10.2 per cent in 2009 -10). (Mitra and Verick: 2013)

*Labour fource participation*

- LFP rates have fallen for rural youth; not much indication of real increase in urban areas.
- 4-6% of rural youth and 11-20% of urban youth unempoloyed (available and seeking work but not finding it)

*Gender differences:*

- Young women much less likely to be in the LF
- Of urban yoith aged 20-24 in LF, unemployment much higher for young women and men

### (d) Vocational Skills

India's youth faces serious problems of unemployment and underemployment. The causes are legion and include dropping out of high school because of poor education, needing to support one's family at an early age, a lack of information on the job market, and, most importantly, not possessing the basic skills required by employers today. Many youth engage in daily wage work unaware of the opportunities available to them. There are not enough opportunities and awareness for vocational skill trainings and subsequent job opportunities to unprivileged youth from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Just 2% of India's youth and only about 7% of the whole working age population have received vocational training, a recently released survey report reveals. (NSSO: 2009-10)

- Just 21-25% had attended a vocational training programme.
- Young men more likely than young women to opt for marketable skills (computer training, auto mechanics vs. tailoring, handicrafts).
- Unmet need: About 3/5 of young men and 2/3 of young women.
- Gender difference in training preferences: leading skill tailoring for women, computer training for men.

As in the past, hereditary learning or learning on the job continue to generate more skills than the whole formal vocational training set up of the country which includes 8,800 ITI's and 450 polytechnics. Hereditary learning - carrying on the family's trade like farming or pottery making - is the source of needed skills for 1.8% while learning on the job teaches 1.7% of the people between 15 and 59 years of age. In this age group, only 1.6% persons had got formal vocational training. These details emerge from a report of the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2009-10. The survey covered 0.46 million people.

### (e) Youths and Health

Since youth constitutes a major portion of the country's working group population, its good health is seen to enhance the human resources and social capital to improve the political, economic and social well-being of a country as a "demographic dividend" [Morell et al 1998, World Bank 2007, IMF 2012]

The public health agenda especially the goals aimed at reducing child and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and more recently on mental health, injuries, and non communicable diseases need to focus on adolescents. Greater attention to youth as a group is needed within each of these public health domains for the success of those programmes. Strategies that place the youth as centre stage, rather than focusing only on specific health agendas provide an important opportunity to improve health, both in youth and later in life [Sawyer et al 2012]. In India, health is influenced by many socio-economic factors that affect young people's autonomy in decision-making and access to health services.

"In our families when there are financial problems, sometimes young people do not get nutritious food and it can make them weak. We have not received training on health issues in our schools and colleges; there should be some awareness. About TB we know that if cough continues for more than two weeks, it can be TB  infection." (Source: FGD conducted in Delhi, 2015)

Health-services reflect government policies and actions while the health-seeking ability of a person depends on his or her social capital, physical capacities and economic resources. Accessing health-care is the consequence of the interaction between these two factors and reflects the health outcome. (David, S.: 2013)

In India, the National Population Policy 2000 for the first time recognized that youth constitute an under-served group with special sexual and reproductive health needs and further advocated special attention to them (GOI: 2000).

Few youth –specific issues that require a targeted approach, these include (a) promoting a healthy lifestyle among youth to combat non-communicable diseases attributable to lifestyle disorders like obesity, cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes, stroke, chronic lung diseases, cancer, etc. which have been increasingly affecting young adults, (b) creating awareness about family planning, birth control, STDs, HIV/AIDS and substance abuse, especially in rural areas and (c) addressing issues concerning emotional and mental health (e.g. risk of depression and potential suicide attempts), esp. in case of adolescent youth. (GOI: National Youth Policy, 2014)

### (f) Sexual and Reproductive Health

Though 90 percent of urban youth have heard about HIV/AIDS, less than half of them have comprehensive knowledge of the conditions, routes of transmission and prevention of the infection [NFHS-III].

Girls who enter early marriage and become mothers have inadequate information about reproductive and sexual health issues, which severely impact their access, decision-making in reproductive and sexual health services critically affecting maternal and child health [ICRW 2007]. The FGDs conducted recently in Delhi reveal that youth in the low income areas do not have easy access to information on sexual and reproductive health. The little knowledge they have on the issue is through informal means:

*"I got information on sexual and reproductive health through my mother. There was also a seminar in 10th grade on sexual education separately for boys and girls."*

Mother, friends, siblings, school, books etc are sources through which information on sexual and reproductive health is received. Sex education is a must in a country like India. All information on health and sexuality issues is provided in the school. Mother tells little about sexual issues as she is uncomfortable. If teacher is friendly we ask her and we also ask our friends. "My mother does share with me." Many of the friends are married now and have 2-3 children. They tell us how difficult and restrictive things have become for them after getting married at a young age, and advise us to continue to study. We know that our body is too young for pregnancy .In Bihar girls are married off at a very early age. I know a young girl in Bihar who had early marriage and therefore early pregnancy. She and her baby died baby during child birth.

### (g) Disability

Both the 2011 census and the 2002 NSSO report around 2% of the population as disabled. The linkages between poor nutrition and preventable infections with disability on one side and the lack of opportunities due to inability to access formal education and social limitations severely inhibit their access to healthcare. (The State of Urban Youth, India 2013)

### (h) Mental Health

The Ministry of Family and Health Services (MoFHS) in a study in six states points out that nearly 10 percent of the urban youth displayed symptoms such as severe stress, depression and anxiety which are indicative of mental disorder [IIPS 2010].

Linked to mental health is dependence on substances like tobacco products and alcohol. In 2011, substance abuse control was identified as the "most urgent and immediate priority" intervention to reduce non communicable diseases responsible for nearly five million deaths in the world annually [Beaglehole, Bonita and Horton 2011].

The FGDs conducted in Delhi revealed that lot of youths get under the influence of drugs and alcohol for different reasons.

*"Social stigma is one reason. Also, the youths think it is cool. Youths who are depressed, emotionally disturbed get into substance abuse. Lot of them think it is a solution to a sad life. They have a very thin perspective of things. "I have seen my friends taking drugs due to relationship –break ups. ... Youths start drinking and smoking when they see their friends and seniors smoking and drinking, also sometimes due to peer pressure. "I started smoking really early in 8th grade, was in a hostel away from home, saw my seniors smoking at the hostel and started smoking. I am an addict now, a chain smoker... Access to things and information is really easy these days and the youngsters are starting really early these days."*

### (i) Violence and Health

Conflict related violence whether it is due to insurgency and separatist movements in areas like Jammu and Kashmir, the North-Eastern States and Central India or communal and ethnic violence or state-led violence leads to high mortality and morbidity especially among youth , the main demographic affected by this violence [PUCL 2008; IDSA 2010]. For example in Manipur more than half the injuries and mortalities of the injuries due to violence was among men below the age of 30 especially in urban areas [SATP, Sinha and Roy 2010].

### (j) Indian Youth and Religion

A whopping 93% of Indian youth consider religion to be a matter of faith and not of cultural or social identity. 32% of them assert that they are staunchly religious, while 59% say they are moderately religious. These are the findings of a survey commissioned by Hindustan Times and carried out by C fore- a large survey agency of India to analyse the religious outlook of young people in the country in 2012. One thousand youngsters in the age group of 18-30 living in major metropolitan cities and across a cross-section of religions in India were surveyed. (HT: 2012)

The report puts the above remarkably positive findings in the worst possible light, for example by noting:

When the respondents were asked if they had read their religious scriptures, only 15% answered in the affirmative. 48% say that they did not know why certain rituals like fasting are practiced.

An international survey on religion conducted last week by WIN-Gallup International reveals that the average religiosity of 59% showed a decline of 9% since 2005. The percentage of atheists also rose from 4 to 7% in the same period, indicating, perhaps a crisis of faith.

In our country, there are no avenues to understand the true leanings of religion. Every secular nation has a department of religious studies at universities. India has none. Unless we have educative channels the youth will continue to absorb colonial knowledge. After all, if you flaunt the roots you must know what to flaunt – says Prof. Khanna, a university teacher in India.

### (k) Indian Youth and Politics

Ever since the Lok Sabha election of 2009 there has been an increased, and some would argue a disproportionate, interest in what has been described as the "youth factor" in politics. While it is true that as many as 79 candidates below the age of 40 years got elected to the lower house of India's parliament in 2009, what is also true is that average age of the 15th Lok Sabha is 53 years, which makes it the third oldest house so far. Youth and Politics survey (2011) shows that preference for a young leader exceeds the preference for a senior leader among both young and elderly voters.

"The country desperately needs some young leaders who personify energy, enthusiasm, morality, and diligence" said a young student in during a study in Kolkata recently. At the time of independence, Gandhi called upon the youth to participate actively in the freedom movement. Young leaders likes Nehru came to his reckoning and led the movement. But

this is not the case now. Nowadays we have only a handful of young leaders, and most of them are third or fourth generations from a few politically inclined families.

There can be two reasons for this deplorable scene of Indian politics. One may be that the youth today are not interested in actively participating in the political field. They are content with what they are doing and how the country is being governed. Second reason may be that young people are not given opportunities to prove themselves claiming that they are not equipped with experience to participate actively in the governance of the country.

On the other hand, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), Delhi a leading social science research centre India states that youngsters taking to the streets as part of Anna Hazare's anti-corruption crusade in 2011 or protesting against the violence on women after the 2012 Delhi gang rape reflected their growing angst over social problems and an increasing trend. The youth's political participation in terms of attending rallies and campaigns is on the rise, according to a survey that they conducted very recently.

CSDS has been tracking the participation of youngsters in politics since the nineties. Its findings are part of the State of the Urban Youth-India 2013 report, which was released by UN-Habitat and IRIS Knowledge Foundation.

Nearly 71% of urban youngsters showed interest in politics in 2011 as compared to 45% in 2009, according to CSDS. Young men displayed nearly twice as much interest as young women. Education appeared to evoke greater interest, with collegians keener on following political issues than uneducated youngsters.

Along with interest in politics, youngsters' involvement in political campaigning also increased. Twenty-two per cent youngsters participated in campaign activities in 2011 as compared to 14% in 2009. Not that the enthusiasm necessarily translated into more: not many urban youngsters came out to vote. An analysis of Lok sabha elections since 1996 showed that participation of young urban voters increased from 49% to 54% between

1996 and 1998, but stagnated after that. Youths in India's villages participated more than those in the cities.

"The urban youth seem to be gradually politically mobilising and socialising," states Prof Sanjay Kumar, of CSDS, in the State of the Urban Youth-India report, while calling their politicization an "emerging phenomenon". The CSDS estimates of 2009 showed that about 10% of youths participate in protests and demonstrations, though 48% showed a high level of interest in such protests.

Given India's 'youth bulge', youngsters, if mobilized, could play a decisive role in the coming elections. The Census 2011 revealed that there will be around 120 million first-time voters in the Lok Sabha elections scheduled in 2014.

Another survey of high school and college students from 11 cities in India held in early 2015 has revealed that about half of them would prefer military rule over a democracy. But perhaps what is more is that an astonishing 65 percent 'agree' that boys and girls from different religions should not mingle. The survey also threw up other shockers. While more than half of the students surveyed believed that women 'provoke' men with the way they dress, close to half of them say women have no choice but to accept violence. The survey, conducted by Children's Movement for Civic Awareness (CMCA), a Bangalore-based NGO, covered about 10,000 high-school and college students from 11 cities across the country.

On the question of democracy, 50 per cent of the respondents preferred military rule to democracy. "The state the country is in, we need an authoritative leader. We need someone who tells us what to do", said Soumitra, a student.

However, there were other who held the opposite point of view. "I am disappointed. We will be the future generation, driving the country in different fields. We have to go to our roots and eliminate these things," said Tejashri, a student at the Welingkar Institute, Bangalore.

The findings of the survey are symptomatic of the times, according to Manjunath Sadashiva, director of CMCA. "This shows that the youth does not have a critical appreciation of the liberties and freedom one enjoys in a democracy. It shows the cynicism and disillusionment with the political scenario, but doesn't justify the preference for an authoritarian government or military rule," he says.

"Our society is going to be further fragmented. Social tension is going to increase, and not decrease, if these youngsters are not equipped with necessary skills, attitudes and values to live in a multi-culturual democracy," he added.

The youths during the FGD conducted in Delhi and Kolkata shared that youth should actively participate in politics, because they can represent the young generation in major decision making. There is a section in youth who are honest and they can initiate a corruption free politics. They are energetic and have great potential to work more. Old generation is there to give advice but only youth can materialize thoughts into action. They also pointed out that participation of young women in politics is more important, so that they look into the security of women. Old politicians have already established a certain way of work whereby corruption is internalized in the system. Inclusion of youth in the system can challenge those mentalities and work- culture like the culture of bribe. They will also promote youth oriented policies.

### (l) Youth activism

Urban youth participate in various kinds of electoral activities ranging from attending election meetings to directly supporting candidates by helping him/her in various campaign related activities. Other than this conventional form of political participation there are other non-conventional forms of political participation, which do not necessarily occur during election times. These activities are public protests and demonstrations which make democracy vibrant. Participation in protests and demonstrations is an important aspect of political or social participation amongst urban youth. This form of participation has caught the popular and academic attention during last few years. (Sanjay Kumar, 2013)

Youth came out in large numbers in the movement against corruption in the political and bureaucratic institutions in India, which was also called the Anna Hazare Lokpal Andolan , in 2011.  It spread like fire all across the nation and the youth participated in large numbers and with great enthusiasm to put pressure on the government to introduce a tough anti-corruption act that had been fairly weak in the country.

"Demonstrations and rallies brings solidarity, unity, evokes awareness, gather more crowd and thus many people get to know about the issue. Government also understands that people are not happy with certain decisions." (FGD, Kolkata, Youth exclusion and Social Unrest , UN-ESCAP)

The December, 2012 brutal gang rape case in the capital city saw rage among the youth across the city and nation at large.  Protests, demonstrations, candle light marches, plays etc   were seen all over the country. Huge participation of youth across gender and class was very evident and  visible.

"In last 2-3 years majority of youth had mobilized against the issue of corruption in our country and supported Anna Hazare Lok pal bill.  The Youth wants a change, today's generation thinks differently from the older generation. Government will listen to us because we are the future. Older people continue to accept the old ways but youth are revolutionary they do not accept the old ways." (FGD, Community Centre, Slum area, East Delhi, Youth exclusion and Social Unrest , UNescap)

What is important to note here is the importance of youth in the political realm of the country felt by various leaders of these movements, strikes, demonstrations and hence urging them to join.

The findings of CSDS survey show that there is hardly any difference in the level of participation in protest and demonstrations amongst urban and rural youth. The findings also highlight that media exposure plays an important role in youth participation in protest

and demonstrations. Higher the level of media exposure greater is the participation of the youth in protest and demonstration.

> Jadavpur University's students has led one of the most successful students movement in Kolkata: 'Hok Kolorob' (Let the voice rise), demanding justice for a Sexual Harassment incident and in response to that the state sponsored midnight bashing on the students who were protesting demanding for a speedy justice of the case. Their main demand; the VC's resignation was announced by the Chief Minister of the state (which is another intrusion of state into university affairs) after prolonged agitation by the youth- not only from Jadavpur but from all section of society. So as a student of JU they agreed that youth activism is one of the ways to stage grievances. Apart from this movement a number of student's agitation movements are still going on regarding some issues in Rabindra Bharati University, corruption in SSC exam and TET exam. (FGD, Kolkata, 2015)

Youths during the FGDs in Kolkata and Delhi expressed expressed their faith in Prime Minister Mr.  Narendra Modi. According to them, after Mr Modi has become the prime minister the world is viewing India in a different light. A sense of nationhood and respect for the nation has emerged among the youth in each of his speeches, and have become historical. His speeches often address the youth, which is inspirational for them. Also some of his policies – like setting up age limit ( 74 years) while choosing ministers in his cabinet and policies like make in India, they hope will be beneficial for the youth. So have full hope and see as their country heading in the right direction -'umide hai'.

3. **Needs and Gaps: Youths of India**
   **(a) Education**

The first and the foremost concern of today's youth in India is education. Indian youth demands for better education, employment driven training and brighter future. Youth also want that skill based education and job placement should be a part of every higher institution. More emphasis should be laid down on career oriented courses and there should be a connection with real life scenario rather than just bookish. Youth from non-

urban setting generally lacks good communication skills. This is also one of the major concerns because it acts as an obstacle on the way to get job and progress.

### (b) Job

Youth unemployment in India is on rise. According to the World Development Report 2013, 9% of males and 11% females aged between 15 to 24 years are unemployed. As per data of 2009-10, 9.7% of young men and 18.7% of young women in India were unemployed. At global level, chances of youth being unemployed is three times more than adults. Global financial crisis hit youth first then adult. Also as per NSSO survey, youth unemployment among illiterate is less as compared to educated youth. Because illiterate youth is willing to do all sorts of work whereas educated ones look for jobs in their respective field only. Young graduates suffer the most as far as getting job is concerned.

### (c) Corruption

Today's youth is concerned with the issue of corruption more than anything else and that is why most of the protestors in the recent Anna Hazare's campaign against corruption were the Indian youth. Mr Ratan Tata once said, "The youth of today will need to recognise that they shoulder a great responsibility. They will need to fight for rooting out corruption, for ensuring that no one is above the law and uniting the citizens of India as 'India first' instead of communal or geographic factions". Though fighting against corruption is the responsibility of every citizen but youth by virtue of their nature and energy participate more in this cause. Corruption should be rooted out of country. Youth in India must know what they want and how they want because good and bad co-exist in the society. Today we relate everything related to success in terms of money. But success is more than this. Youth must derive inspiration from their role model and live life with proud.

Youth have to speak out from the very beginning of their career and life that they won't compromise and will adhere to ethical values. Display honesty even if you are not questioned or watched. Show fairness and transparency in whatsoever you do. This will bring change in you and your surroundings.

**(d) The Vision**

By 2020, India will account for nearly a quarter of the global workforce, and the average age of India's population will be 29 years (compared to 37 for the US and China). To reap the benefits of its so-called demographic dividend–which is paired with a growing demand for skilled talent across the country's services and manufacturing sectors–the Government of India created the National Skills Development Mission (NSDM).

NSDM's vision is to train 500 million people with employable skills by 2022. To achieve that goal, NSDM has promoted a public-private partnership (PPP) model of financing, through the National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC), for various models of vocational training programs. One result has been a rise in the number of private players focusing on vocational training programs in India today and positive momentum for the sector.

Despite this massive government investment in vocational training, however, Indian workers continue to acquire very limited employability skills in schools. McKinsey & Company's  education to employment survey showed that Indian employers leave around five to 10 percent of positions unfilled; 40 percent attribute vacancies to their inability to find candidates with the right skills.

To overcome this gap, surveyed employers spend a substantial amount, offering new hires an average of roughly 30 days training in their first year, compared to an average of 21 days by global companies.

Given the fact that the skills gap disproportionately impacts urban poor youth, the foundation has worked to catalyze the vocational training sector in urban India since 2007. Based on some interactions with the youths, any entrepreneur trying to build a sustainable and scalable business in skill development must address the following three issues:

 *(i)  Understand student "need" versus market demand*

 *(ii)  Understand employer demand*

 *(iii)  Design products that meet both student and employer needs*

### (e) Policy and Regulations

The new National Youth Policy (2014) aims to: create to a productive workforce – contributing to India's economic development – and a strong and healthy generation; promote social values and community services; facilitate participation and civic engagement; support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalized youth. Priority areas of intervention are education, employment and skill development, entrepreneurship, health, sports, participation in politics, inclusion and social justice. The new policy also aims to provide a framework and guidelines for stakeholders. Another guiding document in the field of youth is the Report of the Working Group on Adolescents and Youth for the formulation of the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017). According to the national youth policy (2014), youth organisations in India are "fragmented, and there is little coordination between the various stakeholders working on youth." Various national platforms and party youth wings exist, yet, "there are no systematic channels for engagement between the government and young citizens and no mechanisms for youth to provide inputs to government," the national youth policy (2014) highlights. India is a member of the Commonwealth Youth Council.

Policies and programmes for youth exist but:
- Programme operationalisation handicapped by lack of comprehensive information on youth needs and preferences.
- Benchmarks not available with which to evaluate programme achievements.

### (f) Public Institutions

The Ministry of Youth and Sports is the governmental authority responsible for youth at federal level in India. It is supported in its responsibilities by the respective departments in the Indian states. The central Ministry oversees programs geared towards young people in the field of education, volunteering, housing and development, and it organizes an annual National Youth Festival. The Ministry funds the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth

Development, a think-tank and training institution for youth related policies and implementation strategies.

### (g) Budget and Spending

The national youth policy (2014) states that targeted expenditure on youth of INR 370 billion (USD 6.16 billion) is supplemented by INR 550 billion (USD 9.17 billion) spent on youth in other schemes. Together this equals outlays of INR 2,710 (USD 45) per young person in 2010-2011. According to the 12th Five Year Plan Vol. I (2013) the Budget of the Ministry of Youth and Sports declined by 15.1% between 2007-2012 and 2012-2017. According to the World Bank, India spent 11.02% of its government expenditure and 3.17% of its GDP on education provision in 2011.

### (h) Challenges

A key challenge is that there has been no systematic assessment to understand the current status of the youth segment, the challenges they face and the inter-linkages between these areas. Furthermore, there has been no concerted effort to identify the range of stakeholders working on youth development, analyze the impact of their activities and determine how these stakeholders can be aligned & leveraged to more effectively support the youth. It is critical that youth are represented and can participate in politics at all levels. Youth participation and engagement on issues related to politics, democracy, accountability and governance will help create an able generation of future leaders of the country.

Despite a growing focus on youth participation in lower levels of governance, and a clear political push to help more young people transition from student and youth politics to national politics; there is very little coordinated action to promote youth engagement in politics and governance. Existing programs are focused on youth who are already elected leaders or in some way associated with politics, rather than on bringing more youth into political systems. ... It is important to note that youth political participation is not limited to young individuals contesting elections. It also includes mobilizing the youth to vote and promote the effective functioning of democratic systems and processes. A more consistent

effort is required to engage with young voters, understand their concerns and help them see the short-term and long-term benefits of voting for their most preferred candidate or party.

Youth development is not an activity that can be performed in isolation by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. One key mechanism for ensuring that all Ministries work towards mainstreaming youth development and participation is to identify linkages between Ministry of Youth and Sports and other Ministries.

Even though National Youth Policy has chalked out various strategies for mainstreaming the unrepresented sections of youth in India, a common understanding of what is meant by 'youth mainstreaming' in different circumstances and contexts does not exist. Mainstreaming of youth needs incorporation of the voices of young people into decision making processes and implies major changes in the attitude of both youth and adults, in policies and social structures.

Even though public spending on youth affairs and sports has risen from a meagre INR 114.6 billion in the Eighth Plan to INR 1476.4 billion during the Eleventh Plan, it remains very small, just about 2 per cent of the public spending on education. This should progressively be increased to 5 per cent over the years. More so, the relative share of the States has continuously gone down from 62 per cent in the Eighth Plan to 43 per cent during the Eleventh Plan.

The total youth population (10–35 years) in the country was 563 million as per Census 2011 with about 70 per cent living in the rural areas. With a view to bring greater focus and better targeting, youth is being redefined to cover people in the age group of 15 to 30 years in place of 15 to 35 years.

The country has made significant progress in improving access to education in recent years. ... Enrolment of children at the primary education stage has now reached near-

universal levels. ... Youth literacy increased from 60 per cent in 1983 to 91 per cent in 2009–10 and adult literacy improved from 64.8 per cent in 2001 to 74 per cent in 2011.

The gender gap in elementary education has declined with the female/male ratio for years of education and literacy reaching over 90 per cent in 2009–10. A significant reduction in socio-economic inequality in access to education and a narrowing of the gap between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and other social groups has been achieved.

The biggest concern in elementary education is the poor level of student learning—both scholastic and co-scholastic/non-cognitive. Evidence suggests that learning outcomes for children in Indian schools are far below corresponding class levels in other countries, and that the learning trajectories for children who remain in school are almost flat.

Unemployment is higher among the youth and the educated who are looking for better quality jobs. The figure shows that unemployment among the age group 15–29 years for both males and females and in urban and rural areas is significantly higher than the average level of unemployment of all persons.

Most youth are exposed to some form of media. Seventy per cent of women and 88 per cent of men age 15-24 have at least weekly exposure to television, radio, or newspapers/magazines or monthly exposure to the cinema. Media exposure is much lower in rural than in urban areas. The most common form of media to which youth are exposed is television. Women are much less likely than men to be exposed to each type of media. Women with no education and women in rural areas have particularly low levels of regular media exposure.

Female youth are more likely than male youth to belong to the lowest wealth quintile and less likely to be in the higher wealth quintiles. Female youth, on average, live in poorer households than male youth.

## 4. Good Practices and Lessons Learnt

The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) aims at providing an overview of the state of the youth aged 15-29 years in India. It highlights key issues and challenges faced by the youth and elaborates on how all stakeholders can support the youth to ensure that they contribute positively to the development of the society, now and in the future.

- Education and Youth:
- Employment and Skill Development
- Health and Healthy lifestyle
- Sports

Ministry of social justice and empowerment has two departments namely:

a. Department of social justice and empowerment
b. Department of disability affairs


Central scheme of Rajiv Gandhi national fellowship for providing scholarships to students with disabilities to pursue programmes in higher education caters the requirements of the students with disabilities for pursuing research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. This will not only enable them to be eligible for employment to the posts of Lecturers lying vacant in various colleges and universities but will equip them to effectively take advantage of the growing opportunities at the national and international level in the context of the new economic order.


Central sector scheme of national overseas scholarship for students with disabilities provides financial assistance to the students with disabilities who are finally selected for pursuing Master's level courses and Ph.D abroad.  As the endeavor is to encourage women candidates, therefore, out of the total of twenty scholarships six scholarships for each year shall be earmarked for women candidates.


Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students - The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates to enable them to appear in

Competitive examination and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/Private sector.

Special Educational Development Programme for Scheduled Castes Girls Belonging to Low Literacy Levels-This scheme states to provide a package of educational inputs through residential schools for Scheduled Castes girls in areas of very low literacy and where traditions and environment are not conducive to learning amongst SC girls. This Scheme is implemented by the Zilla Parishads of the concerned Districts.

International youth exchange programme

Against the backdrop of the National Youth Policy objectives, inter-alia, to create an International perspective in the youth and to involve them in promoting peace and understanding, the International Exchange of Youth Delegations has been conceived as an effective instrument. Under this programme, exchange of Youth Delegations with friendly countries is taken up on reciprocal basis for promoting exchange of ideas, values and culture amongst the youth of different countries and also to develop International understanding.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

In the year 1987-88, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) was set up as an autonomous organization under the Government of India, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, to oversee working of yuva Kendras set up in in the year 1972 with the objective of providing rural youth avenues to take part in the process of nation building as well providing opportunities for the development of their personality and skills. NYKS is the largest grassroots level voluntary organization; one of its kind in the world. It channelizes the power of youth who are in the age group of 13-35 years on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation. The core strength of NYKS lies in its network of youth clubs. Youth Clubs are village based organizations working for community development and youth empowerment. Youth Clubs are composed of youth members ranging between the age group of 13-35 years.

Youth Employment Scheme (YES) in Kashmir

A volatile state where situation could turn worse from being 'peaceful' within seconds. Here everything that had the affiliation of government would be looked upon as if against the interests of the society. Even a single gesture that would seem against the sentiments of people will lead us to trouble. But, despite these hardships, NYKS initiative in collaboration with B-Able sailed and sailed high through the troubled waters of Kashmir. So far first batch of students successfully completed with almost every student getting a job at the end of their training. The journey started throughout the country under the YES scheme to train youth particularly those who had dropped out of school for some or the other reason. The NYKS had started the Youth Employment Scheme (YES), in which a number of institutions were selected to help the youth to compete and survive in the corporate world. So in Kashmir valley, it was B-able who got the opportunity to carry forward the YES project that spanned over 3 months. During this process we had to face innumerable challenges that prevailed in the society, apart from those present in the corporate world to find jobs for the trainee's. The biggest challenge to start with was the induction process.

The majority of the students belonged to the rural areas, far away as much as 10OKm from the main city. Their understanding, perception and awareness were altogether different from each other. Their communication, interaction and understanding were limited. To overcome this problem, we decided to conduct Group discussions. And we were satisfied to note that those students who at the beginning were not able to talk properly with each other, communicated so well that it looked like they knew each other for years. After first two months, to test the ability of the students, they were given a chance to prove themselves by enrolling in an internship program in Kashmir. And our hard work over the months had given us fruits of success. We got a positive feedback from almost all the companies where these trainees were enrolled.

This made us more confident about their placements. And eventually, at the time of selections, out of 45 trainees appeared for interview and 42 got selected. After successfully conducting the interview session, another problem arose and this was even more difficult. The students had to go to out of the state for their job. Some of the trainees had not stepped

out of their towns, and here the situation was grim. It made us skeptic 'Whether they will be able to adjust themselves in an unknownenvironment'. And not so long some of them proved us wrong, as numbers of students trained are busy with their jobs.M.K.Meer, District Youth Coordinator, Srinagar, J&K.

### *Nehru Mahila Vikas evam Prashikshan*

Nehru Mahila Vikas evam Prashikshan Sansthan (NMVPS). Balrampur. Loni. Ghaziabad. Uttar Pradesh is one of the clubs amongst thousands of youth clubs in the country, which have been established by NYKS. Initial grooming and mentoring have resulted in successful grassroot initiatives.

The initiatives undertaken by the NMVPS have been replicated in Meerut and Hapur, where youth clubs in collaboration with Khadi Gramudyog in the year 2006-07conducted five workshops in Dairy.

Few beneficiaries

Anju is a young, mother of one living in Ghaziabad. She makes soft toys at home and has been contributing more and more to her family'sincome through her craft.

As part of the project, Anju and in the district were trained to skills and learn new crafts to livelihoods.

"Though I have been stitching at home but the design and quality of my work has greatly improved following the training. This has got me a job in an export house in Noida. I get paid Rs.4600 per month. Our entire batch of 40 women has got jobs. It's like a dream come true. Thanks to NYKS", Asha said." The training provided to Asha and other women in her district is an initiative of Nehru Yuva Kendra in the district Ghaziabad.

Seema is running a tailoring shop in Vikas Nagar Loni, Ghaziabad. A woman who has never been to school and has been a housewife for more than 15 years, she was empowered through intensive training on tailoring and stitching made possible through a partnership between Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and Apparel Training and Design Centre (ATDC).

NMVPS in last eight years has reached out to more than 13000 women through its various programmes. About 200 women trainees have started their own income generation activity. NYK Ghaziabad felicitated this Club by giving the Outstanding District Youth Club Award.

NMVPS in collaboration with Department of Agriculture and Horticulture have conducted 4 training programmes of 50 days each to train women in pickle and jam making in the year 2010-2011. Trainings on vocational courses have created a strong cadre of over 13000 skilled women socially, economically and politically.

### *Smile Foundation*

Smile Twin E- learning Programme (STeP) is such an initiative of Smile Foundation that aims at creating a pool of young and independent people, from the marginalized section, through skill enhancement in tandem with market requirements. It is an effort towards bridging the gap between demand and supply of skilled manpower in the fast emerging services and retail sectors of modern India.

This national level programme trains the urban underprivileged adolescent youth in English Proficiency, Basic Computer Education and Soft Skills for enhancing their prospects of employment in the fast expanding retail, hospitality and BPO sectors.

So far, more than 13,750 youth have been trained and 9850 have been placed in over 140 brands through 35 operational projects across India

## 5. Recommendations

The recommendations are based on review of several reports on youth situation in India and also the inputs from the youth who were interviewed and through desk based research, in the recent UNESCAP study in India.

**Education**

- Need for the education system to become inclusive, strong and reliable.
- Life skills and vocational skills education
- Need to improve the quality of education in government run schools both in rural aswell as urban areas
- Upgradation of the skills of the teachers to enhance their teaching capacity.
- Information about student loans should be easily available.
- Need for schools and colleges to hold gender sensitization sessions.
- Need for disabled friendly schools and colleges.
- Need for inclusive education policies for the disabled youth, minorities and the youth belonging to the LGBT community.

**Health and lifestyle**

- Sexual and reproductive health- Need for orientation and trainings on sexual and reproductive health issue to youth.
- Need for Improvement in  service delivery of health services
- Need for generating more awareness about health, nutrition and preventive care among the youth
- Targeted disease control programmes for youth.
- Promotion of sports culture for better health and increase access to sports facilities and training

**Employment and Livelihood**

- Provision of information about various skill development and employment options for youth.
- Enablement & capability building for disadvantaged youth (youth with disability, minority, LGBT)
- Ensuring economic opportunities for youth particularly in conflict-affected regions.

**Justice system and law enforcement agencies**

- Strengthen access to justice at all levels
- Creation of an atmosphere of safety for young girls and stricter laws in rape cases
- System of speedy justice
- Law enforcement agencies should act unbiased and work for people.
- Youth should be engaged in spreading the message of communal harmony so that the religious sentiments of people are not harmed. Street plays, social media can act as mediums to do so.

**Gender equality and Women's empowerment**

- Ensure that at least one-third of direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children
- Life skill education to empower girls and women: Raise awareness of new ideas, putting information into practice, question gender stereotypes, develop self esteem, strengthen skills in problem-solving, decision-making, negotiation.
- Safe spaces for young women: Mobility issues owing to unsafe public spaces deprive girls and women of using public resources very essential for life and development. There is a need to break the social isolation of young women by providing legitimate spaces (community programmes, SHG and other groups etc) where they can meet and build social networks and gain peer support. Safe spaces enable the young women to access public resources.
- Engage young men: Emphasise new concepts of masculinity and feminity, encourage respectful relations with women.
- Programme such as SABLA in India targets anemia amongst the adolescent girls. There is a need for more such programmes throughout the country.
- 

**Access to Information**

- A recent study says that about 80 percent youth expressed a need for sexuality education but, only 15% of young men and women had received sex education in or outside school.

- Access to internet and other forms of media for the youth in rural and urban areas
- Information on sexual and reproductive health in schools , colleges, local dispensaries, hospitals and through community programmes
- Information on life skills and vocational courses in schools and colleges
- Centralized-interactive portal for youth where information on various subjects can be made available to youth and suggestions can be taken and worked on.

**Youth Engagement**
- The government can engage the youth through various online platforms, for youth who cannot access these online platforms, the government should device some mechanism through which these youth are reached out.
- Formation of youth clubs where youth issues are discussed and problem solving mechanisms are developed

**Invest More in Youth**
- Need for more opportunities in the future youth policies and plans and the future plans to focus on youth needs.
- More vigorous implementation of policies and programmes
- Youth needs span many sectors and call for multi-sectoral responses and inter-sectoral linkages.
- Specific youth focused targets for the future plans in India.

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**UNESCAP Youth Baseline Survey 2015: A Report on the Survey in India**

For the UNESCAP youth baseline study in India, two cities Delhi and Kolkata were selected for the study. A total of 2000 questionnaires were completed in these cities. Among the surveyed, 40.6 percent were females aged between 18 and 24 years and 59.4 percent were males belong to the same age group. In Kolkata, percentage of female respondents (48.0%) were considerably higher than in Delhi (33.1%). See the following table for details. The study found only one person, who identified herself as lesbian.

**Table 1: Distribution of the sample by Gender and the City in India**

| CITY | Female | Male | Other | Total |
|------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| Kolkata | 480 | 519 | 1 | 1000 |
|  | (48.00) | (51.90) | (0.10) | (100.00 ) |
| Delhi | 331 | 669 | 0 | 1000 |
|  | (33.10) | (66.90) | (0.00) | (100.00 ) |
| Total | 811 | 1188 | 1 | 2000 |
|  | (40.55) | (59.40) | (0.05) | (100.00 ) |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The sample for the study were selected from the age group of 18 to 24 years. The sample were distributed in this range of age group. The largest age group in the sample is youths aged 24 years (21.9%) and the smallest group is 21 years old respondents (9.4%).

**Table 2: Distribution of the sample by the City and the age**

| Age (in years) | Kolkata | Delhi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **18** | 174 | 183 | 357 |
| | (17.40) | (18.30) | (17.85 ) |
| **19** | 135 | 163 | 298 |
| | (13.50) | (16.30) | (14.90 ) |
| **20** | 114 | 134 | 248 |
| | (11.40) | (13.40) | (12.40 ) |
| **21** | 117 | 71 | 188 |
| | (11.70) | (7.10) | (9.40 ) |
| **22** | 156 | 86 | 242 |
| | (15.60) | (8.60) | (12.10 ) |
| **23** | 127 | 102 | 229 |
| | (12.70) | (10.20) | (11.45 ) |
| **24** | 177 | 261 | 438 |
| | (17.70) | (26.10) | (21.90 ) |
| **All ages** | 1000 | 1000 | 2,000 |
| | (100.00) | (100.00) | (100.00 ) |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

As far as the perceptions of the interviewers are concerned, the survey found 57.7 per cent respondents in the middle level. Delhi has a higher level of better off people than Kolkata.

**Table 3: Distribution of the Sample by City and wealth**

| CITY | Poorest | Medium | Better off | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Kolkata** | 86 | 691 | 240 | 1,017 |
| | 8.46 | 67.94 | 23.60 | 100.00 |
| **Delhi** | 89 | 477 | 441 | 1,007 |
| | 8.84 | 47.37 | 43.79 | 100.00 |
| **Total** | 175 | 1,168 | 681 | 2,024 |
| | 8.65 | 57.71 | 33.65 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Above data also corroborate with the city wise house type in Kolkata and Delhi. Kolkata has a comparatively larger number of houses with thatched roof and wall. Lot of houses in the survey as identified as brick/ concrete house in the survey, but many of them are brick house covered with corrugated tin sheets.

**Table 4 : Distribution of the sample by city and house type**

| CITY | Thatched wall and roof | Wooden house thatched roof | Wooden house tin roofed | Wooden house titled roof | Brick/concrete house | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kolkata | 65 | 1 | 17 | 79 | 855 | 1,017 |
|  | 85.53 | 20.00 | 47.22 | 87.78 | 47.06 | 50.25 |
| Delhi | 11 | 4 | 19 | 11 | 962 | 1,007 |
|  | 14.47 | 80.00 | 52.78 | 12.22 | 52.94 | 49.75 |
| Total | 76 | 5 | 36 | 90 | 1,817 | 2,024 |
| 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |  |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The survey found less than 3 percent respondents who never attended school. More than 97 per cent respondents either attended government schools and private school.

**Table 5: Distribution of Sample by gender and school attainment**

| School attainment | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gender | Never attended a school | Attended a school | Total |
| Female | 10 | 801 | 811 |
| Male | 19 | 1,169 | 1,188 |
| Other gender | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 29 | 1,971 | 2,000 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

However, the survey found most respondents attended government schools (67.3%) than the private schools (32.7%). Attendance in private school is higher in Kolkata (45%) than in Delhi (20.5%).

**Table 6: Percentage distribution of respondents by the type of education**

| CITY | Government School | Private School | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kolkata | 55.05 | 44.95 | 100.00 |
| Delhi | 79.49 | 20.51 | 100.00 |
| Total | 67.33 | 32.67 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Around 70 percent of the respondents acknowledged that they believe in some religion. Both the cities predominantly follow Hinduism, with other religions like Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and other religions.

**Table 7: Distribution of Sample by City and Religion**

| Religion | Kolkata | Delhi | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Buddhism** | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| | 0.34 | 1.47 | 1.00 |
| **Islam** | 90 | 85 | 175 |
| | 15.41 | 10.38 | 12.47 |
| **Christianity** | 26 | 24 | 50 |
| | 4.45 | 2.93 | 3.56 |
| **Tribal Religion** | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| | 1.37 | 0.24 | 0.71 |
| **Hinduism** | 448 | 677 | 1,125 |
| | 76.71 | 82.66 | 80.19 |
| **Sikhism** | 7 | 19 | 26 |
| | 1.20 | 2.32 | 1.85 |
| **Other (Jainism)** | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| | 0.51 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| **Total** | 584 | 819 | 1,403 |
| | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The sample is predominantly unmarried. Only around 10.7 percent of the sample is presently married. A small number of the respondents are living together without marrying, widowed or divorced.

**Table 8: Distribution of sample by marital status**

| Marital Status | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Not married yet** | 1,776 | 88.80 |
| **Married** | 214 | 10.70 |
| **Living together (not married)** | 7 | 0.35 |
| **Widowed** | 1 | 0.05 |
| **Divorced** | 2 | 0.10 |
| **Total** | 2,000 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The survey found, 30.9 per cent of the respondents either engaged in business or job. A few of them who primary look after family business do not earn personally for their engagement.

**Table 9: Whether you are doing any business/job**

|  | Doing business/job | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **No** | 1,383 | 69.15 |
| **Yes** | 617 | 30.85 |
| **Total** | 2,000 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

About 63 percent of the respondents reported that they were born in their current city they live in. Rest of the respondents migrated from elsewhere for study, job and business. A few of them also migrated to the current city with their respective families.

**Table 10: Distribution of the sample by city and whether born in city or not**

| CITY | Not born here | Born here | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Kolkata** | 317 | 683 | 1,000 |
|  | 31.70 | 68.30 | 100.00 |
| **Delhi** | 418 | 582 | 1,000 |
|  | 41.80 | 58.20 | 100.00 |
| **Total** | 735 | 1,265 | 2,000 |
|  | 36.75 | 63.25 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The survey found a larger percentage of males (67.6%) in comparison to females (56%) are engaged fulltime in some economic activities. Above 31 per cent of the respondents are engaged in part-time employment. However, only some of them are currently looking for alternative employment, as many of them are studying and satisfied with the part-time employment.

**Table 11: Percentage Distribution by gender and occupation**

| Gender | Employed – full time | Employed part time | Employed part time and looking for alternative | Employed part time and looking | Other | Total |
|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| **Female** | 56.05 | 31.21 | 11.46 | | 1.27 | 100.00 |
| **Male** | 67.61 | 21.30 | 6.52 | | 4.57 | 100.00 |
| **Total** | 64.67 | 23.82 | 7.78 | | 3.73 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The Survey found only 9.5 per cent of the respondents are engaged with some sporting activities. About 3 per cent are engaged with religious groups. About 3.6 per cent are engaged with political parties or groups, whereas 8.3 per cent are engaged with educational groups. Less than two per cent respondents are engaged with trade groups. A few of the respondents are associated with cultural groups (6.3%). And around 2.2 per cent are associated with military groups or organizations.

Most of the respondents (96.7%) access some form of media, conventional or alternative. As far as useful source of information is concerned 39.4 per cent found internet as the most useful source, where as 32.4 percent think television is still the most useful source of information.

**Table 12: Distribution by gender and access to media**

| Gender | Percentage of respondents who access media |
|--------|--------------------------------------------|
| **Female** | 97.04 |
| **Male** | 96.46 |
| **Other** | 100.0 |
| **All** | 96.7 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

As far as social media is concerned, 74.4 percent respondents confirmed that they access some social media. Among the males, facebook is the most popular and most used social media (55%). Whereas women reported that apart from facebook (44.7%), whatsapp (45%) is another most used social media.

**Table 13: Gender and type of social media used most**

| Gender | Social Media | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|------|-------|--------|
| | Facebook | Youtube | Twitter | Myspace | Pinterest | Whatsapp | Line | Other | All |
| **Female** | 44.73 | 6.18 | 3.45 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 44.91 | 0.18 | 0.36 | 100.00 |
| **Male** | 55.02 | 7.59 | 2.14 | 0.32 | 0.21 | 34.08 | 0.43 | 0.21 | 100.00 |
| **All** | 51.18 | 7.06 | 2.62 | 0.27 | 0.13 | 38.13 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

In the present sample more than 76 per cent respondents said they believe in religion. However, not everyone is interested in religious activism. Only 3 per cent of the respondents without any hesitancy said that they might break laws of the country in the name of religion. The percentage is slightly higher in Kolkata than Delhi.

**Table 14: Percentage of respondents who like to break laws in the name of religion**

| City | percentage |
|------|-----------|
| **Kolkata** | 4.11 |
| **Delhi** | 2.32 |
| **All** | 3.06 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

A smaller number of respondents (one percent) are also ready to take life of others if required in the name of religion. The percentage is slightly higher in Kolkata than Delhi.

**Table 15: Percentage of respondents could take life of others in the name of religion**

| City | Percentage |
|------|-----------|
| Kolkata | 1.71 |
| Delhi | 0.49 |
| All | 1.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Number of people who could kill self in the name of religion is comparatively higher. Almost 7 per cent people told that they can sacrifice their own life in the name of religion. This number is considerably high in Kolkata in comparison with the data from Delhi.

**Table 16: Percentage of respondents could sacrifice own life in the name of religion**

| City/Country | Percentage of response |
|--------------|------------------------|
| Kolkata | 15.58 |
| Delhi | 0.73 |
| All | 6.91 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The study found most of the respondents considerably happy in life. A much lower percentage reports as unhappy during the study.

**Table 17: Percentage distribution by gender and scale of happiness**

| Happiness | Female | Male | Other | Total |
|-----------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 (least happy) | 3.82 | 2.44 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| 2 | 2.84 | 2.86 | 0.00 | 2.85 |
| 3 | 3.21 | 2.36 | 0.00 | 2.70 |
| 4 | 4.69 | 12.88 | 0.00 | 9.55 |
| 5 | 12.82 | 11.20 | 0.00 | 11.85 |
| 6 | 9.12 | 12.71 | 0.00 | 11.25 |
| 7 | 15.29 | 16.08 | 100.00 | 15.80 |
| 8 | 17.63 | 17.26 | 0.00 | 17.40 |
| 9 | 11.71 | 10.77 | 0.00 | 11.15 |
| 10 (very happy) | 18.87 | 11.45 | 0.00 | 14.45 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

The study found majority of the respondents both in Kolkata and Delhi are registered to vote in elections. The number is higher in Kolkata (75.3%) than Delhi (64.2%).

**Table 18: Distribution by City percentage registered for vote**

| CITY | Registered to vote |
|------|--------------------|
| **Kolkata** | 75.30 |
| **Delhi** | 64.20 |
| **Total** | 69.75 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

During the survey a number of respondents acknowledge their association with some form of crime. More than 5 per cent of the respondents admitted that they did shop lifting at least once in life. Little less than one percent admitted that they were a member of a gang in some point in their life. About 1.6 percent respondents admitted that they have taken some expensive item like a motorcycle from someone without paying.

Amore than 4 per cent respondents admitted that some from their friends circle either was a victim of rape or extreme sexual harassment at some point of time. More than 5 per cent female respondents admitted that a friend of theirs was a victim of rape in life.

**Table 19: Percentage distribution of respondents by gender whether any of their friends are victim of rape or extreme sexual harassment**

| Gender | Percentage |
|--------|------------|
| **Female** | 5.67 |
| **Male** | 3.45 |
| **Other** | 0.00 |
| **Total** | 4.35 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Much lower, but about 1.65 per cent respondents admitted that they were personally suffered from rape or extreme sexual harassment. About 2.34 percent females admitted

that they were raped/or very badly harassed sexually at point in life. Whereas, 1.18 percent boys admitted that they were engaged in non-consensual sex in life.

**Table 20 : Percentage distribution of respondents by gender whether raped or badly harassed sexually**

| Gender | Yes |
|--------|-----|
| Female | 2.34 |
| Male | 1.18 |
| Other | 0.00 |
| Total | 1.65 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Total 15.29 per cent respondents admitted that they are member of radical organizations. The number is much higher in Delhi than Kolkata. In Kolkata people people consider radical leftist organization like the Maoists (popularly called as Naxalites) as radical in nature. However, in Delhi the new Political Party in power in Delhi state (Aam Aadmi Party) is considered by many as radical. Aam Admi Party primarily focuses corruption in the society. The survey result corroborates this notion among the people.

**Table 21: Percentage distribution - member of a radical organization**

| CITY | Member of a radical organization |
|------|----------------------------------|
| Kolkata | 9.06 |
| Delhi | 19.38 |
| Total | 15.29 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

Improvement in education, creation of jobs are generally the concerns for the today's youths in Delhi and Kolkata. Education is the prime concern for the youths of both Kolkata and Delhi. However, in Delhi a large number of youths think that the corruption is a very important concern of today.

**Table 22: Percentage distribution of respondents by their choice of priority issue**

| | Should be priority area | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ensure freedom of expression | Improve education | Create more jobs | Reduce Poverty | Reduce corruption | Tax rich people | Protect environment | All |
| **Kolkata** | 9.50 | 41.60 | 20.70 | 11.80 | 9.60 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 100.00 |
| **Delhi** | 3.80 | 29.50 | 26.30 | 14.50 | 21.00 | 3.10 | 1.80 | 100.00 |
| **All** | 6.65 | 35.55 | 23.50 | 13.15 | 15.30 | 3.25 | 2.60 | 100.00 |

*Source: ISST-UNESCAP Youth Survey 2015*

<center>**Data from Focus Group discussions held in Delhi, India**</center>

**FGD: 1 (with Girls)**

**Venue- Community centre, Kalyanpuri, Delhi**

**Date 24th Feb 2015**

Participants were from slum areas of east Delhi with economically poorer backgrounds

Total no of participants =  8

Age group: Between 18 years – 24 year of age; some were part of survey.

**Happiness**

The youths are not happy in the country. Most participants said that happiness is based on the fact that whether or not the youths have jobs and also on how supportive their families are. Most families are strict, they do to not give freedom to girls to go outside and to talk to boys. Some girls are happy and some girls are not happy , those who have freedom are happy. Our happiness is associated to our mobility.

Education also gives us happiness, to be able to study well is also a parameter of happiness for us.

*"I am 18 years old in class XIIth and I am happy because my family gives me full support and imposes no restrictions on my mobility. My friend's father restricts her, she has to be home in time, her father scolds her if she is late"*.

Boys do not have any restrictions; there are no restrictions on going out, to study. Parents focus more on boy's education as they are the ones who are expected to become the bread winners of the family. Girls are questioned if they are late; most parents force girls to get married early and do not allow girls to  do a job .

"We feel that only about 50% youths in our country are happy. Government will not get us jobs, we need family support as we look for jobs.  Family support and job is the parameter of our happiness."

**Youth problems in our country**

The way people of our society think is not good; girls are not sent outside due to safety issues. It is not safe for boys either. In this area when boys travel in the local bus they sometimes get into fights with other boys, sometime the boys are robbed off their belongings; pick pocketing is common.

Unemployment is another issue.

We have never seen issues related to religion in our area except when there are inter-caste/religion marriages, there is a conflict. We mix up with youth of different religions.

Health: In our families when there are financial problems, sometimes young people do not get nutritious food and it can make them weak. We have not received training on health issues in our schools and colleges; there should be some awareness. About TB we know that if cough continues for more than two weeks, it can be TB infection. We know few things about HIV but are not fully aware. All information on health and sexuality issues is provided in the school. Mother tells little about sexual issues as she is uncomfortable. If teacher is friendly we ask her and we also ask our friends. One girl- "My mother does share with me."

3 out of 8 girls have used internet on the phone –used once or twice. One of the girls had used facebook. For internet, we need to take internet pack on our phone. We do not have smart phones though our brothers have smartphones and can access internet.

We feel that girls are more unsafe than boys, we face eve-teasing; we become mentally disturbed due to such things. Our safety is the cause of all our problems that is why our parents put restrictions on us.

Many of our friends have dropped out of school and after class 12th most girls get married. Some girls even got married after Class 10th. We have continued our studies because our parents have faith in us. There are 2-3 girls in my college who are married.

Many of the friends are married now and have 2-3 children. They tell us how difficult and restrictive things have become for them after getting married at a young age, and advise us to continue to study.

We know that our body is too young for pregnancy .In Bihar girls are married off at a very early age.  I know a young girl in Bihar who had early marriage and therefore early pregnancy. She and her baby died baby during child birth.

**Problems of boys**

Boys are also under stress due to family pressure to study and get a job, it is emphasized that they have to financially support the family.

**Is government doing anything about youth problems ?**

Government does seem to be taking initiatives in the health sector. Earlier many people used to die due to diseases like TB but now people recover, there are many hospitals. I don't think government is doing anything for us. "When we go to our school , there is a boys school on the way, boys tease us and pass comments inspite of the fact that there is a police station nearby. They don't fear the law enforcing agencies, they believe that nothing will be done to them." We have never thought of approaching the police as we fear that if we complaint against a boy he might harm us later. Police helps but  police offers more help to rich people rather than poor people. I think police takes bribes and suspends the case in favour of rich.  Sometimes police stands on the road near our school. We feel that the bigger problem is attitude of boys; some are even younger than us like 15 year old boys who have the audacity to pass remarks. Families of these boys explain them to stop eve-teasing but boys don't listen to them. Boys don't have any awareness on this subject.  I don't think if we explain to them they will listen to us. We have never thought of getting together to address the issue of eve teasing. We think there is need for the schools and colleges to hold sessions for boys for gender sensitizing.

**Do you know of any NGO which works on youth issues?**

There is a NGO which helps children to get admission in schools. We go for computer training at Institute of Social Studies Trust's Community Centre .We have done courses like English speaking at Teach India and computer courses. One girl had attended a hospitality management course.  Everyone knew about skills development course run by NGOs.

**What have you done about the problems?**

I was going in the bus with my cousins. A group of boys were pushing us and tried to sit close.  We sternly asked them if they wanted to sit at the back. When we took out our cell phone, they moved to the back of the bus.

A boy was following my friend and I told him that she is not like that. If we do not answer back it encourages the boys further.

On marriage, it is the relatives and neighbors who pressurize our parents. They taunt that the girl has grown older, will you make her a bride in her old age; hence parents pressurize us on marriage.

We can approach the police station with friends but cannot do so alone; many said that if there is a problem they will have to go. We are more concerned how parents and neighbours will react on learning that we went to the police station; we are more scared of what others will say than going to the police.

"When I am financially independent I can take decisions"

**Recent issues in India where youth have taken the lead**

In recent rape cases in Delhi young people got together to protest. In last 2-3 years majority of youth had mobilized against the issue of corruption in our country and supported Anna Hazare Lok pal bill.  Youths want a change, today's generation thinks differently from older generation, youth are more technical. Government will listen to us because we are the future; Older people continue to accept the old ways but youth are revolutionary they do not accept the old ways. Boys participated in larger numbers in all these

protests/demonstrations but in  Delhi rape case, girls were in larger number because the issue affected them; Boys can easily go  anywhere but girls are not allowed to step out of their homes as easily.

We know about Kinnars (transgenders) but we don't really know about gay men. Recently I saw a boy doing strange actions outside my school. Some girls said that we speak nicely in front of transgenders but make fun of them behind their back; Transgenders are totally isolated from the society; they are discriminated.  We will have not problem if they study with us.  We won't mind talking to them but the family may stop us.

## Media

All girls had access to TV but they rarely hear the radio. Two girls have facebook accounts. One girl reads newspaper because her father gets the paper everyday. TV is what most watch.  All have TV. We don't have computer at home. For internet we need a smart phone; TV is easy to use; it reaches everyone; TV is most trustworthy in terms of news; radio too but we don't hear as much; internet gives us information; We use google and facebook; One girl thinks newspaper is most trustworthy.

Good media is user friendly, provides right information and reaches all.

We get influenced by social media; earlier FB was considered not good as it was said that photos can be misused. I posted pictures on facebook and it was ok. We are getting information about various things by using social media. Boys are given smart phones so they have better access to internet;  when we use phone at home parents scold us what you are doing on the phone maybe you are talking to someone.

## Religion

We have faith in all religions but follow our own religion; Religion should be important in young people's life ; but they should not be forced to follow any particular religion; Religion can cause conflicts;  people can face discrimination; In Trilokpuri – Hindu and Muslim conflict  happened in our locality. There are conflicts in our country due to religion.

Ayodhya crisis happened in our country. Religious groups which cause conflict should be banned but not do not ban the religion; we should resolve the issue; make a law to address this issue.

We have more problems from the society than from our parents.

**Political participation**
 Youths should be part of politics
**Judiciary** – In our country law cases drag on for years. The judicial system  is slow and useless and helps those who can give bribes. No one has filed a case in my family but I have heard this from others. We get justice in our country but is late; some policemen take bribes. No one has got a warning amongst us; it usually happens with boys; Police does not act ; they don't listen to poor people; corruption is a big issue in India.

No one is safe in our country among youth; we trust the authorities

In government schools there is a policy of promoting everyone till the 8th grade and we feel it impacts us negatively as the quality of education falls. The children don't study. We feel that rules for all schools private and government should be the same, equal opportunity should be given and one who has studied and deserves should be promoted.

There was survey in our area but no information about government programmes or about skills development programme. Whatever we know is through newspapers.
We  know that Government had scrapped the four-year graduation policy ; it will save us one year  but with four years of graduation period we didn't have to do Bachelor of education.

**FGD: 2 (with Boys)**

Date: 25 February, 2015

Venue: Trilokpuri, East Delhi

No. of participants: 8

Age group: 18 – 24 years. Some were already part of the survey

These boys are from comparatively poor and lower economic and educational backgrounds. One Sikh boy was there in the group, he is studying in 12th class supports his brother to run a cloth shop, there was a boy in 1st year of BA correspondence; there was a boy who is a washer man in a gurduwara; then a boy who is 11th class – failed many times and another boy is doing computer course)

**Problems**

We are happy as there is no problem in our life; I want to apply in Delhi police and if I get the job I will say that I am happy ; Not all youth are happy as many do not have not jobs; near Jalebi chowk most of the carpenters are educated; in spite of education, not many have jobs; we have got full support of the family; Unemployment is a big problem of the youth in the country.

I want to live my life in my own way, I want to join the gym and want to be a wrestler; I want my family and me to be happy;

" I want a government job"

I want people to work under me and there should be no pressure on me.
What I have learned I want to teach others; Set up NGO and help communities;

**Views on girls and their problems**

Majority of the girls don't get support from their families ; girls don't realize that they can do something; They are more interested in romance; My sister dropped out after class five

as my mother used to do a job and she took care of the siblings and everyone at home. (the Sikh boy)

Girls must be back home by 7 pm there is tension if girl gets late .Girls have more safety problems;

**Problems of boys**

When boys go alone on Trilokpuri road it is not safe. Often on this road boys are robbed of money, a lot of crime in this area. Police tends to question boys.  Some boys have health problems.

**Health issues**

There was a survey in our area, doctors came and took our blood pressure; Information about HIV was provided in this community centre; school provides information if there is an epidemic.  Smoking is also hazardous to others around the smoker; There are Government hospitals like Lal Bahadur Hospital and also a dispensary nearby.

Crime, corruption, jobs, safety are the biggest issue for the boys.  Lack of jobs is the biggest problem.

I knew two boys who became kinnar (transgender)  as they were not getting a job and had to take that kind of work; we should not give up.MSM and transgenders are made fun of, people pass bad comments; they do not get equal opportunity; they face discrimination. We don't mind talking to them but some feel that others will laugh at us if we talk to them.Gays are getting some acceptance. I saw on TV that a transgender has become a political leader.

Government is not doing anything about problems of the youths. Loans for education not easily available.

**Latest issues where youth took lead**

Lokpal bill

**Rape case**- girls were more involved...60% girls were involved in protest ;  some boys used to go just to have fun; some went to support .

Three-four months ago there were Hindu- Muslim riots in Trilokpuri many boys were involved in this.

Youth are becoming angry; crime has increased in the country so youth have to take action; police do not help so we have to do something; we are the future.

**Media**

All participants said that TV is most useful and all watch TV. Four boys use internet on phone once a week. One or two boys read newspaper and few hear radio on the phone. Correct information is very important for a good media.  Some TV channels change figures and facts.

**Religion**

We all believe in God but consider all religions are equal. We follow our own religion. I do not follow Islam. Religion is not important in life of youth as it is a personal choice of people. One should not force others to follow any particular religion; Any unrest in our county due to religion is when one values one's own religion more than others;

Groups which encourage riots should be banned.

Youth should be involved in politics as it is the youth who can understand problems of youth; Government should have a policy to include youth; we should be able to put up a complaint on any issue.

**Judiciary**

We do not have faith in courts as cases continue for years; it takes time ; justice does not happen;

Police protects us but they do not accept a case if they do not get a bribe. There was a fight recently of some boys and I put up a complaint by calling the police at phone number 100 but the police arrived very late. By that time some boys had got injured.

The decision to cancel the decision of four years for graduation course is a good one. It has saved one year.

**Skills**

We have acquired skills in Computer; English; Life skills and on how to use right to information act (RTI).

Most of the boys had done education through correspondence due to mobility and money; Najafgarh college was too far.

In Trilokpuri we tried to bring the community together. We organized a drama which portrayed how Hindus and Muslims can live together in harmony. We did this with help of police and ISST community centre. We also organized Antakshari(music) competition . About 500 people attended this function.

**Education**- Quality of education in private schools is better than in government schools. Government should improve the quality of education in government schools.
We need jobs- When educated people get Rs 7,500 per month jobs, what is the use of getting educated; Life skills education in school helps in providing jobs.

For safety, government can provide girls with bus for travel to schools and teach them karate

**Health issues**- We find that young people engage a lot in smoking and alcohol consumption. We have not seen many who use drugs; there were two cases of boys who committed suicide; One committed suicide because he was in a relationship and his family did not agree to his marriage to the girl he loved who was from a different community.

I remember a case of very educated person who started working as a sweeper and a rickshaw puller as he was not getting a job and therefore, he started taking drugs because of what he considered was a low kind of job;

Government should promote sports for the youths for better health.

**FGD: 3 (FGD with Mixed group - boys and girls)**
**Date: March 9, 2015**
**Venue:** Safdarjung Enclave, South Delhi
No. of participants: 8 ( boys + girls)
These young youths aged between 18 and 24 years are from middle class and educated backgrounds. All of them study at the university levels in Delhi

**If the youths are happy in the country/ problems**
Depends upon the subject, if one talks about education and Delhi university students then we are not happy because the curriculum is repetitive in nature. One youth in the group shared that happiness for him is wisdom and mentioned that he is not happy with the education format that the university follows. He talked of comparative analysis of Delhi university with Ambedkar University and shared that Ambedkar University follows a different style of teaching, students are motivated to think and share, gives a platform to creative enthusiasts, ideology of sharing and following new mediums like videos, devices like laptops etc is given importance. It was shared that Delhi University follows only the conventional method of taking down handwritten notes in the class and it does not go beyond that. A youth comes from different sections of society (poor, middle class and the rich section). The middle class and above is going to look at education from a different perspective, for them education is learning something new whereas for the poor education is degree , a qualification and is really going beyond what the family has provided for. Education for youth from the poor section of the society is good because it is affordable for them. For the youth belonging to upper middle class and above might feel that the education offered to them is not relevant because they are not learning anything.

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Happiness is different for different classes. They shared that the homosexuals and the transgenders are not at all happy in India. They are discriminated and not allowed to live like the way they are.

"I once went to a community park with my friends to participate in a group discussion . A group of transgender youths approached us for money. On being asked why they need money, they replied we are deprived of opportunities and we don't get jobs."

"I also participated in a seminar where students from other colleges also participated (Lady SriRam College and Jawaharlal Nehru University) to discuss on the issues of the LGBT community. We discussed what it is to be a transgender or a gay or a lesbian in India and what the problems that they face are and how difficult it is for them to survive in India."

In a democratic country like India, unfortunately the youths from the LGBT community are discriminated of their rights. India is a multicultural society; problems arise due to religion, marriage, re-marriage.

There are a lot of problems a youth of Indian society faces, India is multicultural society and there are cultural, regional and lingual differences in the country. A lot of issues sometimes arise due these differences; issues arise due to differences in religion, issues regarding sexuality, issues regarding marriage and re-marriage. Happiness is related to the problems youths face. Talking more on the multicultural aspect " I come from a Muslim background, from Srinagar, we have a different cultural ideology and mentality and sometimes it is even projected wrong. Change is important and it can only come through education. Differences are created because of the differences in mentalities of youths which can lead to different situations, good as well as bad."

Disparity between rich and poor youths is also a problem, for rich kids education might be one of the problems but for poor youths the bigger problem in the country is getting a meal a day. Health facilities for the poor are bad, only the rich can afford and get access to good healthcare system.

Some organizations are very orthodox in nature, very religious and in the name of religion do things which are unacceptable. "It is okay to practice religion and I myself believe and practice my religion but my religion should not be someone else's headache."

Proper dispersal of Education and knowledge- Youth in our current set up have been acquitted to follow an easy lead life where thinking been displaced by popular opinions. Until one learns to think for themselves the world shall remain the same. Foolish it seems but truth it is.

Materialism: Growth of economy and disposition of wealth and the growing link between rich and poor has affected the world deeply. Financial wealth seems to attract the youth more than morals and culture. Just like religion which prefers scriptures over culture.

Drug/ Alcohol abuse:

Debauchery remains the biggest problem as youth has confined themselves to the usage of such harmful elements which deprive them of their true potentials. Youth have accepted the format of being profligate though the stats do not fall precise yet we could see their influence.

**Specific problems that the young girls face:**

Pressure of getting married at a particular age by families, relatives neighbors etc, Mobility issues relating to safety , girls are asked not to go out of their house after 7 –gave reference of the Nirbhaya Case and how things have changed post that.

Do lesbians come out easily-they do but inhibitions are still there. India as a country has not come up in supporting the LGBT community and is the main reason why there are inhibitions. India as a country mentally has not opened its horizon. We have cultural restrictions, cultural boundaries, talking of LGBT, sexual abuse, multiculturalism, we are not clearly thinking.

We as students have the power, the impact to change the society. We keep comparing our country with the European nations and the American subcontinent and we still think, India as a nation is inferior .

I love my culture because it is heterogeneous in nature, brings together people of different class and culture together. I am very supportive of the democratic format that my country follows.

Youths who are victims of sexual abuse and youths with some disability-what are their problems?

In India such youths are looked down at, it's a trend which has to change. The moral values of people are not how they should be. "I know of an instance where a group of 10 boys were beating up a boy and no one came for help."

Youths with disability are seen with sympathy.

**How friendly and accommodating are the universities towards the physically disabled?**

Reserving a few seats for them in not the solution, proper infrastructure and disabled friendly buildings and public spaces should be made.

" In our college the only disabled friendly thing is the PWD toilet."

They are not inferior, they deserve equal opportunities. Victims of sexual abuse are also discriminated and they become victims of social discrimination.

**Is government taking action against these problems?**

We have the right to vote and we bring people to power and a bad government is reflective of the fact that we made a wrong choice. People with criminal records are elected to power. The government will have to take action against all these problems because youth/people are now more aware of what is happening around through media, internet etc and are challenging government through various measures.

"I see a ray of hope with Mr Narendra Modi becoming the PM of our country. I heard him speak to the nation when he said all mothers should ask the son where he was.

There is very little that the government is doing.

**Any other organization/body doing anything?**

The media is playing a very important role. The NGO sector-many not registered and the working is very conventional. Sometimes they don't have sufficient funds and don't get government funding till the time they are not registered. There are NGOs addressing challenges such as child abuse, drug abuse etc in the country.

**Is youth doing anything about the problems?**

"A college second year student started with a project called Tanzi which works for the children of construction workers. They conduct classes for these kids after college.I was a volunteer with them for an year and it was one my proudest moments to see the smile and happiness on children's faces. For me youth is actively participating to do to something about the various problems they face, the society is facing."

Nirbhaya Rape case was a very unfortunate event and instead of thinking of reading about a decline in the number of rape cases, I get to read about a rape case in some corner of the country every now and then. Our society teaches us that boys are superior to girls and behind every such act it is the power relation which comes into play and the girls become victims of rape, domestics violence etc. Rape doesn't have to do with the kind of clothes the girls wear. Statistics show that he women who are fully covered have been raped in more numbers."

"People say that in Islam the women have a very low status but I think that is not completely true. I come from a Muslim family and in my family girls are valued more than boys."

The youth participated in large numbers because they believed that it was high time they intervened to bring about a change in the society. The youth I believe is more aware of what goes around in the world and want to live in the positive aspect of what they have seen in the European countries or the American subcontinent. Another thing, it is our

country and it is where our future lies, we don't want the next generation to face the same problems we are facing or faced. In these demonstrations equal number of girls and boys participated.

The role of the universities should not just to make youths a degree holder, a doctor or an engineer but to create an individual who is culturally diverse and who respects all genders a girl, boy, transgender etc.

There should be more deliberations amongst the youth to stimulate further action. Present day has the mentality to be able to differentiate between right and wrong.

**Media**

**Do use any kind of media**

Instagram, Social networking sites such as facebook, whatsapp, twitter, youtube- subscribe to channels, upload videos, social issues on you-tube in a satirical manner-darkness of issues

"I click pictures to inspire a story."

"Media is very important in our life but I think it is guiding us on the wrong path too." Media is a medium of cultivation and growth."

**Characteristics of a good media**

Focus should be more on social news than on commercial news.

I don't trust the media of the present day because the hide the truth, cover stories which commercially sell. It influences people's mind. Unbiased news is what is required, we see a trend on the tv that some channels support a particular political party and their ideology and the news revolves around that whereas the other support some other political party or group. Some influential industrialists , political figures etc also influence the news.

Media as a tool in changing people's opinions, ideas etc

Yes, Youth has changed because of social media. Talking of the AIB roast, we never thought a New York trend will happen in India and it was not the youth who rose against it. When

BBC telecasted the documentary India's Daughter , it was up on you-tube , so we think media does act like a tool in changing people's opinions.

**Religion**

**How important is religion to you?**

A book by Richard Dawkins titled Delusion which says-If an individual follows a particular pattern/thing which is radical he is called insane but when a group follows a similar pattern it is called religion.

Religion is not a negative symbolism of anything; it is required to act as a group. Religion teaches us a lot of things, communal harmony is one. But in the current scenario we are aligning religion with hatred, what ISIS is doing. Practicing and believing in religion is fine but extremist religion following is not good for any society. I don't support extremist views. All religions are equal, they talk about peace and humanity, it is only how things are interpreted.  Islam says if you kill a human being, you kill the humanity, Islam doesn't not teach or propagate terrorist activities.

Practice and interpretation of different religious books, views is the problem and not religion.

**Should the people/groups that spread hatred and divide us on religious grounds. Who kill humanity should be banned from the country?**

Yes

We all believe in one supreme power that is God, we believe in spirituality.

**Participation in politics**

**Should young people participate in politics?**

Yes, we have the oldest members in our parliament and young minds are needed in politics. Our political system serves the elite class and participation of the youths and common man will make it representative of masses so that it doesn't only serve the elite class.

Our country is heading in multiple directions one lead by radical group and the other by youths-radicals will not change their ideals and follow them religiously but youth is focused on right and wrong and gradually can also change the ideals of the radicals.

LGBT community has been participating recently, they want their voices to be heard and their existence to be felt and they do not want to be bound by the shackles they have been for so long. Since last 5 years we have been seeing gay parades and the most recent one was in November 2014. "I have never been to any of these gay parades but I read about them. Article 377 which says individuals belonging to the same sex cannot engage in sexual relationships saddens me. Gay parades to me are very important because indirectly they are challenging the society and article 377 by publicly parading through the nation."

Mainstream political participation is not easy, we are met by political hindrances and for us political participation is not just main stream politics but it is about all the demonstrations, revolts, movements, parades etc the young become part of, when you are in public you are affecting the political issue. Women are very determined and are coming forward and raising their voices against cruelty they face in the society, against the crimes, not having direct representation in the parliament doesn't mean they can not let their voices be heard. There might not be equal representation of boys and girls in the political wing in Delhi colleges but it is picking up for girls, we see more girls participating in college politics than we have seen earlier.

**Justice system in India**
Justice system in India is very slow and is delayed because of which a large number of cases are pending in our courts and the justice is delayed.

"I will prefer our judiciary over our executive and legislative. Talking of the instance when Mr President Barrack Obama came to India, there were a large number of cameras that were installed all over the city and taken off after he left the country. It was our Judiciary which was vocal on this issue and said that you can have the cameras for Mr Obama but not

otherwise all the time at all places. I can't say whether our judiciary system is corrupted or not but I can certainly say it is less corrupted than our executive and legislative system."

A good judiciary system is free of corruption, quick, convenient, transparent, un biased.

"I don't think our judiciary system is corrupt, it is our constitution which is rusted and inspite of amendments being made to it from time to time, there is some dire need for more."

"I feel our judicial system is slow and delayed but not corrupt."

"I feel it is corruption that in one court the judge passes the judgment in a month's time and in another the case is pending for years without a very valid reason."


**Law enforcement agencies**

Corruption has to be stopped from the grass root level. If in our country in a government department, an employee (Peon) at the lowest level takes bribe, you can think of the people above him.

"We can approach the police in a given situation but knowing that there is a side where certain things can be manipulated and things might not be our favour, certain limitations prevail. Police is there to help us and will do so if we approach them."

" I read a lot of blogs and read one blog which was about a girl who was a victim of cyber crime. Her pictures were cropped and morphed and leaked on the internet. On approaching the police, the girl was told by the police that it is her fault. She went to another police station where the police even refused to acknowledge that a crime like that has happened. They refused to lodge an FIR."

" My relatives were once looted of cash and valuables during daylight and when they went to police, they had to wait the whole day at the station for getting their complaint registered. It took more than 6 hours for them to lodge an FIR."

"There are always two sides to a story, I know of times when it has taken just 5 minutes for the police to register a complaint. They have been very fast and cooperative."

"If something happens to me and I have to go to the police, I might not feel completely safe and might look for someone else to help me."

So we all are not very confident whether the police will acknowledge and take speedy action if we approach them.

**Education System**

Are Educational facilities adequate in the country?

We a need a major up gradation, the number of students who apply to Delhi University from all over the country is a very big number. There are 56,000 seats in DU and on day one when I also applied to DU, 70,000 forms were received. There are not enough number of colleges and seats.

Another problem is the quota system, students coming from the general category sometimes are a victim of this quota system for the backward classes.

"Education is our right and I feel marks should not be a criteria of admission at the colleges, a student should not be denied off right to admission to a college based on marks."


**Quality of education**

Quality of education is bad in the country. Comparing it to the education system in the western countries, a student gets to choose the subject and studies that. If one wants to do calculus, one gets to do it and doesn't have to do whole of arithmetic. Here in our county in our colleges, even if we are not interested in a particular thing we still have to do it. "I can not do Hindi, I am bad at it and I don't want to do it but I still had to pass two compulsory papers in Hindi."

"The DU syllabus does not make us sensitive to women questions."


**Scrapping of the 4 years under graduation programme at the Delhi Univeristy**

Our batch was the experimental batch, the four year programme was introduced when we started off our course at DU. However, in the second year it was called off,. We liked the 4 year CCE system, it was very interactive, open and it clubbed different streams together.

"I am a political science student, I had subjects such as economics, business entrepreneurship which is good in my eyes because you get knowledge of different subjects."

The only problem with the four year system was that it was implemented in haste. The programme actually was made in 1980's but was not structured well and implemented a few years back in haste. There was no structure strengthening  did not happen between the

time at which the programme was made and implemented. Tokyo took 8 years to develop their programme.

The 4 year system would have been really beneficial for us, for students who want to go abroad for higher studies after undergrad, it would have been perfect for them as four years of college/graduation is recognized abroad.

"I want to go abroad and had things planned but now I just have one more year to go at the college. We were all planning, making our CVs, collecting recommendations and knew we had 3 more years for all this but  now with only one year left we don't know what to do."

"Implementing in haste on us was a very bad decision to begin with and then finally calling it off has made things worse for us."

"Subjectively I would like to say that we need to be creative, new approaches to teaching should be looked upon and not just lectures or presentations or notes . I would like my teachers to adopt new methods of teaching and dissemination. Method of teaching is still primitive, chewing a bubble gum  again and again makes it loose its tensile strength, same is happening with our teaching system ."

Teaching capacity of the teachers in the rural schools is very dismal, very recently random visits to these schools were made and a television coverage revealed that the teachers were teaching students wrong spellings and didn't have very basic knowledge themselves. It raised a lot of questions against the teaching system and the capacity of teachers employed at these schools.

"The government changes and so does our education system, a government change should not affect the education system in anyway. If it changes with a change in the government, it raises a lot a questions in our mind, was the education system earlier not good enough to be continued or the one which will be in place with government change a better."

"Government universities ( Delhi university, Mumbai University etc) have a very low fee structure which means there is not enough funding  for the infrastructure, for the library etc and the whole institution falls back. We are practically paying nothing for graduation

studies at these government universities. But because the government is catering people from all sections of the society it will not be fair to raise the fees. "

**Has the low fee at colleges helped the girls?**

Yes, it sure has. Fees for both boys and girls is same at DU, however

Need of the hour is economic reservation, reservation based on caste should be scrapped off.

Are loans for higher education easily available?

Much easier for rich people and for students who are academically bright make it for scholarships and get loans also.

"When my cousin wanted to go for higher studies in the U.S and when he stated that his father is unemployed, (that was the time of recession and people were getting laid off) he was denied the loan. I think it easier for students with parents working with the government to get loans. Their parents have employment stability."

"There are not many good universities in India for higher education." We all want to go abroad to pursue masters because we are all quite attracted towards the educational format there.

**Do you think skill development should be part of the main curriculum?**

Yes, we were all very upset when FIUP got scrapped, FIUP demanded that we start developing our skill management, it was about group discussions, about presentations, we became orators, public speakers, our confidence went up. Students/youths who did not know how to present, how to face public started presenting their assignments. It was a development in true sense. We now only write and submit our assignments.

**What about vocational courses?**

No importance is given to vocational skills, admission is purely based on academic performance. If any youth wants to pursue any vocational skill then has to do it on his/her own.

**Health**

Do you think there are any specific health issues the young face?

Physical and mental issues were raised

Diabetes, pollution related-asthma, malnutrition, bronchitis amongst those who smoke, substance abuse-alcohol consumption-lot of alcoholics at our age (alcoholic parties-more for boys), smoking-boys and girls, lot of young people consume drugs- easily available

**Why do you think a lot of youths are drug addicts/alcoholics in the country?**

Social stigma is one reason. Also, the youths think it is cool. Youths who are depressed, emotionally disturbed get into substance abuse. Lot of them think it is a solution to a sad life. They have a very thin perspective of things. "I have seen my friends taking drugs due to relationship –break ups."

Youths start drinking and smoking when they see their friends and seniors smoking and drinking, also sometimes due to peer pressure. "I started smoking really early in 8th grade, was in a hostel away from home, saw my seniors smoking at the hostel and started smoking. I am an addict now, a chain smoker."

Access to things and information is really easy these days and the youngsters are starting really early these days.

I don't drink, I don't smoke and don't do any form of substance abuse. I think for me it depends upon the person's will and attitude. I don't get influenced."

**Information on Sexual and reproductive health**

"I got information on sexual and reproductive health through my mother. There was also a seminar in 10th grade on sexual education separately for boys and girls."

Mother, friends, siblings, school, books etc are sources through which information on sexual and reproductive health is received.

 Sex education is a must in a country like India.

 **Community engagement:**

Youths need to take a lead, they need to act like catalysts. We need to take a lead in mobilizing the community to issues that affect us and the society at large. We should create

a platform where all like minded people like us come together and take it further from there and propagate amongst the masses. For this we need a balance of youths and the elderly as the elderly are more experienced but the youths have to be involved.

**Policy Recommendations**

**Education**

Example of Singapore- There are some Christian run colleges where in medical students have to sign a bond that they will practice for 2 years in  rural isolated areas. Their degree is dependent on this. If something similar is adopted in India for teachers wherein they are asked to teach in the rural isolated areas for a stipulated time period, I think the education system of the country will improve. It will become strong and reliable. Those who qualify in the most authentic and legalized way should undergo such exercise.

"I want to say –be dynamic not repressive. If it is meant to be, it will be,  Don't put barriers. Putting censorship and bans will never solve any problem. I cannot watch Nirbhaya's documentary even if I want to, it has been banned. "

Putting bans on videos, a movie etc also leads to cyber crime and piracy.

Putting the blame on government authorities all the time is wrong. The very recent Nagaland rape case where the accused was dragged out of the jail by the people and killed was a sad incident. The agitated people and youths took law in their hands which is wrong. We should go by the judicial system of the country. But when people take things to their hands, it is also for the government to understand that the things are getting out of control and necessary steps should be taken.

Stricter laws in rape cases, right to information, policy of freedom of expression-thin line between freedom of expression and violation of freedom of expression. A person should have the freedom of expression till a point that person doesn't harm the sentiments of others and the same way freedom should not be curtailed to the extent where one can not express at all. Example-AIB knockout and India's daughter were put down from the internet, if the people who participated in the video had no objection why should others

have. If the content of these videos is absolutely objectionable, there should be sensible censorship and banning totally is no solution.

Religious sentiments should not be harmed. I think our country is a communal country, tiniest of things break wild fire all across. Government should be unbiased on religious fronts. There should be communal harmony.

Learning potentiality and capability of both girls and boys the same, boys physically may be stronger. Any boy can be fragile and any girl can be masculine, strength does not necessarily mean boy, it has nothing to do with gender. There should be an atmosphere of equality.

I don't think the young people are engaged in any way in contributing to government policy but they should be. They should be more vocal in expressing what they want.

**How can the government engage the youth?**

One of the ways is through online platform.

"The government has started with a government portal but if we don't use it, how does the government know what we want."

We must start using the digital space, the revolution in Egypt started with facebook and twitter post, it is called revolution 2.0 and it all started with people who uploaded poems of revolution on the internet and how from being a despotic and dictatorship state it became a democratic state. There is still turmoil, there is still chaos but it is no more a dictatorship state.

Government Activities/Policies

Government has quite clearly expanded both politically and economically as an authoritative body however problem lies within the Individuals who seek for redemption in almost every department that government seeks to venture into.

Industrialization

Public Education

Food availability

Transportation

Subsidization

Health

Finance

These are a few fields where government tries to improvise and accumulate and disperse there authority so as to acquire and attain better conclusions, however for a youth of Contemporary India, Government needs to be cognizant of their policies and workings. Youth currently feels the urge to participate in the current politics as certain works are surreptitious in nature and corruption falls under the greatest agenda. Therefore there are no particular fields or departments to be accounted for all of the fields give way to greater problem that is redefining India as a country.

**Data from FGDs conducted in Kolkata**

**FGD 1: (Mixed group males and females)**

Date 18th February, 2015 Time: 5.00 PM

1. **Location** : An old house located near Kolkata Station, mainly an area full with godowns

2. **Respondent characteristics**: Hindi speaking communities of metropolitan Kolkata

| S. No | Name | Age | Education level (pursuing) | Number of years lived in the present location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Baby Shaw (F) | 22 | BA | 22 years |
| 2 | Shibraj Shaw (M) | 21 | B.com | 21 |
| 3 | Bikash Kumar Shaw (M) | 24 | B.com | 24 |
| 4 | Yogesh Chandra Jaisawal (M) | 24 | B.com | 12 |
| 5 | Nandita Jaisawal (F) | 24 | M.com | 12 |
| 6 | Anita Singh (F) | 24 | BA | 24 |
| 7 | Sanjeev (M) | 22 | BA | 22 |
| 8 | Ankita (F) | 20 | Studying BA | 20 |

3. **Problems met by youths in India**

Main problems which came up frequently in the discussion were unemployment issue. All participants unanimously said that there is no job opportunity for those young people who couldn't avail the facility of higher education. Without higher education they don't see any job prospect for them. They also gave examples of their friends who are meritorious and who want to pursue higher study, but without money and connection that also seem impossible in India. Secondly they all agreed that the sky high price level makes their living more difficult and one of the main issues for this unreasonable value of goods and products is corruption. They don't think that the government has done anything in the past to mitigate the problems faced by youth as well as the common man, but they have some hope on the present

government. Not all of them seem to be apprehensive that the 'Modi government' will do something good for the youth, but Nandita vouched that she has utmost expectation from this 'sarkar'. Apart from the government they don't know any other organization who has been working for the youth. Mainly because they never got the opportunity to get in touch with such organizations like any NGO, furthermore nobody tried to reach them or contact them. On a scale of 100, they said they are 40-45% happy in India.

4. **Youth Activism**

Apart from Yogesh nobody has taken part in any demonstration or rally which addresses the above mentioned issues that they are facing. Yogesh has joined a rally in support of Anna Hazare which took place in Kolkata. They all think that violent protest, strike or demonstration cannot bring any solution but they are the only option left for youth. Because the problems get highlighted when the youth come together as a part of demonstration and then it gain media coverage. Unless it gains media limelight, government will not listen to them. Letters or applications addressed to the government never reach the authority and they won't pay any heed to individual letters. Demonstrations and rallies brings solidarity, unity, evokes awareness, gather more crowd and thus many people get to know about the issue. Government also understands that people are not happy with certain decisions.

5. **Media/ Access to Communication**

Television, news paper, internet and most importantly social media is widely accessed by them. Good media should always show the reality and maintain originality of the news. They shouldn't exaggerate any news. That's what social media is doing precisely. So it turns out to be the most trustworthy medium. They get the unaltered news through this media. Through comments they get to know others opinion as well. Social media has brought a huge change in people's mindset. They have the capacity to influence and inspire. Yogesh cites one example saying how it is bringing the change; ' *When Modiji initiated Swach Bharat Abhijan, people used to post photos of them cleaning the streets or homes and others also started*

*doing the same instantly, to show that they are also actively participating. I think thus it influences people to do something good.'* They mainly use it to communicate with friends and to get news. But Baby is the only one who never accessed any social media. She placed her point saying, each day one or the other new social media is coming up. Some years back Orkut was popular; now facebook and tomorrow it may be twitter. Different apps in phone are also diverse in number. Some people use WhatsApp, Some other may use vibe or line.   Thus it becomes impossible to follow everything and keep up-to date with the trend. So she prefers not to use it but she also gets information through her friends who are using this media.

6. **Religion**

Religion plays a very important role in their life; it is how they are born and brought up. They value the principals and 'sanskar' given by their family. But the outlook towards religion has changed over time as they have become more aware of the frauds who use religion to cheat people. This awareness, they say is something created by the media. Movies like PK, Oh My God, shows like Satyameb Jayate had instilled a fresh perspective in youth and they are now less superstitious. In everyday life youth hardly follow religious guidelines. Religion has asked people not to tell lie or not to kill people or not to eat non-veg, but those things are widely violated. So 50% of the time people don't follow religious teachings in life.

India is such a country where every religious group should have the freedom to practice their own religion and people should respect that freedom. The lack of respect and intolerance has led to major conflicts and unrest in India. Religion is the issue for 70% unrest in India, like the case of Muzaffarnagar. Also politicization of religion has led to major clashes. Religion should never be an issue for political decision making in India. All religions and religious groups should have the right to observe its faith, but only the extremist element should be banned.

7. **Involvement in politics** :

Almost everyone agreed that youth should actively participate in politics, because they can represent the young generation in major decision making. There is a section in youth who are honest and they can initiate a corruption free politics. They are energetic and have great potential to work more. Old generation is there to give advice but only youth can materialize thoughts into action. Nandita point out participation of young women in politics is more important, so that they will look into the security of women. Old politicians have already established a certain way of work whereby corruption is internalized in the system. Inclusion of youth in the system can challenge those mentalities and work- culture like the culture of bribe. They will also promote youth oriented policies. Shibraj did not agree to this. According to him politics is always a seat of power and power necessarily brings corruption. Taking advantage of their position comes with the job. So youth can't stay out of it if they join politics.

While talking about whether our country is heading towards right direction, all of them once again expressed their faith in Prime Minister Modi. According to them, after Modi has become prime minister the world is viewing India in a different light. A sense of nation and respect for nation has emerged in each of his speech, thus they have become historical. His speeches often address the youth, which is inspirational for them. Also some of his policies – like setting up age limit ( 74 years) while choosing ministers in his cabinet and policies like make in India, they hope will be beneficial the youth. So we have full hope- '*umide hai'*.

Lives of young people can never be improved by doing strikes and demonstration. This waste valuable time for work and daily wage earners lose their income for days. But there is no other option but to perform strike as the government only response to such activities. They are forced to take quick action, though Annaji's dharna did not turn out to be as effective as it was thought to be. Nevertheless, demonstrations seem to be the only option left for conveying the message, though it

should not be the one. In future social media can turn out to be an effective medium to express grievances.

8. **Relation to Authorities and Judiciary System** :

**Authorities**

They have minimum faith on the enforcement authorities as they have repeatedly failed to deliver any kind of work. They are most lazy and corrupt person in the system. They only work when certain issues gain media attention or when they get order from higher authorities or political leaders. Also when the same incident no longer remains breaking news they stop taking action. Women's security is the most glaring failure of these authorities. Nirbhaya incident is one such example. Nobody among them have ever been warned or arrested and thus they don't have any reason to be afraid.

**Judiciary System**

The main problem about judiciary system in India is that the process is so slow that people are afraid to get into any such situation whereby they get involved in court case, because the case will be never ending. Also there is no guarantee that one will get justice at the end of the process. They never had to get into such situation, but lodging complains are common. In case of loss of phone or sim card, but it is given that no action will be taken. This procedure is just a formality. Good judiciary system should take immediate action and give speedy justice, both the things are unavailable in India

9. **Policy Recommendation** -.

The current policy focus of the government is on manufacturing and infrastructure. They are mainly aware of 'Make in India', 'Jan Dhan Yojna' and some power plant project funded by industrialists whose name they couldn't recall.

The government should focus more on agriculture, infrastructural development which will help GDP growth, building more research centers will bring more inventions in science like 'manglyan'. Education loan is another sector which should

be looked into. Many scholarship schemes do not reach them because of complicacies in the system. So government should focus in these sectors more.

Clean politics and dismantle of all hierarchies will make people more inclusive to politics.

Professional Education should be more widespread. Middle class families still get college education but getting university education requires a lot of money which someone from their background can't afford. So government should focus on developing some schemes which will facilitate those meritorious students who want to pursue higher education, but cant due to lack of money.
Also, some jobs should be created for students those who only have college degree.

Health awareness related education should be given from school level. Yoga and exercises should be given more importance. They emphasized on 'International Yoja Day' and promotion of such events.
The dirt and filth of government hospitals and their negligence towards patients are the main issues where government should look into. Also the price of medicine is another sector for concern. Generic medicines which government produces do not reach common people. They also mentioned that they got to know about all these corruption from Satyamev jayate.

10. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *less engaged*?

   - Strict control by the administration / police against demonstrations/strikes
   - Inflation/ Price rise/Rise in cost of education etc
   - Lack of affordable educational loan
   - Lack of investment in the basic infrastructure development
   - Slow growth of economy/slow process of industralization
   - Land acquisition policies

- Lack of social security arrangements for all citizens
- Loose environmental enforcement/ mining in biodiversity rich areas/tribal areas
- Recent arrests of political figures in India
- Tightening laws against NGO/civil societies/ restrictions on NGO/civil societies
- A lack of standards for public/private universities
- Establishment national unique identification policies (aadhar) and link everything to it.

11. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *more engaged*?

Tightening grading methods for the examinations.
- Common entrance test for all students across India
- Government's intimacy with the corporate world.
- Enforcing biometrics for all workers etc.
- Growth of public/private universities  and affordable education for all
- Establishment national unique identification policies (aadhar) and link everything to it.

**Observation:**

This group, mainly consisted of young people whose forefathers have migrated to Kolkata from neighbouring states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh years ago seem to be very informative and knowledgeable about policies and endeavors of new government. Additionally, though they are quite concerned about the education system which only carters to moneyed people, one of the participant's family where the interview was taken owns an apple laptop as well as an apple iphone. Also during the question of religious groups which should be banned in India they first said no but after explanation from Mr Tandon they answered differently.

**FGD: 2 (with Males)**

Date 17th February, 2015 Time: 4.00 PM

1. **Location** : Jadavpur University Campus, Kolkata
2. **Respondent characteristics**: All Male Participants

| S. No | Name | Age | Education level (pursuing) | Number of years lived in the present location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Debraj Jana | 23 | Mass Communication | 5 years |
| 2 | Kishan Deb Biswas | 21 | Engineering 3rd year | 21 |
| 3 | Unmesh Roy | 23 | Engineering 3rd Year | 2.5 |
| 4 | Swarnarka Ghosh | 22 | Mas. Com | 2 |
| 5 | Neeraj Kumar Lala | 23 | Mas Com | 2.5 |
| 6 | Swarnadeep Mitra | 23 | Mas Com | 23 |
| 7 | Biswajeet Pal | 23 | Masters | 25 |
| 8 | Pankaj Mukherjee | 22 | Masters | 10 |

3. **Problems met by youths in India**

The most pressing problem is unemployment, lack of professional courses, lack of jobs for fresher and lack of easily available education loans. Also government's continuous attack on freedom to speech is a vital issue. Being born in West Bengal, they don't feel religion is a reason for problem among youth. But in other parts of the country like Gujrat, this is one of the main problems for conflicts and now Modi being in power they think religion will be used as a medium to create further unrest in future. Already the term 'secularism' is in jeopardy, as there are attempts to remove it from constitution. Free democracy will be nothing but romanticism if the assault on various religious beliefs continues to be sponsored by state. Also the prolonged attempt to privatise the economy will have its impact on purchasing power. This will increase corruption which is already so widespread in India. US president Obama's India visit is another indicator that the country will be sold soon

and it will become a 'handicap baby'. What's more, inside the country there is huge disparity in terms of purchasing power. Debraj mentions: '*after completing my engineering I got a job in Gurgaon. But instead of being happy I started calculating the cost of living in Gurgaon and soon understood I can't bear the cost even if I have a job. I won't have any savings after sending money to my family. So I couldn't take the job'*. Apart form Kolkata, in other metropolis the cost of living is so high that it is not possible to stay there either for job or for studying, they all stressed. Health sector is another sector for corruption. This service is so class based that government hospitals have lost its credentials and one from middle class background will be bankrupted if he/she goes to private hospital. In the meanwhile, government has introduced generic medicines – which are low cost medicine, but the quality of these medicines is so bad that they have serious after effects.

Government generally introduces many policies, but they don't implement those. Government recently launched a website [www.mygov.com](www.mygov.com) where people can give their ideas regarding any issues. This was an innovative step, which would have brought people and government closer. They have written on some issues in the websites, but did not get any feedback. Now, there is no point of launching a website asking opinions, if the government doesn't let people know if they are even reading those, which the youth think they aren't. Another incident happened with west Bengal government's website [www.wbtourism.com](www.wbtourism.com) where the Sundarban chapter mentioned banbiwi- a popular deity for people of Sundarbans. But after clicking on that particular link the page used to display errors. So after a trip to Sundarbans they posted a documentary on 'Banbiwi pala' an important religio-cultural aspect of Sundarbans. But neither was it uploaded nor did they get any response if they have even watched it. Nothing is done to reach the people and create a dialogue between government and common man.

NGO's do not have capital as well as power to deal with these issues, so only government can do something to meet these issues.

4. **Youth Activism**

In recent times Jadavpur University's students has led one of the most successful students movement in Kolkata: 'Hok Kolorob' (Let the voice rise), demanding justice for a Sexual Harassment incident and in response to that the state sponsored midnight bashing on the students who were protesting demanding for a speedy justice of the case. Their main demand; the VC's resignation was announced by the Chief Minister of the state (which is another intrusion of state into university affairs) after prolonged agitation by the youth- not only from Jadavpur but from all section of society. So as a student of JU they agreed that youth activism is one of the ways to stage grievances. Apart from this movement a number of students agitations are still going on regarding some issues in Rabindra Bharati University, corruption in SSC exam and TET exam.

5. **Media/ access to communication**

Internet, Television, Newspaper these three are most prominent media in India. Debraj also talked about little magazines which delivers true news. 'Good media' should be uncensored, highly representative and unbiased. Now a day's media houses are either sponsored by corporate houses or foreign agents who are always inclined to one or the other political parties. Unmediated news is what a good media should deliver. They agreed that internet is such media which they trust most. Also cinema, documentaries are some forms which tell the truth. Social media is used to interact with friends, get news, for educational purpose and to mobilize youth. They talked about introducing games which is educational in nature otherwise meaningless gaming habit will engender an unintelligent brain. Furthermore, social media is the one which gives instant updates and information reach quickly, so this is definitely changing peoples' mindsets and opinions.

6. **Religion**

They believe that religion and believing in god is different. While they all believe in Humanism, they don't follow any ritualistic religion. They believe that a child gets

his/her primary lesions from his/her family, especially from mother and school. So from childhood various believe gets engraved in her/his mind through certain social systems. So first these systems should be purified, they should understand the real meaning of religion and then automatically the next generation will be much more conscious about their religious believe. Also religion should never be part of political decision making in India, which it always have been. Caste and religion has been a persistent problem for unrest which the politicians also nurture. They don't follow religious percepts in daily life rules. Also they don't think that any religious groups should be banned from India.

7. **Involvement in politics :**

   Young people should get involved into politics because they have fresh perspectives and new ideas. Our country is only half- way to right direction. Balance between education and employment for the youth will take the country in a balanced direction. Strikes and demonstrations are effective only for a certain extent. With right strategy and effective method, demonstrations can be very effective. Young people recently joined so many demonstrations because it directly addressed their problems, like the 'hok-kolorob' movement because this is the only way to demand justice and raise awareness.

8. **Relation to Authorities and Judiciary System** :

**Authorities**

They did not want to blame the enforcing authorities alone, as they are often used by the higher authority and their hands are also tied. They have not been arrested or warned; two of them were really disappointed that they missed it by fluke during the 'hok kolorb' movement. While answering the question of if they are afraid of the? They said, why do they have to be afraid about the authorities, they are same human being just with a special uniform! Main role of authorities is to deliver justice, but they are extremely biased and corrupted. They mislead and harass people in most of the situation.

**Judiciary System**

Judiciary system in India is famous for backlogging files for generations. They should definitely change some IPCs which have been continued since British era and are outdated now. They have lodged complaints, like GD and FIR and they knew they won't get any result. Only fast track court can change the situation in India.

9. **Policy Recommendation** -.

At present manufacturing and infrastructure are the priority areas of government, but it should focus on education, health, food- security, employment opportunity and rural development. Government has a lot to do in educational sector. They should start introducing vocational course/education more seriously. Education and employment should go hand in hand which is very rare in India. Course structures should me much more professional and upgraded. Government should create opportunity for youth while they are in still in college (jobs like site monitoring) so that they don't have to be refused after graduation just because they are fresher. In case of health sector some uniform health benefit scheme and 100% insurance scheme is necessary for our country.

10. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *less engaged*?
   - Strict control by the administration / police against demonstrations/strikes
   - Common entrance test for all students across India
   - Inflation/ Price rise/Rise in cost of education etc
   - Lack of affordable educational loan
   - Lack of investment in the basic infrastructure development
   - Slow growth of economy/slow process of industralization
   - Land acquisition policies
   - Lack of social security arrangements for all citizens
   - Loose environmental enforcement/ mining in biodiversity rich areas/tribal areas
   - Tightening laws against NGO/civil societies/ restrictions on NGO/civil societies

11. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *more engaged*?

- Tightening grading methods for the examinations.
- Affordable educational loan
- Government's intimacy with the corporate world.
- Recent arrests of political figures in India
- Enforcing biometrics for all workers etc.
- Growth of public/private universities and affordable education for all
- Establishment national unique identification policies (aadhar) and link everything to it.

**FGD: 3 (with Female participants)**

Date 17th February, 2015 Time: 6.00 PM

1. **Location** : Jadavpur University Campus, Kolkata
2. **Respondent characteristics**: All Female Participants

| S. No | Name | Age | Education level (pursuing) | Number of years lived in the present location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Madhuparna Paul | 23 | Mass Communication | 5 years |
| 2 | Sreelagna Nandi | 21 | Mass Com | 21 |
| 3 | Samata Chatterjee | 23 | Mass Com | 21 |
| 4 | Pallabi Ghosh | 22 | Mass. Com | 5 |
| 5 | Debsmita Paul | 23 | Multimedia Studies | 24 |
| 6 | Titash Ghosh | 23 | Media Science | 23 |

3. **Problems met by youths in India**

   This was the only group who said apart from getting a part time job or side job while in school or college, like students in other countries do, they are quite happy in India. They also hope that the present government will do something for their benefit. Also non-political agitations like the one led by Annaji from where AAP has emerged are some good indicator for political future of India.

4. **Youth Activism**

   They want to participate in rallies and demonstration which directly addresses their issues. But not even a single movement can remain apolitical. Political parties always find its way to interfere or take the advantage of any independent apolitical students' movement in India. But when asked why so many youth still participated in the recent agitations. Their answer was simple, '*Our friends were assaulted. The issue was of delivering justice for a sexual harassment case. If we don't participate then who will.*'

5. **Media/ access to communication**

   Social media, TV and internet are three media widely used by them. Good media should be the one which gives instant information and they should also have a mechanism to get instant feedback from the people. Television is the most trustworthy media according to them and social media is mostly used to interact with friends and not for any other purposes. Social media is changing peoples' perspectives and mindsets because it has the unique quality of connecting people together. So people directly get to know how others are thinking. Information reaches very fast and spreads also very fast through social media and often those news gets imprinted on mind. They start to question old believes and superstitions.

6. **Religion**

   Religion is a satisfaction for mind and it does give certain amount of peace. But when it becomes commercialized then one should move away from it. Among six

of them only one expressed strong believe in religion, others said it is something they believe, it is something achieved by birth and this factor should not challenge their judgments. They do not think religion should be the reason to make any kind of political decision in India, though it has been a persistent problem since independence in many parts of India. Recent conflicts in Assam, Madhuparna said was mainly due to religious issue and political parties further use religion to create unrest and conflictions. No religion or religious groups should be banned from India as long as they keep to their belief and do not harm people who follow other paths.

7. **Involvement in politics** :

Yes young people should actively participate in politics because they are still ideologically inclined and dedicated to bring justice. This group yet again, has faith in Modi government but until recently they were not certain that India is heading towards a right direction. Demonstrations are not always an effective way to change governments' policies, sometimes negotiations can solve problems, because demonstrations often hamper common people's daily lives.

8. **Relation to Authorities and Judiciary System** :

**Authorities**

Enforcement authorities are often wrongly utilised by the political infrastructure of the country. They are corrupted in so many levels that it sometimes instills fear within them. Some instances which often comes up in the news like rapes within the police station or by security guards of the apartment is indeed frightening. So they do want to stay away from them.

**Judiciary System**

Judiciary system is also biased and partial on the basis of caste, class, gender and religion. They want a non-biased, fast track court and courts should treat every person equally- like they mainly talked about the rape victims and how they are treated in court.

## 9. Policy Recommendation -.

Presently government's priority sector is financial development and improvement of international relations. It should focus more on employment, education and women security as well as their empowerment in the society. Youth will be more politically inclusive if there are more youth organizations which are exclusive of political biases. In the education sector more colleges should be opened in rural sector and rural development should be a must for government. Co –curricular activities should be a must in school and education should not be the only way to measure success in life. People who have inclination towards art and aesthetics should also find a way of living in India. The practice of donations in educational institutions should be more carefully monitored and education should not be exclusive for moneyed people. It should always focus on merit rather than money or reservation. Reservation system should be modified and a more merit and class based reservation should be introduced instead of caste based reservation system which is ruining the overall quality of India's higher education system. Also uniformity in the syllabus should be introduced across the whole country/boards which will further decrease the discrimination between different boards and their grading system. In the employment sector more jobs should be created where women can work from home and MNCs should be encouraged to employ more interns and early career employees. In health sector the 'access' issue for people of all strata of society seem to the only problem.

10. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *less engaged*?
    - Tightening grading methods for the examinations.
    - Inflation/ Price rise/Rise in cost of education etc
    - Lack of affordable educational loan
    - Lack of investment in the basic infrastructure development
    - Slow growth of economy/slow process of industralization
    - Lack of social security arrangements for all citizens
    - Tightening laws against NGO/civil societies/ restrictions on NGO/civil societies
    - A lack of standards for public/private universities

11. Which of the government's current activities/policies do you think makes young people feel *more engaged*?

- Strict control by the administration / police against demonstrations/strikes
- Common entrance test for all students across India
- Government's intimacy with the corporate world.
- Land acquisition policies
- Social security arrangements for the citizens
- Environmental enforcement/ mining in biodiversity rich areas/tribal areas
- Recent arrests of political figures in India
- Establishment national unique identification policies (aadhar) and link everything to it.

**Final Report on Sampling, data collection and data management process in India Including issues that arose during the survey which may affect interpretation or analysis of data**

## 1. The background of the cities selected for the survey:

The research team in India selected Delhi and Kolkata for this particular study. The idea was to include the capital city of the country along with another large city in India. This was also noted during the selection of these two cities, that the difference in the social and political culture of these two cities would bring an interesting dimension. In Delhi, the youth unrest and youth involvement in social protest have visibly increased in recent years. It is more a part of growing civil society movements, which is a more recent phenomenon. Whereas, Kolkata is traditionally regarded as a city of youth protest. The youth unrest of Kolkata was traditionally a part of leftist politics. Though, the nature of youth unrest got changed in the recent time with economic and cultural globalization and emergence of social media, there is still a presence of radical elements in the politics of Kolkata and other towns of West Bengal.

Table: Youth population in India and some Indian cities

| COUNTRY/CITY | Total Population | Youth Population (18 – 24 years) | Percentage of youth population |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIA | 1210854977 | 160241457 | 13.23 |
| | | | |
| NCT of DELHI | 16753235 | 2459576 | 14.68 |
| | | | |
| KOLKATA City | 4496694 | 561457 | 12.4 |

Source: Census India, 2011

1.1 Delhi:

National Capital Territory of Delhi is the capital city of India. Delhi is also one of the states of India which is known as the government of National Capital territory of Delhi (GNCTD). It has a population of about 16 million, making it the second most populous city and second most populous urban agglomeration in India. Such is the nature of urban expansion in Delhi that its growth has expanded beyond the NCT to incorporate towns in neighbouring states and at its largest extent can count a population of about 25 million residents as of 2014.

1.2 Kolkata:

Kolkata formerly known as Calcutta is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. Located on the east bank of the Hoogly River, it is the principal commercial, cultural, and educational centre of East India, while the Port of Kolkata is India's oldest operating port as well as its sole major riverine port. As of 2011, the city had 4.5 million residents; the urban agglomeration, which comprises the city and its suburbs, was home to approximately 14.1 million, making it the third-most populous metropolitan area in India.

Kolkata is a major commercial and military port, and is the only city in eastern India to have an international airport. Once India's leading city, Kolkata experienced a steady economic decline in the decades following India's independence due to steep population increases and a rise in militant trade-unionism, which included frequent strikes that were backed by left-wing parties.

**2. The Process of Sample selection in Delhi and Kolkata**

Considering the different administrative nature of these two cities, two different methods have been adopted to draw the sample of the this study. Delhi is a city state with eleven revenue districts. The city is governed by a state government. Whereas Kolkata is a city within the state of West Bengal governed by Kolkata Municipal Corporation. On the other had, Delhi is a much bigger city as far as the city population is concerned.

<u>2.1 Delhi</u>

To draw the sample of 1000 youths, the study considered Delhi's seven parliamentary districts covering 70 assembly constituencies that spread over all these seven districts. The objective was to cover all the urban districts of Delhi and draw a representative sample as per the estimated youth population in these districts.

**Figure: Map of Delhi's 70 assembly constituencies covering entire city of Delhi**



ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES (70)
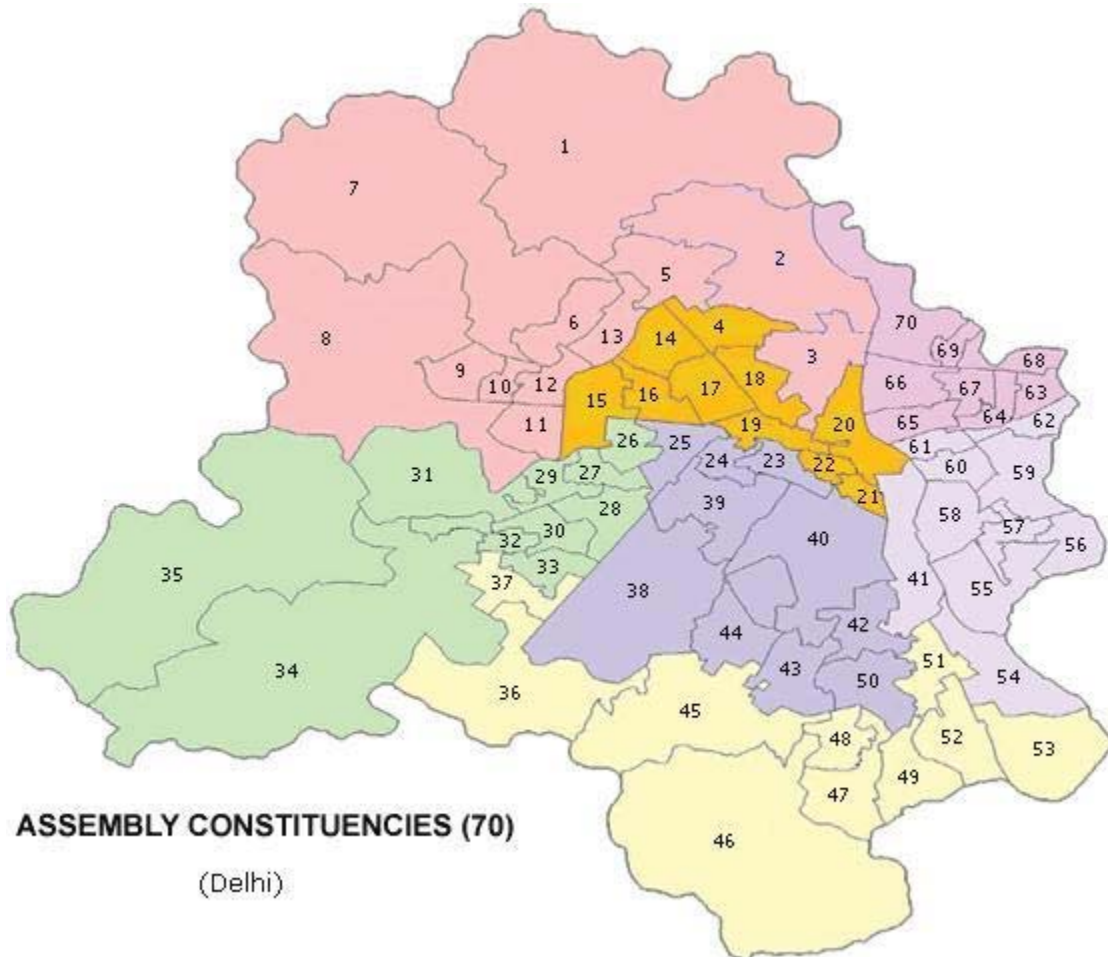
(Delhi)

*Source: Election Commission of India, 2015*

The sample for each district was calculated on the basis of District urban youth population as recorded by the government of Delhi in early 2015. This has to be noted here that, the central Delhi constituency was covered under this sample, as the district is primarily an administrative district, and it's required a special permission from the government to a

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survey in this area for security and other reasons. Please see the following table to see the district wise sample in Delhi.

**Table: Summary of the Sample in Delhi**

| Constituencies | Percentage share of approximate urban youth population in Delhi (as per the govt. of India data) | Approximate numbers of youths covered in the survey |
|---|---|---|
| West Delhi | 14.10 | 140 |
| New Delhi | 9.5 | 95 |
| North West Delhi | 10.0 | 105 |
| South Delhi | 35.20 | 355 |
| North East Delhi | 17.15 | 175 |
| East Delhi | 10.55 | 130 |
| Central Delhi | 3.50 | 0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 1000 |

*Source: ISST Survey for the UNESCAP (2015)*

In the next step of sample selection, the districts were further divided in seventy urban constituencies. This is to be noted here that not all the constituencies are urban constituencies, as the National Capital Territory of Delhi covers an area of 1,484 sq. km, of which 783 sq. km is designated rural. The idea was to cover maximum number of urban constituencies in the sample.

**Table: The list of assembly constituencies in Delhi:**

| 1 | Narela | 2 | Burari |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Timarpur | 4 | Adarsh Nagar |
| 5 | Badli | 6 | Rithala |
| 7 | Bawana | 8 | Mundka |
| 9 | Kirari | 10 | Sultan Pur Majra |
| 11 | Nangloi Jat | 12 | Mangol Puri |

| 13 | Rohini | 14 | Shalimar Bagh |
|----|--------|----|---------------|
| 15 | Shakur Basti | 16 | Tri Nagar |
| 17 | Wazirpur | 18 | Model Town |
| 19 | Sadar Bazar | 20 | Chandni Chowk |
| 21 | Matia Mahal | 22 | Ballimaran |
| 23 | Karol Bagh | 24 | Patel Nagar |
| 25 | Moti Nagar | 26 | Madipur |
| 27 | Rajouri Garden | 28 | Hari Nagar |
| 29 | Tilak Nagar | 30 | Janakpuri |
| 31 | Vikaspuri | 32 | Uttam Nagar |
| 33 | Dwarka | 34 | Matiala |
| 35 | Najafgarh | 36 | Bijwasan |
| 37 | Palam | 38 | Delhi Cantonment |
| 39 | Rajinder Nagar | 40 | New Delhi |
| 41 | Jangpura | 42 | Kasturba Nagar |
| 43 | Malviya Nagar | 44 | R K Puram |
| 45 | Mehrauli | 46 | Chhatarpur |
| 47 | Deoli | 48 | Ambedkar Nagar |
| 49 | Sangam Vihar | 50 | Greater Kailash |
| 51 | Kalkaji | 52 | Tughlakabad |
| 53 | Badarpur | 54 | Okhla |
| 55 | Trilokpuri | 56 | Kondli |
| 57 | Patparganj | 58 | Laxmi Nagar |
| 59 | Vishwas Nagar | 60 | Krishna Nagar |
| 61 | Gandhi Nagar | 62 | Shahdara |

| 63 | Seemapuri | 64 | Rohtas Nagar |
|----|-----------|----|--------------|
| 65 | Seelampur | 66 | Ghonda |
| 67 | Babarpur | 68 | Gokalpur |
| 69 | Mustafabad | 70 | Karawal Nagar |

From the list of urban constituencies a few constituencies were randomly picked up. The actual survey was done by random door to door visit, and asking if any man or woman lives in the household in the age group of 18 to 24. This was the responsibility of the field supervisor to complete the survey quota for each district as designed by the research team. The surveys were conducted in the randomly picked up neighbourhoods based on the segmentation considering the composition of ethnicity, religious affiliation, wealth, education and general background of the neighbourhood.

**Summary of Sample Selection: Delhi**

- Sample Criteria
    - Representative of youth (18 – 24 years) in Delhi urban areas
- Framework for Sample Selection:
    - Divide Delhi in seven parliamentary constituencies
    - Use govt. data to see the representation of youth population in the seven districts to draw an unbiased representative sample from each district.
    - Further divide each district in smaller urban constituencies as per the list available with the government.
    - Select urban constituencies to be surveyed through a random method.
    - Divide the selected urban constituencies in smaller neighbourhood
    - Randomly pickup neighbourhoods and use a random walk technique to canvass questionnaire.

2.2 Kolkata

To draw sample in Kolkata, the city was divided in five districts as per the broad division followed by Kolkata Municipal Corporation. A small sample from three urban suburbs of

Kolkata from North, east and south were also included in the study as greater Kolkata district. It should be noted here that the sample size for the greater Kolkata district might not representative as per the percentage share of the youth population. The a small was selected the urban suburbs of Kolkata to bringing an additional dimension in the data and capture the data of the youth population who access Kolkata for varouos socio-economic purposes but live in the suburbs, which sometime difficult to differentiate whether it is administrative part of Kolkata or not.
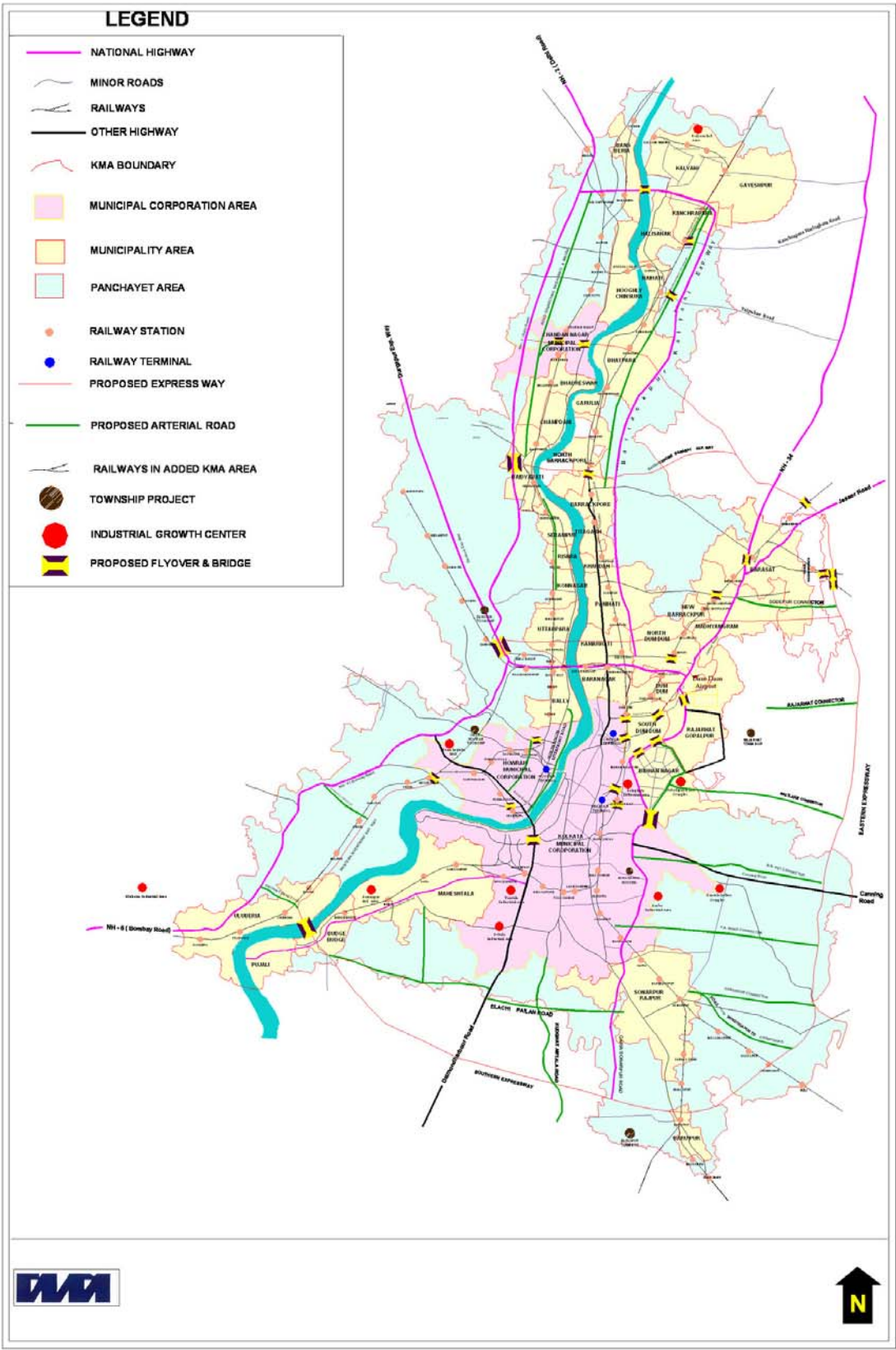
**Table: Summary of the Sample in Kolkata**

| Constituencies | Percentage share of approximate youth population (as per the govt. of India data) in Kolkata | Approximate numbers of youths covered in the survey |
|---|---|---|
| North Kolkata | 39% | 382 |
| South Kolkata | 24% | 230 |
| East Kolkata | 15% | 144 |
| West Kolkata | 7% | 66 |
| Central Kolkata | 15% | 142 |
| Total Kolkata Municipal Area | 100% | 964 |
| Greater Kolkata | Data not available | 36 |
| Total | | 1000 |

Each of the six districts was further divided in localities as per the units considered by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation and other suburb municipalities. A shorter list of localities was randomly drawn from the master list. The actual survey was done through a random walk in the selected localities.

**Table: Localities in Kolkata where the survey was conducted**

| S. No. | District | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | North Kolkata | Dakshineswar |
| 2. | North Kolkata | Dumdum |
| 3. | North Kolkata | Lake Town |
| 4. | North Kolkata | Maniktala |
| 5. | North Kolkata | Nager Bazar |
| 6. | North Kolkata | Sobha Bazar |
| 7. | North Kolkata | Shyam Bazar |
| 8. | North Kolkata | Tala |

| S. No. | District | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | South Kolkata | Alipur |
| 2. | South Kolkata | Baliganj |
| 3. | South Kolkata | Gariya |
| 4. | South Kolkata | Jadavpur |
| 5. | South Kolkata | Jodhpur Park |
| 6. | South Kolkata | Kalighat |
| 7. | South Kolkata | Kasba |
| 8. | South Kolkata | Taliganj |

| S. No. | District | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | East Kolkata | Baguihati |
| 2. | East Kolkata | Salt Lake City |
| 3. | East Kolkata | Sealdah |
| 4. | East Kolkata | Tangra |

| S. No. | District | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | West Kolkata | Behala |
| 2. | West Kolkata | Garden Reach |
| 3. | West Kolkata | Khidirpur |

| S. No. | District | Area |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Central Kolkata | BBD Bagh |
| 2. | Central Kolkata | Entally |
| 3. | Central Kolkata | Esplanade |

| S. No. | District | Area |
|--------|----------|------|
| 1. | Greater Kolkata | Baruipur |
| 2. | Greater Kolkata | Kestopur |
| 3. | Greater Kolkata | Rajarhat |
| 4. | Greater Kolkata | Ramgarh |
| 5. | Greater Kolkata | Sonarpur |
| 6. | Greater Kolkata | Salimpur |

**Summary of Sample Selection: Kolkata**

- Sample Criteria
  - Representative of youth (18 – 24 years) in Kolkata and its urban suburbs.
- Framework for Sample Selection:
  - Divide Kolkata in six districts largely used by Kolkata Metropolitan Authority.
  - Use govt. data to see the representation of youth population in the six districts to draw an unbiased representative sample from each district.
  - Further divide each district in smaller urban localities as per the list available with the municipal corporation.
  - Select urban localities to be surveyed through a random method.
  - Randomly pickup neighbourhoods and use a random walk technique to canvass questionnaire.

## 3. Staff Recruitment

For staff selection and conducting surveys we took assistance from an organization named PATH (People Action towards Humanity) based in Delhi and Kolkata. A list of surveyors were prepared from a the data base of surveyors with the PATH, who had prior experience of surveys in Delhi and Kolkata, are native speakers of target respondents, and have prior knowledge of the ethnic and religious backgrounds of the youths.

The shortlisted candidates were interviewed to see their background - age, sex, religious, lingual and ethnicity. The most suitable team was selected as the requirement for this study. The team of surveyors for Delhi was selected from the data base of Delhi whereas the team for Kolkata was selected from Kolkata.

Apart from the surveyors, a small group of five people were selected as editors. And three persons as supervisors were also selected for the data collection.

## 4. Staff Training

Three separate training programmes were organized in Delhi and Kolkata. Two were organized in Delhi and one in Kolkata. Each workshop continued for two full days. In the workshop we covered the following topics:

- Explanation of the objectives of the study.
- Explanation of each question and answer code.
- Explanation how each question should be asked through a demonstration method.
- Explanation of research ethics, sensitivities, and privacy.
- Role play of entire questionnaire and group work.
- Field testing and follow up exercises

The actual data collection in Delhi and Kolkata began after the orientation programmes were conducted separately with the teams of surveyors in Delhi and Kolkata.

*Workshop with a group of surveyors in Delhi*



*Team of Surveyors in Kolkata*

## 5. Team Preparation for the Actual Field Work

For Data collection in Delhi and Kolkata, we divided the field areas in three different areas for the purpose of data collection.

<u>Area One : Delhi</u> : For conducting surveys in some sensitive and crime prone areas of Delhi, we decided to have a special team of surveyors – both men and women - belong to those areas  who could communicate better with e youths of the sensitive areas.

<u>Area Two: Delhi</u>: For conducting surveys in other areas of Delhi, a separate team was formed.

<u>Area Three: Kolkata</u>: A local team was formed to collect data from Kolkata, as the city majorly speaks Bengali.

In Delhi two teams were formed. Team one, comprising of experienced eight surveyors, was formed to cover the sensitive and bordering areas of Delhi covering around seven localities (Area one: Delhi). The target sample of these areas were 250 complete questionnaires.

The team two, comprising of 10 surveyors was formed for the rest of the localities in Delhi. Target for this group was 750 complete questionnaires.

The survey in Delhi's sensitive areas was done under the supervision of Ms. Tanisha, a researcher based in Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi. The rest of the survey was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Deepak Tandon, Executive Director of PATH.

Delhi

Team one (sensitive areas)          Team Two (other areas)

8 Surveyors   (250 questionnaires)          10 surveyors (750 questionnaires)

Editor 01(Ravi kant)          Editor 03 (Manoj)   Editor 04 (Sanjay)

Supervisor 01          Supervisor 06

(Tanisha)          (Deepak)
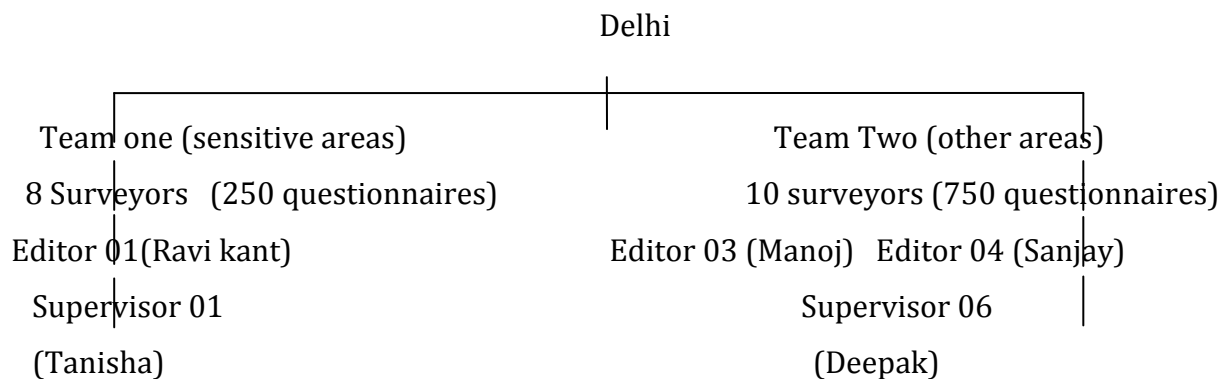
And in Kolkata one team was formed to cover all the areas. The team of surveyors in Kolkata had total 13 surveyors.  The surveyors in Kolkata were hired after a through scrutinizing of their CVs. Separate  interview was also conducted in Kolkata to recruit the

surveyors. Two editors were in charge of Kolkata Dinesh and Jayesh. The survey in Kolkata was supervised by Ajay from PATH.

<div align="center">

Kolkata

One team of 13 surveyors

Edtors: Jayesh and Dinesh

Supervised by Ajay

</div>

## 6. Field Plan:

Three supervisors designed their field plans according to a guideline. In Delhi an extra care was taken as two teams were involved in data collection to avoid the overlapping of geographical areas.

Team one in Delhi covered only seven designated sensitive areas, namely Seemapuri, Seelampur, Ghonda, Babarpur, Gokalpur, Mustafabad, and Karawal Nagar. Team two cover rest of the areas.

A logistical plan was prepared under each supervisor with the list of list of field team, the name of the actual locality, sample size of the entire area and date planned for survey.


## 7. Administering the questionnaire

A random walk technique was used for identifying the households with a youth under the supervision of the team leader. A photo id card was provided to each team member before the actual survey. In most cases the questionnaire was administered inside the household. In some areas, when the respondent insisted, the interviewing happened in a place mutually convenient for both the surveyor and the respondent.


## 8. Quality Control:

Each questionnaire was first gone through the editor to check following options:

- Whether the questionnaire is complete or not.
- The answers/codes are clearly written/encircled or not.
- If there are any further inconsistency, like multiple responses instead of sigle response where asked for the single response.
- Consistency in answering the questionnaire.

- Re-interviews of 10 percent of interviews and cross check with the previous interview.

## 9. Storing of the filled-in questionnaires

The filled-in questionnaires were stored as per areas listed for survey. The questionnaire under each area were put in an envelope with name of the area, its code, total number of completed questionnaires inside the packet. Each envelope was also given a unique number. A separate list of packets with the numbering was also maintained to manage the data entry in the next step.

## 10. Data Management Process

The data collection has been completed both in Kolkata and Delhi. For data management, we followed the standard instructions which were discussed during the workshop in Bangkok in November 2014.

Database design:

- The codebook was designed accordingly
- Data entry system was prepared by Angkor Research after a skype conversation among the project director (India), data entry manager (India) and Angkor Research. The software CSPRO6 has been used for the data entry system.
- The data entry system was pre-tested before the actual data entry began.
- In the next step, four data entry persons were trained on the system.
- The data entry team was divided in two groups team one and team two comprising two persons in each group.

Data Preparation

- The clusters were recorded before the data entry begins.
- Labeled boxes were provided to the first and second data entry teams.
- Before the actual data entry begins, the data entry operators were assigned specific clusters to be entered. Total 2000 questioners from Delhi and Kolkata were divided in four big groups. The data entry team started with the clusters from Delhi and subsequently with the clusters from Kolkata.
-

Data Entry:

- Data has been entered twice – the first entry (first team) followed by the second entry (second team)

- Back up files have been created for everyday.

Data Validation and cleaning:

- Merge two data entry files from entry -1 and entry -2.

- Compared first and second DE files.

- Resolve data entry errors.


## 11. Issues that arose during data collection

We have completed 2000 completed survey in India successfully. Overall, we had a very good experience both in Delhi and Kolkata. We faced a very few refusals in Delhi. Whereas, in Kolkata we had around 15 to 20 refusals in the process.

Summary of the issues that came during the survey are following:

The questionnaire is too long: Several respondents complained about the length of the questionnaire. But most of the respondents completed the interview. A very small number of respondents gave up the interview due to time constraint.

Too many questions on religion: Some respondents complained that there are two many questions on religion. Some responded that the youth of today not interested to speak on religion.

Need of more questions on policy: A number of respondents felt that there should have more questions on policy and youth's involvement in policy formulations.

Tendency of giving politically correct answers: Some of the surveyors felt that there was a tendency among some of the respondents to provide a very politically correct answer. They did not get involved in to any controversy while answering.

Prolonged discussions: On several occasions the interview spilled over to a longer discussion with the surveyor on the problems of youth in India. They wanted to talk more on several issues on politics and need of the youth etc.

**Report on translation, pre-testing and finalization of the Questionnaire in India**

The final version of the English questionnaire that had been received from Angkor Research and Consulting Ltd. for UNESCAP Youth Baseline Survey in Asia and Pacific was translated in two Indian languages (1) Bengali and (2) Hindi. Previously during the training workshop in Bangkok, it was proposed that the Hindi questionnaire would be canvassed in Delhi – the capital city of India and the Bengali questionnaire would be canvassed in Kolkata (formerly known as Calcutta) one of the largest cities of India.

**The steps of translation**:

1) The English version of the questionnaire was translated in Bengali and Hindi by two different persons. The translator for 'English – Bengali translation' was selected on recommendation by a professor in university of Delhi. The person could read, understand and write both English and Bengali fluently and had prior experience of translation. The Hindi translator, who was selected for this job, is an experienced translator from Delhi. She has been translating English questionnaires for Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi for more than a decade. The translation process was smooth for both the cases. Neither of the translators faced any serious problem in their respective translations. However, minor issues came in some points regarding the exact local term to be used which should be accurate and culturally acceptable in local language.

2) In the next step, the Hindi and Bengali versions of the questionnaire were given to two different persons for translating them back in English, without looking at the original English version. In the case of Bengali questionnaire, the person is a research scholar at University of Delhi. The Hindi questionnaire was back translated by a senior staff member of Institute of Social Studies Trust, New Delhi.

3) We got two different English versions of the questionnaire and the original English questionnaire. In the step, the translated English versions of the questionnaires were compared with the original English questionnaire by the research team in India. The differences were marked and reviewed.

4) Specific parts of the local versions were revised accordingly to keep the flavor of the original English questionnaire.

5) The Bengali and Hindi versions of the questionnaire were finalized after those revisions. The local questionnaires were formatted accordingly for the piloting. The format of the original English questionnaire was followed for the local versions.

The translation team:
1. English to Bengali: Rishika Mukhopadhyay, Research scholar, Delhi University
2. English to Hindi: Manjushree Mishra, former Associate Director, ISST, New Delhi
3. Bengali to English (back translation): Nirmita Roy Chowdhury, Research scholar, Delhi University
4. Hindi to English (back translation): Amita Joshi, senior field coordinator, ISST
5. Questionnaire revision committee: Rajib Nandi, Tanisha Jugran, Researchers, ISST

**Report of the piloting and interviews: Kolkata**

The Bengali version of the questionnaire was piloted in Kolkata. A two member team – a man and woman – managed the piloting of questionnaire in Kolkata. The female interviewer is a university student of 25 years with prior experience of survey. The male interviewer is a 30 years old person with a lot of experience in social survey.

A total of six persons were approached to be part of this piloting exercise, and all of them agreed to answer the questions. The questionnaire was piloted among three men and three women from different socio-economic and religious backgrounds in Kolkata.

The key issues emerged during the piloting:
1. During the piloting it generally took 50 minutes to an hour to canvass the complete questionnaire. This is because the interviewer was not fully accustomed with the questionnaire. The canvassing of a single questionnaire might come down to 40 minutes.
2. The interviewers did not face any problem in understanding the meaning of any question.

3. The interviewers did not face any problem with the flow of the questions.

4. A few of the respondents (both men and women) chose not to answer following questions. Q. 108, 109, 153, 154, 171, 173, 175. Whereas, others answered all the questions without any hesitations. Answers for all the above questions were 'no'.

5. A couple of the respondents wanted to know more on the study particularly the objectives of the study.

6. A number of respondents enjoyed the questions, where the respondents have been asked to rank their opinions. A number of respondents also enjoyed the section on policy recommendations.

First case: male respondent (male interviewer)

The first respondent was a 23 years old male from Kolkata. The respondent was a graduate from south Kolkata. The male interviewer did not face any problem in asking the questions from Q. No. 1 to Q. No. 81. However the interviewee raised a question regarding the question No. 82, where it is asked if his/her religion is regarded as 'dangerous' or 'radical' by others. The interviewee asked the purpose asking a question like this. The interviewee said that he finds the question provocative. He said that it is highly sensitive question because lot of things are happening in the world today both in the name of religion and freedom of expressions. However, the situation under control when he was explained the actual purpose of the survey by the interviewer.

Similar questions were raised for questionnaire No. 93 (Have people from your religion been involved in activities that other people think are 'dangerous' or 'radical'?). However, the questionnaire No. 94 was an explanation by itself. Question No. 94 gives the example of some dangerous or radical activities, which the interviewee found alright.

The interviewer found the question Nos. 108 and 109 (regarding killing and suicide) difficult to ask. The interviewee also declined to answer the Q. Nos. 108 and 109. He also opined that most of the respondents won't answer for such questions. He suggested deleting these questions from the questionnaire.

Question No. 154: The interviewer faced some hesitation in asking the question No. 154 (on rape). However, he ultimately asked the question and got a straight answer no.

Question No. 171, 173, and 175: The surveyor reported that its difficult to ask these questions. These are questions regarding killing and suicide. The respondent declined to answer these questions.

Second case: female respondent (female interviewer)

The second pilot interview was with a 22 years old woman in Kolkata. The questions were also asked by a woman interviewer. In this case the interviewer did not find any problem in asking any questions or getting any answer for the question No. 1 to Question No. 152.

Problem in Q. No.153 and Q. No. 154: The respondent did not answer for Q. No. 153 and Q. No. 154. She finds both the questions offensive. She told, these are extremely private to be answered.

The responded also declined to answer question Nos. 171 to 175. The respondent told, these ideas could not be shared with anyone in any situation.

Third case: male respondent

The third responded, a 20 years old college student answered all questions, without any hesitation.

Question No. 154: The respondent did not protest but answered the question with a 'no' and added that no one would say 'yes' for this question.

The responded also answered all the questions from Q. 171 to Q.175 without any protest.

The respondent found the Section 10 (Q. 176 – 180) very useful. He showed a lot of interest in answering those questions.

Fourth case: male respondent

The fourth responded was 20 years old and a self-employed man. He answered all questions, without any hesitation. The respondent found the questionnaire very useful and appropriate.

The respondent took tot of interest in answering questions for the section 6 (Q. 111 to 122), Section 7 (Q. 123 – 132) and Section 10 (Q176 to 180). The respondent enjoyed the questions on rankings. The respondent wanted to know more on the survey and the study.

Fifth case: female respondent

The fifth pilot interview was with an 18 years old woman in Kolkata. The questions were also asked by a young female university student. In this case the interviewer did not find any problem in asking any questions or getting any answer for the question No. 1 to Question No. 152.

However the problems started with the question no. 153. The respondent chose not to answer for Q. No.153 and Q. No. 154. She thinks the answer for the questions 153 and 154 are very private, which could not be shared.

The responded also chose not to answer question Nos. 171 to 175. The respondent told, these ideas could not be shared with outsiders and unknown people.

The respondent also opined that there could have been more questions on policy recommendations for the youths.

Sixth case: female respondent

The sixth pilot interview was with a twenty-four years old woman in Kolkata. The questions were also asked by a young woman. In this case, the interviewer was initially not willing to answer the questions. However, later she agreed to answer the questions. The interviewer did not face any difficulty in canvassing the entire questionnaire.

However, the respondent did not answer the questions: Q. No.153 and Q. No. 154.

The respondent enjoyed the questions on rankings.

Piloting team in Kolkata: Hiranmoy Mukherjee, Susmita Jha

**Report: Piloting/interview in Delhi**

The Hindi version of the questionnaire was piloted in Delhi. The questionnaire was piloted among four men and two women from different socio-economic and religious backgrounds at different locations. A total eight persons were approached for the interview but two of them chose not be part of the study, after knowing that it might take more than 30 minutes.

A male and a female interviewer from mid-twenties were selected to conduct this piloting.

<u>The key issues emerged during the piloting:</u>

1. Average time in canvassing a questionnaire: 50 minutes to one hour.
2. Understanding of the questions: easy to understand.
3. Flow of the questions: No problem to jump from one section to another for the brief introduction before each section. Brief introduction before each section was quite useful for the interviewers.
4. Difficulty in asking any questions: Q. 108, 109, 154, 171, 173, 175
5. The interviewer had to explain a bit about the purpose of asking these questions.
6. A couple of respondents chose not to answer these questions. Whereas, the others did not have any problem in answering the questions.
7. All the respondents liked the questions based on rankings and the section on policy recommendations.

<u>Case 1:</u>

Male respondent (18 years, high school student)

The interview was smooth except for the question No. 108 and 109. Question No. 154. Q. No. 171, Q. No. 173 and Q. No. 175. The interviewer was hesitant to ask the questions, initially. However, the respondent answered all the questions. The respondent did not have any problems in answering the questions.

<u>Case 2:</u>

Male respondent (20 years, college student)

The interview was smooth. The respondent answered all the questions. Moreover, the respondent found the questionnaire appropriate. Though he acknowledged the fact that a few questions are very sensitive and many respondents won't find it comfortable to answer those. He wanted to more about the study and the survey.

<u>Case 3:</u>

Male respondent (23 years. School dropped out. Part-time worker)

The respondent chose not to answer following questions:

Question No. 108 and 109. Question No. 154. Q. No. 171, 173 and 175.

The respondent did not like above questions. He thought that these questions should not be asked. Instead more questions on policy recommendations and assessment of present socio-political situations through ranking would be good.

Case 4:

Male respondent (21 years, fresh graduate, looking for jobs)

The interview was smooth. The respondent answered all the questions except Q171 and Q.175

The respondent thinks these are very private issues to be shared.

Case 5:

Female respondent (23 years, married, part-time worker)

Interview was smooth. Respondent chose not to answer Q. 153, Q. 154, Q. 171, Q. 175.

Respondent expected more questions on policy and recommendations.

Case 6:

Female respondent (19 years, High school student)

The interview was smooth. The respondent answered all the questions except Q 153 and Q. 154.

Piloting team, Delhi: Dharmendra Kumar, Kumari Pushpa

**Revisions of language in the questionnaire after piloting**

After piloting in Kolkata and Delhi the following changes have been made in the questionnaire. The changes have been made in such a manner that it does not change the essence of the question but it makes it much easier to ask the question in Indian context.

For Q. 108 – We have rephrased the question like this – "Would you take others life in the name of your religion?" (not using the word killing)

For Q109 – Would you "sacrifice your life/take your life in the name of your religion?" (not using killing or suicide)

For Q 153 (for men) Have any of your friends been ever involved in a rape / non-consensual sex?"

For Q. 153 (for women) "Have any of your friends been ever been experienced extreme sexual abuse/non-consensual sex/rape?"

Q. 154(for men) – "Have you ever been involved in a non-consensual sex/rape?

Q. 154 (for women) – "Have you ever been experienced extreme sexual abuse/non-consensual sex/rape?"

Q 171, 172, 173, 174, 175 – We are again using the phrase 'taking one's life'/ taking your life instead of 'killing' and 'suicide'.


**Interviews with the final version of the questionnaire**

Two interviews have been conducted on in Hindi and other in Bengali with the revised questionnaire. The interviewers found the revised questionnaire satisfactory as far as the difficult questions (Q 108, 109, 153, 154, 171-175) are concerned.

## UNESCAP Youth Baseline Survey

| | |
|---|---|
| Country: | |
| City: | |
| District: | |
| Commune: | |
| Village: | |
| Wealth Ranking:  Poorest (0)     Medium (1)     Better off (2) | |
| House Type – please record your observation: House palm leaves/thatched roof (0); wooden house/palm leaves roof (1); wooden house/tin roof (2); wooden house/tiled roof (3); brick or concrete house (4). | |

| | 1st attempt | 1st appointment | 2nd attempt | 2nd appointment | 3rd attempt |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date | /   /14 | /   /14 | /   /14 | /   /14 | /   /14 |
| Time/24h | | | | | |
| Location | | | | | |
| Interviewer | | | | | |

| **Result Codes** - Circle the correct code | |
|---|---|
| Complete | 1 |
| Incomplete - respondent termination | 2 |
| Incomplete - third party interruption | 3 |
| Respondent refusal | 4 |
| Parent/ administrator/ husband refusal | 5 |
| Respondent absent at 2nd appointment | 6 |
| Cannot interview respondent (e.g. mute/deaf/mental health problems, etc.) | 7 |

| | Interviewer | QC/Editor | Supervisor | 1st Data Entry | 2nd Data Entry |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ID code | | | | | |

| Date | / /14 | / /14 | / /14 | / /14 | / /14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Signature | | | | | |

**Informed Consent**

Hello, My name is ………………… working with ……………….. We are working with UNESCAP to conduct a survey on the situation of young people in India and their participation in society. Please don't be afraid or worried; all your answers will also be kept private and confidential. We won't share your information with anyone.

You have the right to stop or pause the interview at any time, or ask for clarification on any of the questions. The interview will only take around 30 minutes. This is not a test. There are no right or wrong answers to the questions. Therefore, I want to ask you to respond as accurately as you can regarding your own situation, and to tell me the truth so we can provide accurate data to UNESCAP.

If you have any questions related to this survey, please feel free to contact Ms./Mr. XXXX at Tel. No..

**Do you have any questions for me?**

**Can I start asking the questions now?**

## Section 1: Respondent Background

Now, I would like to ask some general questions about your background.

| 1. | How old are you? | Years: | |
|----|------------------|--------|---|
| 2. | What gender do you prefer to be identified as? | Female | 1 |
| | | Male | 2 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 3. | Have you ever been to school? | No **(Skip to Q7)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 4. | Did you do most of your schooling at a private school or a government school? | Government | 1 |
| | | Private | 2 |

| 5. | What is the highest grade you have completed?<br><br>*Use numbers 1 to 12 to code grade level* | Grade: | |
| | | Some university | 13 |
| | | Bachelors / Associates | 14 |
| | | Masters | 15 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 6. | Are you currently studying? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 7. | Do you believe in any religion? | No **(Skip to Q9)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 8. | What religion do you believe in? | Buddhism | 1 |
| | | Islam | 2 |
| | | Christianity | 3 |
| | | Tribal group religion | 4 |
| | | Hinduism | 5 |
| | | Sikhism | 6 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 9. | What language(s) do you speak in your home?<br>*Multiple Answers possible* | English | 7 |
| | | Urdu | 8 |
| | | Punjabi | 9 |
| | | Kashmiri | 13 |
| | | Bengali | 17 |
| | | Hindi | 18 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 10. | What is your ethnicity? | Forward caste | 13 |
| | | Other backward caste | 14 |
| | | Scheduled caste | 15 |
| | | Scheduled tribe | 16 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Other religious minorities | 17 |
| | | Other  (specify) | 88 |
| 11. | Do you have any difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 12. | Do you have any difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 13. | Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 14. | Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 15. | Do you have difficulty washing or dressing yourself? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 16. | Do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes, some difficulty | 1 |
| | | Yes, a lot of difficulty | 2 |
| | | Cannot do at all | 3 |
| 17. | What is your marital status? | Not married yet | 1 |
| | | Married | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Living together (not married) | 3 |
| | | Widowed | 4 |
| | | Divorced | 5 |
| 18. | Do you have any children? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 19. | Do you live with your parents or other immediate family members?<br><br>***Include parents, siblings or grandparents only*** | No<br><br>Yes **(skip to Q22)** | 0<br><br>1 |
| 20. | In average, how often do you **communicate** with your parents or other immediate family each month?<br><br>***If less often than 1 time per month, code 0*** | Times: | |
| 21. | In average, how often do you **meet** your parents or other immediate family each month?<br><br>***If less often than 1 time per month, code 0*** | Times: | |
| 22. | What assets do your household own?<br><br>***Prompt by reading the list.***<br>***Multiple answers possible.***<br>***Circle all answers given.***<br>***Check your own observations as well.*** | None listed<br>Radio<br>Television<br>Bicycle<br>Refrigerator<br>Motorcycle<br>Car<br>Phone | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 |
| 23. | How many rooms in your house are used for sleeping? | Number: | |

| 24. | How many people sleep in your house each night? | Number: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | Were you born in this city? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes **(Skip to Q31)** | 1 |
| 26. | Were you born in an urban or a rural area? | Urban | 1 |
| | | Rural | 2 |
| 27. | How long have you been living here? *If less than one month code zero (0)* | Months: | |
| 28. | What was the main reason you came to this city? | Study/education | 1 |
| | | Work/employment | 2 |
| | | Run/start a business | 3 |
| | | Family came to live here | 4 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 29. | Where there any other reasons that motivated you to come to this city? | No **(Skip to Q31)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 30. | What are the other reasons you came to this city? *Multiple answers possible.* | Study/education | 1 |
| | | Work/employment | 2 |
| | | Run/start a business | 3 |
| | | Family came to live here | 4 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |

| | **Section 2: Employment and Income** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Now, I would like to ask some questions about your background. | | |
| 31. | Now, do you have a job or business? | No **(Skip to Q41)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 32. | Now, what is your main work or business status? | Employed full time | 1 |
| | | Employed part time *(not looking for more work)* | 2 |
| | | Employed part time *(looking for more work)* | 3 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 33. | Now, what is your monthly salary or income? *Net income/salary* | USD: | |
| 34. | Do you do any other work or business? | No **(Skip to Q37)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 35. | What other jobs or business do you currently do? *Multiple Answers possible* | Company's staff | 1 |
| | | NGO's staff | 2 |
| | | Worker | 3 |
| | | Government's staff | 4 |
| | | Farmer | 5 |
| | | Business | 6 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 36. | How much do you make per month from your other work or business? *Net income/salary* | USD: | |
| 37. | Are you satisfied/dissatisfied with your work or business? | Satisfied | 1 |
| | | Dissatisfied | 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38. | Why are you satisfied/ dissatisfied? | More work | 1 |
| | | Work on Saturday/Sunday | 2 |
| | | Staff/workers feel pressured | 3 |
| | | Work is difficult | 4 |
| | | Staff not motivated | 5 |
| | | Not proud of my work | 6 |
| | | Part time work | 7 |
| | | Not more work | 8 |
| | | Working from Monday to Friday | 9 |
| | | Leader didn't put pressure on staff | 10 |
| | | Work is easy | 11 |
| | | Full time work | 12 |
| | | I'm proud of my work | 13 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 39. | Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with your monthly salary or income? | Satisfied | 1 |
| | | Dissatisfied | 2 |
| 40. | Why are you satisfied/ dissatisfied? | Unfair pay | 1 |
| | | Not enough pay | 2 |
| | | Difficult to earn money | 3 |
| | | Wrong for my skills | 4 |
| | | Because I'm studying | 5 |
| | | Fair pay | 6 |
| | | Enough pay | 7 |
| | | Not difficult to earn money | 8 |

| | | Correct for my skills | 9 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | More capital but small income | 10 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |

| Section 3: Association membership | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Now, I want to ask you some questions about any groups you may belong to. | | | |
| 41. | Are you a member of any sporting or athletics groups or clubs | No **(Skip to Q43)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 42. | How many sporting groups do you a member? | Number: | |
| 43. | Are you a member of any religious groups or clubs? | No **(Skip to Q45)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 44. | How many religious groups do you a member? | Number: | |
| 45. | Are you a member of any political groups or clubs? | No **(Skip to Q47)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 46. | How many political groups do you a member? | Number: | |
| 47. | Are you a member of any groups or clubs about specific hobbies or pastimes? | No **(Skip to Q49)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

| 48. | How many groups about specific hobbies do you a member? | Number: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49. | Are you amember of any educational groups or clubs? | No **(Skip to Q51)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 50. | How many educational groups or clubs do you a member? | Number: | |
| 51. | Are youa member of any business or trade groups or clubs? | No **(Skip to Q53)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 52. | How many business or trade groups or clubs do you a member? | Number: | |
| 53. | Are youa member of any ethnic or cultural groups or clubs? | No **(Skip to Q55)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 54. | How many ethnic or cultural groups or clubs do you a member? | Number: | |
| 55. | Are you a member of any military groups or organizations? | No **(Skip to Q57)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 56. | How many military groups or organizations do you a member? | Number: | |
| 57. | Are you a member of any other groups or clubs that you haven't mentioned yet? | No **(Skip to Q59)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

| 58. | How many of these other groups or clubs do you a member? | Number: | |
|---|---|---|---|

<br>

| **Section 4:Media (including social media)**<br><br>Now, I want to ask you some questions about the media that you access and use. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 59. | Do you access any forms of media, like radio, TV or internet at least once per week? | No **(Skip to Q62)**<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |
| 60. | Which forms of media do you access at least once per week?<br><br>*Multiple answers possible*<br><br>*Read each type of media and check if they access it* | Radio<br>Television<br>Printed newspapers<br>Printed magazines<br>Internet<br>Social media<br>Other(specify) | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>88 |
| 61. | Which form of media is the most useful source of information for you?<br><br>*Check with Q60 above* | Radio<br>Television<br>Printed newspapers<br>Printed magazines<br>Internet<br>Social media<br>Other(specify) | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>88 |
| *Newspapers, television and radio are often called mainstream or traditional media while the internet is a type of alternative media. I want to ask you some questions about the mainstream media in your country* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 62. | Do you think that the mainstream media in your country is relevant or irrelevant to you? | Relevant | 1 |
| | | Irrelevant | 2 |
| 63. | Do you trust or distrust the news and information that the mainstream media distributes in your country? | Trust completely | 1 |
| | | Trust a little | 2 |
| | | Distrust a little | 3 |
| | | Distrust completely | 4 |
| 64. | Do you have a smartphone that can access the internet? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 65. | Do you have a laptop or other computer that can access the internet? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 66. | Do you have a tablet that can access the internet? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 67. | Do you use social media, like FaceBook, Youtube, Twitter etc | No **(Skip to Q72)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 68. | Which type of social media do you use the most? | FaceBook | 1 |
| | | Youtube | 2 |
| | | Twitter | 3 |
| | | Myspace | 4 |
| | | Pinterest | 5 |
| | | Whatsapp | 6 |
| | | Line | 7 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 69. | Do you use any other type of social media? | No **(Skip to Q71)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

| 70. | Which other social media do you use?<br><br>***Multiple answers possible*** | FaceBook | 1 |
| | | Youtube | 2 |
| | | Twitter | 3 |
| | | Myspace | 4 |
| | | Pinterest | 5 |
| | | Whatsapp | 6 |
| | | Line | 7 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 71. | How often do you use social media each week? | Times: | |
| 72. | What types of activities do you do online?<br><br>***Multiple answers possible*** | Watch videos | 1 |
| | | Chat with others | 2 |
| | | Play games | 3 |
| | | Read articles | 4 |
| | | Never use Internet***(skip to 74)*** | 5 |
| | | Other(specify) | 88 |
| 73. | Would you say you use the internet mostly to interact with others, to play games, to learn or for work? | Interact with others | 1 |
| | | Play games | 2 |
| | | Learning | 3 |
| | | Work | 4 |
| 74. | Do you think the internet, including social media, is censored in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 75. | On a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 is completely free and 1 is completely censored, how free do you think the internet is in your country? | Number: | |

## Section 5: Religion

Now, I want to ask you some questions about your beliefs and opinions about religion.

| 76. | Do you believe in any religion? | No **(Skip to Q110)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 77. | What religion do you believe in? | Buddhism | 1 |
| | | Islam | 2 |
| | | Christianity | 3 |
| | | Tribal group religion | 4 |
| | | Hinduism | 5 |
| | | Sikhism | 6 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 78. | Is this the religion of your parents and family? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes **(Skip to Q80)** | 1 |
| 79. | How old were you when you changed religion? | Age: | |
| 80. | Have you ever attended a religious school? | No **(Skip to Q82)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 81. | How many years did you attend this school? *Less than one year code (0)* | Years: | |
| 82. | Do other people think that your religion is "objectionable"? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 83. | Have you ever read the holy scriptures for your | No **(Skip to Q85)** | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | religion? | Yes | 1 |
| 84. | In average, how often do you read these scriptures each week?<br><br>*If less than once per week, code 0* | Times: | |
| 85. | Do other people think that your interpretation of your holy scriptures is "objectionable"? | No<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |
| 86. | Do you attend a place of worship for your religion regularly? | No **(Skip to Q88)**<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |
| 87. | In average, How often do you attend a place of worship ach week?<br><br>*If less than once per week, code 0* | Times: | |
| 88. | Do you discuss religious issues with a religious leader regularly? | No **(Skip to Q90)**<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |
| 89. | In average, how often do you discuss religious issues with a religious leader each week?<br><br>*If less than once per week, code 0* | Times: | |
| 90. | Do other people think that your religious leader is "radical"? | No<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |
| 91. | Do you discuss religious issues with other young people regularly? | No **(Skip to Q93)**<br><br>Yes | 0<br><br>1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92. | In average, how often do you discuss religious issues with other young people?<br><br>*If less than once per week, code 0* | Times: | |
| 93. | Have people from your religion been involved in activities that other people think are "objectionable"? | No **(Skip to Q95)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 94. | What kind of activities? | Strict laws for women | 1 |
| | | Restrictions on other religions | 2 |
| | | Support of radical organizations | 3 |
| | | Attacks on places of worship | 4 |
| | | Attacks on believers of other religions | 5 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 95. | On a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 is strong belief and 1 is weak belief, how strongly do you believe in your religion? | Number: | |
| 96. | Do you believe that government and religion should be separate or integrated?:<br><br>*Read the answers and ask the respondent to choose one.* | Totally separate | 1 |
| | | Somewhat separate | 2 |
| | | Somewhat integrated | 3 |
| | | Totally integrated | 4 |
| 97. | Do you think life in your country would be better or worse if most people believed in your religion?<br><br>*Read the answers and ask the respondent to choose one.* | Much better | 1 |
| | | Somewhat better | 2 |
| | | Somewhat worse | 3 |
| | | Much worse | 4 |
| 98. | Does your religion teach that the world is a corrupt | No | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | and sinful place? | Yes | 1 |
| 99. | Do you want to change any thing in your country in the name of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 100. | Do you think that the laws of your country should be replaced by the laws of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 101. | Do you think that the government of your country should be replaced by your religious leaders? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 102. | Do you think people should be able to practice other religions in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 103. | Do you think some religions are bad and should not be allowed in your country? | No **(Skip to Q105)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 104. | Which religions should not be allowed in your country?<br>Multiple answer possible | Buddhism | 1 |
| | | Islam | 2 |
| | | Christianity | 3 |
| | | Tribal group religion | 4 |
| | | Hinduism | 5 |
| | | Sikhism | 6 |
| | | Brahmanism | 7 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |
| 105. | Would you break the laws of your country in the name of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 106. | Would you damage property in the name of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 107. | Would you hurt others in the name of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 108. | Would you even take life of others in the name of | No | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | your religion? | Yes | 1 |
| 109. | Would you sacrifice yourself in the name of your religion? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 110. | Which activity that you think would make the world a better place?<br><br>***Read answers*** | Praying | 1 |
| | | Starting a business | 2 |
| | | Voting | 3 |
| | | Changing the government | 4 |
| | | Fighting for my religion | 5 |
| | | Other (specify) | 88 |

| Section 6: Happiness and discontent |
|---|
| Now, I want to ask you some questions about how satisfied you are with the situation in your life and in your country. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 111. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very happy and 1 is very unhappy, how happy are you overall? | Number: |
| 112. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **the police and justice system** in your country? | Number: |
| 113. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **the honesty of the government** in your country? | Number: |
| 114. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **employment opportunities for young people** in your country? | Number: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 115. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **education and training for young people** in your country? | Number: |
| 116. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **salary and wages for young people** in your country? | Number: |
| 117. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **government response to strikes and demonstrations** in your country? | Number: |
| Now I would like to ask a few questions about you and your family | | |
| 118. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **support from your family** in your life? | Number: |
| 119. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very high and 1 is very low, how much would you say **your family value you**? | Number: |
| 120. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very high and 1 is very low, how much would you say **your community values you**? | Number: |
| 121. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **your freedom to express your political ideas**? | Number: |
| 122. | On a scale of 1 to 10 where 10 is very satisfied and 1 is very unsatisfied, how would you rate **your own self esteem**? | Number: |

| | **Section 7: Political activity** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Now, I want to ask you some questions about your involvement and beliefs about politics | | |
| 123. | Have you registered to vote? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 124. | Have you ever voted in an election? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 125. | Have you ever joined a political rally or demonstration at election time or any other time? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 126. | Have you ever helped with campaign activities for a political party? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 127. | Have you ever been a member of the youth association for a particular political party | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 128. | Have you ever been a member of a political party? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 129. | Have you ever attended a rally or demonstration for a labour union? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 130. | Have you ever been a member of a labour union? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 131. | Have you ever been cautioned, charged or detained for any of the political activities above? | No **(Skip to Q133)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

| 132. | How many times has this happened? | Times: | |
|---|---|---|---|

**Section 8: Delinquency and crime**

Now, I want to ask you some questions about delinquency and crime in your country.

Please don't be scared or worried, I just want to understand your feelings and opinions and I won't tell anyone else the things that you tell me.

| 133. | Have any of your friends smoked cigarettes? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 134. | Have you ever smoked cigarettes? | No **(Skip to Q136)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 135. | How many times did you smoke cigarettes in the last week? | Times: | |
| 136. | Have any of your friends drank alcohol? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 137. | Have you ever drank alcohol? | No **(Skip to Q139)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 138. | How many times did you drink alcohol in the last week? | Times: | |
| 139. | Have any of your friends ever taken something small from a shop or business without paying? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 140. | Have you ever taken something small from a shop or business without paying? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

| 141. | Have any of your friends ever been involved in a fight where nobody was badly hurt? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 142. | Have you ever been involved in a fight where nobody was badly hurt? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 143. | Have any of your friends ever taken drugs? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 144. | Have you ever taken drugs? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 145. | Have any of your friends ever been a member of a gang? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 146. | Have you ever been a member of a gang? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 147. | Have any of your friends ever taken something expensive that didn't belong to them, like a motorcycle/mobile? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 148. | Have you ever taken something expensive that didn't belong to you, like a motorcycle/mobie? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 149. | Have any of your friends ever been warned or arrested by the police? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 150. | Have you ever been warned or arrested by the | No | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | police? | Yes | 1 |
| 151. | Have any of your friends ever been involved in a fight where someone was badly hurt? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 152. | Have you ever been involved in a fight where someone was badly hurt? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 153. | **For men:** Have any of your friends ever been involved in a rape case? | No | 0 |
| | **For women:** Have any of your friends ever been suffered from extreme sexual exploitation? | Yes | 1 |
| 154. | **For men:** Have you ever been involved in a rape case? | No | 0 |
| | **For women:** Have you ever been sexually harassed/exploited very badly? | Yes | 1 |
| 155. | Have any of your friends ever been involved in a fight or violent incident where someone died? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 156. | Have you ever been involved in a fight or violent incident where someone died? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

**Section 9: Radical Beliefs and Behaviour**

Now, I want to ask you some questions about radical beliefs and behaviour.

*Please don't be scared or worried, I just want to understand your feelings and opinions and I won't tell anyone else the things that you tell me.*

Explaination : Radical organization is person or group that think anything different from other people so that Muslim religion

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 157. | Would you join with organization that other people think is a radical organization to change anything in your country? | No **(Skip to Q159)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 158. | Are you a member of this organization? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 159. | Would you read a literature that other people think is radical literature either in print or online? | No **(Skip to Q162)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 160. | Have you ever read a literature that other people think is a radical literature either in print or online? | No **(Skip to Q162)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 161. | Where did you read it? | Print | 1 |
| | | Online | 2 |
| | | Both | 3 |
| 162. | Would you try to convince other young people to join with a organization that other people think is a radical organization? | No **(Skip to Q165)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 163. | Have you ever tried to convince other young people to join with organization that other people think is a radical organization? | No **(Skip to Q165)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 164. | Did you try to convince them in person or on online? | In person | 1 |
| | | Online | 2 |
| | | Both | 3 |

| 165. | Would you damage property to try to change anything in your country? | No **(Skip to Q168)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 166. | Do you think it is OK to damage property to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 167. | Have you ever damaged property to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 168. | Would you hurt someone to try to change anything in your country? | No **(Skip to Q171)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 169. | Do you think it is OK to hurt someone to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 170. | Have you ever hurt someone to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 171. | Would you take life of someone to try to change anything in your country? | No **(Skip to Q174)** | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 172. | Do you think it is OK to take life of someone to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 173. | Have you ever tried to kill someone to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 174. | Do you think it is OK for people to sacrifice life to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |
| 175. | Would you be willing to sacrifice your life to try to change anything in your country? | No | 0 |
| | | Yes | 1 |

**Section 10: Policy recommendations**

Now, I want to ask you your opinion about how your government should improve the situation of young people.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 176. | Which is the most priority area for your government do? *Prompt by Read the answers* | Ensure freedom of expression | 1 |
| | | Improve education | 2 |
| | | Create more jobs | 3 |
| | | Reduce poverty | 4 |
| | | Reduce corruption | 5 |
| | | Tax rich people | 6 |
| | | Protect the environment | 7 |
| 177. | Which is the most priority area for your government to improve the employment prospects of young people *Prompt by Read the answers* | Provide unemployment benefits | 1 |
| | | Provide training and skills development | 2 |
| | | Help to find work | 3 |
| | | Improve working conditions | 4 |
| | | Provide financial support to start up a business | 5 |
| 178. | Which is the most priority area for your government to enhance political inclusion and citizenship among young people? *Prompt by Read the answers* | Raise awareness of rights among youth | 1 |
| | | Raise awareness of youth issues among government officials | 2 |
| | | Increase political participation among youth | 3 |
| | | Promote youth leadership development | 4 |
| 179. | Which is the most priority area for your | Provide study loans | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | government to improve education for young people, *Prompt by Read the answers* | Improve quality of education | 2 |
| | | Ensure free access to high school and university education | 3 |
| | | Make education more relevant for employment | 4 |
| 180. | Which is the most priority area for your government to improve health of young people? *Prompt by Read the answers* | Ensure health-care workers better understand youth issues | 1 |
| | | Ensure affordable health care | 2 |
| | | Promote healthy lifestyles | 3 |
| | | Reduce pollution | 4 |
| 181. | **<u>Observation and idea of interviewer during interview</u>:** | | |

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