



सत्यमेव जयते

YOUTH IN INDIA PROFILE AND PROGRAMMES 2006



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Central Statistical Organisation
Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg

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PREFACE

The first issue of the Publication 'Youth in India: Profile and Programmes 1998' was brought out in 1998 to coincide with the commemoration of 50th anniversary of India's Independence. The report contained important aspects pertaining to Youth under the headings (i) Population and Vital Statistics, (ii) Nuptiality, (iii) Fertility and Contraception, (iv) Health, (v) Literacy and Economic Status and (vi) Crime. The consolidation of information on policy instruments for improvement of Youth, under implementation by various agencies of Government of India, was another distinguishing feature of the report which was widely appreciated.

2. A number of important data releases have since been added to Nation's Statistical Dataset through Census 2001, the quinquennial rounds of National Sample Surveys (NSS) on Employment and Unemployment in July-June 1999-2000 (55th round) and 2004-05 (61st round) and National Family Health Surveys. The National Youth Policy has also been revised after adopting National Youth policy 2003. In the meantime the National Commission for Youth, constituted in March 2002, has submitted its report in 2004 recommending three major actions namely (i) creation of a Central Authority with statutory powers for developing and framing of National Youth Policy and to evolve an integrated National Action Plan for Youth development and policy implementation (ii) establishment of Inter-Departmental Committee on Youth Affairs and formation of similar bodies at State/District level and (iii) ensuring an allocation of 2 % of Plan outlay of panchayats for the development of Youth at the village level.

3. As in the earlier report, the present issue is organised in three parts. Introductory Part provides an overview of United Nations initiatives in terms of recommendations for policy planning for Member States to follow with respect to Youth Affairs. The share of population in the age group 15-34 has also been examined from a global perspective to assess the relative size and growth of Youth in India. This Part concludes with a brief sketch of policies of Government of India for Youth. Part-II provides statistics in 23 tables organised as in earlier publication. Part-III gives the summary of youth related programmes of the Government of India. Two annexures are given at the end. While Annexure I gives an overview of United Nations' 'concerns and actions for young people', Annexure-II gives contact and website addresses of UN Resources on Youth Affairs.

4. I place on records my sincere thanks to Sh. J.Dash, Deputy Director General, C.S.O, under whose leadership this issue could be brought out. Sh. G.Sajeevan, Director, deserves special thanks for his brilliant, sincere and hard work in preparing the manuscript.

5. I sincerely hope that this publication will provide useful input to the planners, policy makers and researchers in enhancing their understanding of various issues pertaining to the Youth of the country. Any suggestion for improvement in the quality and content of the publication is most welcome.



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Highlights

HIGHLIGHTS

NATIONAL SCENARIO

1. The National policy on youth was announced in the year 1988. But Youth specific programmes were an integral component of plan process in the country. The programmes of National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and the schemes for financial assistance to NGOs engaged in Youth development are a few of them.
2. A Committee for National Youth Programmes (CONYP) was set up with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson which led to the formation of a National level committee constituted by the Department of Youth and Sports for preparation of the National Perspective Plan for the Youth (1996-2020).
3. The National Youth Policy, 2003 reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to the composite and all-round development of Youth. The thrust of the Policy centers around "Youth Empowerment" in different spheres of national life. It aims to ensure the effective pursuit of youth development programmes which promote personality development and qualities of citizenship and enhance commitment to Community Service, Social Justice, Self-reliance, National Integration and Humanism and an inclusive view of the entire universe as enshrined in our ancient scriptures.
4. The country is growing younger as evidenced from the most reliable national level demographic data. The proportion of people to total population in what is regarded as the youth - age group of 15-24 years - shows a steadily rising trend. It rose from 30.6 % in the year 1971 to 33.8 % in the year 2001. Population projections indicate the rising trend to continue and to peak at 36.1 % by year 2010 and then decline marginally to 34.6 % by year 2020. This is made possible by the reproductive preferences prevailing in the country, ensuring that more people are added to the age group 15-34 than those leaving, backed by better health care facilities.
5. The age specific fertility rates across all reproductive age groups and total fertility rates declined secularly since 1971 both in rural and urban areas and the latter remained above replacement levels. The rural sector reported consistently higher age specific fertility levels and total fertility rates compared to urban sector.
6. Other indicators of reproductive behavior reported are (i) A welcome shift in the mean age at marriage from 19 to 19.8 years in rural and from 20.3 to 21.3 years in urban areas over the period 1995 to 2003. However teenage child bearing, as measured by average number of children born per women in the age group 15-19 years, has increased from 0.39 in the year 1981 to 0.43 in year 2001. In all other age groups it is on decline.
7. Because of various socio-economic and demographic factors, sex ratio (female per 1000 male) is found to be adverse in youth population also. The sex ratio which was relatively better among youth in the year 1971 as compared to the overall population is on a path of declining trend (961 as opposed to 930 in the year 1971). The higher sex ratio among youth than that in the general population continued till the year 2001 when sex ratio among the youth was 940 as compared to 933 of general population. However, the sex ratio among youth is projected to reach as low as 908 in the year 2011 as against 940 among general population.
8. The annual compound rate of growth in enrollment in graduate courses continued to increase from 3.01 % during the period 1971-1981 to 6.25 % during the period 1991-2001. This rate for females (8.53%) was almost double that for males (4.89%) during the period 1991-2001.

9. The annual compound rate of growth in enrollment in post graduate courses continued to increase from 4.62 % during the period 1971-1981 to 5.44 % during the period 1991-2001. This rate for females (7.73%) was marginally less than double of that for male (4.16%) during the period 1991-2001.

10. The annual compound growth rate in enrolment in Engineering and Polytechnic courses during the period 1991-2001 was 14.72 % for girls and 4.8% for boys.

11. **9 out of 10 unemployed persons in the country are youth, as found in the NSSO Survey during July 2004 to June 2005 .** By the age of 35 years, most of the people find their livelihood, thus showing up unemployment more as a problem of adjustment in the supply and demand for labour force. The young one's inability to adjust to the demand side requirements of labour force possibly contributes to the high prevalence of unemployment among them.

12. The Share of young persons in the age group 15-34 years in total population across the world had peaked during the nineties, with a recorded 34.54 % in the year 1990.

13. The share of youth is seen declining in developed regions comprising of Europe and North America since the year 1980. The highest share recorded is 32.18 % in the year 1980. This share has progressively declined and is expected to reach 24.26 % by the year 2020. For Europe and North America, the highest share recorded is 31.19 % and 35.39 % respectively, both in the year 1980. By the year 2020 their share is expected to fall to 23.52 % and 27.09 % respectively. For Japan, the peak was reached a decade early (35.81 %, in the year 1970) and is anticipated to fall steeper to levels lower than that in Europe and North America (19.61 % by the year 2020)

14. China, like India, was advantageously placed till the year 1990 with share of youth population increasing. It increased the share of

youth from 31.34 % in the year 1970 to 38.4 % in the year 1990.

15. The advantage India faces is the near stable share of youth in the range of 34.7 % (1990) to 34 % (2020) which is a new experience not undergone by any other country so far.

INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO

16. Year 1985 was designated as International Youth Year by United Nations. It strengthened its commitment to young people ten years later by directing the international community's response to the challenges youth face in the next millennium. It did this by adopting an international strategy – the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (WPA) in the year 1995. This Programme seeks to make Governments more responsive to the aspirations of youth for a better world, as well as to the demands of youth to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

17. The Secretary-General proposed his vision for a Youth Employment Network (YEN) at the Millennium Summit in the year 2000. The YEN is a High-Level Policy Network on youth employment that draws on the most creative leaders in private industry, civil society and economic policy to explore imaginative approaches on the difficult challenge to give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work.

18. The need for policy plans to meet the special requirement is underscored by the fact that an estimated 209 million young people, or 18 per cent of all youth, live on less than \$1 a day, and 515 million young people, or nearly 45 per cent, live on less than \$2 a day. South Asia has the largest number of youth living below these two poverty lines, followed by sub-Saharan Africa. Using a different indicator, these regions are also home to the largest concentrations of undernourished young people. (World Youth Report, 2005).

Part 1

introduction

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

"No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a lifetime. Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts itself off from its youth severs its lifeline."

UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan

Youth constitutes the powerhouse of a nation. More importantly from policy perspective, the need for extreme care in matters pertaining to youth stems from many inter-related factors. Affairs related to Youth have implications both for the present as well as future. Youth suffers from emotional insecurity and inexperience. On the other side, arrogance and feeling of invincibility characterise them. But their thirst for freedom, urge for progress and passion for innovation laced with idealism and creative fervor make ideal input for social transformation.

2 According to Mahatma Gandhi the youth have got the least vested interest of all. According to Swami Vivekananda, "Supreme value of youth period is incalculable and indescribable. Youth life is the most precious life. Youth is the best time. The way in which you utilize this period will decide the nature of coming years that lie ahead of you. Your happiness, your success, your honor and your good name all depend upon the way in which you live now, in this present period. Remember this, 'This wonderful period of the first state of your life is related to you as the soft wet clay in the hands of the potter. Skillfully the potter gives it the right and correct shapes and forms, which he intends to give. Even so, you can wisely mould your life, your character, your physical health and strength, in short your entire nature in any way in which you make up your mind to do. And you must do this now.'"

3 Individual experience of awe at unfolding of world in personal terms, as different from parental and social care and protections, attainment of puberty, defining of sibling, family, and social relationships are milestones crossed during youth. Ideas of life based on such experience form the foundations of personality and attitude to life. Material and emotional

support and education are of determining importance. Economic independence by way of gainful employment and professional and personal achievements are driving forces providing motivation and power of action.

4 Maladjustment in any of the components has the potential to cause social disruption, in extreme case and dissatisfaction at individual level at the least, with possibilities of crime and violence, suicide, and depressions in between. Social problems of danger of terrorism, HIV/AIDS, drugs, alcoholism and smoking, unsafe sex preferences and teenage pregnancy are all closer to youth than to other age groups.

5 Nation building and empowerment of youth are mutually dependent and follow a circular cause and effect cycle. The Nation building process is directly linked to the empowerment of youth. Any policy initiative to meet this end needs to account in good measure for the contribution such policies make towards nourishment, guidance, values and skill development and successful launching of life course of youth.

6 In this regard United Nations (UN) had taken a lead role in providing for a framework for policy formulation wherein Youth finds a special place, rightly recognizing the need for special agenda, keeping in view the uniqueness of this special segment of population for Nation States to follow. Policy formulation in canalizing youth into the nation building followed the prevailing theorizations on role of youth.

UNITED NATIONS INITIATIVES

7 United Nations initiatives in providing for a framework for policy formulation wherein Youth finds a special place had in fact helped many developing nations to focus on this segment of the population. While the Member States of the UN acknowledged the importance of Youth Policy initiatives in 1965 when they endorsed the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, UNESCO had

initiated programs of action for youth since 1946. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights set the international Agenda for recognition and observance by member Nations, NGOs and Youth Movements six guiding principles vide General Assembly resolution 2307(XX) of 7 December 1965, namely Declaration on Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples. These guiding principles are of relevance even today and are reproduced below.

Principle I

Young people shall be brought up in the spirit of peace, justice, freedom, mutual respect and understanding in order to promote equal rights for all human beings and all nations, economic and social progress, disarmament and the maintenance of international peace and security.

Principle II

All means of education, including as of a major importance the guidance given by parents or family, instruction and information intended for the young should foster among them the ideals of peace, humanity, liberty and international solidarity and all other ideals which help to bring peoples closer together, and acquaint them with the role entrusted to the United Nations as a means of preserving and maintaining peace and promoting international understanding and co-operation.

Principle III

Young people shall be brought up in the knowledge of the dignity and equality of all men, without distinction as to race, color, ethnic origins or beliefs, and in respect for fundamental human rights and for the right of peoples to self-determination.

Principle IV

Exchanges, travel, tourism, meetings, the study of foreign languages, the twinning of towns and universities without discrimination and similar activities should be encouraged and facilitated among young people of all countries in order to bring them together in educational, cultural and sporting activities in the spirit of this Declaration.

Principle V

National and international associations of young people should be encouraged to promote the purposes of the United Nations, particularly international peace and security, friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal sovereignty of States, the final abolition of colonialism and of racial discrimination and other violations of human rights.

Youth organizations in accordance with this Declaration should take all appropriate measures within their respective fields of activity in order to make their contribution without any discrimination to the work of educating the young generation in accordance with these ideals.

Such organizations, in conformity with the principle of freedom of association, should promote the free exchange of ideas in the spirit of the principles of this Declaration and of the purposes of the United Nations set forth in the Charter.

All youth organizations should conform to the principles set forth in this Declaration.

Principle VI

A major aim in educating the young shall be to develop all their faculties and to train them to acquire higher moral qualities, to be deeply attached to the noble ideals of peace, liberty, the dignity and equality of all men, and imbued with respect and love for humanity and its creative achievements. To this end the family has an important role to play.

Young people must become conscious of their responsibilities in the world they will be called upon to manage and should be inspired with confidence in a future of happiness for mankind.

8. Later, the UN General Assembly observed 1985 as International Youth Year with theme 'Participation, Development and Peace'. It drew international attention to the important role young people play in the world, in particular, their potential contribution to development and the goals of the United Nations Charter. That same year, the General Assembly also endorsed the guidelines for further planning and

suitable follow-up in the field of policy planning for youth, which are significant for their focus on young people as a broad category comprising various subgroups, rather than a single demographic entity.

9. In the year 1995, on occasion of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, the United Nations strengthened its commitment to young people by directing the international community's response to the challenges youth face in the next millennium. It did this by adopting an international strategy — the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (WPA). This World Programme seeks to make Governments more responsive to the aspirations of youth for a better world, as well as to the demands of youth to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem. The UN also evaluates the progress made in the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth in addition to preparation for the annual commemoration of International Youth Day, on August 12.

10. There are several other issues currently being addressed, an important one being the youth employment problem. Increasingly, young people are turning to the informal sector for their livelihood, with little or no job protection, benefits, or prospects for the future. The Secretary-General proposed his vision for a Youth Employment Network (YEN) at the Millennium Summit in 2000. The YEN is a High-Level Policy Network on youth employment that draws on the most creative leaders in private industry, civil society and economic policy to explore imaginative approaches on the difficult challenge to give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work. General Assembly also adopted a resolution calling for the regional commissions to organize regional consultations with member states and youth organizations in order to evaluate the implementation of World Programme for Action and specialized agencies of UN to enhance inter-agency arrangements on youth policies and programs for improving coordination and enhancing synergies among relevant system activities. It decided to supplement 10 priority areas of WPA with 5 additional priority areas of concern to youth.

A summary of activities of UN agencies on youth related programs is given in annexure I and Contact and web address in annexure II.

GLOBAL SCENARIO

11. An important source of information on Youth is the UN publication named World Youth Report (WYR). The WYR 2005 carries valuable information on global scenario on Youth. On the living conditions, the report brings into focus the extent of prevailing deprivation. Statement 1 reproduced from WYR 2005 gives the estimates of undernourished youth and youth suffering under conditions of poverty.

12. It is estimated that currently almost 209 million young people, or 18 per cent of all youth, live on less than \$1 a day, the international povertyline and 515 million young people, or nearly 45 per cent, live on less than \$2 a day. South Asia has the largest number of youth living below these two poverty lines, followed by sub-Saharan Africa. Using a different indicator, these regions are also home to the largest concentrations of undernourished young people.

13. While poverty continues to be the problems assailing the maximum number of youth, there are other problems which have a bearing on the welfare of youth which are more youth specific in their impact, like illiteracy (130 million), unemployment (88 million), HIV/AIDS (10 million), human trafficking, crime, violence and terrorism.

14. The issues on reproductive health status of youth, safe delivery and motherhood, which were seriously discussed at Cairo conference, in addition to the issues mentioned above, are back in UN agenda in the form of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) more forcefully spelt than ever before.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

15. Conventionally, period from adolescence to middle age is termed as youth. Age continues to constitute the determining characteristics in the definition of Youth by various agencies. UN adopted the age group 15 to 24. Indian Youth Policy (2003) considered the age group 15-35 as appropriate. Definition of youth in terms of age is far from standardized. It lacks legal backing. In addition, age is considered to overlook the functional nature of the target group in terms of the transition from childhood to adulthood together with the biological and cultural dimensions involved in the transition. The need for defining youth beyond age factor alone

Statement 1: Estimates of the Numbers of Youth, Age 15-24, and Living in Poverty in 2005.

(Millions)

Region	Under \$1/day	Under \$2/day	Undernourished
1	2	3	4
South Asia	84.1	206.1	57.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	60.7	102.1	39.9
East Asia and the Pacific	46.5	150.5	38.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	11.1	27.2	10.8
Middle East and North Africa	2	12.1	7.1
Europe and Central Asia	4.1	18.2	5.8
World	208.6	515.1	166.1

Source: World Youth Report (WYR) 2005.

is urgent, given the shift in the hitherto youth-related activities to older age groups with the help of life style changes induced by demographic transitions and technological changes. Older people now emulate youth, leading to the emergence of the phenomenon 'Prolongation of Youth'.

16. Youth can be defined as raw resources for the process of social transformation. It provides the process of social transformation the color, vigor and mirth. Age happens to provide the differentiability, necessary to distinguish youth so far, but with relatively-aged-persons continuing to perform some of the responsibilities of youth, sole dependence on age for defining youth would require revision. Characteristics associated with youth are now sustainable into middle and early old age.

INDIAN SCENARIO

17. Population policy plans of Independent India in many ways shaped the size and composition of the present cohort of youth in India. Indian population policy aimed at controlling the population. In the 1950s, the government began, in a modest way, one of the earliest national, government-sponsored family planning efforts in the developing world. Yet India's population growth is one, which attracted international attention for multiple reasons. International aid and developmental agencies were

anxious as to how democratic India plans policies to stabilize its population as it launched its development process, in the context of the excessive population growth absorbing most of the economic gains.

18. The Population Conference at Bucharest in 1974, which was marked with controversy between developed and developing countries- with the latter strongly critical of aid for population control but less for social and economic development, found as many as 74 countries with 90% population of developing world accepting the need for family planning, pointing to the farsightedness of Indian planning efforts. India's huge population estimated at just fewer than 1.1 billion in 2005, kept growing, despite India being the first nation to adopt an official family planning program in 1952. Examination of the manner in which the population of India kept surging ahead vis-à-vis other nations, indicated to the strong possibility of India overtaking China by the year 2050. India now has almost three times as much population as it had in 1951. The mixture of policy interventions lead to a demographic composition with youth outweighing others with more than 50% of Indians being born after 1980 at the turn of this Millennium. (RGI, 2001)

19. The results of economic research reveal that the investment in human capital could contribute significantly and directly to overall growth and development. Investment in education, skill

development programmes and basic health services are known to have strong backward and forward linkages. It is also recognised that development of human resources is one amongst many objectives of long-term economic growth. This fusion of the concepts of economic development and youth development broadened the scope and importance of programmes and policies for youth.

20. The process of English educated youth driving information technology revolution in global arena, bringing in fame and prosperity is an instance of power of youth as a resource for enhancing well-being. However the plight of all youth is not as promising as one would wish to be; thus the need for policy interventions and reliable datasets to frame such policies.

MEASUREMENT OF YOUTH IN INDIA

21. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports defined youth as those in the age group 15-35, substantially enlarging the coverage as conceived by United Nations. For the purpose of the present report, Youth is defined as person in the age group 15 to 34. The definition is the same as adopted in the earlier report. Population Census provides the measure of Youth in India. The regularity and efficiency of census operation in India add rigor to the measurement of Youth in India. The decennial enumeration throws up consistent estimates of youth in India. Projections effected with the help of demographic models provide consistent estimates for expected size of youth. As such the quality of data available of size by age and sex is highly satisfactory.

PROPORTION OF YOUTH IN TOTAL POPULATION

22. Statement 2 gives the change in youth population size during the 1971-2001, and the projected levels upto the year 2021, by gender. The average annual additions, both for the total population and the youth segment are seen to have peaked in the year 2001. The average annual addition of the total population during the period 1991-2001 was about 18.2 million which happens to be the highest ever, only marginally less than twice the addition during the period from 1971 to 1981. However during the first decade of current millennium,

the pace of growth of population is seen declining, with addition falling to 16.8 million. It is projected to decline further to 15 million during the period 2011 to 2021.

23. The growth pattern in the youth segment differs substantially from that of general population. The total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 348 million in 2001. This increase was in the form of addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 millions during seventies, eighties and nineties respectively. During the period 2001 to 2011, addition is projected to be substantially high at 8.5 million. The decade next is set to see a drastic decline, to the extent of nearly 60% of the levels prevailing during the period 2001-2011.

24. The share of youth population in total population has been continuously increasing from the level of 30.6% in the year 1971 and is likely to increase till the year 2011 when it is projected to reach 36.1%. After this, decline is expected to start and the share of youth is expected to be 34.6% in the year 2021. While the percentage of male youth population to total male population follow the pattern of aggregate youth and is on a steady rise since the year 1971, from 30.1%, to reach 36.7% in the year 2011, the share of female youth to total female population increased from 31.1 % in 1971 to 34% in 1991 where from it declined to 33.9 % in 2001. The percentage share of female youth is set to increase to 35.5% in the year 2011 and then decline to 33.9% in the year 2021. The differential behavior underscores the preference for boys. Determinants of these variations are the fertility and mortality differences caused by preference for small family among the parents and advancement in medical interventions.

GROWTH OF YOUTH VIS-À-VIS TOTAL POPULATION, INDIA.

25. As seen from Statement 3 below, the rate of growth in youth segment is consistently higher compared to general population till the year 2011. The same trend is noticed for both genders. The situation is set to reverse thereafter and population projection indicates the possibility of growth in youth population falling short of the growth rate in general population, reflecting the changing reproductive preferences of younger cohorts.

Statement 2: Population (Millions) in the Age 15-34 Years vis-à-vis All Age, by Sex, 1971-2021.

Year	Male		Female		Persons		Decennial addition	
	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	284.05	85.50	264.11	82.138	548.16	167.64
1981	353.37	113.43	329.95	107.23	683.32	220.70	135.16	53.03
1991	439.36	144.21	407.06	136.94	846.42	281.15	163.1	60.48
2001	532.16	179.18	496.45	168.50	1028.61	347.68	182.19	66.52
@2011	616.8	226.62	579.75	205.76	1196.55	432.38	167.94	84.70
@2021	691.36	243.69	655.66	222.19	1347.02	465.87	150.47	33.49

Source: Registrar General of India(RGI).

@Projected population

Statement 3: Average Annual Growth Rate by Gender.

Year	Male		Female		All Persons	
	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34
1971-1981	2.21	2.87	2.25	2.70	2.23	2.79
1981-1991	2.20	2.43	2.12	2.48	2.16	2.45
1991-2001	1.93	2.20	2.01	2.10	1.97	2.15
2001-2011	1.49	2.38	1.56	2.02	1.52	2.20
2011-2021	1.15	0.73	1.24	0.77	1.19	0.75

Source: RGI. @Projected population

Given the above level and the changes in the level of youth population in India, it is instructive to assess its relative position in the global context.

GROWTH OF YOUTH VIS-A-VIS TOTAL POPULATION, WORLD AND MAJOR COUNTRIES

26. The Statement above gives the share of India in world population and the changes in it over the period from 1970 and the projected changes therein over the next two decades. It also compares the annual growth rates, India vis-à-vis World. India accounted for substantial share of world population. By the year 2000, it accounted for 16.9 % of the world population,

recording an increase of 2.1% in its share since 1970. This growth is projected to continue and by 2020, Indians would account for 17.78 % of global population. The trend in the decennial addition shows the increasing share of Indians in the net addition to the global population. India's share increased from 18.13% during 1970-1980 to 22.60 % during the period 1990-2000 and it is set to decline marginally over the period 2000-2010 (22.17%) and 2010-2020 (20.47%). Even with the projected decline, one out of every fifth addition to global population would be Indian, which would continue to be more than India's proportionate share of the total world population, thus underscoring the inherent strength of India in swarming the world with its population.

Statement 4: Total Population & Rate of Growth, World, India and Indian Share, 1970-2020.

Year	Population in Millions						Percentage Share	
	World#		Rate of growth (%)	India##		Rate of growth (%)	Total	De. Add
	Total	De. Add		Total	De. Add			
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10
1970	3696.59			548.16			14.83	
1980	4442.29	745.71	1.85	683.32	155.16	2.23	15.38	18.13
1990	5279.52	837.23	1.71	846.42	163.10	2.16	16.03	19.48
2000	6085.57	806.05	1.43	1028.61	182.19	1.96	16.90	22.60
2010	6842.92	757.35	1.17	1196.55	167.94	1.52	17.49	22.17
2020	7577.89	734.97	1.02	1347.02	150.47	1.19	17.78	20.47

Source: # World Population Prospects; The 2004 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division. De. Add = Decennial Addition.

##Office of Registrar General of India. Col (6) pertains to census years.

- Note:**
1. 1991 figures excludes the state J&K where 1991 census could not conducted
 2. 2001 figures excludes Mao Marani, Paonata and Pital sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
 3. Projected population 2011-2021 are based on provisional population totals.

27. This has serious ramifications to Indian Youth. The opportunities unfolding are of unprecedented dimensions. The fertility behavior of the developed regions of the world, consisting of the Europe and North America has resulted in the age structure of the population shifting upward, putting pressure on the nations in the region to be dependent on the youthful nations in other parts of the world for labour supply. The following Statement presents the relative position.

The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is seen as prominent characteristics of developed region comprising of Europe and North America since 1980.

28. The Share of young persons in total population has peaked during the nineties, with a recorded share of 34.54 % in the year 1990. As mentioned earlier, the process started earlier in developed region. Asia and

Latin America are set to follow the trend, with recorded share of youth reaching its maximum in the year 1990 at 36.02 % and 35.50 respectively. In Africa the young segment of population would continue to grow and projected to reach 35.57 % in the year 2020.

29. Examination of country wise distribution of young ones puts the relative advantage of India even more clearly. Statement 6 gives the share of young people in Asia and major countries in Asia in terms of population.

30. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, two major countries which determine the demographic features of Asia in addition to India. These three countries together accounted for 68 % of population of Asia in the year 2000 and the share of Asia itself is about 60 % in world population.

Statement 5: Percentage Share of Population in the Age 15-34 Years by Sex, 1970-2020, Major Continents, Developed Region and World.

Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010*	2020*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Persons			
Africa.	31.48	32.14	32.70	34.11	35.55	35.57
Asia.	31.65	34.02	36.02	34.78	33.35	31.58
Europe.	29.51	31.19	30.03	28.41	26.83	27.52
North America	30.01	35.39	32.25	27.95	27.81	27.09
Latin America	31.68	34.28	35.50	35.46	34.23	32.03
Developed Region	30.29	32.18	30.42	28.19	26.67	24.26
World	31.15	33.47	34.54	33.61	32.76	31.15
			Male			
Africa.	31.53	32.23	32.81	34.29	35.82	35.77
Asia.	31.89	34.31	36.27	35.02	33.77	31.91
Europe.	31.31	33.08	31.62	29.90	28.30	24.93
North America	30.54	36.45	33.22	28.86	28.76	28.03
Latin America	31.78	34.35	35.50	35.73	34.78	32.76
Developed Region	31.67	33.75	31.78	29.45	27.93	25.49
World	31.66	34.03	35.02	34.06	33.34	31.78
			Female			
Africa.	31.43	32.05	32.60	33.93	35.27	35.38
Asia.	31.41	33.71	35.75	34.53	32.92	30.84
Europe.	27.87	29.45	28.55	27.02	25.45	22.26
North America	29.49	34.37	31.30	27.05	26.88	26.19
Latin America	31.57	34.21	35.40	35.18	33.69	31.33
Developed Region	29.01	30.71	29.15	26.09	25.48	23.11
World	30.64	32.91	34.05	33.15	32.18	30.52

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2004 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division,
* Projected population.

31. The country is expected to have the share of youth in total population at around 34 %. The share is set to reach its maximum in the year 2010. China in contrast is seen to have reached the highest share in the year 1990 at 38.40 % and is projected to have the share of youth force shrinking to 27.58 % by the year 2020, a situation which Japan has undergone by the year 2000. Given the relative sizes of total population of China and India, the differentials in the age

structure prognosts a youthful India vis-à-vis an ageing China by the year 2020.

32. Statement 7 below provides the gender specific percentage share for the countries mentioned in Statement 6. The proportion of youth among female is generally lower on account of longer longevity of female compared to male. The difference on account of gender is seen to be higher in developed region. In

Statement 6: Percentage Share of Population in the Age 15-34 Years, 1970-2020, Major Countries of Asia.

Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010*	2020*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indonesia.	32.02	33.06	36.31	37.38	34.85	31.94
Pakistan	31.18	32.24	32.33	33.25	36.84	36.01
Japan	35.81	30.82	28.13	27.42	22.48	19.61
Bangladesh	30.91	33.57	35.40	35.96	36.28	35.00
Philippines	32.70	32.70	35.29	35.71	36.45	35.41
Thailand	31.77	35.90	39.07	34.66	31.95	28.63
Vietnam	26.97	32.68	36.12	36.82	37.65	33.35
Malaysia	31.87	36.03	35.98	34.39	34.19	33.37
China.	31.34	35.11	38.40	35.03	30.60	27.58
Asia.	31.65	34.02	36.02	34.78	33.35	31.38
India.	31.79	33.34	34.70	34.43	34.73	34.00

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2004 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division.

* Projected population.

case of India, the gender differentials are less pronounced than in other countries. Japan, which is ageing rapidly and witnessing serious drop in the percentage share of population in the age group 15-34 years is one country which reports equally serious gender differential in youth share. The shift in age distribution of population to higher age groups results lower share for the age group 15-34 which in itself is an indication of increasing longevity and therefore desirable. But the thinning of the youthful age group forebear consequences of undesirable nature as well. The widening differences on account of gender, as seen in case of Japan, characterizes such a situation, with the general population ageing and female doing more so depicting still lower share of youth among female. By the year 2020 the youth's share is to come down to less than one fifth in Japan. For female the share will be as low as 18.6% indicating longer life for female without a commensurate increase in the fertility levels to facilitate net addition in terms of young ones to the population.

33. China and Thailand are seen set to follow Japan in the above explained demographic process. In case of China the share of youth is to fall below 30 % level

(27.58 %) by the year 2020 on account of the sudden arrest in the fertility levels during eighties and continuation of the same.

34. In case of India, the proximity of share of youth among male and female is indicative of prevalence of healthy fertility levels in the general population and net addition to the population pool.

YOUTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT

35. The major problem confronting the youth in India is unemployment. National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) provides information of the levels and changes of unemployment situation in the country on a regular basis. The examination of these data sets reveals the intensity of unemployment on the youth population.

36. Statement 8 gives the age specific share of the youth population in the total unemployed segment of the society. It is revealing to note that almost 9 out of 10 unemployed persons in the country are youth. By the age of 35, most of the people find their livelihood, thus showing up unemployment more as

Statement 7: Percentage Share of Population in the Age 15-34 Years by Sex, 1970-2020, Major Countries of Asia.

Age Group	Male						Female					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010*	2020*	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010*	2020*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Indonesia.	31.74	33.35	36.26	37.59	35.13	32.34	32.29	32.76	35.86	37.08	34.58	31.51
Pakistan	30.92	32.46	32.52	33.40	36.94	36.58	31.46	31.99	32.13	33.67	36.70	33.99
Japan	36.46	31.65	29.10	28.55	23.56	20.69	35.19	30.02	27.19	26.33	21.45	18.60
Bangladesh	30.35	33.59	35.58	36.13	36.43	35.14	31.53	33.55	35.20	35.78	36.15	34.86
Philippines	32.14	33.14	35.47	35.95	36.76	35.85	32.26	32.26	35.10	35.48	36.14	34.98
Thailand	31.99	36.04	39.19	34.91	32.75	29.56	31.55	35.76	38.95	34.42	31.18	27.75
Vietnam	27.15	32.80	36.09	36.94	38.02	33.78	26.79	32.56	36.14	36.71	37.27	32.91
Malaysia	31.78	35.46	35.80	34.43	34.52	33.81	31.96	36.61	36.17	34.34	33.84	32.91
China.	31.94	35.35	38.35	35.04	31.10	28.36	30.71	34.85	38.45	35.03	30.07	26.78
Asia.	31.89	34.31	36.27	35.02	34.77	31.91	31.41	33.71	35.75	34.53	32.97	30.84
India.	31.63	33.60	35.14	34.79	35.04	34.34	31.96	33.05	34.22	34.05	34.40	33.65

Source : World Population Prospects: The 2004 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division.

* Projected population.

a problem of adjustment in the supply and demand for labor force. The young ones inability to adjust to the of the demand side requirements of labor force, possibly contribute to the high prevalence of unemployment among them.

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY INITIATIVES

37. Though there was no National Youth Policy till 1987, youth has always been the vital concern of the Government of India. Various youth development programmes undertaken by the Union Government after Independence, like National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nebru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and the schemes for financial assistance to NGOs engaged in youth development bear ample testimony to this fact.

EARLY INITIATIVES

38. It was in the International Year of Youth (1985) that a separate Department of Youth Affairs & Sports was created in Government of India. This Department took initiative to formulate a National Youth Policy.

Wide ranging consultations with all the concerned agencies including the voluntary organizations were held and a Draft National Youth Policy was formulated. This was further discussed in the conference of State Ministers in charge of Youth Affairs and Sports held at Bangalore in June, 1987 and also by the National Advisory Committee. A comprehensive National Youth Policy was first evolved and laid on the Table of both houses of Parliament in November-December, 1988 and adopted by the Government.

39. The main features of the policy were that the Youth have a right as well and obligation to participate actively in shaping the destiny of the Nation. It emphasised the need to create increasing opportunities for them to develop their personalities and their functional capability and thus make them economically productive and socially useful.

40. A Committee for National Youth Programmes (CONYP) was also set up with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson which lead to the formation of a National level committee constituted by the Department of Youth and Sports for preparation of

Statement 8: Age Specific Share of Unemployed as Percentage of Total Unemployed.

Age Group	Male		Female		All	
	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	29.29	24.39	15.98	19.85	23.94	23.20
20-24	38.19	42.92	35.37	44.98	36.82	43.24
25-29	16.58	21.63	20.92	20.10	17.87	21.52
30-34	5.95	5.95	12.13	7.24	8.52	5.89
15-34	90.01	94.87	84.41	92.17	87.15	93.86

Source: National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO)
Report No 409, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 93-94.
Report No 515, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-2005.

the National Perspective Plan for the Youth, 1996-2020 with the following terms of reference:

- I to examine the constitutional, legal, social and administrative provisions that have a bearing on the status of youth, their education, development, employment, leisure time and recreations;
- II to consider the youth scenario in the country and recommend development measures for mainstreaming the youth and making them functionally efficient, economically productive and socially integrated;
- III to recommend steps and measures for the development and empowerment of youth in the areas of health, education, training, employment and participation; and
- IV to prepare a National Perspective Plan for the Youth till 2020 AD with an appropriate strategy of implementation.

The following areas of concern as identified by the committee continue to be of relevance even today.

1. Youth in Academic Institutions,
2. Out of School/Non-Student Rural Youth.
3. Out of School/Non-Student Urban Youth and Youth in Slum Areas.
4. Training, Employment, Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling.
5. Youth-Culture and Creative.
6. Sports, Adventure and Recreation for Youth.

7. Youth and Adolescence
8. Youth Health including Drug Abuse, Alcohol and HIV/AIDS
9. Youth-Sanitation and Environment
10. Youth with Special Needs
11. Youth and Gender Justice
12. Youth, Media and Communication
13. Youth in Urban Areas
14. Youth and Population.
15. Youth in the North East.

NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY, 2003

41. The National Youth Policy, 2003 reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to the composite and all-round development of Youth. The thrust of the Policy centers on "Youth Empowerment" in different spheres of national life. It aims to ensure the effective pursuit of youth development programmes which promote personality development and Qualities of Citizenship and enhance commitment to Community Service, Social Justice, Self-reliance, National Integration and Humanism, an inclusive view of the entire universe as enshrined in our ancient scriptures.

The objectives of the National Youth Policy are:

- i) to instill in the youth, at large, an abiding awareness of, and adherence to, the secular principles and values enshrined in the Constitution of India, with unswerving commitment to Patriotism, National Security,

National Integration, Non-violence and Social Justice;

- (i) to develop Qualities of Citizenship and dedication to Community Service amongst all sections of the youth;
- (ii) to promote awareness, amongst the youth, in the fields of Indian history and heritage, arts and culture;
- (iii) to provide the youth with proper educational and training opportunities and to facilitate access to information in respect of employment opportunities and to other services, including entrepreneurial guidance and financial credit;
- (iv) to facilitate access, for all sections of the youth, to health information and services and to promote a social environment which strongly inhibits the use of drugs and other forms of substance abuse, wards off disease (like HIV/AIDS), ensures measures for de-addiction and mainstreaming of the affected persons and enhances the availability of sports and recreational facilities as constructive outlets for the abundant energy of the youth;
- (v) to sustain and reinforce the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth in order to build up individual character and generate a sense of commitment to the goals of developmental programmes;
- (vi) to create an international perspective in the youth and to involve them in promoting peace and understanding and the establishment of a just global economic order;
- (vii) to develop youth leadership in various socio-economic and cultural spheres and to encourage the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations, Co-operatives and Non-formal groups of young people; and
- (viii) to promote a major participatory role for the youth in the protection and preservation of nature, including natural resources, to channelise their abundant energies in community service so as to improve the environment and foster a scientific, inquisitive reasoning and rational attitude in the younger generation and to encourage the youth to undertake such travel excursions as would better acquaint them with cultural harmony, amidst diversity, in India, and overseas.

Part II

Tables

Table 1: Population Growth and Projections by Sex

Year	Males	Females	Persons	Decennial addition	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Figures in Millions				
1951	185.53	175.56	361.09	...	946
1961	226.30	212.94	439.24	78.15	941
1971	234.05	264.11	548.16	108.92	930
1981	353.37	329.95	683.32	135.16	934
1991	439.36	407.06	846.42	163.10	927
2001	532.16	496.45	1028.61	182.19	933
2011	616.80	579.75	1196.55	167.94	940
2021	691.36	655.66	1347.02	150.47	948

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Absolute population of the country is its most important demographic determinant of the size of youth population. The population of the India had been increasing steadily since the beginning of the 20th century. It almost quadrupled during the period 1901 to 1991. However, the absolute increase during 1901 to 1951 was not high. After the independence, the rate of growth became faster mainly due to decrease in the death rate because of various health interventions. Even though the birth rate also started declining after independence, the decline was slow. This resulted in the population increasing more than three and a half times during 1951 to 2001. The average annual addition of the population during 1991-2001 was about 18.2 million which happens to be the highest ever, almost 2.3 times the average annual addition during 1951 to 1961. However during the first decade of current millennium, the pace of growth of population declined, with average annual addition declining to 16.8 million. It is projected to decline further to 15 million during 2011 to 2021.

Sex ratio (females/1000 males) is one of important indicators to study the gender composition and status of women among the general population as well as its youth segment. India is one of the few countries of the world where sex ratio is adverse to women. The sex ratio decreased from 946 in 1951 to 933 in 2001. This may be partly due to sex differentials in enumeration in population censuses and partly due to sex differentials in mortality. Even though situation is improving, preference for son, discrimination in education of boys and girls, discrimination in opportunities for women in economic activities, etc. are still prevalent in the country. However, the decline in the sex ratio observed during 1981-1991 is reversed. During 1991-2001, sex ratio improved and by 2001 it stood at 933. Projections indicate to the situation improving further and surpassing the level prevailing during the first census of Independent India by 2021.

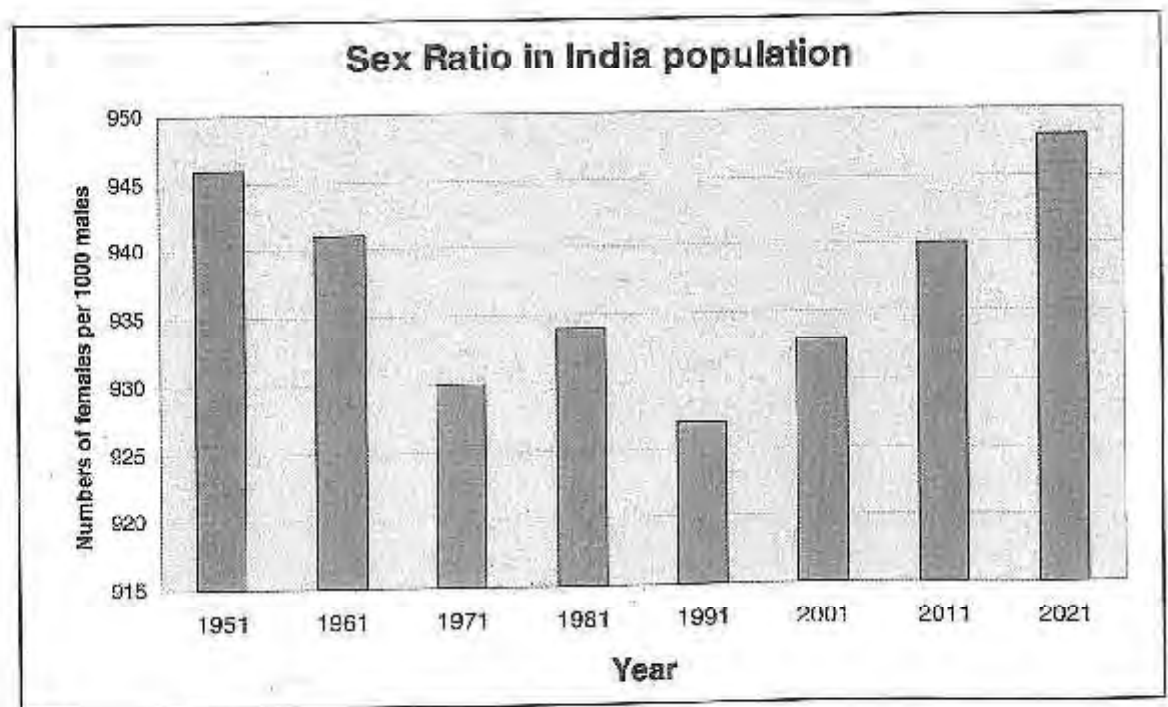
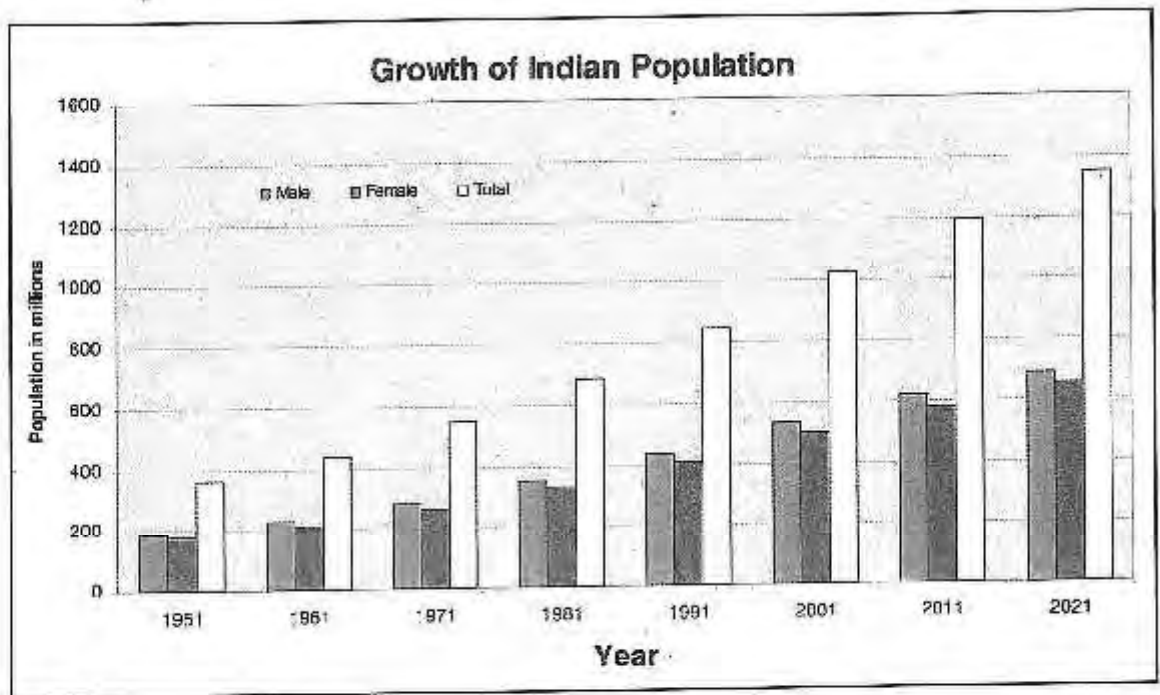


Table 2: Youth (15-34 Years) Population and their Proportion to Total Population

Year	Population in (000')			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Proportion to Total Population		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	85499	82138	167637	961	30.1	31.1	30.6
1981	113433	107235	220669	945	32.1	32.5	32.2
1991	144210	136942	281152	950	33.1	34.0	33.5
2001	179181	168496	347677	940	33.7	33.9	33.8
2011	226623	205760	432383	908	36.7	35.5	36.1
2021	243688	222190	465878	912	35.2	33.9	34.6

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

- Note:*
1. 1991 figures excludes the state J&K where 1991 census could not be conducted
 2. 2001 figures excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Puzul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur
 3. Projected population 2011-2021 are based on provisional population totals.

The change in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The share of youth population in total population has been continuously increasing from the level of 30.6% in 1971 and is likely to increase till 2011 when it will reach 36.1%. After this, decline will start and their share will be 34.6% in 2021. The share of female youths to total female increased from 31.1% in 1971 to 34% in 1991. It showed declining trend during the next decade and reached 33.9% in 2001. The percentage share of female youth is set to increase 35.5% in 2011 and then declined to 33.9% in 2021. In contrast, the percentage of male youth population to total male population follow the pattern of youth and is on a steady rise since 1971, from 30.1%, to reach 36.7% in 2011. The differential behaviour underscore the preference for boys. In terms of absolute numbers, the total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 348 million in 2001. This increase was in the form of average annual addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 million during seventies, eighties and ninteens respectively. During 2001 to 2011 average annual addition is projected to be substantially high at 8.5 million. The decade next is set to see a drastic decline in annual addition, to the extent of nearly 60%. Determinants of these variations are the fertility and mortality differences caused by preference for small family among the parents and advancement in medical interventions. Because of various socio-economic and demographic factors, sex ratio (female/per 1000 male) is found to be adverse in youth population also. The sex ratio in youth population was 961 in 1971 as compared 930 in the overall population. The adverse trend in sex ratio in youth population is likely to continue to reach low level of 907 in 2011 with a possible weak trend reversion expected in 2021, as seen from the projected youth sex ratio of 912.

The detailed comparison of youth population vis-a-vis population in other age-groups is given in table 2(a).

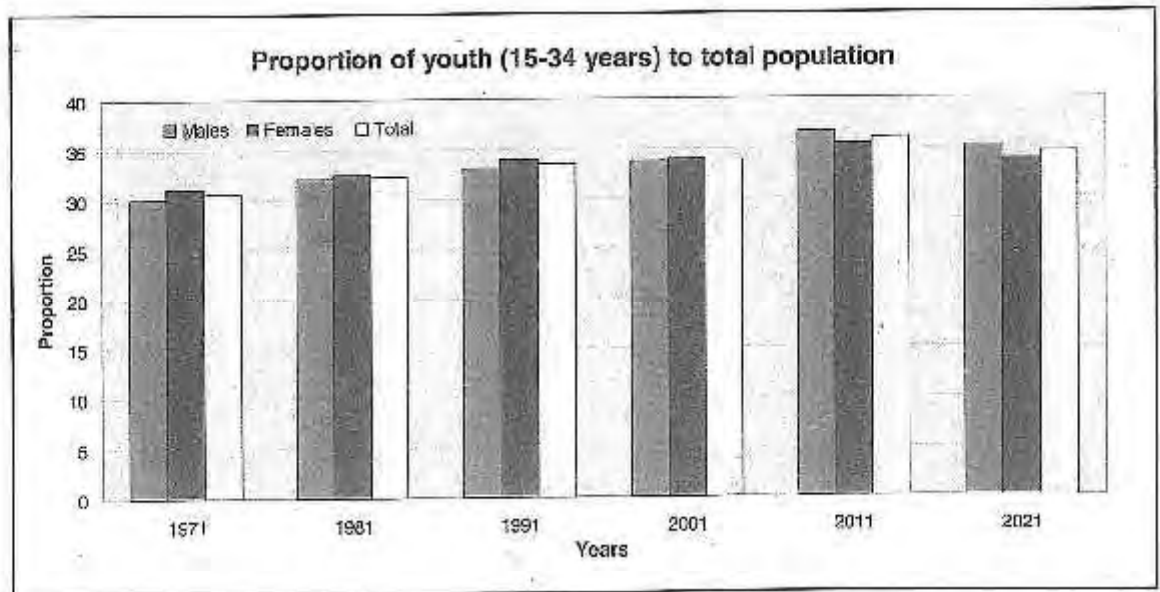
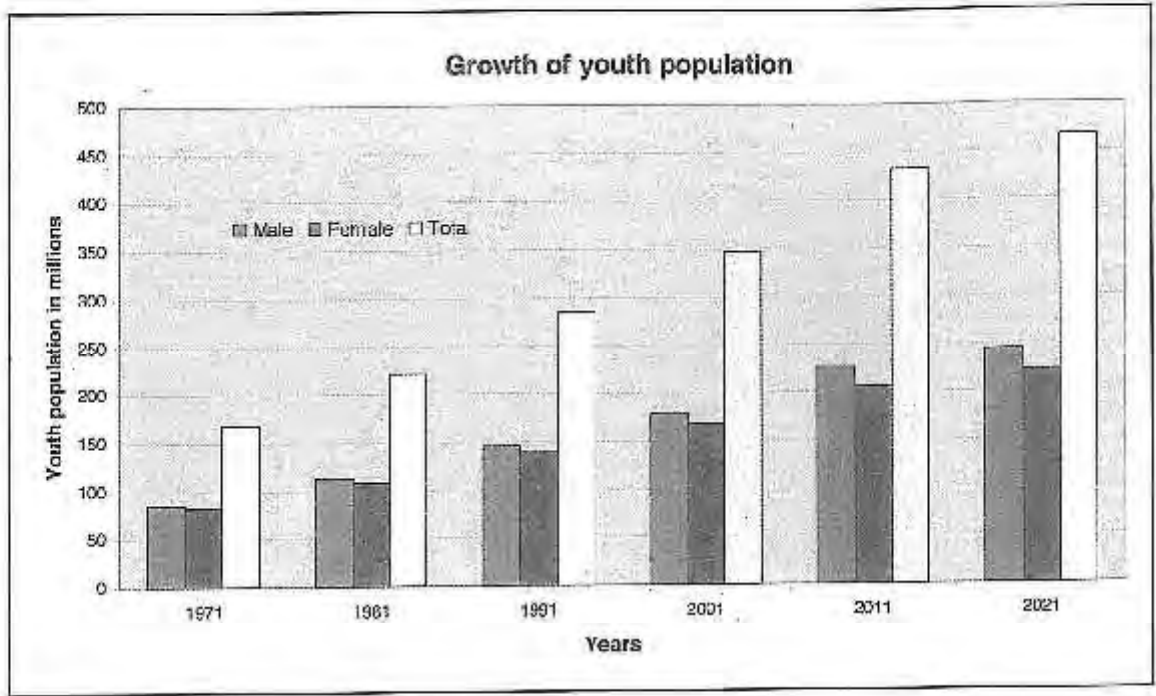


Table 2(a): Distribution of Population by Age and Sex, 2001-2021

(000')

Age Group	2001			2011*			2021*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-4	110447	57120	53328	115577	59632	55945	110967	57150	53817
5-9	128317	66735	61582	115437	59715	55722	112660	58129	54531
10-14	124847	65633	59214	120428	63091	57337	113072	58450	54622
15-19	100216	53940	46276	119952	62866	57126	114317	59171	55146
20-24	89764	46321	43443	116216	61265	54951	119103	62425	56678
25-29	83422	41558	41865	103836	54737	49099	118231	61944	56287
30-34	74274	37362	36912	92339	47755	44584	114227	60148	54179
35-39	347676	179181	168496	432383	226623	205760	465878	243688	222190
40-44	70574	36039	34535	83621	42423	41198	101849	53262	48287
45-49	55738	29879	25860	74094	37446	36648	90190	46449	43741
50-54	47409	24868	22541	63517	32408	31109	80963	40777	40186
55-59	36588	19852	16736	52435	26992	25443	70585	35265	35220
60-64	27653	13583	14070	41819	21497	20322	59035	29629	29406
65-69	27517	13586	13940	32577	16454	15123	47020	23649	23271
70-74	19807	9472	10335	24924	12180	12744	35565	17673	17892
75-79	14709	7528	7181	18739	8856	9883	25708	12565	13243
80+	6551	3263	3288	12546	5765	5781	17530	7965	9565
Age not stated	8039	3914	4120	8458	3721	4737	15999	6611	9388
All ages	2738	1501	1238
	1028660	522157	496454	1196555	616803	579752	1347021	691362	655659
Median age	22.51			25.47			29.33		

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Note: 2001 figures exclude Mao Maram, Paomata and punul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

* Projected population

Table 3 : Percentage of Currently Married Females to All Females for Different Age-Groups

Year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	15-49
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	88.07	78.03	83.4
1981*	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991@	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18
2001	24.45	75.73	92.15	94.23	91.85	86.91	76.62

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes Assam

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Excludes Mao Maran, Paomata and Purul sub divisions of Serapati district

Reproduction and child bearing continue to be exclusive privilege of youth. Percentage of currently married females in the age group 15-49 is an important indicator which can reflect the level and pattern over age groups. The percentage share of currently married female in the age group 15 to 49 has come down from 84.42 in 1961 to 76.62 in 2001. The percentage in the age group 15-19 has come down drastically from 69.57 in 1961 to 24.45 in 2001 showing a welcome shift in the level of married women in the younger age group.

The highest proportion of women married continued to be in the age-group 30-34 years in the year 2001 (94%) as in 1991 and 1981, prior to which the age group 20-25 reported highest percentage of married women. It is important to note that in all age groups, the percentage of married women declined during 2001.

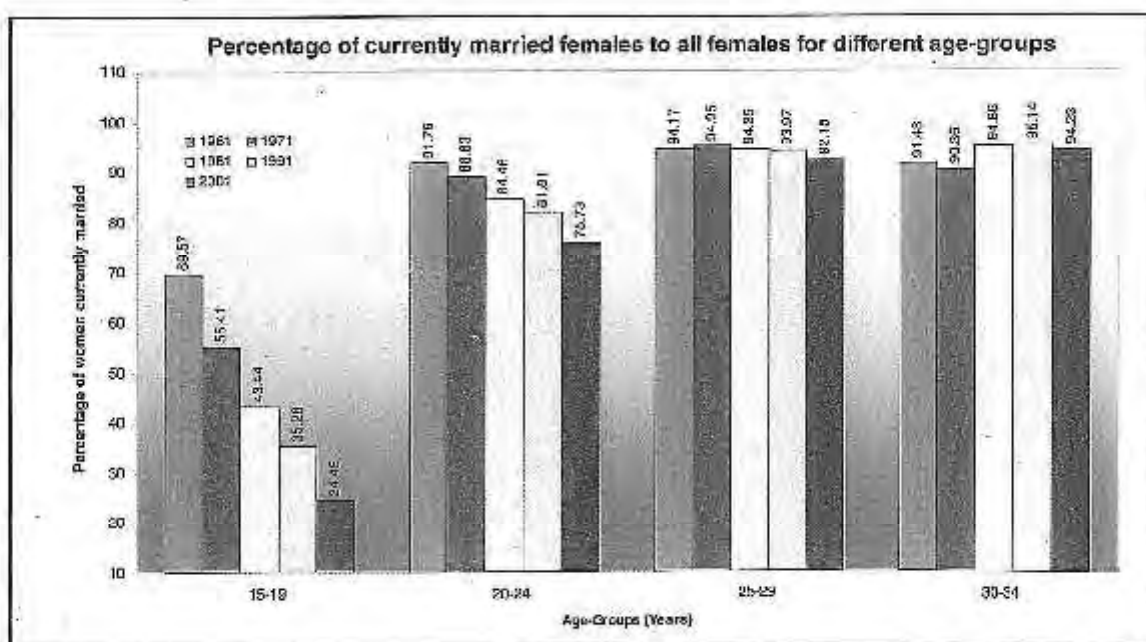


Table 4 : Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females All India and Major States

India / Major States	Rural						Urban						Total			
	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	
	Andhra Pradesh	17.7	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.6	19.0	19.6	19.5	19.7	20.2	18.1	18.4	18.3	18.9	18.9
Assam	20.1	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	21.6	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.6	
Bihar	18.4	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.6	20.7	20.7	21.0	21.4	18.5	19.0	19.3	19.3	19.7	
Gujarat	23.1	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.1	21.3	21.1	20.7	21.4	21.2	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.6	20.4	
Haryana	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.0	19.1	20.2	21.1	20.4	20.8	21.0	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.5	
Karnataka	18.8	19.2	19.1	19.0	19.4	20.3	20.4	21.0	20.9	21.2	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.8	
Kerala	21.8	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.4	21.7	22.7	22.2	22.4	22.6	21.7	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.4	
Madhya Pradesh	18.4	18.3	18.4	18.8	18.9	20.0	20.8	20.7	21.2	19.9	19.0	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.2	
Maharashtra	18.4	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.0	18.9	19.6	19.9	19.9	19.9	
Orissa	19.4	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	21.1	20.7	21.2	21.4	21.4	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	
Punjab	20.5	20.9	21.4	20.8	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.4	20.8	21.1	21.5	21.1	21.4	
Rajasthan	18.3	19.1	19.1	18.8	19.6	19.7	20.5	20.1	20.4	20.8	18.7	19.3	19.3	19	19.8	
Tamil Nadu	20.2	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.3	21.6	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.3	20.9	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.5	
Uttar Pradesh	19.2	19.3	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.6	21.6	22.0	21.4	21.4	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.2	20.2	
West Bengal	19.0	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.3	20.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.0	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.6	
India	19.0	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.3	21.3	21.1	19.4	19.8	19.9	20	20.1	

Source : Sample Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India

Mean age at effective marriage is an important determinant of the reproductive behaviour of the women. Low age at marriage in India is responsible, to a great extent, for high fertility. Because of various socio-economic factors, the mean age at effective marriage for females in India is still low at 20.1 as compared to 19.4 in 1995.

The age at marriage is 1.3 years more in urban areas (21.1 years) as compared to rural areas (19.8 years.) in 2003.

There are large inter-state variations in age at marriage. In 2003, it was lowest in Andhra Pradesh (18.9 years) followed by Madhya Pradesh (19.2 years) and Haryana (19.5 years). The highest age at marriage was observed in Kerala (22.4 years) followed by Tamil Nadu (21.5 years) and Punjab (21.4 years).

Table 5 : Number of Married Couples, with Wives' Age between 15-44 Years

Age Group	Number of married couple																	
	1987						1991						2001					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1000 pop.
15-19	10891069	21	2188530	14	13079599	20	10828892	17	2134498	10	12983390	15	9233241	12	2082563	7	11315804	11
20-24	18446556	36	5486737	35	23933293	36	33270298	37	6955980	32	33256278	36	24702202	53	8196487	29	32858639	32
25-29	17652179	35	6407229	41	24959603	36	24145495	39	8454219	39	32599714	39	27479598	37	11098856	39	38578454	38
30-34	15066418	30	4662918	30	18730785	30	20097066	32	7006286	32	27103332	32	24753186	33	1007575	55	34780761	34
35-39	13330276	27	4125373	26	17675654	27	17273141	28	6181110	29	23454251	28	22481177	30	9502140	34	32182217	31
40-44	11126551	22	3068165	19	14192716	21	3551831	22	4319357	20	1787118	21	16382630	22	6909915	24	23287551	23
Total(15-44)	86733049	171	25938557	165	112671606	170	109186723	175	35061450	162	134248173	174	125032040	167	48012530	168	173043476	167

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India

Note: 1. 1991 figures from Socio-cultural tables (Vol. 1) Census of India 1991 (excluding Jammu & Kashmir)

2. 2001 figures from C2 tables (excluding Mao namam, Paomata and Purul sub Divisions of Senapati district of Manipur)

The number of married couples in the reproductive age groups 15-44 per 1000 population is an important indicator to have an idea about the target groups for various family welfare programmes. The total number of married couple with wives' age in the age-group 15-44 stands at 17.3 crores, rising roughly around 3 crores every decade since 1981, in 2001. Because of the increase in the age at marriage, the number of married couples per 1000 population in the age group 15-19 years has reduced to 11% in 2001 which is about 73% of the level prevailing in 1991 and 50% that of 1981. In the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39, the share have marginally increased. Highest number of married couples in rural areas was in the age-group 25-29 in 1991 and 2001. The total number of married couples per 1000 population declined to 167 in 2001 from 172 in 1991. In rural sector the corresponding figure declined substantially from 175 in 1991 to 167 in 2001 where as in urban sector the corresponding numbers are 162 and 168 respectively.

Table 6 : Average Number of Children Born Per Woman by Age

Years	1981			1991			2001		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15-19	0.38	0.47	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.43
20-24	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.14	1.27
25-29	2.53	2.40	2.50	2.38	2.18	2.33	2.41	1.97	2.28
30-34	3.56	3.30	3.50	3.17	2.84	3.09	3.29	2.64	3.10
35-39	4.37	4.01	4.30	3.71	3.34	3.64	3.78	3.06	3.56
40-44	4.82	4.43	4.74	4.11	3.67	4.01	4.27	3.41	4.03
45-49	5.10	4.75	5.02	4.41	3.99	4.31	4.66	3.84	4.43

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India.

Average number of children born per woman is an important indicator for measuring the reproductive risk to be undergone by the women. The value of this indicator was low for teenage-group consistently for all three reporting years in rural sector as compared to urban. This may be because of cultural restrictions in giving the couples chances for living together in rural areas. The difference has narrowed down to insignificant levels during 2001. The age group specific average no of children born is seen to be of same level as it was in 1991 during the 2001 census but continue to be high keeping in view desired goal of about 2 children per woman. The rural sector showed reversal of fertility decline noticed during 1981-1991 during 1991-2001 in contrast to the continuing declining trend in urban sector.

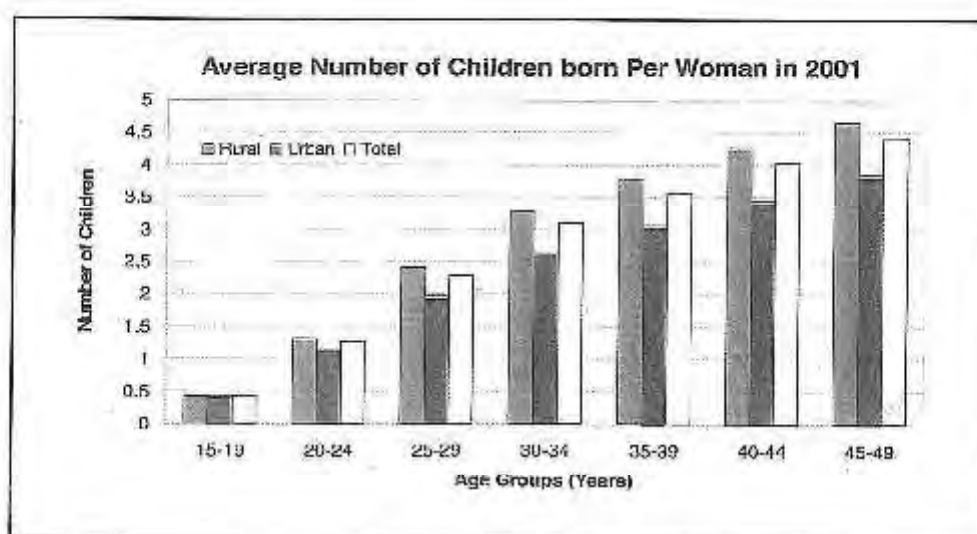


Table 7 : Percentage of Currently Married Women Who Want No More Children by Number of Living Children and Age of Mother.

Age of Mother	Number of Living children				
	0	1	2	3	4+
1	2	3	4	5	6
15-24	0.4	6.5	52.4	65.2	79.8
25-34	2.4	27.4	77.3	83.9	84.2
35-49	13.4	62.5	88.2	91.6	88.2

Source : National Family Health Survey, 1998-99

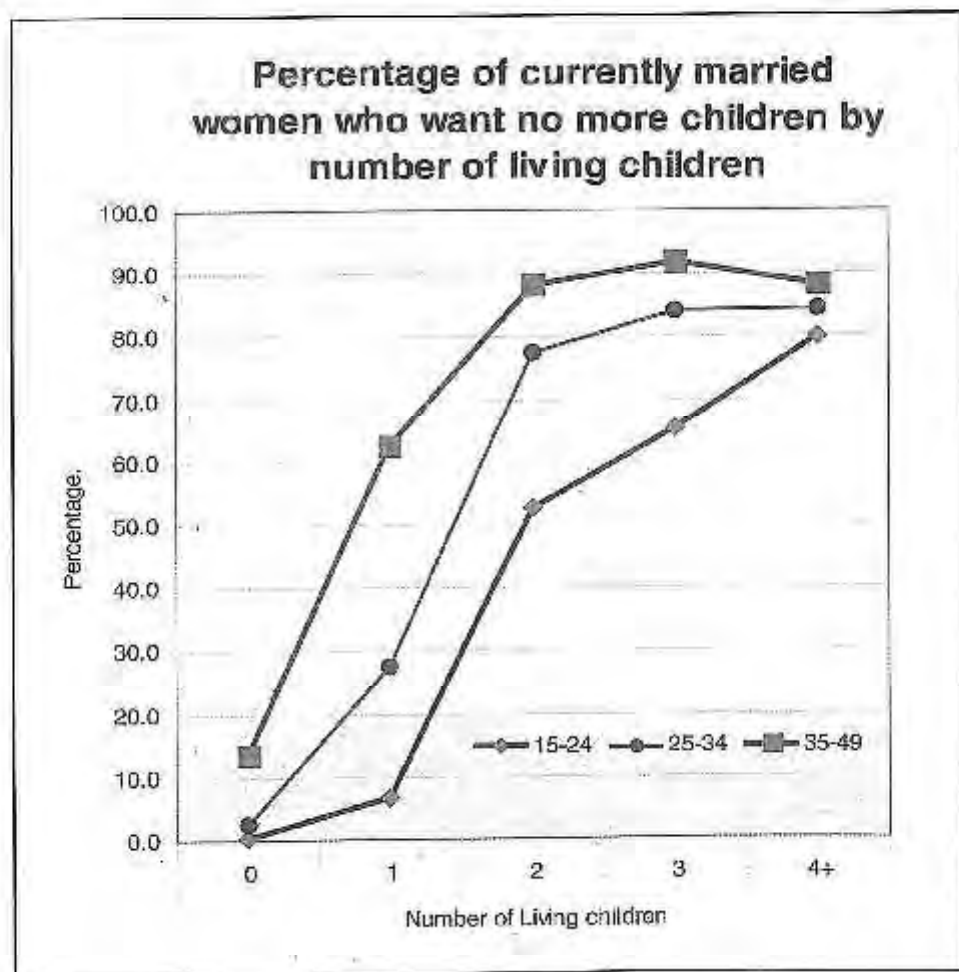


Table 8 : Age Specific Fertility Rates

Age group	Sector	1971*	1981	1991@	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	Rural	110.6	98.2	84.5	56.1	53.6
	Urban	64.9	58.1	46.1	26.5	26.8
	Combined	100.8	90.4	76.1	48.9	47.0
20-24	Rural	260.9	261.3	244.6	236.9	233.6
	Urban	213.9	195	200.7	161.3	160.4
	Combined	250.8	246.9	234.0	215.9	214.0
25-29	Rural	261.6	244.9	202.3	187.0	186.2
	Urban	227.9	187	158.7	151.2	149.4
	Combined	254.8	232.1	191.3	177.3	175.9
30-34	Rural	212.4	180.4	128.6	109.2	102.7
	Urban	158	117.8	81.6	69.3	65.0
	Combined	202.2	167.7	117.0	98.5	92.8
35-39	Rural	147.5	112.6	75.9	56.9	55.5
	Urban	96.5	60.1	37.4	30.0	26.6
	Combined	137.8	102.5	66.8	49.9	47.8
40-44	Rural	68.2	48.4	35.3	26.0	22.1
	Urban	34.9	24.5	14.9	9.0	8.9
	Combined	62.2	44	30.6	21.2	18.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	22	14.0	8.7	8.1
	Urban	15.4	9.1	5.3	3.3	2.7
	Combined	24.4	19.6	12.1	7.3	6.6
Total	Rural	5.4	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.3
fertility	Urban	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.2
rate	Combined	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	3.0

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

* Excludes Bihar & West Bengal

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

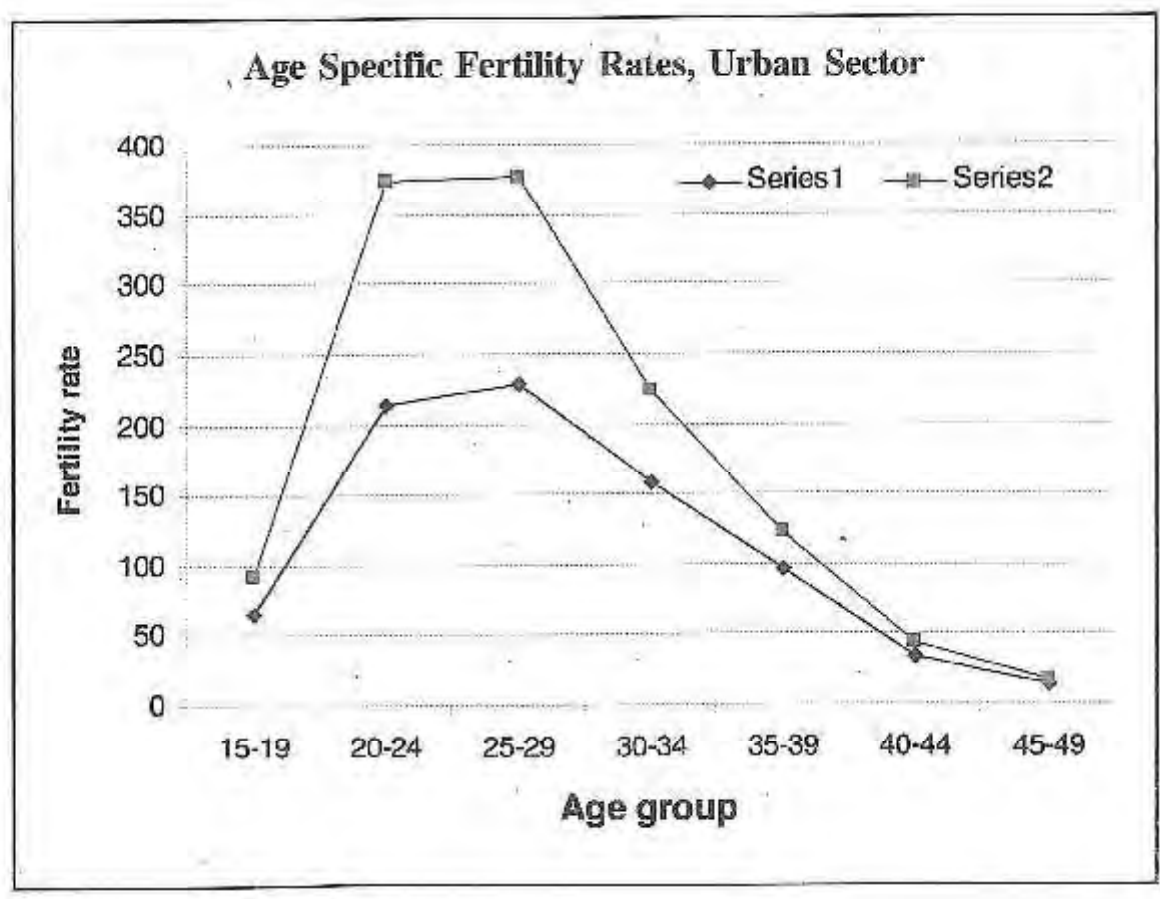
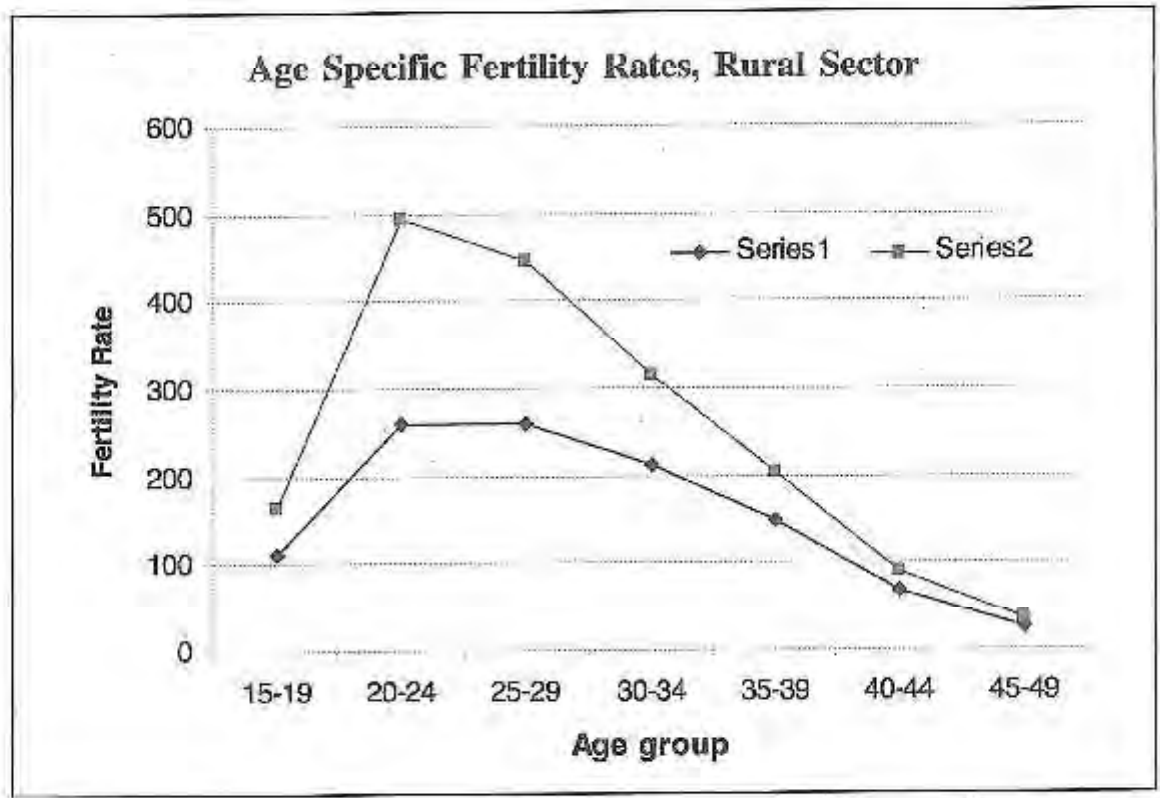


Table 9 : Percentage of Currently Married Women in 15-34 Age-Group by Contraceptive Methods, Currently Used, 1992-93 & 1998-99

Contraceptive Methods Used	Age group (Years)							
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34	
	98-99	92-93	98-99	92-93	98-99	92-93	98-99	92-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Any Method	8.0	7.1	26.0	21.0	49.3	42.4	62.7	55.9
Any Modern temp Method	3.2	2.7	7.8	6.4	9.7	8.4	9.2	7.2
Any Modern Method	4.7	4.0	21.2	17.3	43.8	37.8	56.2	50.9
Any traditional method	3.3	2.7	4.6	6.4	5.1	8.4	6.0	7.2
Tubectomy	1.5	1.3	13.3	10.5	33.5	28.2	46.1	40.9
Vasectomy	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.8
Pill	1.3	0.8	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.5	1.3
IUD	0.5	0.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.6
Condom	1.4	1.2	3.2	2.7	4.3	3.5	4.4	3.2

Source : National Family Health Survey, 1992-93 & 1998-99

Table 10 : Age Specific Mortality Rates: Rural (contd.)

Age-group	Years														
	1971*	1981	1991*	1992*	1993*	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0-4	56.2	45.5	29.1	29.1	26.6	26.1	26.5	26.2	25.6	24.8	22.9	21.7	21.5	19.7	
5-9	5.2	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	
10-14	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	
15-19	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	
20-24	4.0	3.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	
25-29	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	
30-34	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	
35-39	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.4	
40-44	7.0	6.1	5.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	
45-49	9.0	8.9	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.8	7.3	7.5	6.4	7.2	
50-54	7.5	13.6	11.5	11.8	12.2	11.3	10.9	11.3	12.9	11.7	11.0	10.0	9.9	9.8	
55-59	21.6	21.0	17.6	18.2	19.3	16.7	14.9	16.2	17.5	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.3	16.2	
60-64	35.7	34.1	29.0	29.4	29.9	27.5	25.4	26.8	28.1	29.2	24.7	23.7	22.7	22.6	
65-69	49.5	47.9	42.5	45.4	43.7	39.8	36.3	38.0	40.7	43.9	37.9	38.8	39.4	38.8	
70+	112.8	101.5	93.3	94.1	95.2	89.6	85.8	87.6	84.2	92.6	81.0	77.4	77.9	76.5	
All ages	16.4	13.7	10.6	10.9	10.6	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	

Table 10 : Age Specific Mortality Rates: Urban (Contd.)

Age-group	Years													
	1971*	1981	1991*	1992*	1993*	1994	1995	1996*	1997*	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
0-4	32.2	20.4	16.0	15.6	13.4	15.7	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.8	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.3
5-9	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7
10-14	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
15-19	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
20-24	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5
25-29	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8
30-34	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.9
35-39	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.2
40-44	5.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.4
45-49	8.0	6.9	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	6.4	5.7	6.6	5.0	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.4
50-54	13.6	11.6	10.7	10.2	8.3	9.9	8.7	9.9	10.1	8.2	8.1	9.6	9.7	8.7
55-59	19.4	18.5	17.7	16.4	12.1	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.8	14.1	14.8	15.3	14.6	12.7
60-64	30.9	28.4	26.5	25.5	20.6	25.4	22.5	26.1	33.2	24.1	17.2	21.0	21.3	20.2
65-69	42.8	39.2	38.0	37.1	29.5	32.1	34.4	32.4	38.2	33.6	33.1	35.6	35.7	36.7
70+	91.5	79.7	84.1	82.0	65.5	81.0	82.5	81.0	80.7	75.4	68.1	72.0	72.9	69.6
All ages	9.7	7.8	7.1	7.0	5.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1

Table 10 : Age Specific Mortality Rates: Total (concl.)

Age-group	Years														
	1971 ^a	1981	1991 ^a	1992 ^a	1993 ^a	1994	1995	1996 ^a	1997 ^a	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
0-4	51.9	41.2	26.5	26.5	23.7	23.9	24.2	23.9	23.1	22.5	20.4	19.5	19.3	17.8	
5-9	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	
10-14	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	
15-19	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	
20-24	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	
25-29	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	
30-34	4.6	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	
35-39	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.1	
40-44	6.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.4	
45-49	9.5	8.5	7.4	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.5	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.7	
50-54	16.8	13.2	11.3	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.3	10.9	12.2	10.8	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.5	
55-59	21.2	20.6	17.6	17.8	17.6	16.0	14.7	15.7	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.9	15.3	
60-64	34.9	33.0	28.5	28.6	27.5	27.0	24.7	26.7	27.1	28.2	22.9	23.1	22.3	22.0	
65-69	48.4	46.4	41.6	43.8	40.3	38.1	35.9	36.9	40.2	41.5	36.8	38.0	38.6	38.3	
70+	109.3	87.4	91.4	91.5	87.6	87.7	85.2	86.4	83.5	88.5	77.9	76.2	76.8	74.9	
All ages	14.9	12.5	9.8	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.1	

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

^a Excludes Bihar & West Bengal.

a. Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 11 : Percentage Distribution of Live Births by Type of Medical Attention at the Time of Delivery Received by Mother

Type of Facilities	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rural	11	13.3	16.2	17.4	17.7	17.8	18	18.2	17.5	18.5	20
Urban	37.7	47.4	52.8	59.6	59.5	59.6	59.6	59.7	55.3	58.1	59.1
Total	17.4	19.9	22.9	25.2	25.2	25.4	25.4	26.6	25.2	26.3	27.7
T	13.2	17.2	20.2	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.3	27.7	17.7	17.6
Rural	27.3	24.9	26.1	30.9	31.1	31.2	31.4	31.5	34.1	20.3	22.8
Urban	16.7	18.7	21.3	28.2	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.9	29	18.2	18.6
U	55.4	50	62.0	49.8	49.5	49.2	49.2	49.3	50.9	59.3	58.8
Rural	26.5	19.5	20.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	10	20.4	17.2
Urban	48.4	44.1	54.4	42.1	41.9	41.7	41.8	40.9	42.6	51.6	50.6
O	20.4	19.5	1.5	5.2	5	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.6
Rural	8.5	8.2	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1
Urban	17.5	17.3	1.4	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1
Total											

Source : Office of Registrar General, India, Sample Registration System

I : Institutions like hospitals, maternity/nursing homes, health centres, etc.

T : Delivery conducted in the home by doctor, trained dai, trained midwife, trained nurse etc.

U : Delivery conducted in the home by untrained village dai or other untrained professional functionary

O : Delivery conducted in the home by relation and others excluding the above

Table 12 : Percentage of Deaths by Causes Related to Child Birth and Pregnancy (Maternal)

Specific Causes	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Abortion	11.5	11.8	11.7	12.6	17.6	9	8.7	12.4
Toxemia	6.7	15.2	12.8	13.1	9.9	11.5	10.5	9.9
Anemia	23.1	19.4	20.3	19.3	17	15.3	15.7	23.7
Bleeding of Pregnancy & Puerperium	15.9	23.7	22.6	23.7	25.9	26.4	24.7	23.3
Malposition of Child leading to death of Mother	7.7	7.1	5.5	6.4	4	9.6	11.7	7.4
Puerperal Sepsis	13.9	8.1	12.5	10.6	8.5	14	10.3	9.5
Not Classifiable	21.2	14.7	14.6	14.2	14.1	13.7	18.4	13.8

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 13 : Maternal and Child Health (M.C.H) Beneficiaries

(Figures in Millions)

Year	Women	Children		Total
1	2	3		4
1980-81	16.37	47.01	@	63.38
1985-86	28.41	109.48	@	137.89
1990-91	38.65	182.88	@@	221.53
1992-93	37.93	167.96	@@	205.89
1993-94	44.75	181.53	@@	226.28
1994-95	44.39	190.38	@@	234.77
1995-96	44.78	165.33	@@	209.61
1996-97	46.72	175.14	@@	221.86
1997-98	37.14	174.74	@@	211.88
1998-99	33.72	177.66	@@	210.1
1999-2000	41.31	179.8	@@	221.11
2000-01	46.74	201.85	@@	248.59
2001-02	41.57	199.77	@@	241.34
2002-03	45.23	210.64	@@	255.87
2003-04	45.33	200.89	@@	246.22
2004-05*	38.94	192.37	@@	231.31

Source: Deptt. of Family welfare.

*Figures are provisional

@ Includes Polio, Typhoid and B.C.G.

@@ Includes Polio, B.C.G. and Measles

M.C.H. Maternal and Child Health

Table 14 : Percentage of Literate by Age and Sex

Age group (years)	1961			1971			1981			1991*			2001@		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
5-9	25	14.1	19.8	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.3	62.6	51	56.9	74.1	67.7	71.0
10-14	54.4	28.1	42.3	59.8	38.1	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77	59.7	68.8	86.0	77.0	81.7
15-19	82	23.8	38.4	63.4	37.7	51.3	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8	85.0	72.7	79.3
20-24	49.8	18.2	33.6	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.1	52	71.5	43.8	57.8	83.3	62.5	73.2
25-34	42.5	13.9	28.5	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8	77.1	52.0	64.5
All ages	34.5	13	24	39.4	18.7	29.4	46.9	24.8	36.2	64.1	39.29	52.21	75.3	53.7	64.8
5 & above	40.4	15.2	28.3	45.9	22	34.4	53.5	28.5	41.4	64	39	52	75.3	53.7	64.9
10 & above	43.6	15.5	30.1	49.9	22.6	36.8	57	29	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5	75.4	52.4	64.3
15 & above	41.5	13.2	27.8	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2	73.4	47.8	61.0

Source: Registrar General of India

Note: 1. For 1981, figures exclude Assam state where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time

2. *Based on Population 7 years and above, excluding age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.

3. India figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomala and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

4. @ The first age group for 2001 is 7-9 instead of 5-9.

Table 15 : Number of Students Enrolled in Higher Education

(in '000)

Name of Courses	Year									
	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2002P	AEGR (1971-1981)	AEGR (1991-2001)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boys		1189.9	1443.2	2329.2	3051.1	3757.7	3983.8	1.95	4.90	
B.A./B.Com/B.Sc etc.	Girls	374.8	563.2	1183.6	1820.9	2685.1	2881	5.87	8.54	
Total		1564.7	2106.4	3512.8	4872	6442.8	6864.8	3.02	6.25	
Boys		115.3	168.6	257.3	296.1	386.7	447.7	3.87	4.15	
M.A./M. Com/M.Sc etc.	Girls	40.6	76.4	123.6	164.7	260.3	334.9	6.53	7.73	
Total		155.9	245	380.9	460.8	647	782.6	4.62	5.44	
Boys		8.5	16.9	20.9	28.7	33.8	41.5	7.11	4.92	
Ph.D/D.Lit/DSc	Girls	2.6	8	10.3	11.8	19.3	23.9	11.90	6.48	
Total		11.1	24.9	31.2	40.5	53.1	65.4	8.41	5.46	
Boys		210.2	353.8	457	579.1	730.7	893.5	5.34	4.81	
Engineering & Polytechnic	Girls	10.8	24.1	53.6	107.2	211.7	243.2	8.36	14.72	
Total		221	377.9	510.6	686.3	942.4	1136.7	5.51	6.32	

Source : Deptt. of Secondary & Higher Education

P. Provisional

AEGR: Annual Exponential Growth Rate

Table 16 : Institutions of Higher Education in India

Institutions	Year					
	1971	1981	1991	1996	2001	2002 ^P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
University/Deemed to be University	94	118	183	217	260	291
Institution of National Importance	9	10	13	11	12	13
Research Institutes	48	50	49	65	79	81
Engineering College/ Polytechnics	738	951	1166	1445	1998	2151

Source : Deptl. of Secondary & Higher Education.

P : Provisional

Table 17 : Labour Force Participation Rates as Per Various Rounds of NSSO by Age (Percent) (Contd.)

RURAL

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	86.1	99	95.9	64.6	63.7	39.7	49.2	41.1	16	30.5
1983	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	37.2	46	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
1989-90 *	80.3	97.5	96.9	70.4	54.6	35.7	43.7	42.1	18	25.4
1990-91 *	74.5	96.1	95.9	71.1	54.9	37.7	39.9	40.4	12.5	24.3
July-Dec 91*	77.3	98.4	96.7	72.7	54.8	34.6	42.8	40.7	17.4	24.7
1992 *	77.4	98.8	97.5	72.7	55	35	45.4	43.5	18.2	25.3
Jan-June 93**	76.6	98.4	96.7	71	61.7	33.8	43.9	42.2	19.7	27.9
1993-94	77.7	98.8	96.4	60.3	63	32.2	42.7	43.1	17.3	27.2
1994-95*	77.0	98.5	96.6	72.1	55.3	31.2	43.3	39.6	19.6	23.8
July 95 - June 96*	78.1	98.7	97.1	69.9	55.0	32.2	43.5	40.0	17.8	23.6
Jan - Dec. 97*	77.0	98.8	97.2	67.3	55.0	30.0	40.4	38.5	18.0	22.4
Jan - June 98*	74.9	98.3	96.2	70.7	54.3	28.4	38.4	37.5	17.5	21.2
July 99 - June 2000	75.9	98.4	95.4	62.4	53.3	31.6	44.5	40.7	17.4	23.5
July 2000 - June 2001*	75.3	98.7	96.4	68.2	54.1	28.5	43.3	42.4	15.3	22.3
July 2001 - June 2002**	76.3	98.7	96.2	69.6	53.8	32.6	46.4	40.4	15.8	24.6
July - December 2002**	74.9	98.4	96.5	66.9	54.7	25.7	42.7	38.7	17.3	21.6
January-December 2003**	75.7	98.6	95.3	67.3	54.6	28.7	45.4	43.9	19.9	23.7
January-June 2004**	75.2	98.4	94.7	61.6	54.0	29.4	44.9	41.6	17.7	23.3
July 2004 - June 2005	75.1	98.7	96.0	63.1	54.6	30.9	46.6	41.7	19.9	24.9

Table 17 : Labour Force Participation Rates as Per Various Rounds of NSSO by Age (Percent) (Concl'd.)

URBAN

Year Age group.	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	21.9	27.2	24.1	16.5	17.1
1983	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	17.2	23.9	23	11.6	14.8
1987-88	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6
1989-90 *	66.2	98	92.9	44.9	52.4	16.7	23.8	22.7	10.4	12.9
1990-91 *	64.9	98.5	94.9	44.8	53.2	16	24.1	23.5	8.9	13
July-Dec 91*	66.2	98.2	93.4	50.5	53.5	16	22.6	21.4	8.5	12.7
1992 *	65.3	97.8	90.6	47.9	52.6	17	22.2	25.4	9.9	12.4
Jan-June 93*	65.7	97.8	93	45.9	59	14.5	21.4	21.5	8.2	13.3
1993-94	67.4	98.4	93.4	43	60.1	16.5	23.6	23.2	9.2	14.5
1994-95*	64.4	98.4	92.9	43.7	52.4	14.7	20.8	19.6	6.8	11.7
July 95 - June 96*	61.3	98.6	92.3	40.4	54.4	13.6	19.8	19.5	7.4	11.1
Jan - Dec. 97*	66.4	97.1	92.5	41.5	53.7	14.3	21.4	19.3	7.7	11.7
Jan - June 98*	64.0	97.8	92.0	41.7	53.4	12.4	19.9	19.2	6.4	10.8
July 99 - June 2000	65.9	98.1	92.3	38.6	53.9	14.9	22.9	22.0	8.2	12.6
July 2000 - June 2001*	64.9	98.3	92.7	39.1	54.8	13.1	22.7	21.3	7.5	12.1
July 2001 - June 2002*	69.1	98.5	93.0	39.0	57.1	13.0	21.1	19.3	8.0	11.5
July - December 2002*	68.7	98.2	92.5	36.5	55.6	15.1	22.0	21.6	8.4	12.6
January-December 2003*	67.1	98.5	91.8	36.5	55.9	14.2	22.6	19.8	8.6	12.5
January-June 2004*	67.7	98.4	91.5	34.7	55.7	15.9	24.3	20.8	6.7	13.3
July 2004 - June 2005	67.3	98.4	92.7	35.6	56.6	17.8	26.6	21.9	8.6	14.8

Source: NSSO.

* Based on thin Sample estimates.

The figures of different round relates to Usual Principal Activity Status.

Table 18 : Unemployment Rates as Per Various Rounds of NSSO by Age (percent) (Contd.)

RURAL

Year	Male						Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1977-78	49	06	04	03	22	85	41	30	20	55	
1983	47	05	02	02	21	28	05	04	06	14	
1987-88	62	09	05	05	28	54	24	19	18	35	
1989-90 *	36	05	00	06	16	15	04	06	-	08	
1990-91 *	32	03	03	02	13	10	03	00	00	04	
July-Dec 91*	43	04	02	02	18	20	06	05	06	12	
1992 *	38	03	02	03	16	21	03	03	-	12	
Jan-June 93*	37	02	02	01	16	20	03	02	05	10	
1993-94	49	04	01	-	20	32	04	02	-	14	
1994-95*	32	03	01	00	12	15	00	01	00	05	
July 95 - June 96*	36	06	02	01	15	16	03	01	00	08	
Jan - Dec. 97*	38	03	00	00	16	21	03	00	00	10	
Jan - June 98*	50	01	08	06	24	41	10	07	06	20	
July 99 - June 2000	51	06	01	02	21	37	04	02	00	15	
July 2000 - June 2001*	42	01	00	00	16	15	01	02	00	06	
July 2001 - June 2002*	34	04	01	00	14	52	03	00	00	20	
July - December 2002*	45	05	01	02	18	26	03	02	06	09	
January-December 2003*	46	04	02	02	18	26	04	00	05	08	
January-June 2004*	57	06	03	00	24	53	10	02	00	21	
July 2004- June 2005	52	06	03	02	21	70	18	05	05	31	

Table 18 : Unemployment Rates as Per Various Rounds of NSSO by Age (Percent) (Contd)

URBAN

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 & above	Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	14.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	6.5	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8
1983	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	15.5	2.1	0.7	9.1	6.9
1987-88	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	18.8	5.5	1.1	1.1	8.5
1989-90 *	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	7.9	1.1	0.5	-	3.9
1990-91 *	11.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.5	13.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.4
July-Dec 91*	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	4.5	11.2	2.5	-	-	5.5
1992 *	10.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	4.6	13.3	1.8	0.5	1.0	6.7
Jan-June 93*	9.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.8	8.6	2.6	0.5	-	4.3
1993-94	10.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	19.6	2.8	0.4	-	8.2
1994-95*	8.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	10.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1
July 95 - June 96*	9.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.6
Jan - Dec. 97*	10.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.7	13.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.1
Jan - June 98*	11.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	5.3	15.6	2.4	1.9	4.7	8.1
July 99 - June 2000	11.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.8	15.6	2.9	0.5	0.0	7.1
July 2000 - June 2001*	9.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	4.2	11.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.8
July 2001 - June 2002*	9.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	4.1	13.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.9
July - December 2002*	10.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	4.7	15.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	6.3
January-December 2003*	10.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	4.3	12.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0
January-June 2004*	10.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	4.5	21.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	9.0
July 2004- June 2005	10.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4	19.9	5.1	0.8	0.0	9.1

Source: NSSO.

* The results are based on thin samples.

- Nil

0.0 Negligible

@ The percentage of unemployed in labour force

**Table 19 : Scheduled Employment for Which Central Government has
Fixed Minimum Wages Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948
as on 01-10-2005**

Sl. No.	Name of Employment	Effective Date	Minimum Wage for the unskilled workers
1	2	3	4
1	Agriculture	20.10.2005	Rs. 102.78
2	Construction / maintenance of roads and building operations	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
3	Maintenance of building	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
4	Construction and maintenance of Runways	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
5	Gypsum mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
6	Barites mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
7	Bauxite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
8	Manganese mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
9	China Clay mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
10	Kyanite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
11	Copper mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
12	Clay mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
13	Stone mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
14	White Clay mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
15	Orchire mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
16	Fire Clay mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
17	Steatite (Soapstone and Tale) mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
18	Asbestos mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
19	Chromite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
20	Quartzite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
21	Quartz mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
22	Silica mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
23	Magnesite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
24	Graphite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
25	Felspar mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
26	Red Oxide mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
27	Laterite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
28	Dolomite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
29	Iron Ore mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
30	Granite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
31	Wolfram mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
32	Magnetite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
33	Rock phosphate mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
34	Hematite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
35	Marble and Calcite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
36	Uranium mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
37	Mica mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
38	Lignite mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
39	Gravel mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
40	Slate mines	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
41	Employment in laying down of underground electric, ect.	01.10.2001	Rs. 61.36
42	Loading, unloading in Railways goods shed	12.07.1994	Rs. 58.97
43	Ash Pit Cleaning in Railways	12.07.1994	Rs. 58.97
44	Stone Breaking and stone crushing	01.08.1997	Rs. 78.52
45	Security services	31.05.2001	Rs. 70.00

Source: Ministry of Labour

1. Rate as per draft notification

Table 20 : Minimum Rates of Wages for the Unskilled Workers in Different States/ Union Territories Administration(Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory per day (in rupees)	Rate of minimum wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	45 to 110	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
2	Assam	55 to 57	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
3	Bihar	48-97	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
4	Chattisgarh	66-71	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
5	Goa	53-79	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
6	Gujarat	56-94	Rates vary from employment to employment
7	Haryana	50-99	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
8	Himachal Pradesh	87-88	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
9	Jammu & Kashmir	65	Rates vary from employment to employment
10	Madhya Pradesh	66	Single rate for all employment
11	Madhya Pradesh	68	Single rate for all employment
12	Karnataka	57-99	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
13	Kerala	72-174	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA

Table 20 : Minimum Rates of Wages for the Unskilled Workers in Different States/ Union Territories
Administration (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rate of minimum wages per day (in rupees)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	57-87	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
15	Maharashtra	44-149	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
16	Manipur	70-72	Single rate for all employment; includes VDA
17	Meghalaya	70	Single rate for all employment; includes VDA
18	Mizoram	91	Single rate for all employment
19	Nagaland	66-70	Single rate for all employment
20	Orissa	53	Single rate for all employment
21	Punjab	88	Single rate for all employment
22	Rajasthan	73-76	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
23	Sikkim	85	Single rate for all employment
24	Tamil Nadu	54-137	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
25	Tripura	50-66	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA

Table 20 : Minimum Rates of Wages for the Unskilled Workers in Different States/ Union Territories Administration (Contd.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory per day (in rupees)	Rate of minimum wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
26	Uttar Pradesh	57-110	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
27	Uttaranchal	62-95	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
28	West Bengal	44-123	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100-107	Rates vary from employment to employment
30	Chandigarh	114	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes VDA
31	Dadra&N.Haveli	89	Rates vary from employment to employment
32	Daman & Diu	75	Rates vary from employment to employment
33	Delhi	122	Single rate for all employment; includes VDA
34	Lakshadweep	70	Single rate for all employment; includes VDA
35	Pondicherry	45-160	Rates vary from employment to employment

Source : Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Table 21 : Age-wise Distribution of Suicides by Causes, 2003

Sl. No.	Cause	Upto 14 Years		15-29 Years		30-34 Years		Total (All age groups)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Bankruptcy or Sudden change in Economic Status	13	5	437	95	1053	143	2515	351
2	Suspected/Illicit Relation	5	5	239	403	231	267	581	710
3	Cancellation/Non-Settlement of Marriage	3	4	237	361	149	124	426	507
4	Not having Children (Barrenness/Impotency)	0	4	48	195	112	232	208	524
5	Illness	52	191	3742	2784	5301	2895	15974	8920
a	AIDS/STD	7	9	144	125	217	84	502	257
b	Cancer	1	7	52	45	151	90	404	248
c	Paralysis	7	7	50	47	85	41	330	184
d	Insecurity/Mental Illness	42	58	1253	802	1739	875	4710	2613
e	Other Prolonged Illness	95	110	2241	1767	3109	1805	10028	5638
6	Death of Dear Person	6	12	187	194	179	135	583	427
7	Dowry Dispute	4	11	15	1732	47	555	100	2347
8	Divorce	0	0	12	82	63	110	93	215
9	Drug Abuse/Addiction	4	2	359	45	726	29	1667	96
10	Failure in Examination	150	164	940	866	91	43	1181	1074
11	Fall in Social Reputation	8	17	152	138	252	99	593	319
12	Family Problems	185	194	4852	4623	5892	3432	15778	10530
13	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	0	2	58	41	71	12	177	55
14	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	1	0	172	0	62	0	246
15	Love Affairs	28	58	1465	1351	577	721	2132	1854
16	Physical Abuse (Rape, Incest Etc.)	6	14	65	150	92	74	227	276
17	Poverty	16	16	485	218	781	253	1981	690
18	Professionals/Career Problem	1	0	222	58	423	57	867	141
19	Property Dispute	1	1	268	100	448	142	1140	375
20	Unemployment	0	4	910	199	859	140	2107	409
21	Causes Not known	364	328	3885	2359	4025	1742	11765	5866
22	Other Causes	332	252	3079	1969	3305	1371	10123	4678
23	Total	1278	1298	21697	18131	24679	12338	70221	40630

Source : National Crime Records Bureau

Table 22 : Victims of Rape by Age Group

Year	Age of Victim (Years)					
	Upto 10	10-14	14-18	18-30	30 & above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1165	9099
1989	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1772	9752
1990	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1541	10068
1991	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1319	10425
1992	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1621	11734
1993	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1792	12223
1994	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1798	13218
1995	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1955	13774
1996	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2485	14849
1997	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2310	15336
1998	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	2594	15153
1999	731	2422	3849	6500	1969	15471
2000	744	2388	4622	6638	2104	16496
2001	530	1440	3911	7881	2316	16078
2002	611	854	1325	10730	3058	16378
2003	389	931	1792	9873	2871	15856
2004	532	1090	2004	11343	3270	18239

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Crime in India

N.R. : Not reported

Table 23 : Juvenile Delinquency***

Year	Delinquents (IPC+LSL) (in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of Incidence of Crime* per Lakh population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1996	14.1	5	19.1	26.3	1.1
1997	14.3	3.5	17.8	19.7	0.8
1998	14	4.9	18.9	26.2	1
1999	13.1	5.4	18.5	29.1	0.9
2000	13.9	4.1	18	23	0.9
2001	31.3	2.3	33.6	6.9	1.6
2002	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31	2.3	33.3	7	1.7
2004	28.9	2.1	31	7.3	2.9

Source : National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note : 1. LSL stands for local and special laws

2. Data for 1988 is not at all comparable to earlier years due to change in the definition of Juveniles

* Crimes registered under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

*** As per revised definition of Juvenile Justice Act the boys age groups of 16-18 years has also been considered a Juveniles

Part III

Details of the schemes

for the youth

DETAILS OF THE SCHEMES FOR THE YOUTH

1. NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME

National Service Scheme (NSS) popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969 in 37 universities involving 40,000 students with primary focus on the development of personality of student volunteers through community work. From its inception more than 2.53 crore students from the Universities, Colleges and Institutions of higher learning have benefited from the NSS activity. To train the NSS Programme Officers and to equip them with the modern skills of social development, 4 Orientation, Training and Research Centers (TORCs) and 14 Training and Orientation Centers (TOCs) are working all over the country at the expense of the Govt. of India. These Institutes run orientation as well as refresher courses to train the NSS programme officers who are the field functionaries associated with the volunteers. Numbers of trainees/programmes have been increased to 40 from 35 to clear the backlog of untrained Programme Officers. Indra Gandhi NSS awards were introduced in 1993-94, which happens to be Silver Jubilee Year of NSS, to provide incentives to NSS functionaries and volunteers.

The National Service Scheme has two types of programmes, viz. "Regular activities and Special camping programmes" undertaken by its volunteers. Under "Regular Activities", volunteers devote 120 hours per year for two consecutive years, which include 20 hours of general orientation regarding NSS and the project work they have to undertake in their volunteer ship. After completion of the tenure the Universities and +2 Councils give them certificates. In this period, they work in their adopted villages/slums for upliftment of the Society especially in the field of cleanliness, adult education, environment conservation/protection, health awareness through health check programmes, pulse polio immunization, drive against social evils like dowry, drug abuse etc. Under "Special camping programmes", NSS added a new dimension to the process of education by aligning to the needs of the community and simultaneously preparing students for their future

role as sensitized, self-confident citizens. Just three years after its birth, NSS faced the first major challenge in 1972 when large parts of the country were affected by an acute draught. The NSS responded to this challenge by mobilizing its volunteers throughout the country to participate in water resource management activities. Thus the special camping theme in 1973 was 'Youth Against Famine'. Thereafter, the NSS special camps were organized under various themes. The themes for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 were 'Youth for Jal Samvardhan', 'Youth for Swachhata' and 'Nadiyon mein phir se bahe Jaldhara yeh hai Sankalp Hamara' respectively.

Current Initiatives

NSS launched a sensitization campaign on AIDS awareness popularly known as "Universities Talk AIDS" (UTA) in collaboration with Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in all 174 universities all over the country.

Seventeen Lifestyle Education Centres have been established to orient youth towards planned parenthood and healthy lifestyle.

More than 7,000 NSS Programme Officers and 35,000 Peer Educators have been trained on AIDS education.

5,820 colleges of higher learning and +2 level institutions have been declared AIDS Aware with more than 5.6 million student population.

WHO headquarters, Geneva has termed UTA as an innovative educational intervention. A National level quarterly Newsletter 'YOUTOPIA' is also published regularly.

NSS is striving to make NSS as third dimension of higher education. NSS is working for integrated development of adopted villages and slums through its regular and special camping programmes. This will develop youth to bring fruits of education and technology to reach the weaker sections of the society.

Union and State Governments jointly fund NSS programme in the ratio of 7:5 in all States except North East Region, Sikkim and hilly terrains where the ratio is 3:1. In J&K and all the Union Territories without legislatures, the programme is 100% funded by the Government of India.

2. NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN

Nehru Yuva Kendra as a scheme was launched in 1972 to organize rural youth and to involve them in development activities. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), as an autonomous organisation under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports was established in the year 1987. The areas covered by NYKS relate to education, training, promotion of national integration, awareness generation, skill and entrepreneurial development, thrift and co-operation, and adventure and sports. NYKS has presently 500 district level offices

The largest grass root organization of its kind in the world, NYKS operates through more than 8 million non-student rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years, with a network of about 0.23 million village based youth clubs. These Youth Clubs work in the areas like education and training, awareness generation, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurial development, thrift and cooperation, besides development of the body through sports and adventure and mind through sustained exposure to new ideas and development strategies. For implementation of the programmes, every district NYK has a trained cadre of District Youth Coordinator, National Service Volunteers and Youth leaders. The strength of NYKS is its vast network of Youth Clubs at the grassroots level.

NYKS accomplishes its task through three categories of programmes i.e. Regular Programmes such as Youth Club Development, Vocational Training, Work Camp, Awareness Generation, Cultural Programme, Sports Promotion, Adventure Promotion, Seminars and Workshops and Celebration of National and International days/Weeks; Schemes assigned to it by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for implementation viz: National Service Volunteers,

Finance Assistance to Youth Clubs, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State.

3. NATIONAL SERVICE VOLUNTEER SCHEME

While the National Service Scheme aims at the involvement of students on a voluntary basis in various activities of social service and national development, which, while making a contribution to socio-economic progress and to provide opportunities to the students to understand and appreciate the problems of the community, awaken social consciousness and inculcate in them a sense of dignity of labour there has been a demand from several quarters that opportunities should be provided to the youth going out of the universities and colleges to engage themselves on a whole time basis for a specific period in activities of social and national service. National Service Volunteer Scheme (NSVS), launched with effect from 1977-78 aims at providing opportunities to the youth, generally speaking those who have completed their first degree, in nation building activities for a specific period on a whole-time basis. The National Service Volunteer is envisaged as a social engineer, one who is striving to discover his creative potential and gain a deep and critical insight into the issues involved in the process of development, and who is willing to commit all his energy in the service of the community and the country.

The scheme aims to provide opportunities to young educated persons to become more responsible citizen. Working for and with the community, understanding the problems of real-life and utilizing their skills and knowledge in solving those problems would, in turn, enrich their experience and prepare them better for life. In other words, the scheme is meant for complementing formal education received by the youth in schools and colleges.

NYKS accomplishes its task through three categories of programmes i.e. Regular Programmes such as Youth Club Development, Vocational Training, Work Camp, Awareness Generation, Cultural Programme, Sports Promotion, Adventure Promotion, Seminars and Workshops and Celebration of National

and International days/Weeks; Schemes assigned to it by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports for implementation viz; National Service Volunteers, Finance Assistance to Youth Clubs, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National levels, Rural Information Technology and Youth Development Centers; Special programmes undertaken in collaboration with other Ministries and Organisations. New initiatives at NYKS headquarters include Gandhi Gramodaya Sankalp Abhyian self-reliant Model Village Project, Management Information System (MIS), Nehru Yuva Sandesh - a monthly news magazine and National Adventure Programme.

There is often a time-lag between student graduating or otherwise concluding his studies and his/her entering the world of work. This is a crucial period in the life of youth and it is necessary to utilise it to the best advantage of the community as well as for the youth themselves. NSVS provides youth, during this period, avenues for doing creative and constructive work suited to their educational background and aptitude. At the same time, these volunteers can gain valuable experience and leadership qualities which would stand them in good stead when they look for a secure employment in life.

A young person who has completed the first degree or its equivalent (for example, B.A., B.Sc., B.Com., B.Sc. Agri., MBBS., B.Tech., BE three year diploma from polytechnics) is eligible to enrol herself/himself as a volunteer under the scheme provided that she/he has not attained 27 years.

A sum of Rs. 1,000/- per head per month is provided as Stipend, TA and Contingencies.

4. RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (RGNIYD)

At present an array of institutes were already engaged in training the youth work functionaries of National Service Scheme (1969), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangatan (1972) and other organizations involved in youth development. The need to establish a national level Training Institute was considered imperative to bring under one umbrella all Youth Development

activities viz. training, action research, extension, documentation and dissemination.

Thus, germinated the premier national level apex Institute Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), which set up in 1993 in Tamil Nadu at Sriperumbudur, near Chennai.

RGNIYD endeavors to facilitate our nation's youth with a conducive environment and tools that will enable them to make the most of their natural potential to realize their aspirations and as vital resource center coordinating Training, Orientation, Research, Extension and Outreach initiatives for State, Central Governments and national level youth organization.

The Institute is mandated to function as a Resource Agency and Think Tank for youth programs, policies and implementation strategies and

- (i) Develop multi faceted programmes for youth keeping in view of the social harmony and national unity as the ultimate objective.
- (ii) Grow and develop as a facilitator and nodal agency for youth training, youth work, and youth development in the country for rural as well as urban youth.
- (iii) Function as an Institute of advanced study in the field of youth and to develop such professional excellence as may be required for the purpose.
- (iv) Develop its programmes aimed at inculcating a sense of national pride, awareness of national goals and internalization of national values among the youth workers.
- (v) Develop new ideas and innovative programme for motivating and creating a committed cadre of youth workers and functionaries.
- (vi) Promote and conduct action and user based applied research and evaluation studies in youth development and through this provide necessary thrust to youth programmes on systematic and scientific lines.
- (vii) Function as Center for Information Publication and Documentation pertaining to youth Development.

- (viii) Provide Institutional training for the personnel working in the field of youth.
- (ix) Provide appropriate youth extension projects and services which can function as laboratory on youth work.
- (x) Link its programmes and functions to the promotion of National Youth Policy.

During the year 2004-05, the Institute received a total grant of Rs. 2.66 crore from the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports. The following five academics divisions have been created during 2004-2005.

- (i) Training, orientation and Extension Division (TOE)
- (ii) Research, Evaluation and Documentation/Dissemination Division (RED)
- (iii) Panchayati Raj and Youth Development Division (PRIYD)
- (iv) International Centre for Excellence in Youth Development Division (ICEYD)
- (v) Social Harmony and National Unity Division (SHANU)

RGNIYD has delivered several series of programmes during the year 2004-05. These include Youth Motivation and Empowerment Programmes, Entrepreneurship Development Programmes, Programmes for the guidance of the Youth in North-Eastern Region, Special Programmes, Theme based National Seminars and Workshops, International Programmes, Research and Extension Projects and Documentation and Publication.

5. SCHEME FOR PROMOTION OF ADVENTURE

The objective of this scheme is to create and foster amongst the youth a spirit of risk-taking, cooperative teamwork, the capacity of ready and vital response to challenging situations and endurance. This also provides a creative and happy outlet for the abundant energy, enthusiasm and imagination of youth. While all youth should get the opportunity to avail themselves of adventure facilities, this scheme specially intends to serve the first generation learners

and non-student youth both in urban and rural areas with particular thrust on non-student young people in the rural areas. This scheme also intends to create and strengthen institutional structures to support adventure programmes.

Activities under the Programmes

1. Mountaineering Expedition for peaks more than 18,000 feet of height, Desert safari and Jungle safari for a minimum of 500 km., ski jumping and Vehicle Safari of minimum 3000 km. (one way), Sailing in Sea/Ocean, Long Distance Swimming, Surfing and Board Sailing (Wind Surfing), Snorkeling, Scuba Diving of higher level, Cave Diving and Exploration, Rafting, Kayaking, Canoeing, Micro-light flying, Sky-diving, Powered Hang Gliding, Ski jumping in India.

2. Adventure Training and/or Awareness Camps at suitable places

Under this programme, camps may be organised in hilly areas, sea beaches, jungles and in similar other places where some demonstrative activities can be carried out by the experts before a group of young men and women and elementary training can be imparted to them to start with. The venue of the camp should be activity specific. Number of participants in such camp should be minimum one hundred and maximum three hundred. The location of the camp should not be very far from hospitals and adequate public transport. The basic idea of this type of a camp is to give an on-hand exposure to adventure activities to the youth.

3. Seminars, Workshops, Film/Slide Shows, Exhibitions, Festivals along with some demonstrative activities by experts on adventure

Activities under this programme would be staged in both rural and urban areas. Activities like rope-walking, Tarzan swing, Monkey crawling and like, which do not need any costly equipment would be undertaken. Famous mountaineers and adventure personalities would be invited to directly interact with the youth. The duration of such seminars/workshops and exhibitions be for a minimum of one day to a maximum of three days and the number of participants should be in the range of 100 to 300. During the

National Youth Festival, which is organised every year from 12 to 16 January, an Adventure Festival is staged to give similar exposures to the youth. For this purpose, the organisers of the National Youth Festival invite reputed organisations working in the field of adventure and eminent adventure personalities on such terms and condition as are decided by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

4. Assistance to Recognised Institutions to Promote Adventure. Institutions with whom there are agreements of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are financially assisted:

- (i) to promote adventure among the youth in such ways and means as are approved by the Ministry;
- (ii) to impart training to the youth in various adventure activities, to purchase various adventure equipment for the purpose of using and lending them to the member(s) on approved terms and conditions;
- (iii) to develop adventure resource centres both in terms of expertise and equipment; and to provide counseling and rescuing services to whomsoever in need.

5. Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award

The objectives of the Award are:

- (i) To recognize the achievements of persons in the fields of adventure.
- (ii) To encourage young people to develop the spirit of endurance, risk-taking, cooperative teamwork and quick, ready and effective reflexes in challenging situations.
- (iii) To provide incentive to the young people for getting exposed to the adventure activities.

The Status of the Award will be same as Arjuna Awards conferred in the field of sports by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

The Award will consist of:

- (i) A bronze statuette; (ii) A scroll of honour;
- (iii) A blazer with a silken tie/a saree; (iv) A cash award of Rs.3,00,000/- or the same amount as for Arjuna

Award for that particular year. Copies of the schemes along with application pro-forma shall be available in all the district offices of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Youth Hostels and State Directorate of Youth Services. The Scheme may also be downloaded from the web-site of this Ministry which is www.yas.nic.in or may be had by post from this Ministry. Schemes are available absolutely free and in no circumstances, they shall be sold.

6. PROMOTION OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION

Promotion of National Integration Scheme seeks to provide the youth from different parts of the country and from diverse religious and cultural backgrounds a common platform to interact with each other, know each other's customs and life styles, to work together in community welfare projects and in the process make them aware of the underlying unity amidst diversity. By living together in a camp, albeit for a limited period, the youth would develop better understanding of different perceptions, beliefs, faiths and life - styles, which in turn would strengthen a secular and eclectic outlook on their part.

The following programmes and activities are organised under the Scheme:

- (i) National Integration Camp (NIC);
- (ii) Inter - State Youth Exchange Programme (ISYEP);
- (iii) Organisation of symposia and seminars on issues relevant to national integration;
- (iv) Organisation of multi - cultural activities on the theme of national integration;
- (v) Undertaking of research and publications on issues relevant to national integration;
- (vi) Undertaking of community service by youth drawn from different regions, backgrounds and faiths;
- (vii) Organization of leadership training camps for youth drawn from different regions, backgrounds and faiths;
- (viii) National Youth Festival;
- (ix) National Youth Award;

- (x) Other activities and programmes, which foster communal harmony and national unity.

National Integration Camps are organized on the theme of multi-culturalism with the aim of forging a national cultural bond between various communities and regions. These camps further seek to remove a sense of alienation from amongst people and provide an opportunity for people belonging to regions of North, South, East and West to intermingle. Camps of 150-200 youth are organized for 7 to 10 days in different parts of the country under the National Integration Camp Programme. These camps are attended by youth in the age group 13 to 35 years from different States. Most of the camps are organized by the voluntary agencies. The Government of India also organizes national integration camps through its autonomous bodies and attached/subordinate offices like the NYKS and NSS units and also in collaboration with State Governments.

In Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme, student and non-student youth of one or more States are taken to other States to understand the diverse culture of our country under the Inter State Youth Exchange Programmes (ISYEP) Central assistance is given to State Governments, Colleges, Universities and Voluntary Agencies under this programme.

National Youth Festival is held every year, on 12 January the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, the great philosopher, thinker and the greatest patron of the youth in India as National Youth Day and the week, commencing from that day, as the National Youth Week. As part of the celebration, holding of National Youth Festival began in 1995 as a major activity under the programme of National Integration Camp (NIC)

National Youth Award is constituted with the objective to

- (i) To motivate young persons (aged between 13 – 35 years) a challenge to achieve excellence in the field of national or social service.
- (ii) To encourage young people to develop a sense of responsibility to their community and thus to

improve their own personal potential as good citizens.

- (iii) To give recognition to the outstanding work done by young persons for national development and / or social service.
- (iv) To give recognition to the outstanding work done by voluntary organisations working with the youth for national development and / or social service.

The award consist of

- (i) The award shall be given for demonstrably excellent youth work in different fields of development activities and social service.
- (ii) The number of awards given each year would not exceed 25.
- (iii) One youth award would be given to a voluntary organisation engaged in involvement of youth in various programmes of national development.
- (iv) Award to individuals will comprise a medal, a scroll, and Rs.20,000/-. Ceremonial dresses will also be given to awardees.
- (v) Award to voluntary youth organisation will comprise a trophy, a scroll and Rs. 1,00,000/-.

During the year 2004-05 (up to 31.12.2004), a total number of 587 programmes have been approved involving an amount of Rs. 500.00 Lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 550.00 Lakhs (including provision for NE).

7. SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO RURAL YOUTH AND SPORTS CLUBS AND EVALUATION.

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and formulated the following Schemes with a view to give a new thrust to the youth movement in the country, to promote nationally accepted values, Indian culture and heritage, consciousness against social evils and a movement towards physical fitness and development of sports, etc.

- (i) Scheme of Assistance to Youth Clubs.
- (ii) Scheme of Assistance to Rural Sports Programme
- (iii) Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Working Group, constituted for the formulation of IXth Five Year Plan, the above three Schemes were merged. The merged Scheme was known as "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Rural Youth and Sports Clubs" and is being implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) on agency basis.

Another Scheme being implemented by the Ministry is 'Youth Development Centre'. The objective of the Scheme is to provide the village level youth clubs opportunities for full participation in development and recreational activities and to make them resource and information Centres for the youth belonging to a cluster of about 10 villages by providing them with financial assistance for developing minimum necessary infrastructure.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is also implementing the Scheme of Assistance for Youth Development Studies, Evaluation & Publication.

It was decided to merge the above two Schemes namely, (i) Youth Development Centre and (ii) Assistance for Youth Development Studies, Evaluation & Publication with the Scheme of Financial Assistance to Youth Affairs and Sports Clubs. The Schemes have now been merged called "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Rural Youth & Sports Clubs and Evaluation" which has the following five components:-

- (i) Financial Assistance to Rural Youth Club to promote club-culture
- (ii) Financial Assistance to Rural Sports Club to promote sports club-culture
- (iii) Youth Development Centre
- (iv) Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs; and
- (v) Research & Evaluation of Programmes.

The objectives, programmes, eligibility conditions, financial pattern and procedure for making an application in respect of each of the five components of the Scheme have been described hereunder:-

Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs

The Scheme specifically aims:-

- (i) To organize and channelise youth energy in character building activities;
- (ii) To develop amongst the youth a sense of pride in nationally accepted values like democracy, socialism, secularism, etc;
- (iii) To develop a consciousness among the youth against social evils such as dowry, untouchability, drug addiction etc;
- (iv) To enable the youth to develop awareness of environment, culture, one's own self;
- (v) To provide facilities for developing rural sports at grass-root level;
- (vi) To organize activities for the preservation of the cultural heritage of the country, especially of the rural areas;
- (vii) To provide opportunity to the youth for participation in rural community development works through developmental schemes so as to enable the youth below povertyline to be properly identified by such Youth Clubs and brought into the ambit of the developmental programmes; and
- (viii) To provide an opportunity of training at village level leading to self-employment or better employment;

Activities and financial support

The scheme's aim is to promote Nodal Voluntary Sports Clubs/Sports Centres, one in each block, in a phased manner. Each Club/Sports Centre will be given assistance for non-consumable sports equipments with a one time grant upto Rs. 45,000/- for tribal areas and Rs. 30,000/- in other areas. This will be followed

by a grant of Rs. 5,000/- per annum for subsequent two years. This amount will be supplemented by the Clubs/Centres through their own resources or by voluntary contributions from public or through State Governments.

Procedure

Scheme of Youth Developmental Centre

The objective of the scheme of Youth Development Centres (YDCs) is to provide opportunities for full participation of the rural youth in developmental and recreational activities by providing bare minimum infrastructure. The outstanding YDCs will be equipped with a computer and internet connectivity so that they can effectively discharge their role as Information Technology Centres.

A Youth Club has to be registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or under the corresponding State Act. The application of the Club should reach the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi within 3 years from the date of registration.

The Ministry will release on time financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 15,000/- per club in tribal areas and Rs. 10,000/- per club in other areas. Half of the grant would be used for recurring expenditure, e.g. payment of rent, purchase of newspapers, stationery and for organizing functions, competitions, etc. and the remaining half would be used for non-recurring expenditure e.g. purchase of sports equipment suited to the local needs, purchase of table, chairs, cultural equipment etc. as per the local requirement. The Club shall furnish, to NYKS a utilization certificate for the grant given to them by the Ministry.

Financial Assistant to Rural Sports Programme

The Scheme aims to generate sports consciousness, encourage mass participation in sports and strengthen sports club culture by providing opportunities to sports persons in the rural areas.

The Youth Development Centres would be the main hub of all youth activities in the villages covered by them. Normally, one Centre would cover not more than 10 cover villages. However, initially, till sufficient number of Centres come up, the Centre may cover more than 10 villages.

Scheme for Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the growth of Youth Clubs which have been recognized as catalyst of social change.

The Scheme will operate at three levels, i.e. District, State and National, it will begin at the District level, carry on to the State level, and finally go up to the National level. The winners of the District level competition will automatically qualify for the State level competition and similarly, the winners of the State level competition will automatically qualify for the National level competition.

At the District level, the winners will be awarded a sum of Rs. 10,000/- and at the State level the award will be Rs. 15,000/-. At the National level, three awards of Rs. 1,00,000/- Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 25,000 are to be given. The Youth Clubs would utilize the award money in community development project/ programmes.

8. A SCHEME OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF ADOLESCENTS

The Scheme covers the following activities.

Life Skills Education

Life skills have been defined by World Health Organisation as 'the abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demand and changes of everyday life'.

There are three broad areas of life skills: thinking skills, social skills and negotiating skills. Thinking

skills include problem solving, thinking critically, processing information and exercising choice, making informed decisions and setting goals. *Social skills* include appreciating/validating others; building positive relationship with peer groups and family; listening and communicating effectively; taking responsibility; and coping with stress. *Negotiating skills* include self-realization that enables an individual to understand one's values, goals, strengths and weaknesses. Thus, negotiating skills need to be enhanced at two levels – within oneself and with others. Adolescents need to learn to be assertive, including learning to say "no" to drug use and other harmful behavior. Assertiveness without aggressiveness is a skill of immense value for adolescents.

Effective acquisition of life skills can influence the way one feels about oneself and others and can enhance one's productivity, efficacy, self-esteem and self-confidence. Life skills can also provide the tools and techniques to improve interpersonal relations.

Support for this activity would, ordinarily, be confined to agencies with past experience and those having access to facilities where such programmes may be organized. Preference would be given to those NGOs who have been recognized by other related Ministries as Mother NGOs. While such training may form part of residential camps, it would normally be a non-residential activity not exceeding 45.

Counseling

A review of the literature in the field of psychological counseling indicate that the general concerns among adolescents are of seven types, namely (i) Physical/health related (food & nutrition, psycho-somatic ailments, general health, physical exercise, etc.); (ii) Familial (understanding, sharing and security within the family); (iii) Financial (cost of education, health, recreation, etc.); (iv) Psychological (nervousness, lack of confidence, anxiety, etc.); (v) Social (friendship, sharing relationship with friends/teachers and coping with sexual drives); (vi)

Emotional (anger/aggression, depression, loneliness, insecurity and feeling of guilt); and (vii) Academic (concentration, time-management, examination phobia, memory, study habits, etc.).

The main objectives of counseling should be to address these concerns of the adolescents, prevent disruptive deviations in their behavior; to guide them to gain positive mental health; to enable them to make realistic choices; to overcome stresses and strains of everyday life, to remove confusion, and above all, to develop the personality of the adolescents. Counseling must provide appropriate information in a non-judgmental way, while ensuring confidentiality and privacy.

The specific activities under this head are outlined below:

(i) **Holding of seminars/workshops, etc. for parents/teachers**

For holding of one day seminars/workshops for 50 parents/teachers in a batch, a maximum grant of Rs.5,000/- will be admissible. This would include a working lunch, honorarium to resource persons and for making necessary infrastructure arrangements. The resource persons should be qualified health professionals / psychologists/counselors.

(ii) **Organising "Out reach" Programmes in schools.**

These out-reach programmes could combine both career guidance and psychological counseling and could be organized in cooperation and consultation with the educational institutions for children in the 9th to 12th classes. The sessions could be for 2-3 hrs. by setting apart one hour for psychological counseling and one hour for career awareness talks while the remaining one hour should be earmarked for interactions and individual counseling as emergently required on the spot. In order to generate adequate interest in the participating students, some time-tested psychological instruments like Problem Identification Questionnaire, Aptitude Assessment Test and evaluation of

motivation level, etc., could be used in these out-reach programmes. Similarly, some brochures or pamphlets on less known and emerging careers could be got prepared and distributed to the participating students in order to make the effort more tangible. These out-reach programmes could be conducted also by universities and educational institutions which have psychology or counseling departments.

(iii) Setting up of Counseling/Career Guidance Centres for both school going and out of school adolescents to cater to at least 150 adolescents per month.

Besides NGOs, universities/educational institutions which have psychological and counseling departments are also to be given opportunities for setting up of these counseling centers.

(iv) Organising On-line Counseling Services

The Counseling Centers referred to in the preceding para may also provide online counseling services for a period of three months, specially during examinations leading upto the publication of results. A maximum grant-in-aid of Rs.30,000/- would be considered for the purpose.

(v) Strengthening family life through family education and offering counseling to the parents

Counseling Centres meant for adolescents may also take up courses on family education and conduct counseling sessions for the parents. Grant-in-aid upto a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh would be considered for a minimum of 10 courses of 5-day duration with the minimum participation of 40 parents/adolescents per course. This would include a working lunch, honorarium to experts/counselors and contingencies.

(vi) Setting up telephone help-lines in cities and small towns

Proposals for setting up of help-lines will be considered on a case to case basis with a maximum

grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh per centre per annum. This would include cost of installation of a telephone line, rentals, wages for a part-time telephone attendant and honorarium to a part-time counselor.

(vii) Rural Counselors

There is a need to provide special counseling facility for the rural areas, particularly for out of school adolescents. On an experimental basis 2-3 counselors may be provided in a village after an initial training followed by refresher training and monthly workshops. Taking a unit of 20 villages financial pattern is given in Appendix IV.

Career Guidance; Career Melas

Gone are the days when only a few career options such as Civil Service, teaching, medicine and engineering were available for our youth. With the advent of information technology, the frontiers of knowledge have expanded like never before. Economic liberalisation has, also, brought in its wake newer and brighter opportunities for the younger generation. On the flip side, though, the level of competition has intensified, and a sense of befuddlement has gripped our youth as to which would be the correct choice to make as far as career options go. It is against this background that a device such as a career mela can provide a young adult with information, knowledge, the right counsel and guidance for choosing a career.

In each Career Mela spanning 3 days, as many as 15 to 25 careers can be taken up for elaboration and discussion. These are usually 1-hour sessions with 30 minutes earmarked for elaboration by 2 different speakers – one senior and the other a young professional – followed by 'Question-Answer Session'.

The Scheme also promotes Residential camps and workshops related to Environment building in addition to research and technical resource development.

9. YOUTH HOSTELS

Youth Hostels are built to promote youth travel within the country. The construction of the Youth Hostel has been conceived as a joint venture between the Central and State Governments. While the Central Government bears the cost of construction, the State Government provides fully developed land free of cost with water, electricity, and approach road and staff quarters. After completion, Youth hostels are handed over to the State Governments for management. Youth hostels are located in areas of historical and cultural value; educational centre; tourist importance etc. where facilities for youth activities are available. 15 of our Youth Hostels provide good accommodation for our youth at reasonable rates. As on 31st December 2004, 65 youth hostels have been constructed, 25 hostels are under construction.

As on 31st December 2004, an amount of Rs. 243.86 Lakhs (General category States) and a sum of Rs. 6.63 Lakhs (North East States) were released under the scheme.

The Youth hostels at Dalhousie has been listed in the *Hostelling International-Asia Pacific Brochure* as well as in the *Guide Book for International Tourists*.

10. SCHEME FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT - Swarnjawanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):¹²

The Swarnjawanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is the major ongoing programme for the self-employment of rural poor. The programme was started with effect from 01.04.1999 after review and restructuring of erstwhile Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and allied programmes, namely, Training of rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Ganga

Kalyan Yojana (GKY) and Million Wells Scheme (MWS). The earlier programmes are no more in operation with the launching of the SGSY. The SGSY has a definite objective of improving family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted Swarozgaris above poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy. The focus of the programme is on establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas based on the ability of the poor and potential of each area, both land-based and otherwise, for a sustainable income generation. In doing so, effective linkages are being established between the various components such as capacity building of the poor, skill development, credit, training, technology, marketing and infrastructure. Under the SGSY two types of training i.e. Basic Orientation Programme and Skill Development Training are required to be given to the Swarozgaris before taking up of income generating activity.

Salient features of the SGSY: -

- (i) The SGSY is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment i.e. organisation of the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs), training and capacity building, planning of activity clusters, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.
- (ii) It aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas and building upon the potential of the rural poor.
- (iii) The assisted families (Swarozgaris) may be individuals or groups (Self Help Groups). However, the emphasis will be on the group approach.
- (iv) SGSY is a credit-cum-subsidy programme, in which credit is the critical component, subsidy being only a minor and enabling element.
- (v) It envisages greater involvement of banks in planning and preparation of projects,

¹²CSO (2006) Millenium Development Goals.

identification of activity cluster, infrastructure planning, capacity building of SHGs, selection of Swarozgaris and post credit monitoring, including loan recovery.

- (vi) The SGSY particularly focuses on vulnerable groups among the rural poor. The Guidelines stipulate that 50% of the groups formed in each block should be exclusively for the women, 40% of the Swarozgaris assisted would be from women, SC/STS will account for at least 50% of the Swarozgaris assisted and Disabled persons will account for 3% of the Swarozgaris assisted.
- (vii) The cost of the cash component of the Programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

Norms for sanction of subsidy

Subsidy under the Scheme is uniform at 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 7500/.

- (i) In respect of SC/STs and disabled persons subsidy is 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/.
- (ii) For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the project, subject to per capita subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 1.25 lakh (for the Group), whichever is less.
- (iii) There is no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects.

11. SCHEME FOR WAGE EMPLOYMENT – SAMPOORNA GRAMEEN ROZGAR YOJANA (SGRY):-

The Ministry of Rural development was implementing two major employment programmes in rural areas, one dedicated to wage employment itself namely the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the other for infrastructure creation at village level, known as Jawahar Gram Samidhi Yojana (JGSY). A need was felt that the different programmes for

wage employment in rural areas be merged and one ambitious programme be introduced which would take care of food security, additional wage employment and village infrastructure at the same time. With this noble idea, a new wage employment programme namely the Sampoorna Grammen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was introduced w.e.f. 25.09.2001. However, during the financial year 2001-02, the JGSY and the EAS continued as part of the SGRY and these schemes stood fully integrated from 1st April 2002. The Scheme was implemented in two streams. The first stream of the Programme was being implemented at District and Intermediate level Panchayats. 50% of the funds are earmarked out of the total funds available under SGRY and distributed between the Zilla Parishad and the Intermediate Level Panchayats or Panchayat Samiti in the ratio 40:60. The Second Stream of the Programme was being implemented at the village Panchayat Level. 50% of the SGRY funds are earmarked for this Stream. The entire funds are released to the Village Panchayats through the DRDAs/Zilla Parishads.

With effect from 01.04.2004, both the Stream-I & II of SGRY have been merged and funds are being released to Zilla Parishads/DRDAs for the district as a whole. However, funds will be distributed among Zilla Parishad, Intermediate Panchayats and Village Panchayats in the ratio of 20:30:50 while other conditions will remain unchanged.

Salient features of the SGRY

- (i) The Sampoorna Grammen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented with an envisaged outlay of Rs. 10,000 crores.
- (ii) Under the Scheme, 50 lakh tones of food grains amounting to about Rs. 5,000 crores (at economic cost) is being provided every year, free of cost, to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.
- (iii) Rs. 5,000 crores envisaged to be kept to meet the cash component of wages and material cost including State share.

- (iv) The cost of the cash component of the programme is shared by the Centre and State in the ratio 75:25.
- (v) The payment of food grains is to be made by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly.
- (vi) About 100 crores man-days of employment are envisaged to be generated every year in the rural areas through the SGRY.
- (vii) Every worker seeking employment under the SGRY will be provided minimum 5 kgs. of food grains (in kind) per man-day as part of wages.
- (viii) The balance of wages will be paid in cash so that they are assured of the notified minimum wages. Minimum of 25% wages are paid in cash.
- (ix) The State Governments and UT Administrations will be free to calculate the cost of food grains (paid as part of wages) at either BPL rates or APL rates or anywhere between these two rates.
- (x) Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) can take up works as per the felt need of the areas.

12. RASHTRIYA SADBHAVANA YOJANA (RSY)

The RSY Scheme would provide youth with avenues for creative and constructive work suited to their educational background, aptitude and interest. This scheme is designed to achieve the twin objectives of man making and nation building.

The work of the RSY will be area and locality specific. Volunteers will be organized in-groups by District Youth Coordinators who will be responsible for the implementation of the Scheme at the district level. The size of the group can be determined on the basis of the work identified for implementation under the scheme.

An illustrative list of the sectoral programmes which could also be taken up is given below which are, however, only illustrative in nature:

- (i) Agriculture and rural infrastructure (farming, watershed development and water management,

waste land development, local irrigation, soil conservation etc.)

- (ii) Primary and Elementary Education and Adult literacy
- (iii) Healthcare and sanitation including health education, nutrition and population education, reproductive and child health and gender sensitization awareness about HIV/AIDS.
- (iv) Poverty alleviation
- (v) Environmental protection and afforestation.
- (vi) Vocational education and training in arts and crafts.
- (vii) Family, Women and Child Welfare.
- (viii) Preservation, Promotion of art, culture and sports.
- (ix) Social Justice—education against untouchability, dowry, alcoholism, drugs and other evils, promotion of national integration, concerns related to disabled youth out of school youth, tribal youth, youth in difficult circumstances etc.

RSY volunteers will also participate in work camps to inculcate dignity of labour.

13. UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is the national focal point for the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) Scheme. Under this Scheme, experts and specialists as also grass root level workers are sent abroad through UNDP for serving as UN Volunteer in foreign countries. Assignments are made according to the requirements of various countries and demands are received through UNDP. Besides specific demands for which special efforts are made and anyone can apply at any time during the year on prescribed proforma for his/her name being placed on the roster of UNDP for any future likely assignment. All such applications are to be routed through Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (YA&S). UNVs are paid a monthly living allowance ranging from about \$632 to \$1600 depending upon the marital

status of the applicant, local condition of the host country, number of dependants (up to two) etc. At present, about 287 Indians are working abroad.

In order to increase the number of volunteers as also to secure greater involvement of our country in the operation of this scheme, new initiatives are contemplated.

14. EXCHANGE OF YOUTH DELEGATIONS AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.

The international exchange of youth delegation is one of the effective instruments for promoting exchange of ideas between the youth of different countries and to develop better understanding and relations with other countries. Under this programme delegation of young persons and officials of Ministries, NTKS & NSS are exchanged with foreign countries for participation in various programmes, meetings, seminars, conferences etc. related to youth development. India has Cultural Exchange Programmes/Joint Commissions with a number of such bilateral protocols is increasing.

Following programmes were undertaken in the field of Exchange of Youth Delegations at International Level:-

- (i) A 5 member Indian Youth delegation visited Egypt from 31st July to 8th August, 2004 to attend the International Voluntary Work Camp.
- (ii) A 38 member Indian delegation visited Japan from 24th November to 16th December, 2004 under Japan South West Youth Friendship programme, 2004.

15. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PROMOTION OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES AND TRAINING.

Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion of Youth Activities and Training, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, recognized

educational institutions, Polytechnics including Universities, Regional Centres of National Service Scheme and colleges having National Service Scheme Units, Nehru Yuva Kendras, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Non Governmental Voluntary Organisations, Public Trusts and non profit making companies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any corresponding State Act, who have completed at least three years on the date of application for conducting the following programmes:-

(i) **Vocational Training:-** To develop leadership qualities among the youth through vocational training, to prevent migration of the rural youth to cities by enabling them to realize that agriculture and other rural occupations are as rewarding as those in the urban areas, to create new skills among rural youth through which villages can be self reliant; to inspire youth to set up their own training centres in their areas; to inspire prospective young entrepreneurs to learn modern techniques/methods in training and entrepreneurship skills.

(ii) **Entrepreneurship Development:-** To promote among the youth an understanding of the processes of entrepreneurship development; to equip the youth with the skills in designing and planning projects for enterprise development; to enable them to set up and successfully run micro enterprises of their own in conformity with local skills and demands for goods and services; and to help the unemployed youth with management skills.

(iii) **Exhibition:-** To project and recognize the activities and contributions made by the youth in various fields of national development and to expose them to various facets of national life.

As on 31st December, 2004, an amount of Rs. 839.06 lakhs (General Category States) and sum of Rs. 21.56 lakhs (North-East States) was released as Grants-in-Aid for the benefit of Rs. 29,064 youth under the Scheme.

16. PROMOTION OF SCOUTING AND GUIDING

The objective of the Scheme of Promotion of Scouting and Guiding is to help develop the character of boys and girls and to make them good citizens with the above mentioned qualities. The scheme intends to support Scouting and Guiding movement in India through such renowned Voluntary Organisations as are working in the field of scouting & guiding and are of all India character. An organization having centers in at least four different States of India may be regarded as of all India Character.

The term "Scouts & Guides" being a general term, it shall include boys and girls covered under different nomenclature such as "the cubs and the bulbul", "the scouts and the guides" and "the rovers and the rangers". Accordingly, the admissible age group of the beneficiaries will be from 6 to 35 years.

The Central government provides grant for:

- (i) Conducting scouting and guiding camps;
- (ii) Conducting training programmes for the Scouts and Guides and for trainers of scouting and Guiding with special emphasis on value

education, national integration and preservation of cultural heritage;

- (iii) Conducting periodical meets of national level on the theme of Scouting and Guiding;
- (iv) Co-ordination of Scouting and Guiding activities;
- (v) Development of Training Centres;
- (vi) Monitoring and evaluation of Scouting and Guiding activities in India and sharing of experiences of scouting and guiding with other countries;
- (vii) Travel grant for participation in important national/international seminars on scouting/guiding; and,
- (viii) Research and publications on scouting/guiding.

At present the two organizations which are being given grant by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports are:

- (i) The Bharat Scouts and Guides, National Headquarters, New Delhi
- (ii) All India Boys Scouts Association, General Headquarters, New Delhi

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Annexure I

OVERVIEW OF THE UNITED NATIONS' CONCERNS AND ACTIONS FOR YOUTHS

The UN: Working for and with Youth

Since its inception, the United Nations has continued to build and strengthen partnerships with young people around the world. Many agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have youth-related policies, projects and programmes to implement the World Programme for Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond. Among these agencies and organizations are the following.

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Division for Social Policy and Development

The focal point within the United Nations system on matters relating to youth issues is the Youth Unit, in the Division for Social Policy and Development. It has been set up to: enhance awareness of the global situation of youth and increase recognition of the rights and aspirations of youth; promote national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms and national youth programmes of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and non-governmental organizations; and strengthen the participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase their impact on national development and international cooperation. Among other activities, the Youth Unit promotes global standards on youth; issues biennial reports to the UN General Assembly on the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond; produces periodic publications on youth, including United Nations Youth Information Bulletin and World Youth News; undertakes research such as the Global Situation of Youth; coordinates UN inter-agency meetings on youth and meetings of NGO committees on youth and of intergovernmental youth

organizations; and supports basic constituencies, for example through the World Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth and the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System.

Division for the Advancement of Women

Grounded in the vision of equality of the United Nations Charter, the Division for the Advancement of Women promotes the improvement of the status of girls and women of the world and the achievement of gender equality. The Division is the secretariat for the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the UN body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, aimed at ending discrimination against girls and women in all forms. The Division is also the secretariat for the Commission on the Status of Women, responsible, *inter alia*, for reviewing the progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The Platform seeks to promote and protect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women throughout their life cycle. The commitment to empower women and the girl child was re-stated by UN Member States in June 2000, when the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (Beijing-5) identified actions and initiatives to be taken to implement the Beijing Platform for Action fully. 'Beijing-5' had set specific targets to close the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and to further ensure primary education for girls and boys by 2015. It also suggested specific actions to improve girls' access to health, to combat violence against girls, including trafficking and sexual exploitation, and to protect children in armed conflicts.

Division for Sustainable Development

The action plan adopted by Governments at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Agenda 21, provides the basis of the Division's work in general and its work with young people in particular. This Agenda recognizes children and youth as a major group, that is, a segment of society that has a special and significant role to play in achieving sustainable development – development that improves living standards while protecting the environment. The Division's relevant activities focus on helping youth people bring their views and priorities to the annual and inter-sessional meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including its analytical reporting process. An overall strategy is to ensure that joint activities with young people are led by youth themselves. The Division's work with youth and other major groups has generated positive participatory precedents for Agenda 21 follow-up.

UN Department of Public Information (DPI)

DPI strives to maintain open channels of communication with youth and carries out public information activities promoting United Nations efforts to improve the situation of young people.

The Department is making a concerted effort to involve more youth non-governmental organizations in its NGO activities. DPI and its network of information centres and services reproduce and widely disseminate international instruments and strategies concerning youth and produce information materials on issues of particular concern to young people, such as poverty eradication, drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, the advancement of women and sustainable development. Within the domain of educational outreach, DPI produces information materials aimed at young people, including student leaflets and a student map of the United Nations.

Since the launch of its daily current affairs live radio programmes in the six official languages of the Organizations, United Nations Radio broadcasts, every Friday, feature items focusing exclusively on

youth-related issues. Some of the issues dealt with recently have included "Children and Armed Conflict" and "Bringing Home the Children", a program on the reuniting of refugee children with their parents. Other DPI activities targeted at youth include the United Nations Cyber school bus, an online educational service.

UN Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Habitat attached great importance to the involvement and contributions of all major groups, including youth, in the preparatory stages and activities of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) (Istanbul, Turkey, 3-14 June, 1996). The Habitat Agenda, the Conference's action plan, incorporates the inputs and demands of youth, and foresees and guides their future involvement and role in the implementation process. In this context, Habitat, jointly with Youth For Habitat, an international network of youth and youth organizations, is developing a youth programme where activities such as networking can be promoted and supported.

As a follow-up to Habitat II, Youth for Habitat organized a parallel youth programme during the sixteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements (Nairobi, April and May, 1997). During that programme, a three – year plan of action was adopted to guide youth activities, which would contribute to the implementation of the Habitat II follow-up. In that regard, the Commission on Human Settlements adopted resolution 16/11, entitled "Contributions of youth to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda". The General Assembly special session reviewed the implementation of the Habitat Agenda (New York, 6-8 June, 2001).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC)

UNDOC collaborates with UN agencies to promote and enhance efforts to reduce drug abuse among young people through preventive actions in school and in the community, and to develop

comprehensive programmes addressing the health and education of youth at risk. UNDOC carries out studies and analyses of demand reduction measures and strategies that are capable of reaching young people and have a measurable impact on preventing drug abuse. Among various other initiatives, the UNDOC has also created a network of youth groups for drug abuse prevention aimed at strengthening the capacity of the UN System, Governments and communities to respond to the changing drug abuse patterns and trends among youth. This was achieved by developing up-to-date drug demand reduction and preventive approaches to meet new and emerging trends in drug abuse among young people and by establishing an ongoing dialogue with young people, through a network of programmes that use innovative and effective approaches for prevention of drug abuse by young people.

Since 1998, more than 300 youth groups within the Youth Network in over 40 countries have been participating in activities aimed at training and equipping them to identify and disseminate innovative approaches to drug abuse prevention among young people within their own region and beyond. The Youth Network focuses on communication, capacity building and expansion of the network.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

As the UN Development agency with extensive trans-sectoral responsibilities, UNDP focuses on youth programmes in many different dimensions of its work. The Human Development Report addresses educational, health and employment issues facing young people. Programme focus at the country level is concentrated on national priorities, but often is targeted at youth, particularly those living in poverty. One example is the Programme on Prevention of Substance Abuse in South Africa. The Programme is part of a broader initiative, the Global Initiative on Primary Prevention of Substance Abuse. This initiative seeks to develop and test a model for the prevention of substance abuse and related health

and social problems among young people in a range of different geographic sites. Each site represents a project in its own right but is linked to the common aims and objectives of the broader initiative.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

UNEP has engaged and worked with young people since 1985. Its global long-term strategy to involve young people in environmental issues, adopted by the Government Council in February 2003, is called "Tunza", 'meaning to treat with care or affection in the East African language of Kiswahili'. The strategy aims to engage young people in the work of UNEP and enhance their participation in environment and sustainable development issues.

The strategy includes a variety of activities, which include: Tunza International Youth Conference for young people between the ages of 16 and 25 years to share experiences on environmental issues, network and develop partnerships for environmental activities. The UNEP Global Youth Retreat held in conjunction with the UNEP Governing Council sessions for leaders of environmental youth groups, provides participants, with an opportunity to review youth involvement in UNEP and elect the UNEP Youth Advisory Council. The Youth Advisory Council advises UNEP on effective ways of working with young people and represents youth in inter-governmental environmental negotiations.

The Global 500 Youth Environmental Award recognizes outstanding environmental achievements of young people between the ages of 16 and 21 and is given each year during the World Environment Day celebrations on 5 June. UNEP maintains a network of over 2,000 environmental youth organizations, as well as an electronic network through which environmental information is shared with youth groups in all corners of the world.

A youth for Sustainable Development Process took place to improve youth participation in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (August 2002) in Johannesburg, South Africa.

UNEP publications for youth include *Tunzu: Acting for a Better World* and a *Youth Handbook on Sustainable Development and Pachamama: Our Earth, Our Future* – A young people's version of UNEP's Global Environment Outlook 2000 report.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Within the framework of the UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994 and the UN General Assembly special session (ICPD+5) in 1999, UNFPA promotes, in most of its programme countries, responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behavior among young people, including voluntary abstinence and provision of appropriate counseling and services to reduce substantially all adolescent pregnancies. It also calls on Governments, the international community, NGOs and civil society to promote the right of adolescents to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of health, and to establish appropriate programmes to respond to their needs in a holistic and comprehensive way.

Such programmes include information, education, counseling and clinical services for adolescents to promote sexual and reproductive health, eliminate gender-based violence, and prevent sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. UNFPA's future strategic actions in the area of adolescent reproductive and sexual health focus on prevention of HIV/AIDS, including strengthening its support to HIV-related interventions for both in-school and out-of-school youth and adolescents. For young people who are already sexually active, UNFPA will continue to support the development of "youth-friendly" services to help them adopt safer behavior, including peer education and peer support programmes, particularly for most vulnerable young people, to be undertaken in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partners such as UNICEF and WHO.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is the main department of the United Nations

entrusted with the promotion and protection of human rights. The Office services most of the treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The first International Conference on Human Rights in 1968 adopted a Final Act, which noted that "aspirations of the younger generation for a better world, in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully implemented, must be given the highest encouragement".

The Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities consider youth and its rights, including the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, conscientious objection to military service, and the rights and freedoms of youth as important.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Guided by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF supports programmes for and with children and young people that address their rights to health, development and participation in decisions and actions that affect their lives. UNICEF programmes focus on providing young people with information, life skills and access to services within the context of a safe and supportive environment free from exploitation and abuse.

Among the many priority issues, special attention is given to programme activities in areas such as HIV/AIDS, girls' education, violence, gender and situations where children and young people lack family and community support and are especially marginalized. UNICEF works with Governments, UN partners and civil society organizations (CSO), including children and young people's organizations, to address these issues in an intersectoral way. Key programme areas include: national plans and policies, school-based interventions, CSO outreach programmes, and youth-friendly health services. Activities may range from peer-to-peer programmes to working with the news and entertainment media. UNICEF has an interactive internet youth rights project, Voices of Youth (www.unicef.org/voy) which

contributes to meeting young people's rights to information and participation.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFEM)

UNDFEM is a learning and advocacy organization working strategically for women's economic and political empowerment and gender equality in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Commonwealth of Independent States/Central and Eastern European countries. UNDFEM's programme strategy is designed and guided by an empowerment framework based on promoting women's rights, opportunities and capacities.

Within this framework, UNDFEM focuses on three areas of immediate concern: strengthening women's economic capacity; engendering governance and leadership; and the promotion of women's human rights. In order to achieve these goals, UNDFEM believes that it is critical to develop and support the leadership of young women.

UN Centre for International Crime Prevention (CICP)

Since the early days of the United Nations, the issues of crime prevention and criminal justice have been the great concern to the Organization. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is the principle policymaking and coordination body of the United Nations, providing guidance in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including juvenile justice issues. The Commission is serviced by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, which provides legal advice and assistance to Member States to prevent juvenile delinquency and reform juvenile justice systems, in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international juvenile justice instruments, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency

(The Riyadh Guidelines) as well as the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty. Recently, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and two Protocols, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, which contain provisions relating to the protection of children (General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000).

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is an unprecedented joint venture in the United Nations family, bringing together the expertise and resources of six of its organizations in the field of HIV/AIDS. The activities of UNAIDS aim to help address the needs of young people in relation to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

Together with its co-sponsors (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank) and other partners, UNAIDS is working towards strengthening national and international efforts in reaching young people through school settings as well as through various community channels. UNAIDS also addresses the needs of youth through activities linked to components of such programmes as "Alleviation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on children, young people and their families" and "Difficult-to-reach and vulnerable populations". The UNAIDS Inter-Agency Working Group on HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention among Especially Vulnerable People and the UNAIDS Inter-Agency Working Group on Communications are also addressing youth needs.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The promotion of productive employment for young women and men is high on the decent work agenda of the ILO. Its efforts in this field are guided by the recognition that effective policies and

programmes are needed to improve their living standards and to facilitate their full integration into society.

The ILO has adopted the following mix of strategies to address the youth employment challenge:

- Establishing a framework for promoting decent work for young people through its fundamental Conventions and other Conventions and Recommendations that relate to their employment and protection;
- Raising awareness of youth employment issues among its member States. Youth employment was included on the agenda of several sessions of the International Labour Conference, in 1986, 1996, 1998 and 2000;
- Undertaking research on youth employment issues, including on innovative and effective policies and practices for enhancing opportunities for young people in employment and enterprises;
- Preparing and disseminating user-friendly policy tools and manuals of good practice on youth employment policies and programmes;
- Establishing and maintaining database that provide information on the employment situation of youth worldwide. The Key Indicators of Labour Market database, for example, include gender-disaggregated data on the youth unemployment rate; the ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate; the share of youth unemployed to total unemployed; and the share of youth unemployed to youth population;
- Providing technical support to member States in the design and implementation of policies and programmes to address the youth employment challenge;
- Advocating at the national, regional and international levels for equality of employment opportunities for all young people and

protection for them against discrimination in the labour market.

The Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network

Over 70 million young people are unemployed and many more are struggling for survival on low wages and in poor working conditions, often in the informal economy. Young people are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as adults. The majority of the world's young people, 85%, live in developing countries and this figure is growing.

In order to avoid wasting the world's most precious human resources and to build stable and productive societies, a forward-looking strategy to create employment for young people is urgently needed. In light of this realization, the UN Secretary-General, in his report to the Millennium Summit (New York, 6-8 September, 2000) entitled, "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the Twenty-first Century," stated that "Together with the heads of the World Bank and the International Labour Organisation, I am convening a high-level policy network on youth employment, drawing on the most creative leaders in private industry, civil society and economic policy to explore imaginative approaches to this difficult challenge". At the Summit, Heads of State and Governments resolved to "develop and implement strategies that give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work" (United Nations Millennium Declaration, resolution A/RES/55/2 of 8 September 2000)".

The objectives of the Network are (a) to formulate a set of recommendations on youth employment; (b) to disseminate information on good practices and lessons from specific past or ongoing youth employment policies and programmes; and (c) to identify, for implementation with its partners, a series of collaborative youth employment initiatives. The Secretary-General launched the Youth Employment Network, jointly with the World Bank and the ILO, in July 2001.

The Network has not only provided the Secretary-General with policy recommendations on youth employment to be conveyed to the General Assembly, but furthermore, proposals for putting these recommendations into action through collaborative initiatives to be undertaken in follow up to the Millennium Declaration.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO's mission related to young people is to help create, strengthen and expand government and non-government youth development programmes. Given adequate knowledge, skills and resources, youth can play a significant role in helping meet the World Food Summit goal of reducing the number of the world's hungry by one half by the year 2015, it is believed. The programme encourages the development of essential life skills through experiential learning and income-generating projects and activities.

In recognition of the importance of youth and their potential impact on hunger, FAO created in 1999 a new project called Youth in Agriculture, Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods (2002-2007). Rural youth development in FAO draws on resources and supports from the many technical divisions within the organization, including nutrition, gender, agriculture, forestry, natural resources and fisheries. FAO is actively seeking the development of partnerships and collaboration with other UN agencies, international development organizations, potential donors and civil society sharing a common interest of empowering young people in rural areas to become contributing and productive citizens of their local communities, their countries and their world.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

In 1999, the "Strategy for UNESCO's Action with and for Youth" was drawn up to guide the Organization's youth policy. It aims at the empowerment of young people, ensuring their full

participation in society as equal and reliable partners. To this end, UNESCO seeks to encourage and mobilize support within the Organization, from Member States and from other partners with regard to three equally important domains:

1. Young men and women's actual presence in UNESCO bodies and at all events organized by UNESCO or its partners;
2. The incorporation of youth views and priorities and collaboration with young people in the launching of projects and programmes in the areas of UNESCO's competence;
3. The mainstreaming of youth concerns and issues into Member States' policies in order to create spaces and opportunities for the participation of young people and to give visibility to their contribution.

Youth participation in UNESCO's activities was also ensured by youth forums during international conferences, such as the World Conference in Higher Education (Paris, 1998), the World Conference on Science (Budapest, 1999) and the 29th Session of UNESCO's General Conference (Paris, 1999). The recommendations of these meetings resulted in concrete projects implemented in partnership between young people and UNESCO specialists in the domains of higher-education reform, prevention of HIV/AIDS, science education, promotion of the culture of peace and volunteering, among others.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The Third Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-02), held in March 2002 in Istanbul-Turkey, established The Youth Initiative in the framework of Special Initiatives and in accordance with Resolution 38, instructed the Director of Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT) to seek appropriate means of integrating youth issues into the activities of BDT; to include into the activities of BDT, youth programmes with emphasis on capacity

building and to create initiatives of follow-up youth support for the development of ICT capacities of youth.

In answer to the Istanbul WTDC Resolution 38, the Director of the BDT created a Youth Programme concerned with integrating youth issues into its development activities, by including programmes with emphasis on capacity building. The Youth & Gender Units are also influenced by the concerns and recommendations expressed by young people at the ITU. The Youth Programme has launched various projects destined to assist and promote youth, such as the ITU YES (Youth Education Scheme), internship programme, help line, etc.

Young leaders in ICTs network, represents a follow-up Project done by Youth Programme of the World TELECOM Youth Forum Alumni, which allows the young people from all over the world to be in touch with the ITU Development Sector activities and to have the possibility to communicate with each other on topics related to telecommunication or related fields.

World Health Organization (WHO)

WHO has paid particular attention to developing a conceptual framework for adolescent health and development, especially in relation to problems regarding unwanted and unsafe sex. Other important activities have been in the area of prevention of substance abuse and the development of interventions to build skills and to provide counseling to adolescents, and to promote comprehensive school health and youth-friendly services.

The Adolescent Health and Development Programme of WHO published a brochure entitled "Action for adolescent health: Towards a common agenda", which contained recommendations from a study group on programming for adolescent health convened jointly by WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. It reviewed the scientific evidence regarding the effectiveness of key interventions for adolescent

health, highlighted the essential factors and strategies needed to establish, implement and sustain programmes for adolescent health, developed a common framework for country programming and recommended priority actions to accelerate and strengthen programming for adolescent health.

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Since 1971, thousands of UN Volunteers – UNV specialists, field workers and national UNV volunteers – have contributed to projects aimed at empowering youth through facilitating their participation in development. These projects include those designed to facilitate access by young people to education and training, including direct teaching in colleges, high schools and universities, and modernizing education systems by development of new curricula, local production of classroom aids, or experimenting with innovative methodologies such as distance education to overcome illiteracy. Some projects promote employment and self-employment for young people, and support vocational training for youth and promote young people's small-scale enterprises. UN Volunteers assist in programmes, which promote health among young men and women, including prevention of HIV/AIDS, and fight against drug abuse. Other UNV projects include helping youth overcome difficult post-crisis situations. In view of the vital importance of information and communications for development today, and the ever growing digital divide, especially between the industrialized and the developing countries, UNV has been given the task of implementing UNITeS – the United Nations Information Technology Service – one of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Millennium initiatives. UNV was the focal point in the UN System for International Year of Volunteers, 2001.

The World Bank

The Children & Youth (C&Y) Team of the World Bank was established in late 2002 within the Human Development Network to guide and foster

coordination and partnerships that contribute to more effective children and youth development work at the World Bank.

The Team's main objectives are:

- + Providing the World Bank a strategic framework for action in the area of Children and Youth.
- * Supporting the regions in developing, implementing, and monitoring Children and Youth operational plans.
- * Improving coordination among sectors, networks, and regional work.
- * Ensuring consistency with companion development strategies in Human Development, Social Protection, Social Development, Urban Strategies, Gender and other sectoral groups.
- * Providing effective and innovative knowledge management.
- * Promoting improved Children and Youth learning outcomes across sectors and countries.
- * Contribute to shaping the Bank's collaboration on Children and Youth issues with other international agencies and donors.
- * Raising additional funds.
- * Facilitating dialogue with children and youth worldwide, especially in developing countries.

The World Programme of Action for Youth —A Blueprint for Action

The United Nations has long recognised that the imagination, ideals and energies of young women and men are vital for the continuing development of the societies in which they live. This was acknowledged in 1965 by the Member States of the UN when they endorsed the Declaration on the

Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples and two decades later, with the call by the UN General Assembly for the observance of the 1985 as the 'International Youth Year: Participation, Development and Peace'.

That year, the Assembly also endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth, which are significant for their focus on young people as a broad category comprising various sub-groups, rather than a single demographic entity. In 1995, the United Nations adopted an international strategy—the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond—to address more effectively the problems of young men and women and to increase opportunities for their participation in society. This World Programme seeks to make Governments more responsive to the aspirations of youth for a better world, as well as to the demands of youth to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

The World Programme is a blueprint for action which covers ten priority areas: education, employment, hunger, poverty, the environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women, and the full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making. In each of these areas, the Programme looks in depth at the nature of the challenges and presents proposals for action. These ten priority areas are interrelated and intrinsically linked. For example, juvenile delinquency and drug abuse are often direct consequences of insufficient opportunities for education, employment and participation.

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan had urged Governments to take the World Programme's recommendations seriously, and to work together with young people for its implementation, linking Youth and Human Rights. The social development of young people can be seen from a rights perspective. The human rights framework, ranging from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on

the Right to Development and a large number of International Labour Organization conventions dealing with labour standards related to young persons, contain ample evidence of the concern expressed by the international community for the rights of young people. The rights of young women and men to education, employment and health have been declared in a variety of international instruments and programmes of actions, as well as for specific groups of youth, such as urban youth, rural youth, students, young workers and disabled youth. The right to development is an essential component of the youth development process and is directly related to the other rights.

The Global Youth Conferences

The sessions of the World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, along with the World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, have served to mobilize the stakeholders of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond: Government ministers responsible for youth and leaders of non-governmental youth organizations. The first World Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth (Lisbon, 8-12 August 1998) focused on implementing the World Programme of Action by adopting the Lisbon Declaration on Youth.

The World Youth Forum of the United Nations System, which was mandated by the UN General Assembly in its resolution 44/59, serves as a channel of communication between youth organizations and United Nations bodies and agencies. The Secretary-General has called the Forum "a splendid example of young people coming together to work out their own agenda, without waiting for Governments to tell them what to do". The first and second sessions of the World Youth Forum were convened in Vienna, Austria in 1991 and 1996; the third session took place in 1998 in Braga, Portugal. The Forum's fourth session was held in Dakar, Senegal, from 6 to 10 August, 2001 under the theme "Empowering youth for action". Delegates from youth organizations from around the world meet with representatives of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to draw the world's attention to youth empowerment issues and challenges of the 21st century.

The Forum adopted the Dakar Youth Empowerment Strategy, which will include concrete recommendations, strategies and tools to empower young people to participate in decision-making and in evaluation of policies and programmes on key issues, in order to ensure action at the local, national, regional and international levels.

Annexure II

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