

EVALUATION / MANAGEMENT AUDIT

OF

CENTRAL SCHEMES OF NYKS

(NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN)

in

ASSAM, BIHAR, ORISSA, WEST BENGAL and MANIPUR

DRAFT REPORT

Submitted to

Planning Commission

New Delhi.

Submitted by

VISION FOUNDATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

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January,2003

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are thankful to the officials of, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Govt. of India, New Delhi, for giving us an opportunity to conduct the study titled, "**Evaluation/Management Audit of Central schemes of NYKS**".

At the same time, we also take this opportunity to thank the officials of NYKS at New Delhi and all the State and Regional Offices covered by us. We would specifically like to thank **Shri V Muraleedharan**, Director General, **Shri R. K. Mishra**, former Director General, **Shri S.K.Thakur**, Director (F,B & A), **Shri A.K. Verma**, Asst. Director (EMI), **Shri V. K Shukla**, Dy. Director(Audit), **Shri Labh Singh**,former Zonal Director for their time to provide valuable inputs to the researchers, which helped us conceptualize and draw more meaning out of the findings of the primary information collected from the fieldwork .

Shri A. Kachhap, Dy. Adviser, Planning Commission deserves special thanks for giving various inputs during the course of the study and clearly specifying the areas to be focussed, which made our task simpler.

We are also thankful to all the **Respondents** from the States, who shared their experiences with development initiatives, which provided us with the insights, so valuable for this report.

We are thankful to all the **Youth Club members, Volunteers and Opinion leaders at the district, block and village level**, who provided their time, information and insights to our Researchers, which forms the backbone of this report and without whose co-operation, the study could not have been completed.

Prof. S. Ranjan Mohapatra
Project Director

Executive Summary

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) an autonomous organization under Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of HRD, GOI and the largest grass-root level organization in the Asia Pacific region, catering to the developmental needs non-student rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years, with the objective of mobilizing and organizing rural youth who are not attending the schools and colleges who spend most of their time almost without any contribution to the socio-economic development of the nation and to generate greater awareness and interest among them for national development programmes and channelise hither to untapped manpower of rural youth for the development of the nation. The programmes implemented by NYKS can be broadly grouped into three categories, namely, Regular Programmes, District level co-ordination Programmes and Programmes conducted by Foreign Agencies. NYKS has a four tier organizational structure, National level, Zonal level, Regional level and District level.

OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY

The main objective for the study is to make an evaluation as well as to carry out an audit of the Central Schemes of NYKS implemented in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, and Manipur, which involved assessment of the process of implementation of all the 9 centrally funded programmes, assess the resultant impact of each of the programmes on the target group, analysis of the findings and recommend strategies/ action Plans for improving the impact and ensuring better productivity of the investment made in case of these programmes.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY

Predominantly Qualitative Research Methods like using In-depth-Interviews, Group Discussions and Observation, were adopted , selecting key respondents based on an **exploratory research study** conducted before the field study. The study covered the states of **Assam, Erstwhile Bihar, which includes the present State of Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur**. The 744 informants were selected from over **16 districts** in the **six States** in addition, **Zonal Directors and Youth Coordinators of each District** were also interviewed. Further **64 Focus Group Discussions** were also conducted with active participation of the youth club members and villagers. The primary and secondary data collected were thoroughly analyzed using appropriate technology and tools .

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Youth Club played a major role in enrolling the youth for the various programmes. Youth Club's role in enrolling the members was best in Orissa and worst in Assam.
2. The Block Coordinators of NYKS played the best roll in motivating the youth to get associated with NYKS and the local NGOs played the least role.

The leading role players in the different States were as follows

- ◆ Block coordinators in Assam and Manipur
- ◆ Youth leaders in Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa and
- ◆ NGOs in West Bengal

The poor players in the various States are listed below:

- ◆ Youth leaders in Assam
- ◆ Social workers and local NGOs in Bihar & Jharkhand
- ◆ National Service Volunteers in Orissa
- ◆ Block coordinator of NYKS in West Bengal and
- ◆ National Service Volunteers, Youth Leaders and Local NGOs in Manipur.

3. The programmes on **awareness of social issues** was arranged in **maximum** number of villages where as **Seminars and workshops** were arranged in **minimum** number of villages.
4. The programmes that were arranged in at **least 50% of the villages** in a district are
 - ◆ Programmes for Income Generation work Camps, Seminars and Workshops in **Vaisali**
 - ◆ Youth Club Development and Work Programmes in **Muzzafarpur**
 - ◆ Awareness Generation on relevant social issues and youth clubs development in **Gumla**.
 - ◆ Employment Generation, Seminar Workshops and Sports promotions in **Hazaribagh**.
 - ◆ Employment Generation/Income Generation for the Rural Youth in **Khurda**.
 - ◆ Income Generation in **Koraput**.
 - ◆ Employment Generation and Income Generation in **Imphal**.
 - ◆ Employment Generataion, Income Generation Seminars and Workshops and Sports promotion in **Nalbari**.
 - ◆ Youth Club Development, Work Camps, Seminars and Workshops and Sports promotion in **Kamrup**.
 - ◆ Employment Generation, Income Generation and Seminars and Workshops in **Silchar**.

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- ◆ Employment and Income Generation in **Cooch Bihar** as well as **Bankura**.
5. The **programmes** that were organized in **less than 10% of the villages** in a district are:
- ◆ Work Camps in **Muzzafarpur and Imphal**
 - ◆ Awareness generation Programmes, Sports Promotion Programmes and Miscellaneous Programmes in **Silchar**

In all the selected villages of Manipur the Youth Development Programme had been organised.

6. **Programmes related to Income generation, Youth Development and Sports promotion were more popular** in all the states.
7. **96% of the informants have reported that they have been benefited by NYKS programmes**. The **unsatisfied** informants belonged to **Muzzafarpur, Hazaribagh, Gumla and Jagatsinghpur districts**.
8. **Awareness programmes** in general had been organized in **92% of the selected villages**. Awareness Generation on AIDS and Environment protection that have been organized in more than 75% of the villages. Awareness Programmes on Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal harmony and Communicable diseases prevention take-up individually, in each one of them had been organized in round about one third of the villages or less than that only. Awareness programmes in communal harmony recorded the lowest response.
9. **Awareness Generation on AIDS** had been organised in all the selected villages in **Manipur**. In Bihar all the eight intervention programmes had been conducted in more than 60% of the villages. In Orissa five programmes related to abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning have been organised in less than 10 percent of the villages.
10. In the districts of **Kalahandi, Imphal, Silchar and Bankura** the programmes related to **awareness Generation of AIDS** had been conducted in **100% of the sampled villages**. Awareness Generation Programmes related to Family Planning had been organised in 100% of the villages in the District of Diamond Harbour.
11. In **Khurda** each of the seven programmes other than the one related to AIDS could be taken up in about **10%** of the villages only. In **Silchar** awareness generation on dowry Prohibition could not be brought to even ten percent of the villages. In **Howrah** the programmes on prevention of communicable diseases and environment protection could be organised hardly in 10% of the villages. **Nalbari** could not organize programmes on Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony and Literacy

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Campaign and the programmes related to Family Planning was witnessed only in less than 10 of its villages. In **Bankura** Programmes on Communal harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning could not be organised and the programmes on prevention of communicable diseases could be organised only in 5% of the villages. **Jagatsinghpur** had been the worst only two types of programmes related to awareness of AIDS and Environment Protection could be organised that too in 10% and 5% of the villages respectively.

12. Nearly in 91% of the villages the awareness generation programmes have made significant changes in the community as envisaged by NYKS. **West Bengal and Manipur** are the only two states **where every informant** has said that the **awareness programmes have brought in significant changes** as has been envisaged by NYKS.
13. **Jagatsinghpur** is the only district where not even one informant has expressed that the awareness programmes have brought any significant changes as envisaged by NYKS.
14. **Substantial change in the level of achievements / developments** in any of the development programmes of NYKS had been observed in **less than 17% of the cases**.
15. Registered **Youth Clubs** had played a **major role** as an implementing agency. **Local bodies** other than the Youth Club and NGOs have operated in **less than one fourth** of the selected villages.
16. The **only activity which has been repeated more than 5 times** in about one fourth of the villages is **Cultural Programme**. In about 40% of the villages the adventure Promotion Programmes and the seminars and workshops have not been repeated at all.
17. **In 90 % of the selected villages the incentives have been provided**. In Assam and Manipur, and in the districts of Kalahandi, Khurda, Nalbari, Kamrup, Silchar, Howra and Bankura the incentives have been paid in 100% of the cases. In Bihar in as many as 31% of the villages the incentives have not been paid. The situation is alarming and may need immediate attention in the case of Jagatsinghpur since in that district in as many as 58% of the cases the incentives have not been paid.
18. **Participation of women was low in about one fourth of the selected villages**. In Manipur the participation of women was moderate in 100% of the cases. Insignificant participation was recorded in some of the cases only in Bihar and Jharkhand. In Orissa the participation was High in 100% of the cases in Jagatsinghpur.

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19. In nearly **80% of the cases** at least **once in a month a visit by the NYKS officials is made to the Districts**. No visit had been made at least once in three months in less than 10% of the cases Koraput is the only district where at least once in a week visit had been paid in all the cases. In Jagatsinghpur not even a single visit had been made in any of the places with in a month. In Muzzafarpur rarely any visit had been made in more than 40% of the cases.
20. In more than **80%** of the cases it had been reported that the **visits of the NYKS official had a positive impact on the programmes** and activities of NYKS. In Assam and Manipur 100 effectiveness had been reported. In West Bengal 53% of the informants have reported that the visits did not make any material change in the situation with regard to the programmes of NYKS. In Kalahandi and Jagatsinghpur districts too in more than 50% of the cases it had been reported that the visits had been effective.
21. **Public participation in the programmes of NYKS over all the villages over the three levels high, moderate and low followed the pattern of a normal distribution**. Orissa is the only State where the participation was low more than 50% of the cases, though Koraput district has the distinction of being the only district where the participation was high in 100% of the cases. Kalahandi and Jagatsinghpur are the only district where the participation was low in 100% of the cases and Khurda is the only district where the participation was found to be insignificant.
22. **Relationship between NYKS official and the beneficiaries and the community has been rated around below 5 in a 10 point scale in only in 3.5% of the case**. But 49% of the cases have been reported at the point 5 alone. Manipur had stood the best in relationship whereas Orissa and West Bengal had remained at the bottom of the comparative scale, with all the cases in these two states getting reported against point 5 only.
23. **Youth Club Development programmes, Vocational Training Projects, Awareness Generation stood as the best rated programmes with regard to implementation, whereas adventure promotion and Seminars & Workshops stood as the worst rated programmes comparatively**. 44% of the informants rated the implementation of adventure promotion as the poorest and 30% rated the Seminars and Workshops as such.
24. In case of implementation of **Youth Development Programme, Manipur stands the best and Bihar the worst** among the states considered. In the case of Vocational Training, West Bengal and Orissa were the best and Manipur was the worst. West Bengal and Orissa were also the best in arranging Seminars & Workshops. West Bengal also stood the best in implementing awareness programmes, organizing work camp, sports promotion, Organizing Cultural Programmes and Adventure promotion. Bihar stood the best in celebrating the national days followed by West Bengal. But Bihar stood the worst

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in the case of awareness programmes. Assam remained at the bottom in organizing Workshops, Sports promotion organizing cultural programmes, Adventure promotion Celebration of National Days and arranging Seminars & Workshops. Jharkhand showed the poor performance in promotion of sports.

25. At District level **Kalahandi** was the **best** in **implementation youth Development programmes** and **Gumla** the **worst**. Kalahandi, Koraput, Cooch, Bihar and Bankura scored excellent rating for implementation of vocational training and Gumla the poorest. Diamond Harbour, Cooch Bihar and Bankura and Khurda stood the best districts in executing awareness programmes and Jagatisinghpur stood the worst. Cooch Bihar and Howrah were on top in arranging the work Camps. All the districts of West Bengal were rated high in sports promotion. Nalbari and Kamrup were at the bottom in arranging work camps as well as in sports promotion. All the districts other than Howrah of West Bengal were the best in arranging cultural programmes whereas Gumla and Kamrup showed the poorest performance. Diamond Harbour is the only district, which has been rated as excellent in adventure promotion whereas in Gumla Kamrup and Nalbari all the informants have rated the performance as at the lowest point of the measuring scale. Vaisali, Muzzafarpur, Kalahandi, Cooch Bihar and Howrah stood comparatively on a higher pedestal with regarding celebration of National holidays whereas Kamrup is the only District where all the informants ranked the performance at the lowest point of the scale. Cooch Bihar and Howrah and Khurda were the best in arranging Seminars & Workshops and Gumla and Kamrup were the worst.
26. The Programme Planning, Budgeting and implementation Process of NYKS is found to be more PRECEDENCE oriented than NEED BASED,
27. The established procedures for planning and implementation involving programme design and implementation guidelines for the regular programmes are being implemented year after year with modified budgets without major fundamental CHANGE in the APPROACH / MINDSET of the organisation.
28. CHANGE is inevitable for any organisation in the area of STRATEGY, STRUCTURES and SYSTEMS for conducting itself to achieve the desired goals in CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN (NYKS)- AN INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 Establishment

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) is an autonomous organization under Department of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Government of India. It is the largest grass-root level organization in the Asia Pacific region, catering to the developmental needs of nearly more than 8 million non-student rural youth in the age group of 15-35 years, the beneficiaries being enrolled through village based Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals, such Clubs and Mandals numbering more than 1.83 lakh and distributed all over India.

1.1.2 Fields of operation

The Fields in which NYKS is carrying out its operations for the **development** of the **rural youth** mainly relate to **Education, Training, Employment Promotion, Income Generation, Self-employment, Enterprise Creation, Financial Assistance etc.** In addition to the above, NYKS also undertakes various awareness programmes for the overall development of the rural community. These awareness programmes embrace the fields of Health and Family Welfare, Preservation and Enrichment of the Eco-System, Adult Literacy, People's Empowerment, Social Welfare, Eradication of Social Evils and Superstition, AIDS, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Maintaining Dignity of Labour, and other developmental works. These awareness programmes lay their emphasis on value, vision and voluntary action.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF NYKS

The major objective of NYKS is to **mobilize and organize** rural youth who are not attending the schools and colleges who spend most of their time almost without any contribution to the socio-economic development of the nation and to generate greater awareness and interest among them for national development programmes and channelise hither to untapped manpower of rural youth for the development of the nation

The major objective can be broadly be classified into four groups as follows

- (i) bringing all round **Development**
- (ii) creating an **awareness** among the rural youth

- (iii) developing **organizations** for the youth to participate
- (iv) Find ways to **channelise** the youth energy for the welfare of the nation.

1.2.1 Development

NYKS is basically interested in bringing out an **all round development** of the nation in the various fields such as social, economic, cultural, educational and political and to being an upliftment of the youth especially the rural uneducated ones through the harmonious participation of all concerned.

1.2.2 Awareness

NYKS is working for arousing consciousness among non-student rural youth to enable them have a clear understanding of various problems and social evils that are confronting the nation and the society as a whole such as atrocities on women, drug abuse, population explosion, environmental degradation, AIDS, illiteracy, etc.

1.2.3 Organization

NYKS helps in the formation of Youth Clubs at village level, arranging for group activities among the youth, organizing community work camp and creating circumstances for the democratic leadership development etc., so that the non-student rural youth could be employed as a catalyst for social change and they may be ultimately prepared to meet the various challenges facing the Nation and work for the National Development.

1.2.4 Channelization

The energy of the rural youth especially those who are not educated is practically getting wasted, NYKS aims to tap the enormous unorganized potential of non-student rural youth in a manner that can bring forth avenues for their own total development and channelise their energies in the most constructive manner for the welfare of the Nation.

1.3 PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED AT ALL INDIA LEVEL

The major programmes in which NYKS involves itself can be broadly grouped into three categories, namely,

- (i) Regular Programmes

- (ii) District level co-ordination Programmes
- (iii) Programmes conducted by Foreign Agencies

1.3.1 Regular Programmes

Until recently NYKS was conducting 9 different types of regular programmes. With effect from the year 2002-2003, based on the recommendations from the District and State Headquarters one more type of regular programmes under the caption “ Local Need Based Programmes” is being taken up as part of the regular programmes of NYKS. The other 9 types of programmes are narrated below

- (i) Youth Club Development Programmes

The Major objectives of this programmed is to Mobilize rural youths to establish Youth Club movement to bring awareness and create a determination in their minds to change the rural lives to the better by fighting against poverty and other social evils. These programmes aim to develop leadership qualities among rural youths and to develop self-respect, pride and feeling of nationalism, solidarity and unity among them. Through these programmes the rural youth eventually become self-reliant through mutual co-operation and spirit of services

- (ii) Vocational Training Programmes

The manpower in the form of rural uneducated youth is practically wasted as many of the rural youth do not possess the requisite skill for the developmental activities and whatever skill some of them may possess is of primitive stage and quite out dated. The vocational Training Programmes imparting the rural uneducated youth the necessary skill and improving the skill if any they already possess. Thus these programmes provide opportunity for them to learn new skills and increase their productivity. This in turn helps them to earn their livelihood or supplement their income. These programmes are also aimed at tackling the problem of unemployment by equipping the rural uneducated youth for taking up income generating projects based on locally available raw materials, resources and markets and thus become self employed. Emphasis is laid here on skill that are locally needed and could be marketed such as those relate to agricultural practices, repair and maintenance of agricultural implements, dairy, poultry, sheep rearing. Sericulture. Floriculture tailoring, carpentry, shoe making handicrafts, gadgets repair agro based industrial activities etc.,

(iii) Awareness Campaigns

The main aim of NYKS arranging the Awareness Camps is to address the immediate problems or issues of social importance at the local level such as Literacy, Life style, Gender Issues, Sanitation, Disaster, child right, health and family welfare etc., that affect the life of rural sector and the village communities in general and the youth in particular.

(iv) Work Camps

NYKS regularly arranges the work camps. These camps are intended to give the rural uneducated youth an opportunity to gain Experience in Implementation of various developmental works in their own village communities. These camps by its very nature also provide an opportunity to the rural uneducated youth to acquire leader ship skills as they involve coordination, group discussion shram dhan and cultural and social activities.

(v) Sports Promotion Programmes

The strength energy and ability of the rural youth have not been properly tapped to have some gain in the field of sports. NYKS' Sports Promotion Programmes aim at establishing sports as part of daily ways of life, as a part of Village culture and national culture and to improve the spirit of sportsmanship in the rural scenario. These programmes specifically pay attention to popularize rural sports, which require minimum infrastructure, equipment and finance.

(vi) Workshops and Seminars

The workshops and seminars are normally arranged before the celebration of selected national and international days or weeks.

The objective, philosophy spirit and history behind these days or weeks are discussed in these seminars and workshops. These4 programmes besides enhancing the awareness of cultural heritage and history brings cohesiveness among the youth to enable them to identify themselves with the main stream of the nation and the world

(vii) Cultural Programmes

These programmes are aimed at preserving cultural heritage and disseminating messages on important national and international issues through the media of folk art and culture. Emphasis is given here to give importance to local festivals of communities in the villages to make them feel at home. This is aimed at educating and motivating people on important developmental issues relevant to the village in particular and the nation in general.

(viii) Celebration of National and International days and weeks

Each NYK celebrates a minimum of 12 important days or weeks in a year. This is aimed at creating more awareness and propagating the significance of these national and international days or weeks.

(ix) Adventure Promotion Programmes

These programmes are aimed at promoting a spirit of adventure among the youth. Under these programmes assistance is given to youth in undertaking adventure programmes. This is aimed at inculcating the spirit of appreciation of nature, conservation of natural resources and lays emphasis on various ecological aspects.

A Chart depicting the details of the 9 programmes giving their Objective, Content, Duration, Budget, additional inputs etc., is annexed as appendix I.

1.3.2 District level Co-ordination Programmes

NYKS undertakes the implementation of various central schemes at the district, block, Panchayat, and village levels. Some of them are indicated hereunder.

(i) Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana.

NYKS with financial support from the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, is implementing the Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana in 800 villages of 8 districts of 4 states in the country.

- (ii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for AIDS/ Appliance.

In association with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, NYKS has successfully implemented a project titled " Assistance to Disabled Persons for AIDS/ Appliances" in 6 districts of 6 different states in India.

- (iii) Village Talk.

NYKS in association with NACO conducted AIDS awareness campaign in the villages called " Village Talk " .

1.3.3 Programmes conducted by Foreign Agencies

NYKS are closely associated with implementation of programmes funded by UNICEF, WHO etc. NYKS is working with WHO (World Health Organization) for awareness generation on " No Tobacco Day" and has jointly introduced " Youth Action Against Poverty Awards" with UNDP in 1997.

1.4 ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF NYKS

1.4.1 Four tier set up

NYKS has a four tier organizational structure, National level, Zonal level, Regional level and District level.

1.4.2 National Level

At the National level, as NYKS is an autonomous organization under the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, the Union Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Sangathan. To assist him there is a Board of Governors who are looking into the over all functioning of the Sangathan. The Executive Head of NYKS at the national level is the Director General who is responsible for managing the day to day activities of the Sangathan.

1.4.3 Zonal level

For the administrative purposes of NYKS, the entire country is divided into 18 zones. Each Zone is headed by a Zonal Director, who is responsible for ensuring that the policies and programmes of the Sangathan are properly implemented in the field.

1.4.4 Regional level.

NYKS is having one or more Regional Offices generally in the States. Each State is having a State level coordination Committee with membership from the development organizations and banks that give feedback to the respective Regional offices on a regular basis. There are 46 such regional offices. Each of these Regional offices is headed by Regional Co-ordinator who provides supervisory and managerial support to 10-12 Nehru Yuva Kendra.

1.4.5 District level

Each District level Office, Nehru Yuva Kendra, is headed by a Youth Co-ordinator. At the District level there is a District Advisory Committee with membership from the development organizations and banks that give feedback to the respective District level offices on a regular basis. The Regional Officer is further assisted by an Accountant-cum-typist, a Peon and 3-15 National Service Volunteers.

1.4.6 Information Development and Resource Agencies (IDARAs)

In addition to the four tier set up described above, there are four IDARAs one each situated in each of the states of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu which provides professional services for conducting training, for developing resource materials and for documenting ' NYKS activities.

A chart depicting the organizational set up of NYKS is annexed as appendix II.

1.5 MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN NYKS

The **NYKS central office in New Delhi** forwards guidelines called “ **Annual Action Plan Guidelines** ” to the district headquarters in all the states wherever NYKS has their offices. This document is in the form of broad guidelines for all the nine programmes in terms of number of programmes to be conducted in a year, number of participants, budget allocation etc., for each of

VISION

the programmes. The district headquarters forwards **monthly progress reports, quarterly reports** and **annual progress reports** to the zonal offices, which in turn submits a report on this to the central office. The National Service Volunteers also **submit report on the field visits** made to the various villages. In addition to this, a **monthly meeting** of the district youth coordinator and national service volunteers is conducted in the regional headquarters.

2.0 OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY

2.1 MAIN OBJECT

The main objective for the study is to make an evaluation as well as to carry out an audit of the Central Schemes of NYKS implemented in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, and Manipur. This inter alia involves.

- (i) Assessment of the process of implementation of all the 9 centrally funded programmes.
- (ii) Assess the resultant impact of each of the programmes on the target group.
- (iii) Analyze the findings and recommend strategies/ action Plans for improving the impact and ensuring better productivity of the investment made in case of these programmes.

2.2 PARAMETERS OF STUDY

The parameters of the study is divided into two categories, namely IMPACT & PROCESS (AUDIT):

2.2.1 IMPACT

The study and the analysis on the impact aspect of NYK covers

- (i) Level of awareness about NYK in the grass root level and among the target group
- (ii) Image of NYK in the target group
- (iii) Image about the NYK among the grass root government agencies like Block Development Officer, Tehsildar, project Director, Collector etc
- (iv) Image of NYK among the beneficiaries and programme participants.
- (v) Reach of the schemes and find out the deficiencies of the programmes
- (vi) Rating of the Performance/ impact of each individual scheme

2.2.2 Process (Audit)

The processing or auditing part of the study will cover among other things

- (i) Process of need assessment for each schemes
- (ii) Process of planning for each of the activities and budgeting
- (iii) Process of implementation of each scheme

2.3 METHODOLOGY FOR THE STUDY

2.3.1 Planning and field work

An **exploratory research study** was conducted at Delhi; at the very start to gain an **insight** into the earlier studies on the subject and the various Government plans and schemes framed from time to time. Based upon the secondary information so collected and the insight gained therefrom a comprehensive questionnaire was prepared, guidelines for the work were prepared and the plan of action was worked out. Qualified researchers were engaged for the purpose and they were given proper briefing training on the objectives of the research and the modalities of the fieldwork. The field workers were divided into three groups and placed under Three Regional Coordinators to conduct the study simultaneously over the entire geographical area. The entire work was supervised by a Project supervisor. A diagrammatic representation of the methodology is presented in [Appendix III](#)

2.4 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The study covered the states of Assam, Erstwhile Bihar, which includes the present State of Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur.

2.5 SAMPLING SCHEME

2.5.1 Universe

In the **six states** covered, there are about **120 Districts**, which are covered by NYK. These districts where NYKs are functioning formed the universe for the sampling scheme.

2.5.2 Sampling technique and sample size

Basically a multistage sampling is adopted for the purpose. At the first stage out of the **120 Districts** in the six states, **16 Districts** are selected by **purposive sampling**, number of districts to be selected in each state was decided based upon a joint consideration of the size of the State, scale of operation of NYKS, the other needs in the state with regard to this study. While selecting the Districts, the geographic, socio economic and cultural characteristics of the Districts, representation for the Tribal, Hilly areas, economically developed or otherwise – rich and poor, backwardness etc., have been taken into consideration. In **each** of the selected **Districts two blocks** were selected at random and in each of the **selected blocks two villages** were selected at random. In **each of the villages 8 beneficiaries and two opinion leaders were interviewed**. Thus a total of **640 informants, 512 beneficiaries and 128 opinion leaders** were interviewed

were **planned**. However taking the field realities into consideration the **actual number** of informants totaled up to **744 as against the targeted 640**. However we could not get enough response in one of the Districts, Gumla of Jharkhand. As the fieldwork was started it was decided to enhance the sample size in the NorthEastern Area and Bihar to 1½ times to round about 60 informants in each District. Thus the total number of informants came to 744 as against the originally planned 640. The proportion of the sample representing each of State can be seen in **Chart 2.1**.The details regarding the name of the Districts selected and the number of informants in each District are presented in **Table 2.1**.

Chart 2.1 Distribution of informants over the Six States

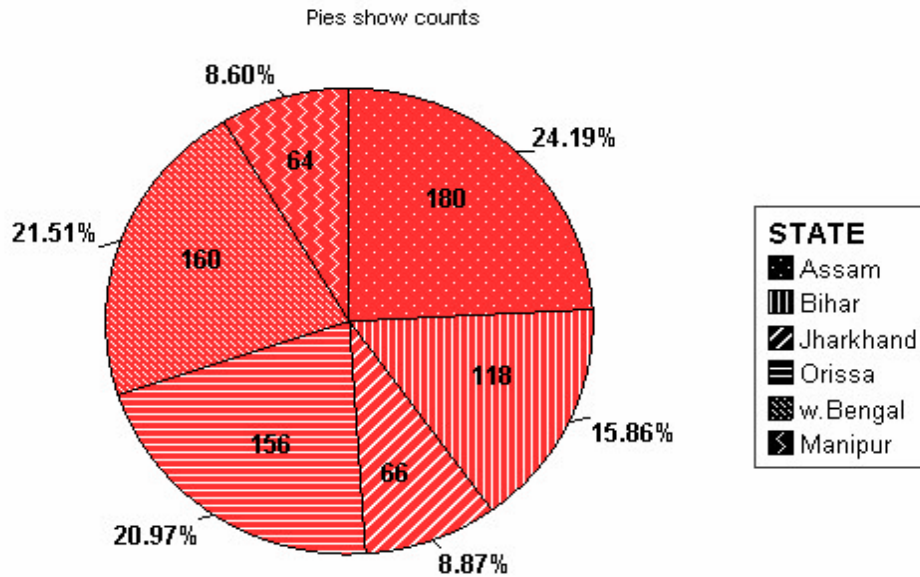


Table 2.1 Distribution of informants over the districts selected for the study

Sl.No.	State	Districts	No. of informants	Percentage of informants.
1.	Assam	Nalbari	62	8.3
		Kamrup	54	7.3
		Silchar	64	8.6
2.	Bihar	Vaisali	60	8.1
		Muzzafarpur	58	7.8
3.	Jharkhand	Gumla	16	2.2
		Hazaribagh	50	6.7
4.	Orissa	Kalahandi	40	5.4
		Jagatsinghpur (Cuttack)	38	5.1
		Kurda	38	5.1
		Koraput	40	5.4
5.	Manipur	Imphal	64	8.6
6	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	40	5.4
		Cooch Bihar	40	5.4
		Howra	40	5.4
		Bankura	40	5.4
Total			744	100.0

2.6 COLLECTION OF INFORMATION

Besides collecting the information from the **744 informants** spread over **16 districts** in the **six States** as said above, **Zonal Directors and Youth Coordinators of each District** were also interviewed. Further **64 Focus Group Discussions** were also conducted with active participation of the youth club members and villagers.

2.7 ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

The primary data collected and the secondary information collected through the investigation were thoroughly analyzed using appropriate technology and tools and the findings have been given in the following Chapter.

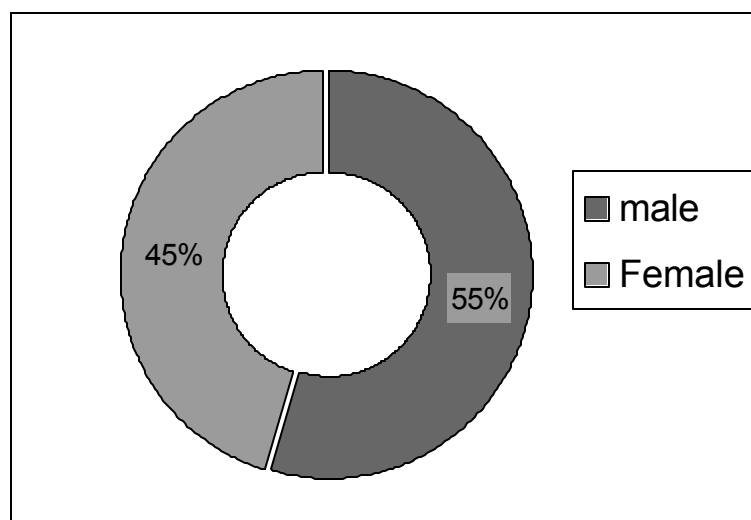
3.0 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1 PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

(i) Gender representation.

The respondents were in over all more or less **equally distributed between Males and Females**, the percentages of the respective respondents out of the total being about 55% and 45% respectively as shown in Chart 3.1

Chart 3.1 Gender wise percentage distribution of all the informants



The sex wise distribution of the informants for each of the six States is given in **table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 State wise representation of genders among the informants.

State	Percentage out of total informants in each State		
	Male	Female	Total
Assam	61.1	38.9	100
Bihar	61.0	39.0	100
Jharkhand.	63.6	36.4	100
Orissa	51.3	48.7	100
West Bengal	41.3	58.8	100
Manipur	59.4	40.6	100
For the whole sample	54.8	45.2	100

Except for Orissa and West Bengal the Male, Female ratio among the informants was more or less the same being round about 3:2. In the case of West Bengal more or less reverse was the case. Orissa maintained a fair balance between the two sexes the percentages being 51% Males and 49% Females. This indicates that at State level there had not been much of a differentiation in terms of gender of the informants. The gender distribution of the informants at District level is presented in **table 3.2**

The distribution between the two genders of the informants was equal in the case of Cooch Bihar and Howrah; the variation was with in 20% in the case of Vaisali, Muzzafarpur, and Hazaribagh. Koraput, Imphal, Nalbari, Kamrup, Silchar, Diamond Harbour and Bankura; In Orissa all most all the informants were males in Jagatsinghpur and all most all the informants were Females in Khurda. In the Tribal predominant Kalahandi the female informant formed only 25%.

Table 3.2 Gender distribution of the informants in the sixteen selected districts.

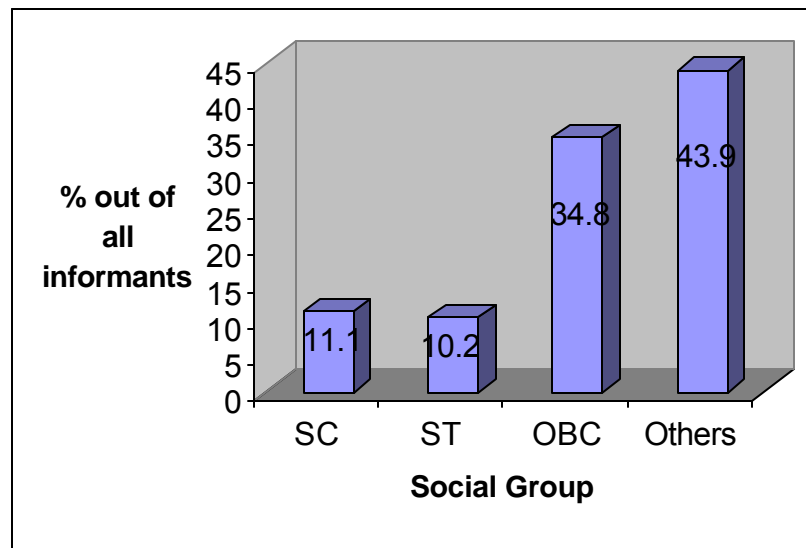
District	Percentage out of informants in each District		
	male	Female	Total
Vaisali	70.0	30.0	100.0
Muzzafarpur	51.7	48.3	100.0
Gumla	100.0		100.0
Hazaribagh	52.0	48.0	100.0
Kalahandi	75.0	25.0	100.0
Jagatsinghpur	94.7	5.3	100.0
Kurd	5.3	94.7	100.0
Koraput	30.0	70.0	100.0
Imphal	59.4	40.6	100.0
Nalbari	54.8	45.2	100.0
Kamrup	70.4	29.6	100.0
Silchar	59.4	40.6	100.0
Diamod Harbar	30.0	70.0	100.0
Cooch Bihar	50.0	50.0	100.0
Howrah	50.0	50.0	100.0
Bankura	35.0	65.0	100.0

In Gumla of Jharkhand where the number of informant itself was very less not even a single women informants could be had. This only indicates the field conditions at the lowest geographical level and not any gender bias as at the state level in all cases the gender ratio is within acceptable range as has already been shown.

(ii) Social group representation

There had been adequate representation of different social groups, the percentage of respondents from different social groups are indicated in **Chart 3.2**

Chart 3.2 Distribution of informants among the different Social Groups



This indicates that the representation of the various social groups in our sample is not much at variance with their representation in the total population. The distribution of the informants with in each State between the Social Groups is presented in **Table 3.3**

Except in the case of Bihar and Manipur the Representation of the people belonging to the reserve category in the sample was more than their representation in the total population of the State concerned. This may be due to the higher emphasis laid on getting the information on the weaker section of the society. In Bihar and Manipur it is due to the field difficulties people belonging to the lower strata of the society could not be caught in the sample to sufficient extent.

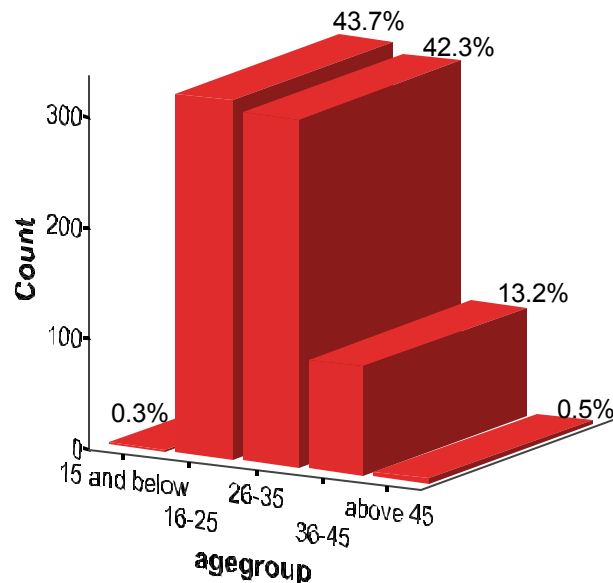
Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Informants between the Social Groups in each of the six States

State	Percentage of informants in the Social Group				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Assam	12.4	14.6	32.6	40.4	100.0
Bihar	5.1	1.7	37.3	55.9	100.0
Jharkhand	6.1	33.3	39.4	21.2	100.0
Orissa	25.6	12.8	28.2	33.3	100.0
W. Bengal	6.3	3.8	41.3	48.8	100.0
Manipur			31.3	68.8	100.0

(iii) Age profile

In a study related to the NYKS **prominence has to be given to the youth** and hence the sample should predominantly contain the youth population. The **age profile** of the 744 informants is shown be in **Chart 3.3**.

Chart 3.3 Age wise distribution of the informants



It indicates almost the entire sample is between the age group of 16 to 45 and **nearly 86 % of them is with in the age group 16 to 35**, more or less equally divided between the

groups 16 to 25 and 26 to 35. Thus the **youth as proper informants** have been caught for the survey. The age wise distribution in each of the state is presented in **table 3.4**

Table 3.4 Age Group wise Percentage distribution of the informants within each State

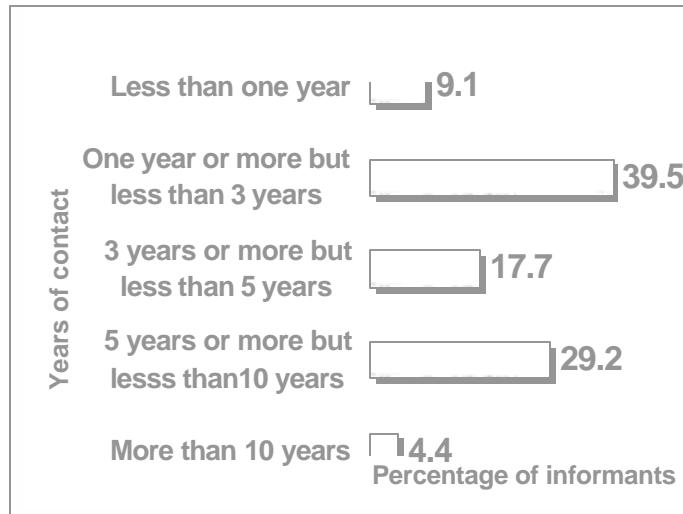
State	Age group					
	15 & below	16-25	26-35	36-45	Above 45	Total
Assam		65.6	33.3	1.1		100.0
Bihar	1.7	57.6	33.9	5.1	1.7	100.0
Jharkhand		78.8	21.2			100.0
Orissa		14.1	57.7	26.9	1.3	100.0
W.Bengal		21.9	56.9	21.3		100.0
Manipur		46.9%	31.3	21.9		100.0

Almost the entire population of informants from Assam and Jharkhand belong to the age group 16-35; 90 percent of the Biharis also belong to the same group. Only one fourth of the informants in Orissa and one fifth in each of the States W. Bengal and Manipur belong to the age group of 36-45. It is interesting to note that in the Eastern States and Manipur the more matured youth have also participated

(iv) Association with NYKS

In a survey related to the evaluation of NYKS it becomes necessary that informants are associated with NYKS. Hence a probing question had been put to them about the length of their association with NYKS. A pictorial representation of the percentage of informants and their association with NYKS is given in **chart 3.4**

Chart 3.4 Percentage Distribution of informants as per the period of their contact with NYKS



As may be seen the informants with less than one year contact formed less than 10% of the total. More than 90% of the informants have more than 3 years contact with NYKS and thus their information about the activities of NYKS could be relied upon as result of long term association with NYKS. Persons with more than 10 years association is also considerably less and this is likely to reduce a positive bias in giving information.

The State wise distribution of informants in different age groups is indicated in **table 3.5**. In Assam Manipur and Orissa nearly 75% or more have association with NYKS for a period of three to five years; In West Bengal they have longer Association with NYKS, more nearly all the informants there having an association with NYKS for a period not less than five years. Jharkhand being a newly born State and the number of informants being very few from the State, we have higher percentage of informant with less association with NYKS viz., for a period less than one year. In Orissa the entire informant population is more or less equally distributed among the three main classes of those having association for one to three years, three to five years and five to ten years, the peak being in the middle.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of informants with in each state according to their period of association with NYKS

State	Percentage of informants having association with NYKS for a period					
	Less than one year	One year or more but less than 3 years	3 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more but less than 10 years	More than 10 years	Total
Assam	3.3	71.1	15.6	6.7	3.3	100.0
Bihar	27.1	54.2	10.2	3.4	5.1	100.0
Jharkhand	45.5	33.3	12.1	9.1		100.0
Orissa		33.3	39.7	26.9		100.0
W.Bengal			1.3	86.9	11.9	100.0
Manipur		43.8	31.3	21.9	3.1	100.0

(v) Enrollment in the Programme.

The youth get enrolled in the various Programmes mainly either as a member of any of the Youth Clubs or as a youth who is not attending any educational institution – a non-student youth. There may be a small percentage of others who do not fall in these two categories. It has been indicated in **Chart 3.5** how they get enrolled in the Programmes. Nearly two third get enrolled as members of the Youth Clubs and the remaining one third as Non-Student Youth. Any other type of enrollment is insignificant being about 5% only.

Chart 3.5 Type of Enrollment in the Programmes

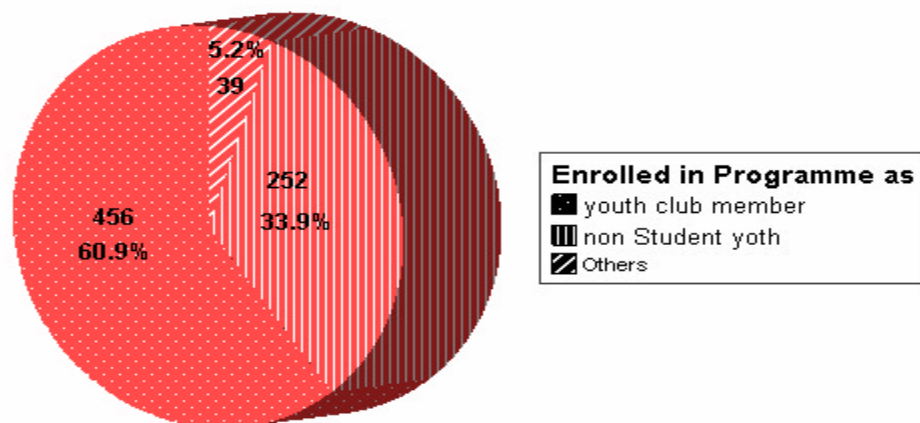
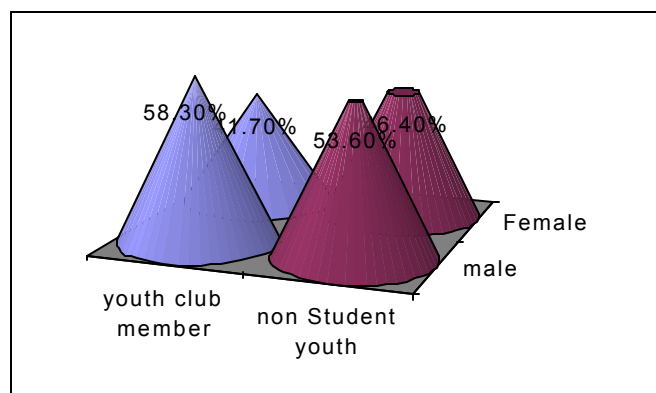


Table 3.6 State wise enrollment details

State	Percentage of Enrolled in Programme as			
	youth club member	non Student youth	Others	Total
Assam	48.9	42.2	8.9	100.0
Bihar	67.8	28.8	3.4	100.0
Jharkhand	78.8	15.2	6.1	100.0
Orissa	84.6	14.1	1.3	100.0
W. Bengal	41.9	56.3	1.9	100.0
Manipur	53.1	31.3	15.6	100.0

State wise details of enrollment are given in **Table 3.6**. **Youth Clubs are significantly predominant** claiming more than two third of the enrollment in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. Percentage of enrollment in Youth Club with in a state is the highest in Orissa and lowest in West Bengal. It is just the reverse in the case of percentage of enrollment as Non-student Youth. Significantly both the states practically did not have any members of other kinds their percentage being round about 1% only. The gender distribution in each of the major types of enrollment remains more or less as same as can be seen from the **chart 3.6** given below.

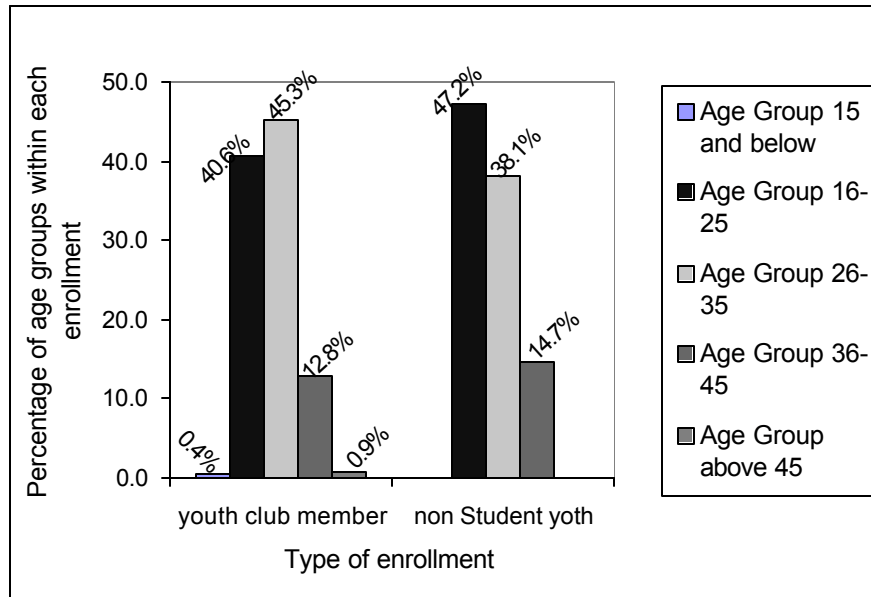
Chart 3.6 Gender distribution in each of the major types of enrollment



In both the case of enrollment, though the males slightly dominated the difference between the two genders is not great as to introduce any gender bias. The age group wise distribution of the each type of enrollment can be seen in **chart. 3.7**. As may be seen the age group 26-35 dominated the enrollment in the Youth Club where as the age group 16-25 dominated the other major type of enrollment, the non-student youth. There had been not even one person beyond the age group 16-45 in the category of non

student youth enrollment. In both the groups about 85% of the enrollment lie in the age group of 16-35, the core group of youth. This had been more or less equally distributed between the two subgroups of 16 to 25 years of age and 26 to 35 years of age.

Chart 3.7 Age group wise percentage distribution of each type of enrollment



The difference between the two sub groups being less than 10. The profile of association with the activities of NYKS of youth Club members and non student youth members has been analysed and the same has been indicated in table 3.7. In both the groups of enrollment, the level of representation of those associated with NYKS activities for a period less than three years remains more or less the same. The representation of people with longer association with NYKS activities for a period of five years or more was higher in the group of non student youth as compared to that in Youth Club Members, the former being 42 % and the latter being 31%. But reverse was the case in respect of those having three to five years of association.

Table 3.7 Distribution of each type of enrollment as per their period of association with NYKS activities.

Type of enrollment	Percentage of enrollments having association with NYKS activities for				
	Less than one year	One year or more but less than 3 years	3 years or more but less than 5 years	5 years or more but less than 10 years	More than 10 years
youth club member	9.7	38.0	21.2	28.5	2.6
non Student youth	7.9	37.3	12.7	33.7	8.3

(vi) Motivation for association with NYKS

The youth are being motivated through various agents for getting themselves associated with the NYKS activities. Some of the important sources motivation are

- Block Coordinators of NYKS
- National service volunteers
- Youth leaders
- Social workers
- Local NGOs

How far each of these agents had been successful in their efforts of motivating the youth could be seen from **Chart 3.8.** The effect of all these motivating agents lie within a narrow range the percentage of persons motivated lying between 14% to 28%, the most active part being played by the Block Coordinators of NYKS and the least part by the Local NGOs. The other three agents have claimed their expected share in motivating with a variation of two or three percent only their range being 17% to 22%. But the pattern of performance of the various motivating agents was not uniform over all the states. **Table 3.8** gives the distribution of enrollments in each of the stage according to their motivating agents and the corresponding percentage contribution within each state, the percentages being given in parenthesis. It is only in the larger State of Assam Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal that all the five agents had their dent. The NGOs did not have any contribution either in Manipur or in the newly born State of Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, social workers also did not have any contribution in motivating the informants, where as in Manipur it is only Block coordinators and Social workers who were motivators and none else, the former claiming about two third of the result and the latter the remaining about one third. It is only in the undivided Bihar which also includes Jharkhand

Chart 3.8 The part played by motivators in making youth get associated with NYKS activities

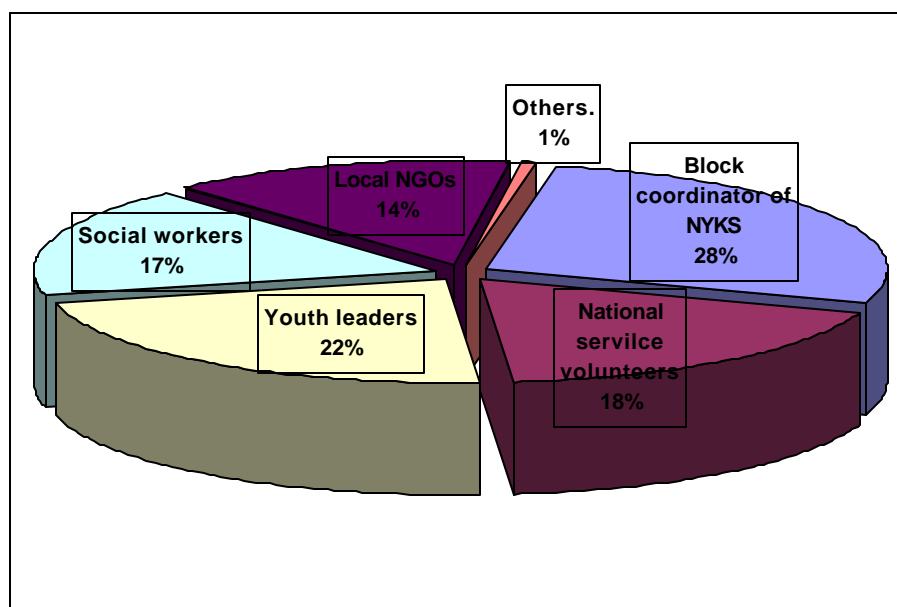


Table 3.8 Distribution of informants in each State according to their motivation agents

State	Distribution of informants as per their motivation agent					
	Block coordinator of NYKS	National service volunteers	Youth leaders	Social workers	Local NGOs	Others.
Assam	76 (42.2)	44 (24.4)	6 (3.3)	40 (22.2)	14 (7.8)	
Bihar	16 (13.6)	34 (28.8)	54 (45.8)	6 (5.1)	6 (5.1)	2 (1.7)
Jharkhand	8 (12.1)	24 (36.4)	32 (48.5)			2 (3.0)
Orissa	50 (32.1)	2 (1.3)	54 (34.6)	20 (12.8)	30 (19.2)	
w.Bengal	14 (8.8)	33 (20.6)	21 (13.1)	39 (24.4)	53 (33.1)	
Manipur	40 (62.5)			24 (37.5)		

Some others have also been recorded as motivators though their percentage contribution is highly insignificant being less than 5%. The leading roll plays in the different districts were as follows

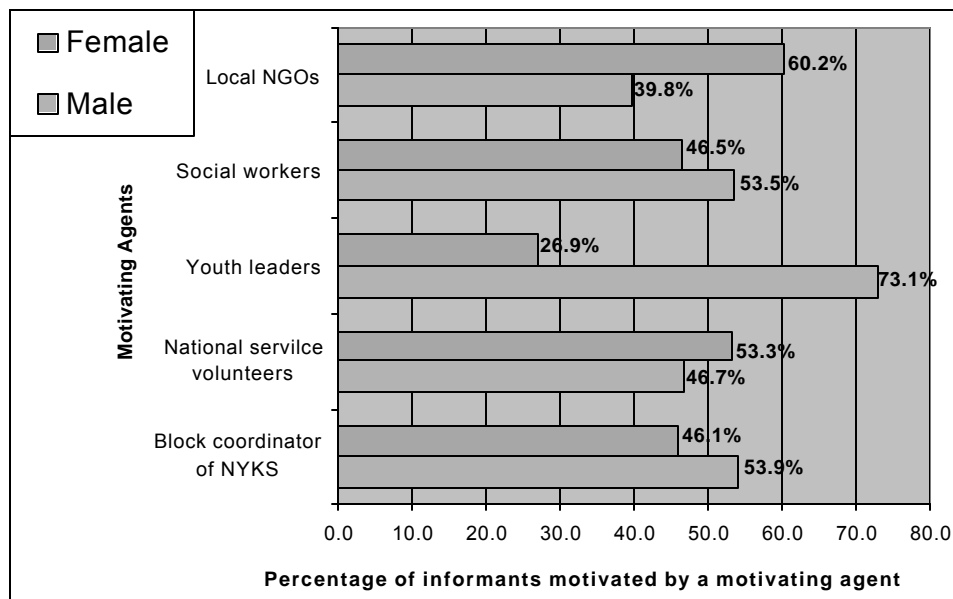
- **Block coordinators in Assam and Manipur**
- **Youth leaders in Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa and**
- **NGOs in West Bengal**

The poor players in the various States are listed below:

- Youth leaders in Assam
- Social workers and local NGOs in Bihar & Jharkhand
- National Service volunteers in Orissa
- Block coordinator of NYKS in West Bengal and
- National Service Volunteers, Youth Leaders and Local NGOs in Manipur.

The Block Coordinators have done fairly well in the state of Orissa too besides topping in Assam, and Manipur. The performance of local NGOs in Assam too was not much encouraging beside their nil or dismal results in Bihar, Jharkhand and Manipur. How far each of the

Chart 3.9 Gender wise distribution of informants motivated by each agent



Motivating agents affected the male and female informants are shown in Chart 3.9. Youth leaders have predominantly influenced the males, nearly three fourth of the informants motivated by them being males, Whereas local NGOs were successful in bringing in Females substantially nearly two third of the informants motivated being Females. In the case of all other motivating agents there had not been substantial difference in the percentage of Male and Female informants, any one of them (Male or Female) being round about 46% and the other being round about 53%. The Age Group wise distribution of the informants motivated by each of the agency is presented in **table 3.9**

Table 3.9 Age wise distribution of the informants motivated by each of the agencies.

Motivation agent	No of informants in the age group				
	15 and below	16-25	26-35	36-45	above 45
Block coordinator of NYKS		86 (42.2%)	79 (38.7%)	37 (18.1%)	2 (1.0%)
National service volunteers		73 (53.3%)	51 (37.2%)	13 (9.5%)	
Youth leaders	2 (1.2%)	74 (44.3%)	70 (41.9%)	19 (11.4%)	2 (1.2%)
Social workers		66 (51.2%)	59 (45.7%)	4 (3.1%)	
Local NGOs		24 (23.3%)	54 (52.4%)	25 (24.3%)	

(Figures in brackets indicate % with in each agency)

All most all the agencies (Except Local NGOs) have attracted the youth at their younger stage in the age group of 16-25 to a greater extent, more than 40 % of the informants attracted by each of these agencies belonging to this age group. However more than 50% of the informants motivated by the local NGOs belong to the age group 26-35.

3.2 PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES OF NYKS/IMPACT-I

3.2.1 *General*

NYKS centres are arranging various kinds of programmes and activities for the local youth. For our study a set of programmes that are generally conducted in the villages have been considered. They include

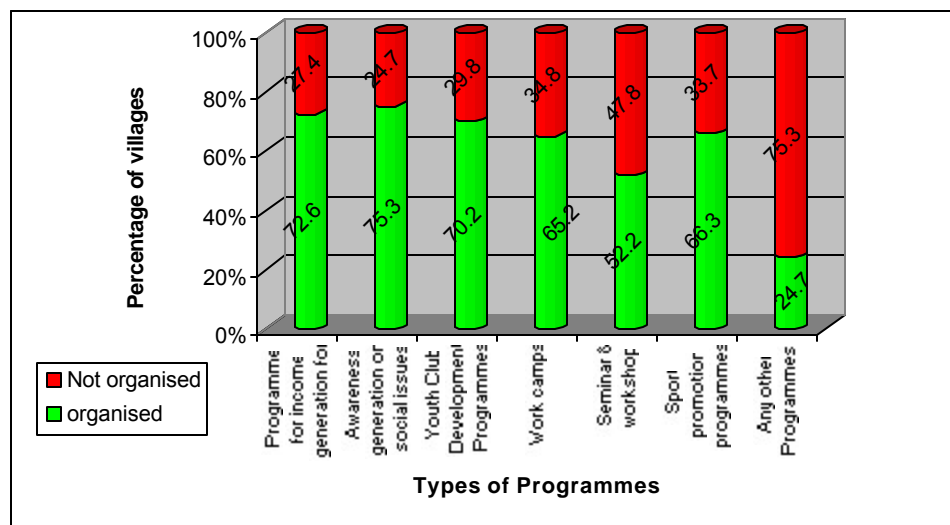
- Employment generation Programmes
- Programme for the income generation for the rural youth]
- Awareness generation on relevant social issues
- Youth Club Development Programmes
- Work Camps
- Seminars and Workshops
- Sports Promotion Promotions Programmes(Including Tournaments)

If any other programme is conducted in the village the same has been taken note of under the group “Other Programmes”. Inquiries have been made with the informants regarding the organizing of such programmes in their villages, Whether the informant has participated in such programmes or not, whether he or she has been benefited from these programmes and if so what are the benefits, what are the areas of intervention of the awareness programmes if any conducted in the villages, Whether such programmes made any significant changes in the community as envisaged by NYKS and if so the details of such programmes and the changes they had brought about, the areas in which any major achievements or developments that had taken place as result of the informants association with NYK programmes and activities etc., and the information so obtained has been analyzed. Some of the **important results** are presented below.

3.2.2 Organizing the Programmes

We have already indicated the Major Programmes that are being organized in the villages. The popularity of the Programmes could be adjudged by the percentage of villages where the particular programmes being organized. **Chart 3.10** indicates the percentages of villages where various Programmes are being organized or not organized.

Chart 3.10 Percentages of villages where the Programmes of NYKS are organized.



It may be seen that all the **six Major Programmes** are being organized in more than 505 of the villages. **The three Programmes Awareness** generation of Social Issues, Programme for **generation of Income** and **Youth cultural Development** Programmes are more popular being organized in more than 70% of the villages. Work Camps and Sports Promotion Programmes form the middle layer in popularity, being organized in about 65% to 66 % of the villages. Seminar

and workshops ranks at the bottom of popularity as they are organized only in 52% of the villages. All the other programmes if any other than the above six programmes are organized only in a meager 25% of the villages. At the district level how far the programmes are organized could be seen from **table 3.10**. It indicates that **there is not even a single village where all the programmes are conducted in all the villages**. Jagatsinghpur is the only district where all the programmes other than income generation and awareness have been conducted in all the villages invariably. The programmes of income generation and awareness also have been conducted in this district in about 95% of the villages.

Table 3.10 District wise percentage of villages where the programmes were organized

District	Type of Programmes							
	Employt. Generation	Income generation	Awareness generation	Youthclub develop.	Work Camps	Seminar & Workshops	Sports Promotion	Others
Vaisali	50.0	80.0	20.0	26.7	53.3	60.0	10.0	90.0
Muzzafarpur	48.3	31.0	20.7	58.6	48.3	75.9	20.7	86.2
Gumla	12.5	12.5	87.5	75.0		100.0		87.5
Hazaribagh	52.0	48.0	16.0	16.0		84.0	52.0	72.0
Kalahandi	100.0	100.0						50.0
Jagatsinghpur	100.0	94.7	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khurda	57.9	94.7	47.4	31.6	26.3	31.6	47.4	94.7
Koraput	100.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Imphal	71.9	71.9	25.0		9.4	25.0	25.0	71.9
Nalbari	64.5	87.1	32.3	25.8	100.0	51.6	54.8	32.3
Kamrup	25.9	14.8	40.7	81.5	70.4	77.8	51.9	92.6
Silchar	65.6	96.9	3.1	28.1	12.5	56.3	9.4	3.1
Diamond Harbour	100.0	100.0					20.0	100.0
Cooch Bihar	87.5	90.0	10.0	10.0	17.5	10.0	27.5	100.0
Howrah	100.0	100.0					20.0	85.0
Bankura	70.0	75.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	45.0	50.0	100.0

Thus Jagatsinghpur stand alone high in the performance in this regard. It is only the two programmes of employment generation and income generation that have been conducted in all the Districts. In fact, in the Districts of Howrah, Diamond Harbour and Kalahandi only these two

programmes are conducted and that too in all the villages and no other programmes are conducted. The other cases where any Specified Programme had been conducted in all the villages of a district are:

- Seminar and workshops in Gumla and
- Work Camps in Nalbari.

Other than the specified Programmes some programme or the other had been organized in all the villages of Jagatsinghpur, Koraput, Diamond Harbour, Cooch Bihar and Bankura. The work camps are worst affected, as they are not conducted in the maximum number of Districts the districts being, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Kalahandi, Diamond Harbour and Howrah. These are the only five districts where casualties of other Programmes also have occurred. In all other districts all the Programmes have been conducted in varying degrees. Among them the cases where the performance was highly insignificant, the programme being organized in less than 10% of the villages in a district are:

- Work Camps in Muzzafarpur and Imphal
- Awareness generation Programmes, Sports Promotion Programmes and Miscellaneous Programmes in Silchar.

The other cases where one could say there had been a **good impact**, the programmers on the subject **being organized in more than 50% of the villages in a district are**

- Programmes for Income Generation work Camps, Seminars and Workshops in **Vaisali**
- Youth Club Developments and Work Programmes in **Muzzafarpur**
- Awareness generation on relevant social issues and Youth Club development in **Gumla**
- Employment Generation. Seminars and Workshops and Sports Promotion in **Hazaribagh**
- Employment generation, Income Generation for the Rural youth in Khurda
- Income generation in **Koraput**
- Employment generation and income generation in **Imphal**
- Employment generation, Income Genration Seminars and Workshops and sports Promotion in **Nalbari**
- Youth Club Development Work Camps Seminars and Workshops and Sports promotion in **Kamrup,**
- Employment Generation, Income Generation and seminars and Workshops in **Silchar** and
- Employment and Income Generation in **Cooch Bihar** as well as **Bankura**

Table. 3.11 Percentages of villages in each of the States where NYKS programmes are organised

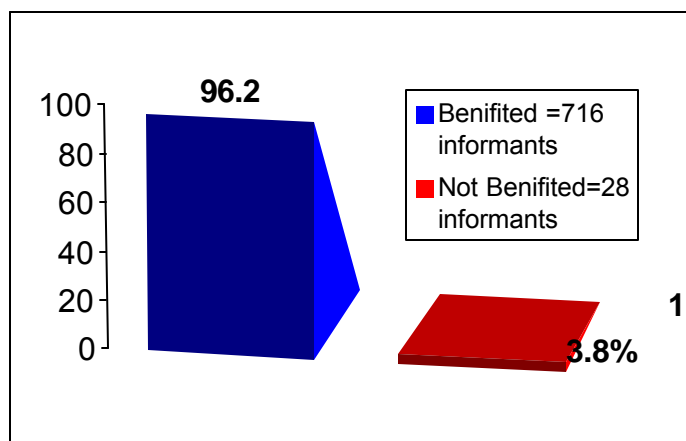
State	Percentages villages where Programmes are organized related to						
	Employment generation	Income Generation	Programme for income generation for the Rural Youth	Youth Club Development	Seminar & workshop	Sport promotion programmes	Any other Programmes.
Assam	53.3	75.6	68.9	56.7	38.9	62.2	60.0
Bihar	49.2	79.7	47.5	57.6	32.2	84.7	11.9
Jharkhand	42.4	66.7	39.4	69.7	12.1	60.6	24.2
Orissa	89.7	59.0	91.0	61.5	55.1	51.3	14.1
W.Bengal	89.4	91.3	91.3	91.3	86.3	70.6	3.8
Manipur	71.9	75.0	71.9	100.0	75.0	75.0	28.1

The only Programme that had been organized in any of the states in all the villages in that State is related to **Youth Club Development** and it had occurred only in the **State of Manipur**. The States where each of the major programmes has been organized in more than 50% of its villages are **Orissa, West Bengal and Manipur**. In the State of Assam only one programme that is arranging seminars and workshops that had recorded lower percentage of villages (38%). Both in **Bihar and Jharkhand**, the three programmes pertaining to Income Generation, Youth Club Development and Seminar and Workshops have been organized in more than nearly 60% of the villages and all other Programmes have not crossed the 50% mark. In fact these of the only three programmes that have been popular in all the state being organized in about 60% or more villages in each of the States.

3.2.3 Perceived Benefit out of the NYKS programmes

The various programmes are arranged as indicated earlier in order to confer certain benefit on the rural population specifically the rural youth. In order to gauge whether the programmes were tending to achieve the object with which they are organized the informants who were predominantly youth population were asked a specific question about his own perception whether he was benefited out of these programmes. The result is revealed in **Chart 3.11**.

Chart 3.11 Persons benefited by the Programmes.



It is seen almost all the informants (96.2%) have said that they have been benefited out of these programmes. In order to see where does the insignificant tiny group of 3.8% of the informants who have said they are not benefited actually lie A state wise and district wise analysis was further done and the results are presented in **Table 3.12** and **Table 3.13** respectively.

Table 3.12 State wise number of informants benefited

State	No.of informants (Percentage)		
	Benifited	Not benefited	Total
Assam	180		180
	(100)		(100)
Bihar	112	6	118
	(94.92)	(5.08)	(100)
Jharkhand	62	4	66
	(93.94)	(6.06)	(100)
Orissa	138	18	156
	(88.47)	(11.53)	(100)
w.Bengal	160		160
	(100)		(100)
Manipur	64		64
	(100)		(100)
Total	716	28	744
	(96.24)	(3.76)	(100)

From the table it is seen that about 12% of the Oriyan informants, about 6% of the Jharkhand and 5% of the Bihari informants were not satisfied w.r.t the benefits derived from these programmes. Within these States it was further attempted to identify the Districts where these unsatisfied informants live and hence a District wise analysis was attempted. As a result it was seen that the entire Oriyan unsatisfied informants live in a single District viz., **Jagatsinghpur**. In the undivided Bihar the only district where every informant is satisfied is **Vaisali**.

Table 3.13 District wise benefited in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa.

District	Benefited	Not benefited	Total
Vaisali	60 (100)		60 (100)
Muzzafarpur	52 (89.66)	6 (10.34)	58 (100)
Gumla	14 (87.50)	2 (12.50)	16 (100)
Hazaribag	48 (96)	2 (4)	50 (100)
Kalahandi	40 (100)		40 (100)
Jagatsinghpur	20 (52.63)	18 (47.37)	38 (100)
Khurda	38 (100)		38 (100)
Koraput	40 (100)		40 (100)

3.2.4 Awareness Programmes on various issues

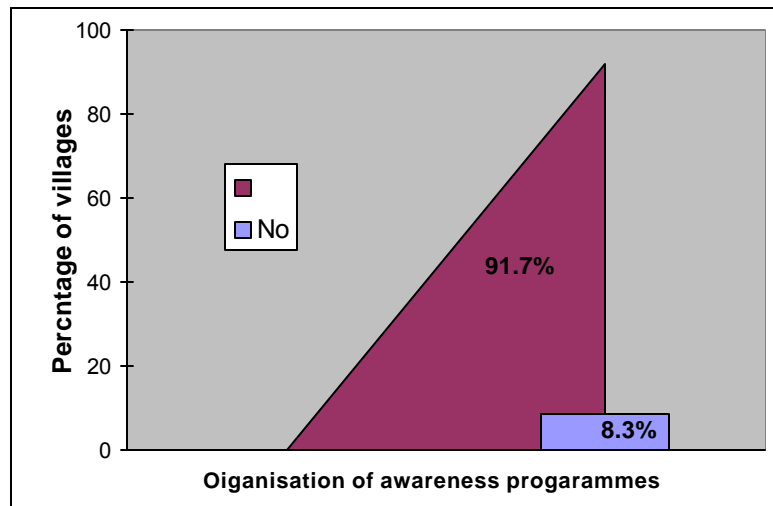
There are a number of social issues on which NYK is interested in bringing in awareness among the Rural Youth so the concerned issues may be understood in their proper perspective and various remedial measures for the social illness could be taken. For the purpose of the study special attention was paid to investigate the situation with regard to some of the important issues such as

- Abolition of untouchability
- Dowry prohibition

- Communal harmony
- Literacy campaign
- Communicable disease prevention
- Family Planning
- Awareness Generation on AIDS
- Environment Protection

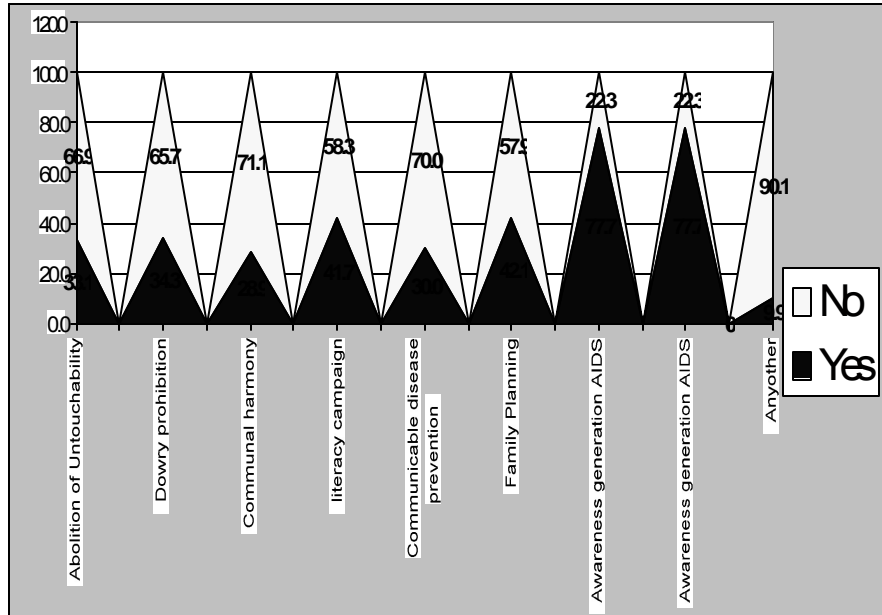
The first attempt was made to find out whether at all any programme for awareness generation was organized in the concerned village. The study has indicated the extent of such organizing and the result is presented in **Chart 3.12**. The result is very much encouraging as nearly is 92 % of all the villages surveyed some awareness programme or the other has been organized. The villages where no programme was organized amounted to only about 8%,

Chart 3.12 Extent of organizing of any of the awareness programmes in the villages



As a next step the extent of organizing the individual major awareness programmes listed already had been investigated and information on this aspect is given in **Chart 3.13**. Out of the 8 different awareness programmes taken up for study it is only viz., awareness Generation on AIDS and Environment protection that have been organized in more than 75% of the villages. No other programme has been organized in more than about two fifth of the total number of villages. Awareness programmes in communal harmony recorded the lowest response as the same had been organized only in less than 29% of the villages. Awareness Programmes on Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal harmony and Communicable diseases prevention take-up individually, in each one of them had been organized in round about one third of the villages or less than that only.

Chart 3.13 Percentages of villages where each of the awareness programmed had been organized.



A state wise analysis has been attempted to understand the extent performance of with regard to this particular activity in each of the states under study and the result thus obtained has been presented in **table 3.14 and 3.15** respectively. Manipur is the only State where at least one of the intervention programmes for creating awareness among the youth has been organized in all the villages of the State. Bihar is the only State where all the eight identified programmes have been organised in more than about 60% of the villages. The only State with a dismal performance showing that as many as five programmes related to abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning have been organised in less than 10 percent of the villages. Assam is slightly following the footsteps Of Orissa with six of its programmes including the one related to prevention of communicable diseases in addition to those mentioned in the case of Orissa being organised in less than 30 % of the villages. In Jharkhand all the programmes other than those pertaining to abolition of untouchability and prevention of communicable diseases have been organised in more than 50% of the villages.

Table 3.14 Percentage of villages in each State where awareness generation programmes have been organised as per area of intervention

State	Percentage of villages within each State where awareness Programmes are organised as per area of intervention								
	Abolition of Untouchability	Dowry prohibition	Communal harmony	literacy campaign	Communicable disease prevention	Family Planning	Awareness generation AIDS	Environment Protection	Any other
Assam	15.6	3.3	13.3	22.2	21.1	28.9	70.0	46.7	16.7
Bihar	67.8	72.9	57.6	88.1	64.4	72.9	91.5	74.6	20.3
Jharkhand	27.3	66.7	51.5	81.8	24.2	63.6	57.6	57.6	3.0
Orissa	6.4	7.7	5.1	7.7	15.4	6.4	67.9	28.2	2.6
W.Bengal	68.8	64.4	26.9	42.5	23.1	54.4	85.0	21.9	8.8
Manipur		6.3	59.4	50.0	50.0	56.3	100.0	93.8	

In west Bengal four of the programmes concerning abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Family Planning and Awareness generation on AIDS has been conducted in more than 50% of the villages. The Programme related to Awareness Generation of AIDS has the popularity in all the States under survey the same having been conducted in more than about 70% of the villages in each of the States. Further analysis at the lower geographical level of districts has also been attempted in order to understand the localization of the working pattern and the conducted of awareness programmes. In the districts of Kalahandi, Imphal, Silchar and Bankura the programmes related to awareness. Generation of AIDS has been conducted in 100% of the sampled villages. In addition to this Programme of awareness Generation related to Family Planning have been organised in 100% of the villages in the District of Diamond Harbour. It is pertinent to note here that all the programmes are not conducted in every District.

Table 3.15 Percentage of villages in each District where awareness generation programmes have been organised, as per area of intervention

State	Percentage of villages within each District where awareness Programmes are organised as per area of intervention								
	Abolition of Untouchability	Dowry prohibition	Communal harmony	literacy campaign	Communicable disease prevention	Family Planning	Awareness generation AIDS	Environment Protection	Any other
Vaisali	70.0	80.0	66.7	90.0	66.7	76.7	93.3	66.7	6.7
Muzzafarpur	65.5	65.5	48.3	86.2	62.1	69.0	89.7	82.8	34.5
Gumla	12.5	12.5		75.0			75.0	75.0	
Hazaribagh	32.0	84.0	68.0	84.0	32.0	84.0	52.0	52.0	4.0
Kalahandi	15.0		10.0	20.0	50.0	10.0	100.0	45.0	
Jagatsinghpur							10.5	5.3	
Khurda	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	15.8	84.2	10.5	10.5
Koraput		20.0					75.0	50.0	
Imphal		6.3	59.4	50.0	50.0	56.3	100.0	93.8	
Nalbari					19.4	9.7	54.8	22.6	6.5
Kamrup				14.8			51.9	14.8	18.5
Silchar	43.8	9.4	37.5	50.0	40.6	71.9	100.0	96.9	25.0
Diamod Harbour	90.0	70.0	55.0	65.0	55.0	100.0	90.0		5.0
Cooch Bihar	75.0	67.5	27.5	45.0	22.5	52.5	85.0	17.5	5.0
Howrah	60.0	45.0	25.0	60.0	10.0	65.0	65.0	10.0	20.0
Bankura	50.0	75.0			5.0		100.0	60.0	5.0

It is only in the seven districts of Vaisali, Muzzafarpur, Hazaribagh, Khurda, Silchar Cooch Bihar and Howra out of the sixteen districts where the survey was conducted that all the eight identified programmes have been taken up. Out of them it is only in District Vaisali that each of the eight programmes has been carried over in more than 60 % of the villages. Muzzafarpur did not touch the 50% mark in the case of the awareness Programmes on Communal Harmony. In Hazaribagh they were able to carry over the programmes dealing with Abolition of untouchability and prevention of communicable diseases in less than one third of the villages only. In Khurda each of the seven programmes other than the one related to AIDS could be taken up in round about 10% of the villages only. In Silchar awareness generation on dowry Prohibition could not be brought to even ten percent of the villages. In Cooch Bihar the turn out of the programmes were higher being more than 50% in the cases of Abolition of untouchability, dowry Prohibition, Family

Planning and Awareness Generation of AIDS. In Howrah the programmes in the areas of prevention of communicable diseases and environment protection could be familiarized hardly in 10% of the villages. The three Districts Kalahandi, Imphal and Diamond Harbour could seven of the eight programmes in its villages. The only programme that could not be conducted in any of the villages in these districts are

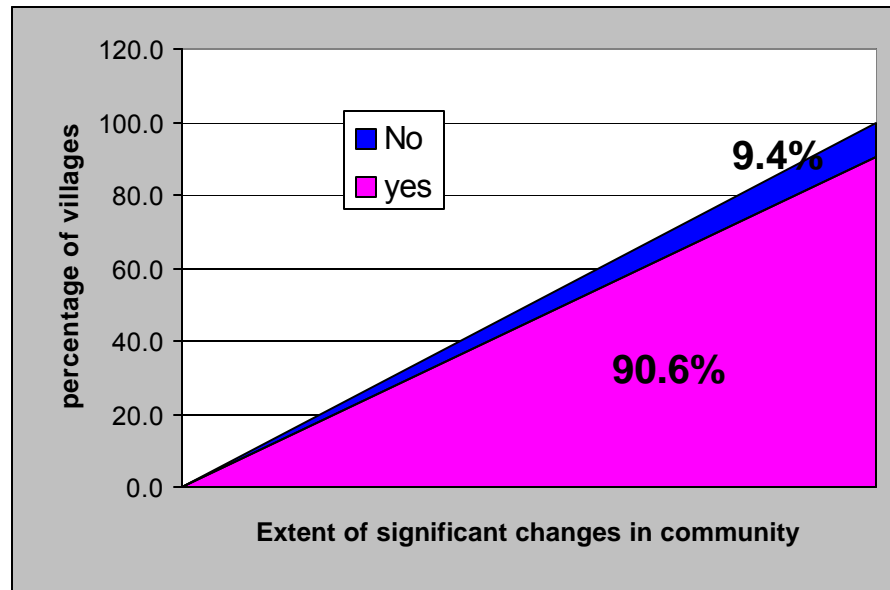
- Dowry Prohibition in Kalahandi
- Abolition of untouchability in Imphal and
- Environment protection in Diamond Harbour.

In Gumla no programme in connection with Communal Harmony, prevention of Communicable diseases and Family Planning could be operated in any of the villages: The programmes on abolition of untouchability and Dowry prohibition could be held only in 12% of the villages. All the other programmes have been operated in about three fourth of the villages. Jagatsinghpur has witnessed a poor performance there being only two types of programmes one related to awareness of AIDS and the other related Environment Protection that too in 10% and % of the villages respectively. Koraput had one more type of programme related Dowry Programmes as compared to Jagatsinghpur, but the programmes on AIDS and Environment has been brought to as many as three fourth of the villages and half of the villages respectively. Nalbari did not have even a single programme regarding Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony and Literacy Campaign and the programmes related to Family Planning was witnessed only in less than 10 of its villages. In Kamrup three types of programmes to arouse awareness on Literacy Campaign, AIDs and Environment protection were handled of which only the programme related to AID could reach 50% of the villages: the other two could not even reach 15% of the villages. In Bankura there was not even a single programme covering the subjects of Communal harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning and the programmes on prevention of communicable diseases could find itself only in 5A% of the villages. In Gumla, Kalahandi, Jagatsinghpur, Koraput and Imphal Beyond the identified programmes no other programme was conducted. In other districts too the incidence of other programmes is not very much significant.

3.2.5 Perceived Changes in Community due to awareness Generation Programmes.

The various awareness generations programmes on specifically identified subjects were planned and taken up in order to bring a visible change in the community as such through the activities of NYKS. It was probed from the informants whether the awareness programmes have made sufficient changes in the community as was envisaged by NYKS or not and the results thus obtained has been presented pictorially in **chart 3.14**. It is found that nearly in 91% of the villages the awareness generation programmes have made significant changes in the community as envisaged by NYKS. It is only in 9 percent of the villages that the informant had felt that the programmes have not brought significant changes as envisaged by NYKS.

Chart 3.14 Extent of significant changes in community due to awareness programmes of NYKS.



To find out where does the dissatisfaction lies though it is insignificant further analysis over the different geographical levels such as States and districts were carried out and the results thus obtained are given in **table 3.16 and 3.17.**

Table 3.16 Extent of significant changes due to awareness programmes of NYKS

% Within state

state	Significant changes in community by Awareness Generation Programmes		
	Yes	No	Total
Assam	92.2%	7.8%	100.0%
Bihar	94.9%	5.1%	100.0%
Jharkhand	84.8%	15.2%	100.0%
Orissa	74.4%	25.6%	100.0%
W. Bengal	100.0%		100.0%
Manipur	100.0%		100.0%
	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%

West Bengal and Manipur are the only two states where every informant has said that the awareness programmes have brought in significant changes as has been envisaged by NYKS.

The dissatisfaction was more at Orissa as compared to other States as nearly 25% of Oriyan informants have replied in negative to the question whether the programmes have made significant changes. Jharkhand follows this with 15%. In Assam and Bihar only less than 10% expressed their dissatisfaction. Thus the dissatisfaction though insignificant is not confined to one or two States. There was only one district Jagatsinghpur where not even one informant has expressed that the awareness programmes have brought any significant changes as envisaged by NYKS. This is an area of grave concern and aspect needs the attention of the authorities concerned. The other districts where some of the informants were not satisfied were Muzzafarpur, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Kalahandi, Nalbari and Kamrup. But the level of dissatisfaction was not a matter of concern, as it remained less than about 15% in each of the district.

**Table 3.17 Extent of significant changes due to awareness programmes of
NYKS**

% Within District

District	Significant changes in community by these programmes		
	Yes	No	Total
Vaisali	100.0%		100.0%
Muzzafarpur	89.7%	10.3%	100.0%
Gumla	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
Hazaribagh	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
Kalahandi	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Jagatsinghpur		100.0%	100.0%
Khurda	100.0%		100.0%
Koraput	100.0%		100.0%
Imphal	100.0%		100.0%
Nalbari	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
Kamrup	88.9%	11.1%	100.0%
Silchar	100.0%		100.0%
Diamod Harbar	100.0%		100.0%
Cooch Bihar	100.0%		100.0%
Howrah	100.0%		100.0%
Bankura	100.0%		100.0%
Total	90.6%	9.4%	100.0%

3.2.6 Major Achievements/Developments through NYKS

For the purpose of studying the Major Achievements or Developments that had taken place at various places in identified specific areas such as

- Job Skills
- Income
- Leadership qualities
- Knowledge base on civil rights and various social issues
- Skill in sports / cultural activities
- Civic Sense (Social responsibility and obligation)

Probing questions were put to the informants the level of changes that had taken place on these aspects were ascertained. The level of change had been classified as

- Substantial
- Moderate
- Slight
- -No change

The information so obtained has been analyzed and the over all position with regard to the six identified areas of achievements or Developments is given in **Table 3.18.**

Table 3.18 Level of achievements in various Major areas.

% With in particular achievement

Area of Achievements / Developments	Extent of change as percentage of			
	Substantial	Moderate	Slight	Nil
Job Skills	6.6	21.5	49.1	22.8
Income	2.0	29.4	49.7	18.8
Leadership qualities	10.0	28.2	52.4	9.3
Knowledge base on civil rights and various social issues	17.2	20.5	51.5	10.8
Skill in Sports/Cultural activities	10.2	30.5	43.0	16.3
Civic Sense	8.9	14.7	47.9	28.4

In all most all the areas of achievements or Developments in round about **50% of the cases there had been a slight positive change**. In another 20% to 30% of the cases there had been moderate change. It is only in about 5% to 15% of the cases that substantial change has been achieved. In about 10% to 20% of the cases there had been no change at all. In the area of Job

skills in nearly 23% of the cases there had been no change at all and only and in only about 7% of the cases there had been substantial change. In the area of Income generation in nearly 19% of the cases there had been no change at all and it is only in 2% of the cases there had been some substantial change. With regard to Civic sense there had been no change at all in 28% of the cases and substantial change was observed only in about 9% of the cases. These seems to be the worst affected areas among all the areas considered for the study that may need the immediate attention of the authorities managing the programmes. The maximum amount of substantial change was observed (in 17% of the cases) only in the area of Knowledge base on civil rights and various social issues. It is only in this area and the area of leadership that minimum number cases of no change (being about 10%) was observed. In addition to the area of knowledge base on civil rights the areas of leadership qualities and skills in sports and cultural activities are the only areas where substantial change has been seen in 10% or more of the cases.

3.3 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION/PROCESS

3.3.1 Implementing Agencies

Efforts have been taken in this study to see how the programmes of NYKS are implemented, the main implementing agencies being

- Registered Youth Clubs
- NGOs working in the locality
- Other local bodies

The result of the investigation in this regard is shown in **table 3.19**

Table 3.19 Details of Implementing Agencies of NYKS programmes

Operating Agency	Percentage of villages where the agency operated or not operated the NYKS programmes		
	Operated	Not operated	Total
Implementing Agency			
Registered youth club	84.7	15.3	100.0
NGO in the locality	36.0	64.0	100.0
Through other local bodies	22.7	77.3	100.0
Any other agency	1.1	98.9	100.0

It may be seen that the Registered Youth Clubs are leading in carrying out the programmes of NYKS as they are functioning in about **85 % of the villages** and carrying out the programmes. The next in rank of implementation comes the NGOs in the locality. The other local bodies are operating only in about 23% of the villages. This indicates that Youth Clubs are really more effective in implementation of the programmes.

3.3.2 Number of NYKS activities carried out.

To understand how frequently and how often the NYKS supported activities are carried out in each of the villages, the Number of times each of the specified **nine NYK supported activities** was carried out in the last two years was inquired into.

Table 3.20 Percentage of villages as per number of times an activity was carried out

Percentage of villages with in each NYKS activity as per no of times the activities carried out.											
Activity		Youth Club Devt.	Vocational training programme	awareness generation	work camps	sport promotion programme	cultural programme	adventure promotion	celebration of national day	seminar & workshops	Other Agencies
No of times											
1		28.1	23.9	23.0	26.0	21.3	21.5	40.6	13.2	41.4	74.2
2		32.4	36.6	40.9	42.8	35.9	36.8	27.8	43.9	26.6	10.4
3		16.3	7.8	15.9	11.3	16.6	10.6	10.3	14.7	19.2	6.1
4		10.3	13.0	2.2	10.5	6.3	3.3	11.1	7.3	5.8	2.5
5		0.3	12.1	2.8	1.3	6.7	3.6	3.0	6.3	3.6	3.6
6		3.9	0.7	9.6	4.3	4.1	11.1	5.3	1.8	0.4	0.7
7		2.5	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.1
8		4.5	1.6	1.9	0.5	4.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.4
9			0.3	0.8	0.5		6.9		3.6	0.4	
10			1.8			0.3	2.2		0.7		
11		1.7	1.8	2.1	0.7	3.6	3.6		7.1	1.4	
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The activities that were considered for the purpose are

- Youth Club Development Programmes
- Vocational Training Project
- Awareness Generation
- Work Camps
- Sports Promotion programme
- Cultural Programme
- Adventure Promotion
- Celebration of national days/other significant days
- Seminars/workshops

For each of these activities and for all other activities if any put together the percentage of villages as per number of times the particular activity was organised has been presented in **Table 3.20** in about 40% of the villages the adventure Promotion Programmes and the seminars and workshops have not been repeated at all. The other specified programmes also have not been repeated in about one fourth of the villages. The unspecified programmes have not been repeated in three fourth of the villages. Adventure promotion activity is the only one that has not been conducted more than eight times in the past two years in any of the villages. Each of the specified nine activities has been conducted at the most 8 times in some village or the other. The only activity which has been repeated more than 5 times in about one fourth of the villages is Cultural Programme. Youth Club Development, Awareness Generation, Sports Promotion Programme and Celebration of important days have been repeated more than five times in about 13 to 15 percent of villages. Vocational Training Project, Work Camps and Adventure promotion activities have been repeated more than 5 times in 7 to 8 percent of villages. Seminars and workshops and the unspecified programmes were held for more than 5 times in only 3 to 4 percent of villages.

3.3.3 Incentives provided

While participating in the NYKS programmes the participants are generally provided certain incentives in the form of cash, food, article etc., an attempt has been made to find out whether such incentives in any of the form has been provided to the participants and the extent of provision of incentives. The information so obtained is given in **table 3.21**

Table 3.21 The extent to which incentives were provided to the participants

Whether any incentive is provided	Informants	
	Number	Percentage
Yes	665	89.4
No	79	10.6
Total	744	100.0

The incentives have been provided in about 90 percent of the villages and thus the over all position with regard to provision of incentives could be taken as satisfactory. But a state wise analysis of the information shown in **table 3.22** indicates that it is only in two of the six States viz., Assam and Manipur that the incentives have been paid in 100% of the cases. The situation in these states is excellent. The worst affected State is Bihar where in as many as 31% of the villages the incentives have not been paid. In other States the incentives are not paid in about 5 to 15 percent of the villages. The district wise analysis localizes the problem area to facilitate the administrators to concentrate their remedial action so that with minimum effort the situation may be rectified further and improvement can be brought. The results of our district wise analysis is presented in **table 3.23**.

Table 3.22 The State wise position of payment of incentives to the participants in the programmes

Provided /not	% within state		
	Information on incentives provided		
State	yes	No	Total
Assam	100.0%		100.0%
Bihar	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
Jharkhand	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%
Orissa	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
W.Bengal	94.4%	5.7%	100.0%
Manipur	100.0%		100.0%
Total	89.4%	10.6%	100.0%

Table 3.23 District wise position regarding payment of Incentives.

District	% within district		
	Whether Incentives provided or no (% of villages)		
	Yes	No	Total
vaisali	76.7%	23.3%	100.0%
muzzafarpur	62.1%	37.9%	100.0%
gumla	87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
hazaribag	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
kalahandi	100.0%		100.0%
jagatsinghpur	42.1%	57.9%	100.0%
khurda	100.0%		100.0%
koraput	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%
imphal	100.0%		100.0%
nalbari	100.0%		100.0%
kamrup	100.0%		100.0%
silchar	100.0%		100.0%
diamond Harbour	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
cooch bihar	92.5%	7.5%	100.0%
Howrah	100.0%		100.0%
Bankura	100.0%		100.0%
Total	89.4%	10.6%	100.0%

Out of the 16 districts taken up for the study **incentives have been paid on 100% basis only in case of the Eight Districts** viz., Kalahandi, Khurda, Imphal, Nalbari, Kamrup, Silchar, Howra and Bankura. **The situation is alarming** and may need immediate attention in the case of Jagatsinghpur since in that district in as many as 58% of the cases the incentives have not been paid. Both the Districts of Bihar also do need attention as the cases where incentives were not paid in these districts accounted for 38% in Muzzafarpur and 23% in Vaisali. In both the Districts Gumla and Hazaribagh of the newly formed State of Jharkhand the defect of non payment of incentives was observed in about 12% of the cases. In West Bengal there were 15% of unpaid cases in Diamond Harbour where as there was only 7.5.% such cases in Cooch Bihar. North East has shown the better result there being no defective cases.

3.3.4 Number of Development Projects undertaken

NYKS programmes are utilized for undertaking development projects especially in the rural areas with the help of the rural youth for the overall development of rural sector. As it was desired to find out the number of various development projects undertaken with the support of NYKS, a specified number of development projects were considered. The four projects that were taken up are

- Road Construction
- Maintenance of Community Assets
- Social Development camps
- Development of Playgrounds.

In case of each of the above four programmes the number of projects that were undertaken was ascertained from the informants. The results obtained has been presented in **Table 3.24** in terms of percentage of villages for each development activity separately according to number of Projects carried out with the support of NYKS. None of the selected four projects have been undertaken in all the villages. Maintenance of Community assets was not undertaken in about one sixth of the villages: No road construction was taken up in about one fifth of the villages: Social Development Camps were not organized in about one fourth of the villages and development of play grounds did not happen in about one third of the villages. It is interesting to note that in 10% of the villages 11 projects of road construction in each village has been taken up and in about 5% of the villages 11 projects each on maintenance of community assets and Social Development Camps have been undertaken. In about 50% or more villages at least two projects of each type has been carried out. In about 85% of the villages there had not been more than 5 projects of any type. Projects on other topics not specified here had not been conducted more than once in 90% of the villages.

Table. 3.24 The extent of Development Programmes undertaken with the support of NYKS

%with in each project

Project No. of Projects	Percentage of villages for each project as per number of projects				
	Road Constrn.	Maintenance of Community assets	Social Develot. Camps	Developt. of play grounds	Any other progms.
▼	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
0	19.6	16.4	23.4	32.0	29.6
1	23.0	36.8	21.2	21.4	59.9
2	26.7	6.3	22.2	15.5	3.0
3	12.4	15.9	9.3	10.2	1.6
4	4.7	5.8	7.7	3.8	3.8
5		4.3	5.6	3.4	2.2
6	1.2	4.8	2.3	8.7	
7		2.0	1.3	0.8	
8	1.7	1.6			
9	0.5	0.4	1.7		
10	10.1	5.6	5.2	4.3	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3.5 Women participation

The need for giving appropriate opportunity for women folk in the developmental activities needs no emphasize. To take any further step in ths regard it is necessary to assess the current level of participation of women in all these programmes. For the purpose of our study the level of participation was put into four categories as follows

- High – where participation is 75% and above
- Moderate – where participation is between 50 to 75%
- Low – Were participation is between 10 to 50%
- Insignifiant or no participation – Where participation is below 10%

The position regarding the women participation in the programmes were collected from the informants and the information is tabulated and presented in **table 3.25**

Table 3.25 Level of women participation in the programmes

Level of participation	Percent
High	19.6
Moderate	55.6
Low	24.2
No participation	.5
Total	100.0

In more than half of the cases the level of women participation was moderate. It was high in about one fifth of the cases and was low only in one fourth of the cases. Below 10% participation and or no participation cases did not turn out to be even 1%. Though the over all position seems to be somewhat satisfactory the pattern indicates that there may be some problem areas and hence an analysis over the geographical areas were conducted and the outcome has been presented in **table 3.26 and 3.27** for the state level picture and the district level picture respectively.

Table 3.26 State wise level of women participation in the programmes

% within state

State	Level of women's participation				Total
	High	Moderate	Low	Insignificant	
Assam	8.9%	60.0%	31.1%		100.0%
Bihar	3.4%	61.0%	33.9%	1.7%	100.0%
Jharkhand		87.9%	9.1%	3.0%	100.0%
Orissa	50.0%	15.4%	34.6%		100.0%
W.Bengal	30.0%	55.0%	15.0%		100.0%
Manipur		100.0%			100.0%
Total	19.6%	55.6%	24.2%	.5%	100.0%

Orissa is the only State that leads in the high level of women participation the incident occurring in 50% of the cases. Manipur has the distinction in having moderate participation in 100 percent cases. There is moderate to high level of participation of women in about 85% of the cases in Jharkhand and West Bengal. In all other States too there is moderate to high level of participation in about two third of the cases. The cases of insignificant participation occurred only in Bihar and Jharkhand. The district wise study indicates that the situation is not uniform within the state. In

Orissa, Khurda and Koraput have the distinction of being the only districts where high level participation of women in the programmes have been ensured in 100% of the cases. At the same time Jagatsinghpur of Orissa has the dubious distinction of being the only district where in all the 100 percent cases the level of participation was found to be low, definitely a cause of concern. Imphal being the only district from Manipur naturally has the moderate participation in all the 100 percent cases.

Table 3.27. District wise level of participation of women in the programmes

% Within district

District	Level of women's participation				Total
	High	Moderate	Low	Insignificant	
Vaisali		90.0%	10.0%		100.0%
Muzzafarpur	6.9%	31.0%	58.6%	3.4%	100.0%
Gumla		75.0%	25.0%		100.0%
Hazaribagh		92.0%	4.0%	4.0%	100.0%
Kalahandi		60.0%	40.0%		100.0%
Jagatsinghpur			100.0%		100.0%
Khurda	100.0%				100.0%
Koraput	100.0%				100.0%
Imphal		100.0%			100.0%
Nalbari		77.4%	22.6%		100.0%
Kamrup		22.2%	77.8%		100.0%
Silchar	25.0%	75.0%			100.0%
Diamod Harbar	65.0%	30.0%	5.0%		100.0%
Cooch Bihar	25.0%	65.0%	10.0%		100.0%
Howrah	5.0%	50.0%	45.0%		100.0%
Bankura	25.0%	75.0%			100.0%
	19.6%	55.6%	24.2%	.5%	100.0%

In Bihar Vaisali has recorded moderate participation in 90% of the cases where as Muzzafarpur has recorded low participation in about 58% of the cases showing disparity between the districts within the State, whereas in the newly born state of Jharkhand the moderate participation has been observed in 75% or more cases in both the districts of Gumla and Hazaribagh. Incidentally it is only in Muzzafarpur and Hazaribagh that the cases of insignificant participation has occurred in about 3 to 4% of the cases. In the case of Assam, in Silchar District the moderate and high levels of participation together had accounted for all the 100% of the cases, where as in the case of

Nalbari moderate participation has been recorded in 77 % of the cases and contrary to it in the district of Kamrup low participation has been recorded in about 75% of the cases causing concern and exhibiting the high level of disparity with in the state. In the case of West Bengal the high level of participation was found in 65% of the cases in Diamond Harbour where it was the moderate level of participation that was found in 65% of the cases in Cooch Bihar. In Howrah the cases were more or less equally distributed between moderate and low level of participation. Bankura had high level of participation in one fourth of the cases and moderate level of participation in the other three fourth of the cases. There is a greater level of disparity between the Districts.

3.4 PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS/IMPACT-II

3.4.1 Visit of NYKS officials to the districts

The effectiveness of the programmes of NYKS mostly depends upon the frequency of visits of the officials to the districts. The visit of the officials for the purpose of the study has been categorized into five groups depending upon the periodicity of their visit and they are

- Once in a week
- Once in a month
- Once in three months
- Once in more than 3 months
- Rarely

The information obtained in this regard have been tabulated and presented in **Table 3.28**. In nearly 80% of the cases at least once in a month a visit by the NYKS officials is made to the Districts. The cases of no visit at least once in three months comes to less than 10% of the cases. Where do the cases of no visits lie could be understood by an analysis over geographical area so that remedial actions can be concentrated in those limited pockets. The state wise position is indicated in **table 3.29**

Table 3.28 Frequency of visits of officials of NYKS to the districts.

Frequency of visits by any of the NYKS officials to Districts.	Percent
Once in a week	21.0
Once in a month	58.1
Once in three months	12.1
Once in more than three months	1.9
Rarely	7.0
Total	100.0

West Bengal and Manipur are the only State where in at least once in a month the visit has been paid by the NYKS officers in 100 % cases. Of the two district West Bengal stands ahead on this matter as in nearly half of the cases in West Bengal visits have been made once in a week where as not even in one case a weekly visit has been made anywhere Manipur.

Table 3.29 State wise position of visits by NYKS officials to the districts.

State	% Within state					Total
	Percentage with in state of number of visits made by NYKS officials to the Districts.					
	Once in a week	Once or in a month	once in three months	once in more than 3 months	Rarely	
Assam	13.3%	56.7%	30.0%			100.0%
Bihar	1.7%	62.7%	13.6%	1.7%	20.3%	100.0%
Jharkhand	3.0%	78.8%			18.2%	100.0%
Orissa	35.9%	33.3%	12.8%	7.7%	10.3%	100.0%
W. Bengal	45.0%	55.0%				100.0%
Manipur		100.0%				100.0%
	21.0%	58.1%	12.1%	1.9%	7.0%	100.0%

In Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa thee had not been even one visit in three months in about one fifth of the cases. The district wise analysis is given in **table 3.30** Koraput stands to be the best District of all as it has recorded weekly visits by the NYKS officials in 100% cases. In West Bengal the pattern of visit is uniform over all the four Districts, Diamond Harbour, Cooch Bihar, Howrah and Bankura in 40 to 50% cases there being weekly visits and in the rest their being

monthly visits. Khurda district of Orissa also falls in the same category. In contrary to West Bengal in the case Bihar, in 96 % of the cases there had been at least one visit in a month in Vaisali district where as in Muzzafarpur there had rarely been any visit in 45% of the cases exhibiting a grate disparity between the two districts. In Jharkhand again the situation was more or less uniform over the two districts there being at least one visit in a month in about 75 to 85% of the cases and in the rest there being no visit with in three months.

Table 3.30 District wise details of visit by NYKS officials

District	% within district					Total
	Percentage with in state of number of visits made by NYKS officials to the Districts.					
	Once in a week	Once In a month	once in three months	once in more than 3 months	Rarely	
Vaisali	3.3%	93.3%	3.3%			100.0%
Muzzafarpur		31.0%	24.1%	3.4%	41.4%	100.0%
Gumla		75.0%			25.0%	100.0%
Hazaribag	4.0%	80.0%			16.0%	100.0%
Kalahandi		75.0%		25.0%		100.0%
Jagatsinghpur			52.6%	5.3%	42.1%	100.0%
Khurda	42.1%	57.9%				100.0%
Koraput	100.0%					100.0%
Imphal		100.0%				100.0%
Nalbari	38.7%	61.3%				100.0%
Kamrup		66.7%	33.3%			100.0%
Silchar		43.8%	56.3%			100.0%
Diamond harbour	45.0%	55.0%				100.0%
Cooch bihar	45.0%	55.0%				100.0%
Howrah	50.0%	50.0%				100.0%
Bankura	40.0%	60.0%				100.0%
	21.0%	58.1%	12.1%	1.9%	7.0%	100.0%

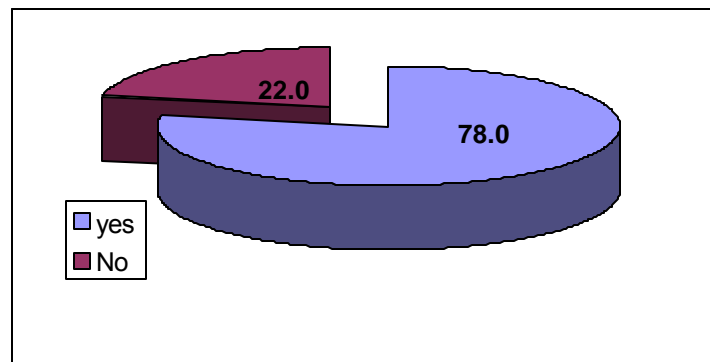
In all the three districts, Nalbari, Kamrup and Silchar there had been at least one visit with in three months though in the case of Silchar there had not been any visit with in a month

in about 56% of the cases. Among the three Nalbari has fared better with at least one visit in a month all the 100% cases. In Kamrup thee had been one visit in a month in about two third of the case and a visit in three months in about one third of the cases. . In Orissa we have talked about Koraput and Khurda already. In Kalahandi thee had been one visit in a month in about three fourth of the cases and in the remaining one fourth the gap between the visits has remained as more than three months. Jagatsinghpur has been observed to be the worst performing district as there had not even a single case where in there had been at least one visit in a month and in more than 40% of the cases rarely any visit has been made. Jagatsinghpur needs the immediate attention of the authorities.

3.4.2 Perceived Effect of visits on the programme.

Whether the visits made by the NYKS officials are mer perfunctory viisits or fruitful visit producing any effect on the programmes or activities of NYKS. This aspect has been separately investigated and the result is presented in the **chart 3.15**

Chart 3.15 Percentage of cases where the visit produced some effect



The over all picture reveals that in more than three fourth of the cases the visits of the NYKS officials were fruitful and effective having an impact on the programmes / activities of NYKS. Though it is only in 22% of the cases that the informants have reported that the visits did not make any effect on the programmes, the deilseere to bring further improvement makes one to look at the state level and at the district level. The results of the state level analysis is presented in **table 3.31** and that of the district level analysis in **table 3.32**

Table 3.31 State wise picture of effectiveness of the visit of the NYKS officials

State	% within state			Total
	Effect of Visit of NYK officials			
	yes	No		
Assam	100.0%			100.0%
Bihar	88.1%	10.2%	1.7%	100.0%
Jharkhand	87.9%	12.1%		100.0%
Orissa	62.8%	35.9%	1.3%	100.0%
W.Bengal	46.9%	53.1%		100.0%
Manipur	100.0%			100.0%
	77.8%	21.6%	.5%	100.0%

The visits have been effective in all the cases in Assam and Manipur. And nearly in 90% cases in Bihar and Jharkhand. The East Coast is proved to be faulty. The programme was effective in two third of the cases in Orissa and was not effective in more than half of he cases in West Bengal which need the intervention of implementation agencies. We have already seen at State level that the visits of NYKS official had been effective in 100 percent cases in Assam and Manipur. Other than the districts these two states, in the district of Koraput of Orissa too the visit of the NYKS officials had an effect on the programmes and activities in 100 % cases. But in the same State in the district of Jagatsinghpur in about 58% of the cases the visits have been reported to be not effective and did not achieve the objective of bringing improvement in the programmes and activities related to NYKS. The other two district of Orissa showed that in half of the cases or more the programme had brought some effect on the activities of NYKS. In all the four districts of Bihar and Jharkhand put together, in three fourth of the cases or more the visits of NYKS officials have been reported to have had an effect on its programmes and activities.

Table 3.32 District effectiveness of the visits of NYKS officials.

District	Effect of Visit of NYK officials			% within district
	yes	No	N.R.	Total
Vaisali	96.7%	3.3%		100.0%
Muzzafarpur	79.3%	17.2%	3.4%	100.0%
Gumla	75.0%	25.0%		100.0%
Hazaribag	92.0%	8.0%		100.0%
Kalahandi	50.0%	50.0%		100.0%
Jagatsinghpur	36.8%	57.9%	5.3%	100.0%
Khurda	63.2%	36.8%		100.0%
Koraput	100.0%			100.0%
Imphal	100.0%			100.0%
Nalbari	100.0%			100.0%
Kamrup	100.0%			100.0%
Silchar	100.0%			100.0%
Diamod harbour	50.0%	50.0%		100.0%
Cooch bihar	47.5%	52.5%		100.0%
Howrah	50.0%	50.0%		100.0%
Bankura	40.0%	60.0%		100.0%
	77.8%	21.6%	.5%	100.0%

In the case of West Bengal, in the district Bankura in 60% of the cases it has been said that the visits of the official had not brought any change in the situation with regard to the programmes and activities of NYKS, whereas in all the other three districts in about 50% of the cases the visits have been reported to have brought some change with regard to the programmes and activities.

3.4.3 Public participation

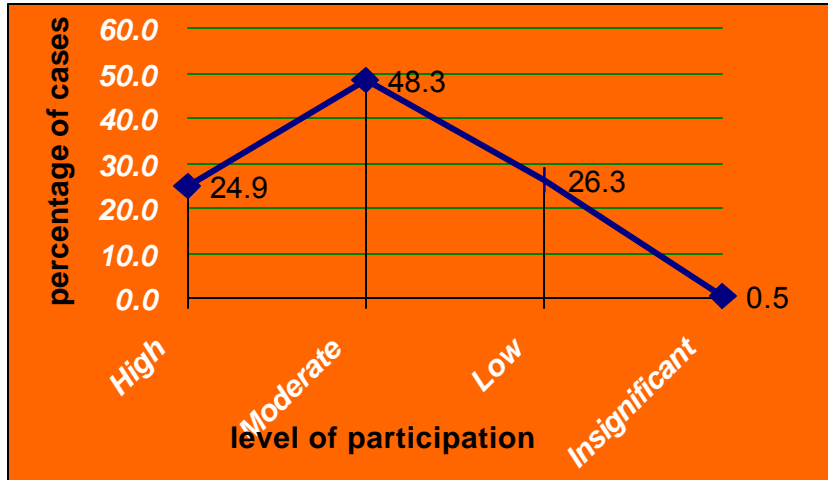
We have already discussed the participation of women in the programmes of NYKS. Now we would see the participation of public in general in the programmes of NYKS. For the purpose as in the earlier case the level of participation has been classified into four groups depending upon the percentage level of participation as indicated below

- High – 75% and above
- Moderate – 50 to 75%

- Low – 10 to 50%
- Insignificant - Below 10%

Ascertaining the level of participation and classifying the same as above it has been found that in nearly half of the cases the

Chart 3.16 Level of public participation in the programmes of NYKS



Participation of the public had been moderate and High level participation as well as low level participation were recorded in about one fourth of the cases each. The overall situation has been presented in **chart 3.16**. The cases where public participation was insignificant did not account even for 1% of the total. As had been done in all other cases analysis over the geographical jurisdictions were also made and the situations at State level and district level are drawn up in **tables 3.33.and 3.34** respectively.

Table 3.33 State wise level of public participation in the programmes of NYKS.

State	% within state				Total
	Level of Public Participation in the Programmes of NYKS				
	High	Moderate	Low	Insignificant	
Assam	25.6%	54.4%	20.0%		100.0%
Bihar	16.9%	64.4%	18.6%		100.0%
Jharkhand	6.1%	84.8%	9.1%		100.0%
Orissa	33.3%	10.3%	53.8%	2.6%	100.0%
W.Bengal	36.9%	33.1%	30.0%		100.0%
Manipur	6.3%	93.8%			100.0%
	24.9%	48.3%	26.3%	.5%	100.0%

The level of public participation was high in more than one third of the cases in Orissa and West Bengal, in about one fourth of the cases in Assam and one sixth of the cases in Bihar. In both Jharkhand and Orissa it is just in 6% of the cases that the informants have reported about high level of participation by the public. However in the case of both these States in about 85 to 94% of the cases the level of participation was found to be moderate. In addition to these two states in the states of Assam and Bihar too in about 80% of the cases the level of public participation was either moderate or high. It is again only in Orissa that the level of participation was low in about 53% of the cases and insignificant in about 3% of the cases where one has to intensify the remedial actions.

Table 3.34 District wise level of public participation in the programmes of NYKS

District	% within district				Total
	Level of Public Participation in the Programmes of NYKS				
	High	Moderate	Low	Insignificant	
Vaisali	16.7%	76.7%	6.7%		100.0%
Muzzafarpur	17.2%	51.7%	31.0%		100.0%
Gumla		87.5%	12.5%		100.0%
Hazaribag	8.0%	84.0%	8.0%		100.0%
Kalahandi			100.0%		100.0%
Jagatsinghpur			100.0%		100.0%
Khurda	31.6%	42.1%	15.8%	10.5%	100.0%
Koraput	100.0%				100.0%
Imphal	6.3%	93.8%			100.0%
Nalbari	22.6%	29.0%	48.4%		100.0%
Kamrup	48.1%	40.7%	11.1%		100.0%
Silchar	9.4%	90.6%			100.0%
Diamod harbour	75.0%	20.0%	5.0%		100.0%
cooch bihar	37.5%	32.5%	30.0%		100.0%
Howrah	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%		100.0%
Bankura	10.0%	55.0%	35.0%		100.0%
	24.9%	48.3%	26.3%	.5%	100.0%

Koraput in Orissa is the only district having the distinction where in high level of public participation has been observed in 100% cases. But the performance over the various districts of

Orissa is erratic. In both Jagatsinghpur and Kalahandi districts the level of public participation was low in all the cases exhibiting that they are the worst districts that may need. Immediate attention. In another district Khurda of Orissa the level of participation was either moderate or high in about three fourth of the cases and low or insignificant in about one fourth of the cases. Incidentally this is the only district which has recorded insignificant participation that too to the level of 11 % of the cases. Other than Koraput the only other district where the level of public participation was found to be high in more than half in fact in three fourth of the cases was Diamond Harbour of West Bengal. Though in the two districts Cooch Bihar and Bankura of the same state the level of participation was either moderate or high in about two third of the cases, the participation level was found to be low in 50% of the cases in Howrah. In the neighbouring state Assam, the level of participation was either moderate or high in 100 of the cases in Silchar and about 90% of the cases in Kamrup where as the participation was low in as high as 48% of the cases. In Bihar, Vaisali had about 95% of moderate or high level public participation where as the participation was found to be low in about one third of the cases in Muzzafarpur. In the newly born state of Jharkhand there was not much of disparity between the two districts Gumla and Hazaribagh, the level of moderate or high level participation in each of them being round about 90%.

3.4.4 Relationship between NYKS officials and the beneficiaries & community.

The relationship between NYKS officials and the beneficiaries and the community being a vital factor or the implementation the programmes successfully, it was attempted to measure the same in a graded decimal scale of 10 points where 10 stands for excellent and 1 stands for poor. The informants were require to give the grading or rating according to their perception and the information so obtain has been analyzed and the results are thrown in **table 3.35**

Table 3.35 Rating of the relationship between NYKS official and the beneficiaries & the community

Rating in a graded decimal scale	Frequency	Percent
3	2	.3
4	24	3.2
5	362	48.7
6	76	10.2
7	110	14.8
8	122	16.4
9	20	2.7
10	28	3.8
Total	744	100.0

It is indeed heartening to note at the outset that there had been not even a single case of rating at lowest point 1, the poor and as the second point in the scale. Hardly 4% of the informants have rated the performance as excellent. And another 3% have rated the performance at the penultimate point of excellence. Nearly 50% of the informants have rated the performance at the 5th point in the middle of the scale. Again it is point of little bit satisfaction that in the lower half below the 5th point there had been only less than 4% of the informants. Whereas above the 5th and 6th points, the rating had been given by 38% of the informants showing that the inclination of rating is towards excellence, the average (Arithmetic mean) of the rating being at around 6.15 and the mode which indicates the rating given by maximum number of persons being 5. This indicates that the relationship factor is definitely in the midway to excellence showing a bend towards excellence. Having satisfied with the overall picture the local relationships were tried to be measured. These have been done as usual at State level and district level and the results are available in **tables 3.36 and 3.37** respectively.

Table 3.36 Level of relationship with in Each State between NYKS officials and the beneficiaries and the community.

% with in state

Rating Point State	Percentage of scores for each point in the decimal scale for rating the relationship between officials of NYK and beneficiaries & the community								Total	Mean	Mode
	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0			
Assam	1.1	7.8	11.1	14.4	27.8	30.0	7.8		100.0	6.8	8
Bihar		8.5	13.6	27.1	8.5	20.3	3.4	18.6	100.0	7.0	6
Jharkhand			15.2	27.3	30.3	18.2		9.1	100.0	6.9	7
Orissa			100.0						100.0	5.0	5
w.Bengal			100.0						100.0	5.0	5
Manipur					46.9	50.0	3.1		100.0	7.6	8
	0.3	3.2	48.7	10.2	14.8	16.4	2.7	3.8	100.0	6.1	8

Manipur stand undoubtedly the best state in maintaining the better relationship half of the cases being reported at the rating point 8 and the arithmetic mean also being round about 8 showing that all the other observations are also hovering around the point 8. Assam stands next with a modal value of 8 and arithmetic mean of the ratings being 6.8. Jharkhand follows them with the modal value as well as the arithmetic mean of the ratings being round about 7. Bihar is very close to Jharkhand in the performance in this regard. There is no great difference between all these states. But Orissa and West Bengal stand at the lowest rungs as compared to the other states distancing themselves from the rest with all the cases in the two states giving the rating 5 only. This is an area, which may need immediate intervention of all concerned. Rating below 5 has been reported only in Assam and Bihar indicating an area needing improvement. The excellence has been achieved only Bihar Jharkhand with about 18% and 9% respectively being reported under the rating point 10 in these states.

Table 3.37 Level of relationship with in each district between NYKS officials and the beneficiaries and the community

% within district

Rating pt District.	Percentage of scores for each point in the decimal scale for rating the relationship between officials of NYK and beneficiaries & the community								Total	Mean	Mode
	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0			
Vaisali		3.3	16.7	13.3	13.3	36.7	6.7	10.0	100	7.2	8
muzzafarpur		13.8	10.3	41.4	3.4	3.4		27.6	100	6.8	6
Gumla			25.0	50.0	25.0				100	6.0	6
Hazaribag			12.0	20.0	32.0	24.0		12.0	100	7.2	7
Kalahandi			100.0						100	5.0	5
Jagatsinghpur			100.0						100	5.0	5
Khurda			100.0						100	5.0	5
Koraput			100.0						100	5.0	5
Imphal					46.9	50.0	3.1		100	7.6	8
Nalbari			3.2	12.9	32.3	48.4	3.2		100	7.4	8
Kamrup	3.7	25.9	29.6	22.2	11.1	3.7	3.7		100	5.4	5
Silchar			3.1	9.4	37.5	34.4	15.6		100	7.5	7
Diamodharbour			100.0						100	5.0	5
Cooch bihar			100.0						100	5.0	5
Howrah			100.0						100	5.0	5
Bankura			100.0						100	5.0	5
	0.3	3.2	48.7	10.2	14.8	16.4	2.7	3.8	100	6.1	8

As Manipur is the best State naturallyl Imphal the only district studies from that State is the best district the statistics being the same as that for Maipur. . In Assam out of the three districts studied it is only in Kamrup where the informants rated the relationship as below 5. Where as in Bihar in both the districts the rating below 5 had occurred. It has already been seen that all the cases (and hence in all the districts) in Orissa and West Bengal the rating has remained as 5. Out of the two districts in Bihar Vaisali has fared better with a modal value of rating being 8 and the arithmetic mean of the ratings being 6.8. However the range of the ratings in both the districts remained the same as 4 to 10. In the case of Jharkhand, Hazaribagh has done better with its modal value as well as arithmetic mean of the ratings being round about 7 where the same value for Gumla is 6. Further the range of the ratings in the case of the former is 5 to 10 as against 5 to 7 in the case of the latter. In Assam Silchar and Nalbari have behaved more or less alike their

averages being round about 7 to 8 and their ranges being the same, where as Kamrup in addition to longer range with a lower tail had the averages round about 5 only.

3.4.5 Ratings of implementation of the Programmes of NYKS .

The informants were asked to give their ratings in 10-point scale to measure the performance with regard to implementation of the programmes of NYKS. For the purpose 9 important programmes were identified and the informants were asked to rate each one of them individually. The various programmes that were considered for the purpose such a rating were

- Youth Club Development programmes
- Vocational Training Projects
- Awareness Generation
- Work Camps
- Sports Promotion Programmes
- Cultural programmes
- Adventure Promotion
- Celebration of National Days
- Seminar and workshops.

The perceptions of the informants so obtained have been quantified and the results are presented in **Table 3.38**.

Table 3.38 Ratings of important programmes of NYKS.

% of cases for each programme

Rating	Programme Progrms	Percentage of cases with in each programme according to ratings made by the informants.								
		youth club develop.	Vocational training	Aware ness generation work camps	sports promotion	cultural prog.	adventure promotion	Celebration of national days	Sminars &workshops	
1		12.7	12.8	8.4	17.3	13.2	19.9	44.4	25.9	30.1
2		3.1	5.9	6.4	7.8	7.5	4.8	8.5	8.3	15.3
3		5.7	3.6	6.1	8.4	5.3	9.0	5.7	10.6	8.8
4		6.4	4.7	8.2	9.6	10.1	6.2	10.6	9.7	12.8
5		17.6	8.4	13.4	9.2	14.9	9.4	8.2	7.3	12.5
6		7.0	12.3	12.0	7.3	11.9	15.8	3.4	3.8	7.4
7		10.8	17.2	10.6	13.2	8.1	6.8	3.4	5.4	5.3
8		20.3	15.2	16.2	11.4	11.8	10.3	1.6	11.9	5.0
9		8.8	6.3	7.8	4.8	4.0	4.1	8.7	1.4	1.0
10		7.7	13.6	10.9	11.2	13.2	13.8	5.4	16.1	1.8
Total		100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean		5.89	6.09	5.94	5.24	5.54	5.35	3.52	4.83	3.55
Mode		8	7	8	1	5	1	1	1	1
Range		1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10

Youth Club Development Programmes, Vocational Training Projects and Awareness Generation have been rated comparatively high, the modal value of the ratings made by the informants being round about 7 to 8 and the arithmetic mean of the observations being about 6. The only other programme that had made a little better marking seems to be sports promotion programmes with both the averages being near about 5 or 6. All the other programmes have unfortunately have a modal value 1 meaning Large number of informants have rated them to be poor. Of these, Adventure promotion seems to have fared worst with 44% of the informants rating the same as poor In the case of seminar and workshops; too nearly one third of the people have rated the same as poor.

(ii) Position over the States

(a) Youth Development Programmes.

This programme has been rated very high in Manipur with the mode being near excellence, Nine in the ten-point scale and the arithmetic mean also being near 8. This is the only state where there had been no scoring in the lower part of the scale below 5. The three States Assam, Jharkhand and Orissa had been just round about the middle of the scale and the rating can be called just average. Bihar had the modal value one with large number of persons rating the implementation as poor. In the NorthEast both in Assam and Manipur not even one person has rated the implementation as excellent. The complete picture of the position in different states is given in **table 3.39**

Table 3.39 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Youth Club Development programmes in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state												
State	youth club development programme										Mean	Mode
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0		
Assam	18.6	1.2	8.1	9.3	22.1	16.3	16.3	8.1			4.7	5
Bihar	27.8	11.1	1.9	16.7	14.8	9.3	1.9	5.6	1.9	9.3	4.2	1
Jharkhand	10.7	7.1		7.1	39.3	3.6		17.9		14.3	5.6	5
Orissa	12.8	2.6	14.1	5.1	19.2	1.3	12.8	17.9	1.3	12.8	5.6	5
W.Bengal			2.2		6.6		17.2	45.9	17.2	10.9	7.9	8
Manipur					15.6	12.5		21.9	50.0		7.8	9
Total	12.7	3.1	5.7	6.4	17.6	7.0	10.8	20.3	8.8	7.7	5.8	8

(b) Vocational Training

This programme had a better rating for implementation almost all the states the mode being six or more in all cases and the mean being round about 5 or more. Orissa and West Bengal have recorded the rating as nearly excellent with mode being 10 and mean being roundabout 7 in both the cases. Here Manipur has indicated the lowest rating its distribution of rating being bimodal with one mode at 1 and the arithmetic mean being less than 5. West Bengal is the only State where not even a single case has been rated as poor. The relevant statistics are presented in **table 3.40**

Table 3.40 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Vocational Training programmes in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Vocational training programme											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Mean	Mode
Assam	23.0	1.1	6.9	2.3	6.9	16.1	25.3	13.8	3.4	1.1	5.2	7
Bihar	15.5	8.6	1.7	1.7	10.3	12.1	3.4	25.9		20.7	6.1	8
Jharkhand	17.9	3.6	3.6		17.9	28.6		21.4	7.1		5.3	6
Orissa	1.3	5.1	5.1	16.7	10.3	9.0	16.7	5.1	9.0	21.8	6.6	10
W.Bengal		12.1		1.5	7.1	5.8	19.7	16.6	12.8	24.6	7.3	10
Manipur	31.3	3.1	3.1			12.5	31.3	15.6	3.1		4.9	1,7
Total	12.8	5.9	3.6	4.7	8.4	12.3	17.2	15.2	6.3	13.6	6.0	7

(c) Awareness generation

Here again West Bengal stands alone as high in the rating of the implementation of this programme with mode being 10 and the arithmetic mean being 8. The State had not even a single case of rating as poor. Orissa and Manipur stand next There had not been even a single state with the arithmetic mean being less than 5. In Manipur the range was 3 to 8 indicating that their were neither any poor or near cases nor any excellent cases or cases nearing excellence. In the case of Assam and Jharkhand too there had been no case of excellence. Off all the States the rating had been lowest in Bihar. This is the only state having a modal value at '1'. The complete information with reference to all the states has been indicated in **Table 3.41**

Table 3.41 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Awareness Generation programmes in each of the states

State	Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state											
	Awareness generation											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Mean	Mode
Assam	10.1	3.4	6.7	18.0	12.4	14.6	18.0	14.6	2.2		5.2	4,7
Bihar	20.3	1.7	3.4	10.2	20.3	13.6	5.1	11.9	1.7	11.9	5.2	1,5
Jharkhand	13.8	3.4		3.4	31.0	3.4	6.9	31.0	6.9		5.7	5,8
Orissa	7.7	21.8	12.8	3.8	9.0	5.1	3.8	20.5	6.4	9.0	5.2	8
W.Bengal		1.9	3.1	1.3	11.3	8.8	1.3	16.9	23.1	32.5	8.0	10
Manipur			6.3	9.4	3.1	34.4	43.8	3.1			6.1	7
Total	8.4	6.4	6.1	8.2	13.4	12.0	10.6	16.2	7.8	10.9	5.9	5

(d) Work Camps

The rating of implementation of this programme had not been satisfactory in many of the states. Here again West Bengal stands alone with a modal value of 10 and arithmetic mean 7.6. Orissa stands next with mode '8' and mean 5.3. Jharkhand was just on the average. The state is the only one that has not reported even a single case as Poor. The rating of the performance of this scheme is at its worst in Assam the modal value being at '1' with nearly 40% of the informants rating the implementation as poor and the arithmetic mean being as low as 3.3. Bihar and Manipur have also turned out the modal value as '1' with about 25.5 of the informants in each of these two states rating the implementation as poor. In addition to Assam and Manipur, Jharkhand also has not recorded even a single case with a rating '10'. Figures for each state for each rating point can be seen in **table 3.42**

Table 3.42 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Work Camps in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Work camps											Me	Mo
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0			
Assam	40.7	7.0	17.4	5.8	2.3	10.5	3.5	11.6	1.2			3.3	1
Bihar	28.6	7.1	1.8	16.1	10.7	3.6	3.6	5.4		23.2		4.9	1
Jharkhand	3.0	6.1	3.0	15.2	42.4	9.1	15.2	6.1				5.1	5
Orissa	3.8	17.9	14.1	10.3	5.1	1.3	17.9	19.2	3.8	6.4		5.3	8
W.Bengal		1.9	3.1	7.5	1.9	11.9	23.8	5.6	15.6	28.8		7.6	10
Manipur	25.0	3.1		6.3	18.8	6.3	15.6	21.9	3.1			5.0	1
Total	17.3	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.2	7.3	13.2	11.4	4.8	11.2		5.2	1

(e) Sports Promotion Programme

Here again West Bengal has the distinction of standing high alone with modal value of 10 and the arithmetic mean of 7.6 and having no records near about poor rating. Assam has the lowest mode '1' and Jharkhand has the lowest arithmetic mean 3.3 with its modal values also on the lower side of the rating scale, the distribution of ratings in the state being bimodal with modal values 2 and 4. Besides Manipur this is the only state not having any entry against the highest point of the rating scale. Manipur though not having any entry against the rating 10. Stands next only to West Bengal with a modal value 8 arithmetic mean 6.6. **Table 3.43** will show the figures for each of the points in the rating scale for each of the six districts where the study had been undertaken.

Table 3.43 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Sports Promotion Programmes in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	sports promotion programme											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Me	Mo
Assam	31.4	1.2	4.7	7.0	17.4	25.6	5.8	3.5	2.3	1.2	4.2	1
Bihar	15.3	8.5	3.4	11.9	15.3	6.8	8.5	16.9		13.6	5.4	8
Jharkhand	19.4	25.8		25.8	9.7	6.5	3.2	3.2			3.3	2,4
Orissa	2.8	16.7	12.5	11.1	8.3	5.6	20.8	6.9	5.6	9.7	5.4	7
W.Bengal			1.4	5.8	23.3	11.5		14.6	3.3	39.6	7.6	10
Manipur	6.3	3.1	3.1	9.4	6.3	6.3	9.4	37.5	18.8		6.6	8
Total	13.2	7.5	5.3	10.1	14.9	11.9	8.1	11.8	4.0	13.2	5.5	5

(f) Cultural Programme

Once again it is West Bengal which stands separately on a high pedestal with the modal value of the ratings of implementation of this programmed being 10 and the arithmetic mean being 7.2. Again there had been no ratings on the lowest two points of the measuring scale. Manipur though is the only state not having any single entry against score '10' stands next only to West Bengal in its performance with a mode '8' and mean '6'. All other states are having their modal value on the lower part of the scale, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand reporting nearly a40%, 30% and 25% of the cases as poor. All these three states have their modal value at '1'. The percentages of informants with in each state according to the ratings they have given for the implementation of this programme has been worked out and shown along with the mean value and the modal value in **table 3.44**

Table 3.44 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Cultural Programmes in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Cultural programme											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Me	Mo
Assam	39.5	1.2	7.0	5.8	12.8	16.3	9.3	5.8	1.2	1.2	3.8	1
Bihar	29.3	8.6	3.4	6.9	8.6	12.1	8.6	5.2	1.7	15.5	4.7	1

Jharkhand	25.0	17.9	7.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	17.9	17.9		3.6	4.4	1
Orissa	12.7	8.5	22.5	2.8	5.6	9.9	4.2	11.3	2.8	19.7	5.4	3
W.Bengal			6.7	6.7	9.4	26.8		8.5	11.1	30.0	7.2	10
Manipur	3.1		3.1	15.6	15.6	18.8	9.4	28.1	6.3		6.1	8
Total	19.9	4.8	9.0	6.2	9.4	15.8	6.8	10.3	4.1	13.8	5.3	1

(g) Adventure Promotion

West Bengal is the only state which has fared well in the implementation of this programme. Assam Bihar and Jharkhand have reported 90%, 64% and 61% of the cases respectively as poor and have practically not reported any case against the upper part of the rating scale. The statistics can be glanced in **table 3.45**

Table 3.45 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Adventure Promotion in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Adventure promotion											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Me	Mo
Assam	89.5	3.5		4.7	1.2		1.2				1.3	1
Bihar	63.5	17.3		5.8	3.8					9.6	2.4	1
Jharkhand	60.7	17.9	3.6	3.6	10.7	3.6					2.0	1
Orissa	16.1	8.1	21.0	22.6	12.9	4.8	6.5	1.6	4.8	1.6	4.0	4
W.Bengal	3.8	7.5	1.9	8.8	11.3	6.9	5.6	5.6	33.1	15.6	7.0	9
Manipur	34.4	3.1	12.5	21.9	15.6	6.3	6.3				3.3	5
Total	44.4	8.5	5.7	10.6	8.2	3.4	3.4	1.6	8.7	5.4	3.5	1

(h) Celebration of National Days

Bihar had stood first in the ratings with modal value 10 and arithmetic mean 7, followed by west Bengal with modal value 10 and mean 6.5. Assam stood as the worst state with mode of ratings being 1 and mean also being 1.8. More than three fourth of the informants here have reported the implementation as poor. Manipur also had the modal value 1 with 25 % of the informants reporting the performance as poor. A complete picture of the position could be had from **Table 3.46**

Table 3.46 Percentage of ratings of implementation of celebration of national days in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Celebration of national days											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Me	Mo
Assam	75.6	7.0	4.7	2.3	1.2	3.5	2.3	3.5			1.8	1
Bihar	12.1	3.4		12.1	3.4	6.9	1.7	22.4		37.9	7.0	10
Jharkhand	17.9	3.6	7.1	25.0	7.1		3.6	21.4	14.3		5.1	4
Orissa	5.7	20.0	12.9	10.0	20.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.4	17.1	5.0	2,5
W.Bengal	5.8	4.6	19.7	5.8	1.5	2.1	14.0	17.7		29.0	6.5	10
Manipur	9.4	9.4	21.9	21.9	18.8	6.3	3.1	9.4			4.1	3,4
Total	25.4	8.3	10.6	9.7	7.3	3.8	5.4	11.9	1.4	16.1	4.8	1

(i) Seminars and workshops

Not even a single state had the modal value above 5. Assam and Bihar reported 64% and 46% of the cases as poor in implementation. Assam, Manipur and Jharkhand did not have even a single case above point 7 of the measuring scale. The complete picture on implementation of this program has been exhibited in **table 3.47**.

Table 3.47 Percentage of ratings of implementation of Seminars and workshops in each of the states.

Figures indicate % of cases as per rating within state

State	Seminars and workshop											
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Me	Mo
Assam	64.4	8.0	9.2	8.0	6.9	2.3	1.1				2.0	1
Bihar	46.0	26.0		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		2.0	2.0	2.7	1
Jharkhand	23.8	28.6		4.8	4.8	23.8	14.3				3.7	1,6
Orissa	8.4	22.4	11.3	7.0	25.2	12.7	9.9		1.5	1.5	4.2	5
W.Bengal	6.6	9.1	13.1	24.1	5.9	6.6	5.3	22.1	2.0	5.3	5.1	4
Manipur	15.6	9.4	12.5	28.1	31.3	3.1					3.6	5
Total	30.1	15.3	8.8	12.8	12.5	7.4	5.3	5.0	1.0	1.8	3.5	1

(ii) Position Over the Districts.

The complete picture over all the district showing the percentage of informants in each of the districts for each of the programmes according to the ratings given by the informants has been compiled, the arithmetic mean of the ratings and the mode of the ratings have been worked out and presented in **Annexure III**

(a) Youth Development Programmes.

Kalahandi is the only district, which has been rated high by the informants for implementing this programme the modal value of the rating being 10 and arithmetic mean being more than 8. Khurda have fared just the average where as the performance in Jagatsinghpur is just below average. The performance at Koraput was not satisfactory, as nearly 50% of the informants have reported the implementation as poor. 40% of the informants here have rated the implementation as excellent. No person has rated the performance as poor here and the number of cases below the rating point is only 5%. All the Districts in West Bengal have been rated fairly high more or less uniformly. In Bihar Vaisali fared better than Muzzafarpur, 50 % of the informants in the latter district reporting the implementation as poor. In Jharkhand the performance was just the average, whereas Gumla was the worst district of all with the modal value of the rating being 1 and the arithmetic mean also being just below 2. In Assam, Nalbari and Silchar were just on the average level in performance where as Kamrup district was going in the lines of Gumla with its modal value being 1 and arithmetic mean being round about 2.

(b) Vocational Training Programme

Kalahandi and Koraput in Orissa as well as Cooch Bihar and Bankura in West Bengal have all got the reputation of having the best implementation with the modal value of their rating being 10 and the arithmetic mean in all the cases being g about 8. Muzzafarpur also has a modal value of 10 but with a slightly lower arithmetic mean of about 7. The implementation was fairly good in all other districts except Gumla wherein 60% of the informants reported the implementation to be poor and the rest also have not rated the performance above 3.

(c) Awareness Generation

The three Districts Diamond Harbour, Cooch Bihar and Bankura of West Bengal and Khurda of Orissa stood the best districts with modal value of the ratings of implementation as 10 and arithmetic mean being about 8. Muzzafarpur follows the same with mode 10 and mean 6. Howrah, Silchar, Imphal, Kalahandi and Hazaribagh have fared fairly well with fairly high ranking. The performance of all other districts can be called average except in the case of Jagatsinghpur where newly 32% have reported the performance as poor and another about 58% have not ranked the performance above 3.

(c) Work Camps.

Only two districts Cooch Bihar and Howrah in West Bengal ranked the best with the modal value of the ratings of the implementation as 10 and arithmetic mean about 8. The other two districts of West Bengal, two districts Kalahandi and Khurda and Silchar in Assam had received fairly high ratings of implementation by the informants. The performance can be said to be of average quality of implementation in both the districts of Jharkhand and Jagatsinghpur of Orissa. In all other districts the performance is below average, the worst hit districts being Nalbari and Kamrup of Assam, where more than 50% of the informants in each of these districts have rated the implementation of the programme as poor.

(e) Sports Promotion Programmes.

It is only the districts of West Bengal, all the four that had shown a better record of performance of implementation with modal value of the ratings of performance by the informants being at 10 and the arithmetic mean ranging from 7.2 to 8.5. Vaisali in Bihar, Kalahandi in Orissa and Imphal are the only districts where the implementation of the programme had been rated as fairly high. In Silchar the performance could be said to be of average with ratings hovering round the mid point of the measuring scale. In all other cases the implementation could not be said to be satisfactory. The districts where the implementation was found to be worst comparatively are Nalbari and Kamrup in Assam as about 50% of the informants in the former district and about 40% of the informants in the latter district have rated the performance as poor. In both the districts the arithmetic mean of the ratings of implementation had been near about 3 only.

(f) Cultural Programme

The three districts of West Bengal other than Howrah have stood the best among all the districts in implementation of the Programme as the informants have rated them on the upper side of the scale resulting in a modal value of the ratings as 10 and arithmetic mean about 7. Khurda in Orissa follows them, which is the only other district where the mode of ratings of implementation is 10 though the arithmetic mean is slightly lower being 6. IN Hazaribagh, Kalahandi and Imphal the implementation had been rated fairly high. In Vaisali and Silchar districts the ratings were centered around the mid point of the scale and hence the performance could be said to be average. In all other districts the performance is below average. The districts where the implementation had been comparatively found to be of the lowest order were Gumla and Kamrup with 80% of the informants in the former district and 74% in the latter district rating the implementation as poor.

(g) Adventure promotion

Diamond Harbour is the only district where the highest ratings for implementation had been accorded by the maximum number of informants resulting in modal value of the ratings 10 and the arithmetic mean of the ratings above 8. In two more districts of West Bengal viz., Cooch Bihar and Howrah also the performance had been rated fairly high. IN the fourth district of West Bengal viz., Bankura and Kalahandi of Orissa the ratings by the informants are huddled together at the Centre of the measure scale and hence the performance could be said to be of average standard. In as many as nine districts, all the districts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam and Jagatsinghpur of Orissa maximum number of informants have reported the implementation of this programme as poor. In Gumla, Kamrup and Nalbari 100% of the informants have rated the implementation as poor indicating that these are the areas which need immediate attention of all concerned.

(h) Celebration of National Holidays.

Both the districts Vaisali and Muzzafarpur of Bihar, Kalahandi of Koraput and two districts Cooch Bihar and Howrah of West Bengal stand comparatively on a higher pedestal with regard to implementation of the programme with the modal value of the ratings by informant at 10 and the arithmetic mean of the same being near about 7. In Bankura district of West Bengal the implementation could be said to be of fairly high order. In Khurda and Hazaribagh maximum number of informants have rated the implementation as just of average standard. In as many as four districts, all the three of Assam and Gumla of Jharkhand more than 50% of the informants in each of the districts have rated the implementation as poor. It had to be noted with concern that only in the case of Nalbari all the informants had rated the implementation as poor.

(i) Seminars and workshops.

Not even a single district had shown modal value 10 indicating the excellence. However in the two districts Cooch Bihar and Howrah of West Bengal and Khurda of Orissa the implementation could be said to be fairly good as the ratings had a modal value 8 in case of West Bengal and 7 in case of Orissa with the mean being 5 or 6 in all these cases. In as many as five districts, the three of Assam, Gumla and Muzzafarpur more than 50% of the informants have rated the implementation as poor with rating '1'. Gumla and Kamrup could be said to be the worst districts comparatively as in both the cases 80% of the informants have reported the implementation as poor.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The major points of the analysis and the conclusions are summed up below.

4.1.1 Youth Club played a major Role in enrolling the youth for the various programmes.

4.1.2 Youth Club's role in enrolling the members was best in Orissa and worst in Assam.

4.1.3 The Block Coordinators of NYKS played the best roll in motivating the youth to get associated with NYKS and the local NGOs played the least role.

The **leading roll players** in the different States were as follows

- ◆ **Block coordinators in Assam and Manipur**
- ◆ **Youth leaders in Bihar, Jharkhand & Orissa and**
- ◆ **NGOs in West Bengal**

The **poor players** in the various States are listed below:

- ◆ **Youth leaders in Assam**
- ◆ **Social workers and local NGOs in Bihar & Jharkhand**
- ◆ **National Service Volunteers in Orissa**
- ◆ **Block coordinator of NYKS in West Bengal and**
- ◆ **National Service Volunteers, Youth Leaders and Local NGOs in Manipur.**

4.1.4 The programmes on awareness of social issues was arranged in maximum number of villages where as Seminars and workshops were arranged in minimum number of villages.

4.1.5 The programmes that were arranged in at least 50% of the villages in a district are

- ◆ **Programmes for Income Generation work Camps, Seminars and Workshops in Vaisali**
- ◆ **Youth Club Development and Work Programmes in Muzzafarpur**
- ◆ **Awareness Generation on relevant social issues and youth clubs development in Gumla.**
- ◆ **Employment Generation, Seminar Workshops and Sports promotions in Hazaribagh.**
- ◆ **Employment Generation/Income Generation for the Rural Youth in Khurda.**
- ◆ **Income Generation in Koraput.**
- ◆ **Employment Generation and Income Generation in Imphal.**
- ◆ **Employment Generataion, Income Generation Seminars and Workshops and Sports promotion in Nalbari.**
- ◆ **Youth Club Development Work Camps Seminars and Workshops and Sports promotion in Kamrup.**
- ◆ **Employment Generation, Income Generation and Seminars and Workshops in Silchar.**
- ◆ **Employment and Income Generation in Cooch Bihar as well as Bankura.**

4.1.6 The programmes that were organized in less than 10% of the villages in a district are:

- ◆ **Work Camps in Muzzafarpur and Imphal**
- ◆ **Awareness generation Programmes, Sports Promotion Programmes and Miscellaneous Programmes in Silchar**

- In all the selected villages of Manipur the Youth Development Programme had been organised.
- 4.1.7 **Programmes related to Income generation, Youth Development and Sports promotion were more popular** in all the states.
- 4.1.8 **96% of the informants have reported that they have been benefited by NYKS programmes.** The **unsatisfied informants** belonged to **Muzzafarpur, Hazaribagh, Gumla and Jagatsinghpur districts.**
- 4.1.9 **Awareness programmes** in general had been organized in **92% of the selected villages.** Awareness Generation on AIDS and Environment protection that have been organized in more than 75% of the villages. Awareness Programmes on Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal harmony and Communicable diseases prevention take-up individually, in each one of them had been organized in round about one third of the villages or less than that only. Awareness programmes in communal harmony recorded the lowest response.
- 4.1.10 **Awareness Generation on AIDS** had been organised in all the selected villages in **Manipur.** In Bihar all the eight intervention programmes had been conducted in more than 60% of the villages. In Orissa five programmes related to abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning have been organised in less than 10 percent of the villages.
- 4.1.11 In the districts of **Kalahandi, Imphal, Silchar and Bankura** the programmes related to **awareness Generation of AIDS** had been conducted in **100% of the sampled villages.** Awareness Generation Programmes related to Family Planning had been organised in 100% of the villages in the District of Diamond Harbour.
- 4.1.12 In **Khurda** each of the seven programmes other than the one related to AIDS could be taken up in about **10%** of the villages only. In **Silchar** awareness generation on dowry Prohibition could not be brought to even ten percent of the villages. In **Howrah** the programmes on prevention of communicable diseases and environment protection could be organised hardly in 10% of the villages. **Nalbari** could not organize programmes on Abolition of untouchability, Dowry Prohibition, Communal Harmony and Literacy Campaign and the programmes related to Family Planning was witnessed only in less than 10 of its villages. In **Bankura** Programmes on Communal harmony, Literacy Campaign and Family Planning could not be organised and the programmes on prevention of communicable diseases could be organised only in 5% of the villages. **Jagatsinghpur** had been the worst only two types of programmes related to awareness of AIDS and Environment Protection could be organised that too in 10% and 5% of the villages respectively.
- 4.1.13 Nearly in 91% of the villages the awareness generation programmes have made significant changes in the community as envisaged by NYKS. **West Bengal and Manipur** are the only two states **where every informant** has said that the **awareness programmes have brought in significant changes** as has been envisaged by NYKS.
- 4.1.14 **Jagatsinghpur** is the only district where not even one informant has expressed that the awareness programmes have brought any significant changes as envisaged by NYKS. This is an area of grave concern and aspect needs the attention of the authorities concerned.
- 4.1.15 **Substantial change in the level of achievements / developments** in any of the development programmes of NYKS had been observed in **less than 17% of the cases.**

- 4.1.16 Registered **Youth Clubs** had played a **major role** as an implementing agency. **Local bodies** other than the Youth Club and NGOs have operated in **less than one fourth** of the selected villages.
- 4.1.17 The **only activity which has been repeated more than 5 times** in about one fourth of the villages is **Cultural Programme**. In about 40% of the villages the adventure Promotion Programmes and the seminars and workshops have not been repeated at all.
- 4.1.18 **In 90% of the selected villages the incentives have been provided.** In Assam and Manipur, and in the districts of Kalahandi, Khurda, Nalbari, Kamrup, Silchar, Howra and Bankura the incentives have been paid in 100% of the cases. In Bihar in as many as 31% of the villages the incentives have not been paid. The situation is alarming and may need immediate attention in the case of Jagatsinghpur since in that district in as many as 58% of the cases the incentives have not been paid.
- 4.1.19 **Maintenance of Community assets was not undertaken in about one sixth of the villages:** No road construction was taken up in about one fifth of the villages: Social Development Camps were not organized in about one fourth of the villages and development of play grounds did not happen in about one third of the villages.
- 4.1.20 **Participation of women was low in about one fourth of the selected villages.** In Manipur the participation of women was moderate in 100% of the cases. Insignificant participation was recorded in some of the cases only in Bihar and Jharkhand. In Orissa the participation was High in 100% of the cases in Jagatsinghpur.
- 4.1.21 In nearly **80% of the cases** at least **once in a month a visit by the NYKS officials is made to the Districts**. No visit had been made at least once in three months in less than 10% of the cases Koraput is the only district where at least once in a week visit had been paid in all the cases. In Jagatsinghpur not even a single visit had been made in any of the places with in a month. In Muzzafarpur rarely any visit had been made in more than 40% of the cases.
- 4.1.22 In more than **80%** of the cases it had been reported that the **visits of the NYKS official had a positive impact on the programmes** and activities of NYKS. In Assam and Manipur 100 effectiveness had been reported. In West Bengal 53% of the informants have reported that the visits did not make any material change in the situation with regard to the programmes of NYKS. In Kalahandi and Jagatsinghpur districts too in more than 50% of the cases it had been reported that the visits had been effective.
- 4.1.23 **Public participation in the programmes of NYKS over all the villages over the three levels high, moderate and low followed the pattern of a normal distribution.** Orissa is the only State where the participation was low more than 50% of the cases, though Koraput district has the distinction of being the only district where the participation was high in 100% of the cases. Kalahandi and Jagatsinghpur are the only district where the participation was low in 100% of the cases and Khurda is the only district where the participation was found to be insignificant.
- 4.1.24 **Relationship between NYKS official and the beneficiaries and the community** has been **rated around below 5 in a 10 point scale in only in 3.5% of the case only**. But 49% of the cases have been reported at the point 5 alone. Manipur had stood the best in relationship whereas Orissa and West Bengal had remained at the bottom of the comparative scale, with all the cases in these two states getting reported against point 5 only.
- 4.1.25 **Youth Club Development programmes, Vocational Training Projects, Awareness Generation stood as the best rated programmes with regard to implementation**

- whereas **adventure promotion and Seminars & Workshops stood as the worst rated programmes comparatively.** 44% of the informants rated the implementation of adventure promotion as the poorest and 30% rated the Seminars and Workshops as such.
- 4.1.26 In case of implementation of **Youth Development Programme Manipur** stands the **best** and **Bihar the worst** among the states considered. In the case of Vocational Training, West Bengal and Orissa were the best and Manipur was the worst. West Bengal and Orissa were also the best in arranging Seminars & Workshops. West Bengal also stood the best in implementing awareness programmes, organizing work camp, sports promotion, Organizing Cultural Programmes and Adventure promotion. Bihar stood the best in celebrating the national days followed by West Bengal. But Bihar stood the worst in the case of awareness programmes. Assam remained at the bottom in organizing Workshops, Sports promotion organizing cultural programmes, Adventure promotion Celebration of National Days and arranging Seminars & Workshops. Jharkhand showed the poor performance in promotion of sports.
- 4.1.27 At District level **Kalahandi** was the **best** in **implementation youth Development programmes** and **Gumla the worst**. Kalahandi, Koraput, Cooch, Bihar and Bankura scored excellent rating for implementation of vocational training and Gumla the poorest. Diamond Harbour, Cooch Bihar and Bankura and Khurda stood the best districts in executing awareness programmes and Jagatisinghpur stood the worst. Cooch Bihar and Howrah were on top in arranging the work Camps. All the districts of West Bengal were rated high in sports promotion. Nalbari and Kamrup were at the bottom in arranging work camps as well as in sports promotion. All the districts other than Howrah of West Bengal were the best in arranging cultural programmes whereas Gumla and Kamrup showed the poorest performance. Diamond Harbour is the only district, which has been rated as excellent in adventure promotion where as in Gumla Kamrup and Nalbari all the informants have rated the performance as at the lowest point of the measuring scale. Vaisali, Muzzafarpur, Kalahandi, Cooch Bihar and Howrah stood comparatively on a higher pedestal with regarding celebration of National holidays whereas Kamrup is the only District where all the informants ranked the performance at the lowest point of the scale. Cooch Bihar and Howrah and Khurda were the best in arranging Seminars & Workshops and Gumla and Kamrup were the worst.

4.2 ANALYSIS :

The findings were analysed against the objectives in a Strengths, Weaknesses , Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) format, the result of which is presented below.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ENERGY & MOTIVATION of the Team of NYKs → Reach of the NYKs officials in to interior pockets and commendable work done in times of crisis. → Huge Network of Youth Clubs as a potential Programme Delivery Chain → Potential Youth Energy → Developed systems & procedures → Public Acceptance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Lack of AWARENESS about NYKS in the various sub-systems of Government, Private Sector, NGO Sector etc, leading to difficulty in expansion of activities → Lack of adequate FUNDS for making the ENERGY of the TEAM productive, limited funds for making the Field Official mobile and increase reach. → Weakness of NYKS as an organisation with adequate Management Capability and Empowerment and Management VISION for promotion of the NYKs. → Less than desired Government attention to this Ministry / subject → Planning Process is not need based, reflected by the fact that Employment, the most important need is yet to be focussed by the NYKS..
OPPORTUNITIES:	THREATS:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → To emerge as a powerful FORCE for Nation Building applying through positive reinforcement of YOUTH POWER. → To use the HUGE NETWORK for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → To Youth Energy getting mis-directed towards CRIME, INSURGENCY etc.

delivery of Programmes of other Ministries like HRD, Health etc, where NYKs can act as an APEX NGO.	
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MANAGING CHANGE though difficult in a Government environment, it is perceived to be less difficult outside the Ministries, when led by able leaders with a VISION. Based on the above findings, it is clear that NYKS has a national call, to answer in the form of playing a meaningful role in the process of EMPOWERMENT of YOUTH.

This is possible only when NYKS as an organisation is empowered to play that role. This process of empowerment of NYKS involves,

- a) Support of the Government of India and
- b) Dramatic improvement of the functioning of NYKS through reengineering of the process of the NYKS * adopting the principles of **BPR (Business Process Reengineering)** successfully adopted by large number of organisations in the world.

* (Reengineering is defined by *Michael Hammer & James Champy*, the founding fathers of the concept of Process Reengineering, as, “ the fundamental rethinking and radical redesign of business processes to achieve dramatic improvements in critical contemporary measures of performance , such as cost, , quality, service and speed .”

Based on the above, our recommendations are as under.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS:

BROAD RECOMMENDATIONS:

NYKS to reengineer itself as an organisation to cope with the emerging challenges of YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PROCESS and bargain for more support from the GOI, justifiable in the present conditions with a massive 8 million Non-Student Rural Youth population.

Specific Recommendations :

- a) *NYKS to formulate pragmatic, need based **VISION FOR YOUTH of INDIA** , which the NYKs can carry out as a **MISSION**.*

- b) *The Top Management of NYKs to invest time, energy and funds in **CREATING AWARENESS** about NYKs as an **ORGANISATION** with its **MISSION** , which will help generate support from various quarters for NYKs, including increasing the **BUDGET ALLOCATION** for an important subject like **YOUTH**.*

- c) *NYKS need to focus on sustainable **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION** for the Rural Youth, the primary **NEED** of Rural Youth and a mission, which NYKS can concentrate on based on its organisational capability, if supported by adequate expertise.*

ANNEXURE-I
REGULAR PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN IN NYKS

Programme Name	Objective	Content	Duration	Budget	Additional Inputs
1. Youth Clubs	<p>⇐ Mobilize rural youths to establish Youth Club movement in the district, hence the country</p> <p>⇐ Bring awareness and determination to change rural lives</p> <p>⇐ Fight against poverty and social evils</p> <p>⇐ Develop leadership qualities among rural youths</p> <p>⇐ Develop self-respect and pride and feeling of nationalism, solidarity and unity</p> <p>⇐ Become self-reliant through co-operation and spirit of services</p>	<p>a. Importance of a Youth Club</p> <p>b. How to form a Youth Club</p> <p>c. Activities of a Youth Club</p> <p>d. Managing a Youth Club which also includes checklist for a well managed Youth Club</p> <p>e. Youth needs and problems, role of youth as agents of change</p> <p>f. Dynamics of village social structure</p> <p>g. Leadership qualities and role of Youth Leaders</p> <p>h. Role of Youth in eradication of local and national problems</p> <p>i. Acquainting them with various developmental and community Programme</p> <p>j. Mobilization of Youth for community action and developmental activities</p>	<p>a. 5ys training Programme</p> <p>b. Participants: 25 persons</p>	<p>a. Boarding & Lodging @ Rs. 50/- per day (25persons * Rs. 50 * 5 days): Rs. 6,250</p> <p>b. Organizational expenses @ 25% of Boarding and lodging : Rs. 1,560</p> <p>Total : Rs. 7,810</p>	<p>a. One NSV exclusively earmarked for this Programme</p> <p>b. Each NYK establishes 50 new Youth Clubs</p> <p>c. Each NYK activates 50 passive Youth Clubs</p> <p>d. Each NYK is responsible to get atleast 25% of the total un-registered Youth Club registered under Societies Registration Act or Corresponding State Act</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">2. Vocational Training Programme (VTP)</p>	<p>⇐ Improve vocational skills of the rural youth in order to supplement their income for existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills ⇐ Tackle problem of unemployment by equipping youth for income generating projects based on locally available raw materials, resources and markets.</p>	<p>Emphasis on the following areas/ trades:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved agricultural practices b. Repair and maintenance of tractor and other agricultural implements. c. Dairy, Poultry, Sheep and Wool rearing d. Sericulture and floriculture e. Cutting and tailoring f. Carpentry and Shoe making g. Electronic Gadget repair h. Traditional handicrafts of the area i. Rural small scale and agro based skill development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Duration of the training depends on the type of trade selected. The duration does not exceed 6 months b. Participants for the Programme should not exceed 30 members 	<p>The total budget provision under VTP is Rs. 30,000/- with the budget not exceeding Rs. 10,000/- for long duration training Programme and expenses for short duration training Programme not exceeding Rs. 5000/-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. One NSV is identified for activities under each block b. Saving under VTP is utilized for another VTP in the Kendra c. Additional requirement are met with through co-ordination with other departments / agencies
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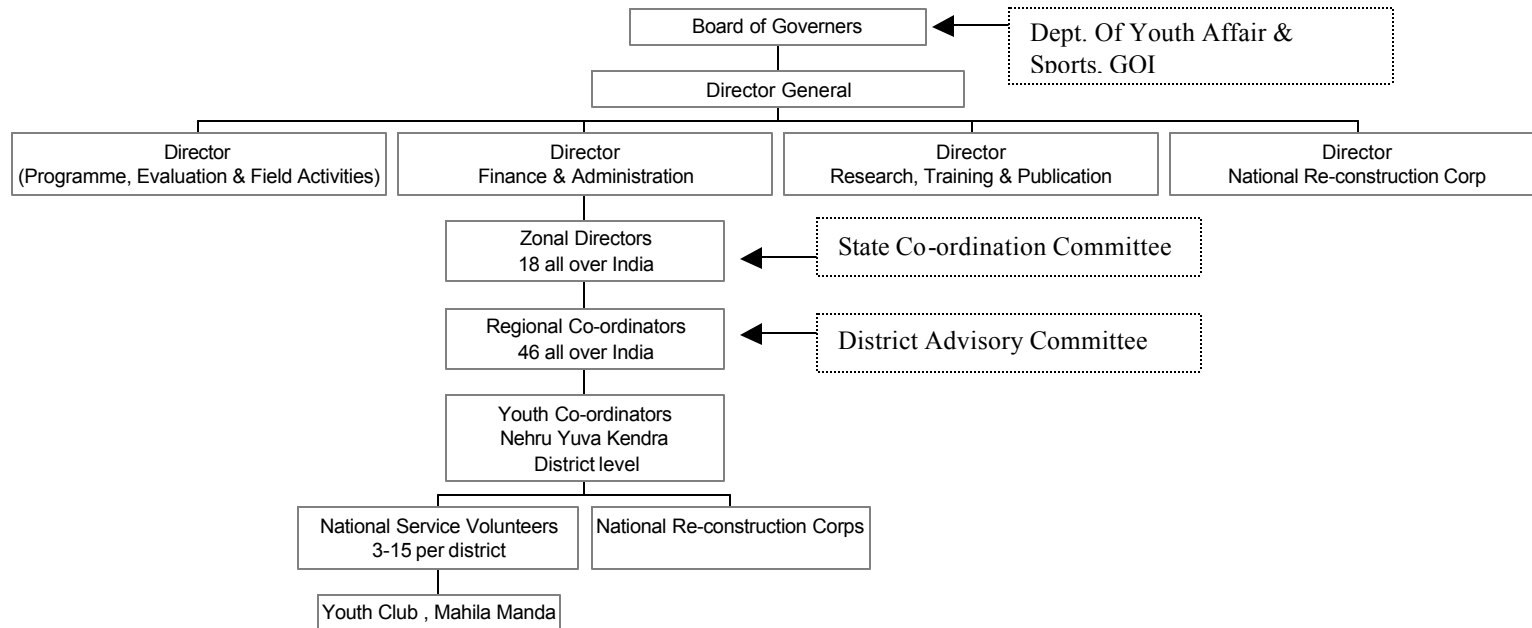
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">3. Awareness Campaign</p>	<p>⇐ To address immediate problems or issues at the local and social importance affecting the life of rural youth and village communities</p>	<p>The theme for the campaign are on the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Literacy and scientific temper b. Lifestyle education c. Gender Issues, Women Empowerment d. Sanitation e. Disaster Mitigation f. Child Rights with special emphasis on Girl Child g. Sustainable Development h. Environment Promotion i. Current Socio-economic issues j. Historical and cultural heritage of the particular area k. Promotion of Non-conventional and renewable energy sources l. Health Awareness and Family Welfare <p>As well as issues of local importance</p>	<p>Duration: The campaign will be organized for a period of 5 days and will be launched by a 7 member team consisting of the Youth Co-ordinator, NSVs and active Youth Leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hiring of Cycles/ Vehicles/ Bus @ Rs. 50/- per day per person (Rs. 50*5days*7 member team = Rs. 1750 b. B&L @ Rs. 50/- per day per person (Rs. 50*5 days*7 member team) = Rs. 4000/- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Local village youth club members are motivated to organize the Programme b. NSVs of the campaign block and adjoining blocks take part in the campaign c. Resources and support is taken from the YDCs, rural sports clubs and youth clubs given FAYC schemes in the campaign block d. DA/TA expense of Youth Co-ordinator can be charged
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<p style="text-align: center;">4. Work Camp</p>	<p>⇐ Provide leadership qualities ⇐ Inculcate management skills ⇐ Experience in Implementation of developmental works in the village communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Youth needs & problems, role of youth as agents of change b. Dynamics of village social structure c. Various aspect of Panchayat raj d. Mobilization of youth for community action e. Co-ordination with other departments & agencies f. Project work (Shramdan) g. Group discussion h. Cultural Programme i. Community Singing 	<p>Duration: 5 days Participants: 25</p>	<p>Boarding & Lodging @ rs. 50/- per day per participants (5 days* 25 participants * Rs. 50) = Rs. 6,250 Organizational Expenses 25% of Boarding & Lodging = Rs. 1,560</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. NSVs of the block also participates I the programme b. Local resources are mobilized for work camp c. Assets which are durable and of use to the community is created d. Co-ordination with the District Administration, Panchayat and NGOs are followed e. Youth Club member from the adjoining villages also takes part but expenses for boarding & lodging are not given
<p style="text-align: center;">5. Sports Promotion Programme</p>	<p>⇐ Establish the culture of sports ad sportsmanship in the rural scenario ⇐ Popularize rural sports, which requires minimum infrastructure, equipments and finances.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification and preservation of village common lad as playfield b. Purchase of sports equipments c. Annual village and block level championships in 34 identified locally popular sports categories, apart from athletics 	<p>Generally 3 programmes are organized annually, with participation of youth members and general public</p>	<p>Rs. 15,000 earmarked for organization of sports events and the savings are used for purchase of sports equipments</p>	<p>None</p>

6. Workshop & Seminars	⇐ Depict the significance of the national & international days / weeks organized	Before the organization of selected national & international days / weeks. A seminar or workshop is organized on the objective, philosophy, spirit & history behind the celebration of these days / weeks.	Generally 1 seminar & workshops are organized annually	Rs. 4000/- has been earmarked for this programme	None
7. Cultural Programme	⇐ To preserve and enrich cultural heritage of the country as well as to disseminate important message of national & international issues through the media of folk, art & culture. ⇐ Emphasis is given on organization of local festivals of communities in the villages. ⇐ This channel is used to motivate and educate the masses on important development issues relevant to the village	Organization of the following programmes: a. Folk song & dances b. Folk skits c. Nukkad Nataks d. Plays e. Pupperty etc.	Generally 3 different programmes are organized annually	Rs. 4000/- are earmarked per programme, thus for 3 programmes a total of Rs. 12,000 is allocated	None
8. Celebration of National & Internationa	⇐ Propagate the significance of the national & international days & weeks	Each NYK selects a minimum of 12 important days & weeks from the given list, annually	Minimum of 12 programmes are organized with the participation Youth Club Members	Rs. 13,000 is the total budget for the celebration of National & International Days & Weeks. The total amount for District Youth Awards should not exceed Rs. 2,000/-	

<p>9. Adventure Promotion</p>	<p>⇐ Encourage a spirit of adventure among youth ⇐ Inculcate nature appreciation with emphasis on ecology and conservation of natural resources ⇐ Providing assistance to youth in undertaking adventure programmes.</p>	<p>a. Youth Co-ordinators explore the possibilities and scope of adventure activities in the district b. Identify places where adventure activities can be organized</p>	<p>In general, 2 programmes are organized annually.</p>	<p>a. The budget for each programme is Rs. 6000, thus a total of Rs. 12,000 for two programmes. b. Boarding & lodging follows the same norms as the other programmes c. No expenses is incurred on TA/ DA of the participants</p>	<p>Activities such as motorcycle, bi-cycle expeditions, local picnics etc is not considered under this programme.</p>
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APPENDIX-II
ORGANIZATION CHART



(2) Vocational training programme													
	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	Mean	Mod e	
Vaisali	13.3	13.3		3.3	10.0	16.7	3.3	30.0		10.0	5.7	8	
Muzzafarpur	17.9	3.6	3.6		10.7	7.1	3.6	21.4		32.1	6.5	10	
Gumla	60.0	20.0	20.0								1.6	1	
Hazaribag	8.7				21.7	34.8		26.1	8.7		6.1	6	
Kalahandi					10.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	8.1	10	
Jagatsinghpur	5.3	15.8	10.5	52.6	10.5	5.3					3.6	4	
Khurda		5.3	5.3	15.8	5.3		36.8	10.5	15.8	5.3	6.5	7	
Koraput			5.0		15.0	15.0	15.0			50.0	7.9	10	
Imphal	31.3	3.1	3.1			12.5	31.3	15.6	3.1		4.9	7	
Nalbari	12.9		3.2		9.7	29.0	38.7	3.2	3.2		5.7	7	
Kamrup	66.7	4.2	20.8	4.2	4.2						1.8	1	
Silchar				3.1	6.3	15.6	31.3	34.4	6.3	3.1	7.2	7	
Diamod harbar				6.0	6.0		26.0	20.0	26.0	16.0	7.9	7,9	
Cooch bihar		12.5			3.0	3.0	18.0	20.0	15.5	28.0	7.6	10	
Howrah		35.0				10.0	35.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	2,7	
Bankura					20.0	10.0		15.0	5.0	50.0	8.3	10	
										% within	district		

