

**EVALUATION OF NEHRU YUVA
KENDRA SANGATHAN SCHEME IN THE
STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH,
GUJARAT, KARNATAKA,
MAHARASHTRA AND TAMILNADU**

A Research Study Report

Sponsored By

The Planning Commission (Socio - Economic Research
Division) Government of India , New Delhi

Project Director

Dr. V.V. Devasia

Submitted by

Tirpude College of Social Work
Civil Lines, Sadar, Nagpur - 440

001

CONTENTS

S.NO.	CHAPTER	TITLE
1.		Executive Summary
2.		List of Tables
3.	I	Introduction
4.	II	Working of Nehru Yuva Kendras
5.	III	Programmes and Activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras
6.	IV	The Working of Youth Clubs
7.	V	Assessment of Nehru Yuva Kendras & Youth Clubs by Knowledgeable persons
8.	VI	Major Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations
9.	-	Interview Schedule for Zonal Officers , Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators
10.	-	Interview Schedule on Programmes & Activities
11.	-	Interview Schedule for Members of Youth Clubs
12.	-	Interview Schedule for Knowledgeable Persons / General Public Acquainted with Nehru Yuva Kendra

List of Tables

Table No.	Title of the Table
2.1	States , Regions and Districts
2.2	Number of Officers Interviewed
2.3	Designations and Statewise Distribution of officers
2.4	Objectives of N.Y.K.S.
2.5	Essence of NYKS
2.6	- do -
2.7	Description of NYKS Programmes
2.8	Assessment of Goal of Training in Self – Employment Programme
2.9	Main Objectives of Youth Club Development Programme
2.10	Goals of Cultural Programmes
2.11	Work Camps
2.12	How do Work Camps help Youth clubs
2.13	Why Vocational Training
2.14	Need of Games and Sports among Rural Youth
2.15	Why is Promotion of Adventure Included in NYKs

2.16	National Youth Day Celebration	
2.17	Campaign for Social Awareness	
Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
2.18	Nature of Social Awareness Drive	
2.19	Local Need – based Programmes	
2.20	Scope of Youth Development Centre	
2.21	Assistance of Youth Clubs	
2.22	Nature of Block Campaign	
2.23	NYKS Linkages with Other Agencies	
2.24	The Work of Health Awareness Unit	
2.25	The Activities of National Service Volunteers	
2.26	Main Purpose of NSVS	
2.27	Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs	
2.28	Education and Health for All	
2.29	Youth Against Aids Campaign	
2.30	SIPFPSA Project	
2.31	NYKS Officers' Vision on NYKs	
2.32	Satisfaction in Working with NYKs	
2.33	Future of NYKS	
2.34	Abilities & Capacities of Rural Youth	
3.1	Role of District Youth Coordinator	
3.2	Objectives of Various Schemes	
3.3	Regular Staff in NYKs	

3.4 Other Staff & Workers with NYKs

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
3.5	Duration of Service of DYCs	
3.6	Statewise Allocation of Funds	
3.7	Distribution of Expenditure on Different Programmes	
3.8	Linkage of NYKs with Other Agencies	
3.9	Reasons for Poor Linkages	
3.10	Grading of Linkages	
3.11	Sources of Funds and Expenditure On Assets Creation	
3.12	Youth Clubs in Village Development	
3.13	Membership of Youth Clubs	
3.14	Participation of Youths in NYKs Activities at Village level	
3.15	----- do -----	
3.16	----- do -----	
3.17	Number of Youth Clubs undertaking Main Activities	
3.18	Total Money Spent on Club Activities	
3.19	Sources of Funding for Youth Club Activities	
3.20	Assessment of Popularity of Programmes And Activities of NYKs	
3.21	Opinion of DYCs about Continuation Of the work of NYKs	
3.22	Financial Implications of NYKs	

3.23 Impact of NYK on Rural Youth

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
3.24	Work Satisfaction	
3.25	Future of NYK in the District	
4.1	Age of the Members of Youth Clubs	
4.2	Duration of Membership	
4.3	Objectives of NYKs	
4.4	Main Activities Youth Clubs	
4.5	Participation of Members in the Activities of Youth Clubs	
4.6	Most Meaningful and Constructive Programmes of YCs	
4.7	Reasons for treating the Programmes as meaningful	
4.8	How much the Members like the Youth Club Activities	
4.9	Assessment of Participation of Members in YC Activities	
4.10	Gains from Membership of Youth Clubs	
4.11	Impact of Youth Club Activities on the Youth and General Public	
4.12	Benefit to Youth & General Public	
4.13	Whether the Government should continue to sponsor the Programmes of NYKs ?	
4.14	Reasons for the success of NYKs Activities	
4.15	Extent of Achievement of Objectives	

- 4.16 ----- do -----
- 4.17 Reasons for inadequate success

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
4.18	Beneficiaries of NYKs	
4.19	Remolding NYKs for Maximum Objectives	
4.20	Main Problems faced by Youth Clubs and NYKs	
4.21	Popularity of the Activities of Youth Clubs	
4.22	Major problems faced by members of Youth Clubs	
5.1	Age of knowledgeable persons	
5.2	Duration of Acquaintance with NYK	
5.3	Source of knowledgeable Persons	
5.4	First Impression of NYKs	
5.5	Awareness of Objectives of NYKs	
5.6	Achievement of Objectives by NYKs	
5.7	Reasons for not achieving all the Objectives of NYKs	
5.8	Strongest Quality of NYKs	
5.9	Participation in NYKs Activities and Programmes	
5.10	Activities Participated in	
5.11	Assessment of Quality of Activities and Programmes	
5.12	Rating of Abilities of Officers and Staff	
5.13	Assessment of Programmes and Activities of NYKs	
5.14	Evaluation of the Rapport Between the Officers and the Youth Clubs	

- 5.15 Assessment of Impact of Youth Clubs and their activities
 5.16 Proper Utilization of funds

Table No.	Title of the Table	Page No.
5.17	Extention of Objectives of NYKs	
5.18	Thrust of NYKs Activities in Future	
5.19	Should the Activities of NYKs Continued ?	
5.20	Nature of Activities	
5.21	Extent of Political Interference	
5.22	Extent of Corruption in NYK Activities	
5.23	Continuation of Association with NYK	
5.24	Final Evaluation of NYKs	

EVALUATION OF NEHRU YUVA KENDRA SANGATHAN SCHEME IN THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA AND TAMILNADU

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present evaluation of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme has been arranged by the Planning Commission, Government of India in the special context of the working of the scheme in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat , Karnataka , Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. The major objectives of the study are –

1. To study the effectiveness of the organisational structure of the NYKS.
2. To assess the strength and weaknesses of the organisational set-up of youth clubs.
3. To review the programmes of NYKs in the field of employment promotion, income generation , enterprise creation, and promotion of youth clubs.
4. To examine the extent of coverage of target group.
5. To evaluate the role played by NYKs in the field of eradication of social evils, awareness about AIDS, family planning, adult literacy and prevention and enrichment of ecosystem.
6. To assess the progress made by NYKs towards involvement of weaker sections of youth and women.
7. To examine the extent of contribution of NYKs in the process of youth empowerment.
8. To study the role played by NYKS in providing training to non-student rural youths with necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development in their villages.

9. To examine the linkages of NYKs with other development departments to make the programmes of NYKs more meaningful and effective .
10. To study the efforts made by NYKs for involving community polytechnics and NGOs in training programmes organised by NYKs.
11. To assess the effectiveness of utilization of funds sanctioned by the Government for the scheme.

Only five states from the Western Zone of the country namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu were selected for the purpose of this study. Nearly 10 percent of the districts from each state in which NYKs is conducting its programmes were cover and in accordance with this sample size 20 district centres spread over five states having 132 district centres were selected for the study. The Primary Data required for the study is collected by personal interview with Zonal Officers/Regional Officers, Field Staff, District Youth Coordinators and Members of Youth Clubs. Interview Schedules were the principal instruments of data collection. Secondary data used in the study is drawn from Annual Progress Reports of NYKs and the records with the offices of District Centres. Information, wherever possible, was also collected from knowledgeable persons about the working of the scheme in their respective areas.

The reference period of the study was 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. The field investigation was conducted during January , February , March and April 2002.

It is observed that most of the targeted goals of the NYKs have been achieved in all the five states covered by the study. The credit goes to the zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators who have a clear understanding of the programmes and activities undertaken by Nehru Yuva Kendras.

The Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme has a four-tier structure operating under the guidance and control of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan. At the helm

of NYKs is the Board of Governors. The Director General is the head of the Organisation and is responsible for managing the activities of the Sanghatan. For administrative purpose the country has been divided into six zones . Each zone is headed by Zonal Director who is responsible for proper implementation of policies and programmes of Sanghatan . There are Regional coordinators who work under Zonal Directors . Each Regional Coordinator has under him 10-12 Youth Coordinators located at the District level. The Youth Coordinator is assisted by an Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist, a peon and 3-15 National Service Voluntaries. The Youth Coordinator implement the scheme mainly through the Youth Clubs at the village level. The rural youths in the age-group of 15-35 years are the members of the youth clubs. This is the most important level of the organisational structure where ideas are transformed into realities through programmes and activities conducted at village level.

The evaluation of the organisational structure of NYKs revealed that there is very good co-ordination among the central, regional and district offices of the Sanghatan and also among the Senior, Junior and Field Officers. The Coordination between the District Youth Coordinator and the Youth Clubs is also good. As a result, the programmes and activities of NYKs are effectively implemented to the advantage of the non-student rural youths.

It is ,however, observed that the district offices under the charge of District Coordinators have very limited staff . In about 77 percent of the offices of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the five states covered by the study there is only one Accountant –cum-Typist and one peon to assist the District Youth Coordinator and in remaining 23 percent of the offices even that much staff was not available. In some of the District Offices in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh even the post of District Youth Coordinator was found vacant .

The condition of supporting staff and workers was found to be far from satisfactory as only 24 percent of the DYKs were provided sports coach and all of them are in Gujarat and Karnataka . Other states are not provided

any supporting staff, National Services Volunteers (NSUs) are however attached to about 93 percent of NYKs offices at district level.

In all 23 officers of NYKs attached to the Zonal, Regional and District Offices were personally interviewed to seek their opinion about the scheme. It is observed that majority (about 75 percent) of the officers are not fully aware of the objectives of the scheme. Similarly, there is no uniformity in the perception of these officers about the essence of NYKs. However, most of them have clear understanding of the nature of programmes undertaken and implemented by NYKs .

The NYKs organise regular programmes which include Youth Club Development, Vocational Training, Awareness Campaigns, Work Shop, Sports Promotion, Cultural Programmes and Celebration of National and International Days/Weeks,. The role of District Youth coordinators in Organising, Planning and Implementing these programmes at District level was found to be very significant. Majority of the DYCs reported that their role was to spearhead the youth movement, to train and help rural youth and to help to attain development of youth and nation. They also felt that the various objectives of various schemes of NYKs centred around awareness creation and development.

It is observed that about 54 percent DYCs have 6 to 10 years service in the NYKs to their credit and about 31 percent have less than 2 years service in the organisation.

The analysis of statewide allocation of funds to and expenditure incurred by the district coordinators, offices covered by the study revealed that the state of Karnataka got the highest allocation of funds during the past three years followed by Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh . The state of Maharashtra got the lowest allocation of funds. As reported by the District Youth Coordinators the funds allocated were sufficient to carry out the activities.

The pattern of expenditure of all the states taken together shows that more than 50 percent of the total expenditure is incurred on salaries of the staff and only 37 percent is spent on conducting programmes. Within the expenditure incurred on programmes the highest expenditure (about 22 percent) is spent on other activities followed by 15 percent on rural sports, 14 percent on Vocational Training, 12 percent on Work Camps, 9 percent on Youth Leadership Training, 8 percent on cultural activities and 4 percent on functional literacy and National Integration Camps. It seems necessary to design a standard pattern of expenditure on different programmes and activities.

The District Yuva Kendras are expected to establish linkages with other agencies for more effective implementation of its programmes and activities. It is observed that 62 percent of the DYKs have established excellent, 31 percent very good and 7 percent. Good linkages with other Departments and Agencies. The statewise analysis of grading of linkages of NYKs with other departments and agencies, however, revealed that the linkages of NYKs in Gujarat and Karnataka are graded as excellent and those in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra as good.

The Youth Clubs attached to NYKs in the four states covered by the study have played a significant role in creation of assets in villages in the area of their operation. The cost of the assets created by youth clubs during 1999 to 2002 in the villages covered by the study is Rs. 162.85 lakhs. The state of Karnataka leads in creation of assets.

The work of Youth Clubs in village development is satisfactory in the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra but poor in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

A review of the membership of youth clubs in the five states under study shows that there are two categories of members i.e. those who are members of active clubs and those who are members of clubs not active. Each

category consists of male members and female members. In the state of Maharashtra the youth clubs have the highest number of members followed by Karnataka, whereas the youth clubs in Gujrat have the lowest number of members . Due representation is given to youths belonging to SC,ST, and OBC in the membership of youth clubs in all the five states covered by the study.

The youth clubs organise a number of activities at village level in which alongwith members other non-member rural youths also participate. Out of 30, 44, 884 youths residing in the villages covered in all the five states about 43 percent have participated in the activities organised by the youth clubs. The youths belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories got fair representation in village activities . During the last three years the categorywise participation of youths in the activities of youth clubs in the five states covered by the study was –SC- 26 percent, ST –11 percent, OBC – 34 percent and others 29 percent.

Out of various programmes and activities undertaken by Nehru Yuva Kendras through youth clubs creation of assets, sports and games, cultural programmes, awareness creation, non-formal education, work camps, adventure programmes, vocational training, plantation, health relief work, national integration camps and youth leadership training are treated as most important and main activities.

The study team collected data pertaining to the extent of involvement of youth clubs in these activities during the year 2001-2002 to ascertain how far they are active . In all 2088 youth clubs were involved in assets creation, 1556 in sports and games, 1566 in cultural programmes, 2178 in awareness creation, 2096 in work camps, 2270 in Vocational Training , 2196 in National Integration Camps and 2059 in youth leadership training. The statewise analysis shows that different activities were popular in different states.

The youth clubs in all the five states covered by the study have spent about Rs. 183 lakhs during 2001-2002. The principal source of funds for

youth clubs is the grants from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan and self-raised funds raised at local level. It is surprising to note that most of the youth clubs have collected, on an average, about two-third of their funds through self raising of funds and other sources.

A majority (85 percent) of the DYCs have reported that leadership training was highly popular activity, while about 61 percent of them reported very high popularity for work camps. About 75 percent of DYCs rated the popularity of vocational training as very high and about 76 percent of them reported the popularity of cultural programmes as very high. Youth Club Development Programmes were also very popular as reported by 92 percent of DYCs. Self – Employment Programme of Nehru Yuva Kendras was ranked as very popular by 69 percent of DYCs. The overall popularity of all the programmes taken together are rated as very high by 67 percent of the District Coordinators, high by 18 percent, average by 13 percent and poor by 2 percent of them.

All (100 per cent) of the District Youth Coordinators from all the states covered by the study have firmly recommended the continuation of the work of NYKs.

All the District Coordinator in all the five states covered by the study have reported that the Nehru Yuva Kendras have created a very good impact on the rural youth to a great extent. They also expected a bright future for NYKs in their respective districts.

In all 144 members of the youth clubs spread over five states were interviewed for collecting data pertaining to the working of Youth Clubs . They were fairly distributed over the age groups of 21 to 25 years, 26 to 30 years and 31to 35 years. A large majority of members of youth clubs (about 67 percent) have an association of 3 to 10 years with the youth clubs. Majority of these members have participated in almost all the activities organised by their respective youth clubs.

Out of 144 members of youth clubs in all the states taken together about 98 percent found work camps as most meaningful and constructive activity followed by about 96 percent reporting vocational training, 92 percent stating National Integration Programme, 90 percent indicating Functional Literacy and about 15 to 24 percent of them reporting Youth Leadership Training, Youth Club Development Programme, Rural Sports, Rural Cultural activities as the most meaningful and constructive activity. About 60 percent of these members opined that these programmes and activities helped the youth to achieve holistic development. However, it was observed that only 51 to 80 percent members of youth clubs participated in different programmes and activities organised by youth clubs. As to the gain from membership of youth clubs it is reported that except in the state of Karnataka where the extent of gain was reported to a great extent (80 percent & above) the extent of gain in the remaining states was reported between 50 and 79 percent. The impact of club activities on youth and general public was reported as excellent, very good and good by a very large majority of members of youth clubs in all the five states.

100 percent of the respondents from all the states under study except Maharashtra justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the Government on programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras. Even in Maharashtra about 94 percent of the respondents supported the heavy expenditure on NYKs activities. A large majority of the respondents interviewed in five states opined that the success of activities of NYKs was mainly due to the meaningful participation of youths in these activities. About 72 percent of these respondents stated that the NYKs and Youth Clubs have achieved a good number of the targeted objectives. Majority of the respondents (69 percent) also stated that the youth and the public were the real beneficiaries of the NYK scheme.

About 61 percent of the youth respondents suggested that all the activities and programmes of NYKs need to be participatory and around 33

percent of them stated that the NYKs should be fully managed and administered by the village youth for achieving the maximum objectives.

As to the problems faced by youth clubs about 57 percent of respondents projected inadequate funds as the major problem, followed by about 12 percent of them hinting at political interference in the choice of activities and management of NYKs. Insufficient linkages, faulty choice of activities and inadequate organisational set-up were the other problems reported by the respondents. As far as the problems faced by the members of youth clubs are concerned the respondents reported i) inadequate facilities (92%), ii) Political interference (89%) , and iii) non-cooperative attitude of higher officials as the problems faced by them.

The programmes and activities undertaken by NYKs ultimately reach the general public. Hence the members of the general public and the knowledgeable persons were contacted to obtain their views about the functioning of NYKs . Majority of these persons (65 percent) were in touch with the activities of NYKs for about 5 years. A large majority of 81 percent of these respondents stated that NYK was an organisation encouraging holistic development of the youth. In all the states taken together about two-third (68 percent) respondent confirmed that NYKs could achieve their objectives to a great extent. The Youth Clubs were reported as the strongest quality of NYKs. Majority (about 86) percent of the respondents rated the quality of activities and programmes of NYKs as Excellent, very good or good .

The success of the programmes and activities planned, organised and implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendras depends on the initiative, devotion, interest and skill of the officers and staff. The members of general public interviewed reported that the officers and staff of Nehru Yuva Kendras were found to be very good in performance of their duties.

Majority (97 percent) of the respondents from general public rated the impact of programmes and activities of NYKs between 60 and 100 percent.

The rapport between the youth clubs and the officials was rated as very good by about 77 percent of the respondents. The majority of the respondents also stated that the Youth Clubs and their activities have created a very good impact on the rural community. Majority of them, therefore were strongly in favour of extending the scope of objectives and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras. They also suggested that in future the NYKs should concentrate on rural youth and women and prepare rural youth to take up rural leadership. They further recommended the continuation of the activities of NYKs with minor changes in the thrust areas.

As to the problem of corruption in NYK activities majority of the respondents (about 81 percent) reported that they did not see any corruption in NYKs activities, However, about 13 percent of the respondents pointed at some corrupt practices.

Cent percent of the respondents from public rated the objectives, principals, activities and programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras as excellent, very good and good and they strongly favored the continuation and expansion of the scheme.

After careful study of the organisational structure and the functioning of Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme through the network of Youth Clubs it is observed that the scheme is functioning well in all the five states covered by the study inspite of certain problems and difficulties. Most of the targeted goals and objectives are achieved. The review of programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras shows that of employment promotion, income generation, enterprise creation and village development programmes were given top priority in all the five states covered by the study. However, the performance of the NYKs in coverage of the target group was not very good but satisfactory. The assessment of the progress made by NYKs towards involvement of weaker sections of youths and women reveals that the NYKs have shown good performance in this area, however, there is sufficient scope for better

performance. The study of achievements of NYKs in providing training to non-student youths for inducting necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development shows that the NYKs have made a significant contribution in the field of youth empowerment.

There is a bright future for the Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme if better administrative, financial and infrastructural support is provided. The scheme may create a better impact on socio –economic conditions of the rural community .

(Dr. V. V. DEVASIA)
Project Director

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

Nations and Societies always face problems because of social and cultural changes. Social changes is a change in the patterned roles, or change in the network of social relations or change in the structures and organisation of the society. The social change may be spontaneous or planned. Planned change is designed to achieve some set collective social and economic reforms. After Independence, India had to set of collective goals to achieve. Some of the important changes that we find in our society in the last five decades are change from tradition to modernity in certain values and institutions, from ascribed status to achieved status, from predominance of primary groups to predominance of secondary groups, from folklore to science and rationalism and increasing awareness of rights among various sections of the society due to spread of education, increase in the aspirations of majority groups. Thus we could achieve many of the set collective goals by introducing a number of schemes of development at state and national level.

Youth is regarded as a very strong and powerful instrument of change. It is necessary to utilise and channelised their energy for nation building. It was from this point of view that a Department of Youth Affairs and Sports was formed in the Ministry of Human Resources Development. This Department designed a number of scheme is the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan which is instituted for utilising the energy of non-student rural youth in the process of economic and cultural development.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan was introduced by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India in 1972-73. The principal objective in the introducing this programme was to encourage involvement of rural youths other than students in the process of social, economic, cultural and political development of India.

The needs of rural non-student youths are significantly different from that of their counterparts in urban areas. It is, therefore, necessary to provide them opportunities for self-development. It is in this context that Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan was formed to utilise the power of youth with a view to empower them for self-development. The non-student rural youths in the age group of 15 to 35 are covered under this scheme.

As at present the NYKS has its district offices in over 500 districts in the country which are providing opportunities of self-development to around eight million non-student rural youths. About 1.80 Lakhs village based youth clubs are providing facilities for education, training, employment promotion, income generation and self-employment to non-student rural youths. In addition to this, activities for the overall development of rural community are also organized by these clubs. These include family welfare, adult literacy, eradication of social evils and superstitions, drug abuse and preservation and enrichment of ecosystem. The scheme was launched keeping in view the following objectives –

- a. To involve the non-student rural youths in nation building activities
- b. To develop the values and skills of rural youths with a view to make them productive, responsible citizens of modern technological nation.
- c. To promote an environment where everyone finds equal opportunity to serve the nation.
- d. To work towards self-sufficiency in resources
- e. To develop and promote programmes in priority sector of employment generations, adult literacy and family welfare by utilizing the network of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan.

Working of NYKS :

The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan operates its activities through a nationwide network of Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, N.S.S. Volunteers, District Coordinators, Regional Zonal Coordinators, General Director General and the

Board of Governors. It organizes three types of programmes – 1) Regular Programmes 2) Schemes of youth development and empowerment and 3) innovative projects for youth welfare. The regular programme undertaken by the NYKS are –

- 1) Youth Club and Development
- 2) Vocational Training Programmes
- 3) Awareness Generation Campaign
- 4) Work Camps
- 5) Sports Promotion Programmes
- 6) Cultural Programmes
- 7) Adventure Promotion
- 8) Celebration of National and International Days and Weeks

The NYKS also implements the following schemes of Youth Development and Empowerment designed by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports on an agency basis –

1. Youth Development Centers
2. Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs
3. Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs

Achievements :

Following are the major achievements of NYKS through implementation of its programmes –

1. NYKS has its district offices in more than 500 districts in different states of India which cater to the needs of more than eight million non-student rural youths in the group of 15 to 35 years.
2. Nearly 1.81 Lakh village based Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals are active in providing facilities for education, training, employment promotion, income generation, self-employment and enterprise creation in different parts of the country.

3. The rural based Youth Clubs have also organised activities for overall development of rural communities which include health and family welfare, preservation and enrichment of eco-system, adult literacy, empowerment of people, eradication of social evils, drug abuses etc.
4. The NYKS organized more than 900 programmes of Youth Development from which nearly 40,000 rural youths were benefited.
5. Around 3000 Vocational Training Programmes were organised to update and improve vocational skills of rural youth with a view to improve their productivity of existing skills and to teach them new skills for which there was increasing demand in their districts.
6. About 3,50,000 youths participated in 2000 odd Awareness Generation Camps of 5 days duration organised by NYKS.
7. To foster a sense of dignity of labour, leadership qualities and skills and capacity among the rural youth and to popularize rural sports and games, the NYKS organised about 1000 camps of 5 days duration involving participation of around 50,000 youths.
8. With a view to promote the sport culture and spirit of sportsmanship among the rural youth and to popularize rural sports and games, the NYKS organised about 1500 tournaments in which 2,80,000 rural youths participated.
9. NYKS organised 650 cultural programmes to promote and encourage the local folk art culture of rural India. About 2,60,000 rural youths participated.
10. Seminars and workshops were organised to communicate the philosophy, spirit, history and importance of International and National Day or Week to the rural non-student youth. About 160 programmes were organised and around 8500 youths participated in these seminars and workshops.

11. The NYKS implemented some of the schemes of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports on agency basis which are directed towards youth empowerment. These are Youth Development Centers, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National levels and Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs.
12. Some Innovative Projects for Youth Welfare and Empowerment are undertaken by NYKS in collaboration with other agencies. NYKS is implementing a project of Old Age Day Care Centres in 100 districts all over the country with financial support from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. It is also providing financial assistance to disabled persons for purchase of appliances through rural youths. In collaboration with UNICEF the NYKS training cum workshops on Child Rights issues.

The Problem :

The scheme of NYKS was started in 1972-73, nearly 27 years have passed after launching the scheme. No attempt was made to find out whether the scheme could achieve the objectives for which it was introduced except a quick evaluation of the scheme by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission. From the annual reports of the NYKS, it appears that the scheme is working properly and heading fast towards achievements of its objectives. However, it was necessary to carry out in-depth evaluation of the functioning and performance of the scheme. Hence this evaluation study of N.Y.K.S. was undertaken.

The Evaluation Study :

It was observed that the linkages of NYKS with other development departments of the Central and State Governments were inadequate. Similarly the linkage with NGOs working in the field of rural development were also missing. It was therefore proposed to study the existing organisational framework, the pattern and contents of the programmes and activities conducted

by the NYKS and to carry out in depth evaluation of its performance with a view to suggest necessary changes in the scheme.

Objectives of the Study :

The principal objectives of the study were –

1. To study the effectiveness of the organisational structure of the NYKS.
2. To assess the strength and weaknesses of organisational setup of youth clubs.
3. To review the programmes of NYKS in the field of employment promotion, income generation, enterprise creation and promotion of Youth Clubs.
4. To examine the extent of coverage of target group.
5. To evaluate the role played by NYKS in the field of eradication of social Evils, Awareness about AIDS, Family Planning, Adult Literacy and Preservation and Enrichment of Eco-system.
6. To assess the progress made by NYKS towards involvement of weaker sections of youth and women.
7. To examine the extent of contribution of NYKS in the process of youth empowerment.
8. To study the role played by NYKS in providing training to non-student rural youths with necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development in their villages.
9. To examine the linkages of NYKS with other development departments to make the programmes of NYKS more meaningful and effective.
10. To study the efforts made by NYKS involving community polytechnics and NOGs in training programmes organised by NYKS.

11. To assess the effectiveness of utilization of funds sanctioned by the Government for the scheme.

METHODOLOGY :

The following methodology was adopted for the study –

1. Collection and Study of Secondary Data :

The secondary data consist of the information and statistics appearing in the Annual Progress Reports, of NYKS and Other Reports already published by the department of youth affairs and sports, planning commission and other Ministers for the evaluation of NYKS. These reports were used to understand the overall perspective of the achievements of the scheme. In addition the reports of other committees at the state and center level having a direct or indirect bearing on the working of NYKS were also reviewed and used as inputs wherever possible.

2. Collection of Primary Data :

Primary Data was collected from the following sources –

a) Interviews with Zonal Officers / Regional Officers and Field Staff :

The senior officers and the staff involved in administration of the scheme were personally interviewed. Similarly, officers and administrators engaged for implementing the scheme were also interviewed in depth. Through these interviews efforts were made to collect information relating to administrative and operational problems in the implementation of the scheme , so that better solutions can be suggested for effective implementation.

(b) Interviews with District Youth Co-ordinators :

The district youth coordinators were interviewed by the study team with a view to obtain their views for making the scheme most effective and result oriented. Other related issues were discussed with them.

(c) Interviews with Youth Participants :

The very purpose of the scheme is the involvement of youth in nation building activities and providing them at their door steps some creative outlets. It was, therefore, necessary to get a feed back on how the participants perceived the administration of the scheme in all its aspects. Hence interview with a few participants from each of the youth centers selected for the study were arranged to obtain their assessment of the benefits from the scheme.

3. Operational Analysis of the Scheme :

With a view to assess the relevance of the scheme with the current needs of the society, an in depth operational analysis of the scheme was carried out keeping in view the needs of the beneficiaries and the objects of the scheme.

4. Coverage and Sample Size :

Only five states are selected for the purpose of this study. The states selected are from Western Zone of the country. Nearly 10% of the districts from each state in which NYKS is conducting its programmes were covered in the study. In accordance with this sample size 20 districts spread over five states and having 124 district centers were selected for the present study as follows. :

Sr. No.	Name of the State	<u>No. of Districts Center in the State</u>	<u>No. of District Center Selected For Study (10%)</u>
1.	KARNATAKA	20	4
2.	GUJARAT	25	3
3.	ANDHRA PRADESH	23	4
4.	MAHARASHTRA	35	4
5.	TAMILNADU	29	5
	TOTAL	132	20

Instrument of Data Collection :

For collecting primary data from the field from the sources mentioned earlier the following instruments were designed and used –

- I Interview Schedule for Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinator.
- II. Schedule for Programmes and Activities.
- III. Interview Schedule for Members of Youth Club
- IV. Interview Schedule for Knowledgeable Persons/General Public acquainted with Nehru Yuva Kendra.

Data Processing & Analysis

The information collected through Interview Schedules was edited and then processed through computers for tabulation and presentation through tables. The tabulated data was analyzed and interpreted for drawing conclusions.

CHAPTER – II

Working of Nehru Yuva Kendra

(Perceptions of Zonal Officers, Regional Officers Coordinators)

Administration of the Scheme

The Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme has a four tier structure operating under the guidance and control of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan. At the helm of NYKS is the Board of Governors. The Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports is the ex-officio Chair- person of the Board of Governance. The Director General is the head and is responsible for managing the activities of the sanghatan. For administrative purposes, the country has been divided into 6 zones. Each Zone is headed by Zonal Director, who is responsible for ensuring that the policies and programmes of the Sangathan are properly implemented in the field. There are Regional Coordinators who work under Zonal Directors. Each Regional Coordinator has under him 10-12 Youth Coordinators located at the District level. The Regional Coordinators provide supervisory and managerial support to the Nehru Yuva Kendra which is headed by a Youth Coordinator. His role is to spearhead the youth movement in his district. He is the real kingpin of the scheme at the district . The Youth Coordinator is guided at district level by the Collector. The committee consists of Youth Coordinators, District Youth Officers, NSS Programmes Coordinator , Regional Coordinator of Nehru Yuva Kendra and a representative of voluntary organisation.

The Youth Coordinator is assisted by an Accounts Clerk-cum-Typist, a Peon and 3-15 National Service Volunteers who are deployed for a period of one year. The Youth Coordinators implement the scheme mainly through the agency of Youth Clubs at the village registered bodies at the village level, whose members are rural youths in the age – group of 15 to 35 years .

Objectives of the NYKS

The broad objectives of the Sangathan are to mobilize and organise non-student rural youth and to generate awareness among them for national development programme. More specifically the objectives of the scheme are –

- 1) **Recreation** : Activities organised for entertainment and physical fitness as also the rejuvenation of the cultural heritage of the society to which the non-student rural youth belong.

- 2) **Awareness** : Arousing consciousness among non-student rural youth to have a clear understanding of the problems confronting the entire country and society through dialogue and discussion.

- 3) **Development** : Economic, social, Cultural, Educational and political development , as well as the enrichment of the environment by conservation and regeneration .

- 4) **Organisation** : Formation of Youth Clubs at village level, group activities for community, work camp and democratic leadership development and to prepare and employ the non-student rural youth as a catalyst of social change.

- 5) **Channelisation** : To tap the enormous unorganized potential of non-student rural youth for bringing forth avenues for their total development and channelise their energies in the most constructive manner.

This chapters is devoted to the perceptions of Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators about the working of Nehru Yuva Kendra in the states of Tamilnadu, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. In all 20 districts were selected on random sampling basis from

these five states. The following table shows the names and number of districts selected from each state.

Table : 2.1

Name of the State, Region and Districts

Sr. No.	State of Region	Name of the District	Total No. of District
1.	Tamilnadu	Velour Trivallore Ooty Nagarcoil Coimbatoor	5
2.	Gujarat	Nadiad Vadodara Surat	3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal Vishakhapatnam Vijaywada Karim Nagar	4
4.	Maharashtra	Chandrpur Pune Amravati Sangli	4
5.	Karnataka	Mysore Banglore Bidar Dharwad	4
	Total		20

The number of Zonal Officers, Regional Officer and the District Youth Coordinators contacted and interviewed (in all 23) are classified on the basis of their category in the following table -

Table : 2.2

Status	No. of Officers
Zonal Officers	4
Regional Officers	4
District Youth Coordinators	15
Total	23

The investigating team interviewed total 23 officers of which 6 were from Tamilnadu, 5 from Gujrat, 3 from Andhra Pradesh, 4 from Maharashtra and 5 from Karnataka. Out of these 23 officers, 4 were Zonal Officers, 4 Regional Officers and 15 District Youth Coordinators. The following table presents this information .

Table : 2.3

Designations & Statewise Distribution of Officers

Sr. No.	State	Designation of the Officer			Total
		Zonal Officer	Regional Officer	District Coordinator	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	1	4	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	3	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	1	2	4
5.	Karnataka	-	1	4	5
	Total	4	4	15	23

Table : 2.4

Objectives of N.Y.K. S.

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents										Total
		1	2	1+2	1+2+3	1+2+4	1+2+5	1+2+3+5	1+2+4+5	1+2+5+6	1+2+3+4+5	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	-	1		2	-	-	-	-	1	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
5.	Karnataka	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5
	Total	3	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	6	23

- Codes :
1. To Involve the rural youth in nation building
 2. To develop their values and skills so that they become productive, responsible citizens of India.
 3. To work towards promoting an environment where all find equal opportunity to serve the nation
 4. To pursue self sufficiency in resources
 5. To utilize the abilities of youth for development.

In order to find out as to whether the officers of N.Y.K.S. Scheme are fully aware of the objectives of the Scheme they were asked to spell out these objectives. It is observed that only 6 (about 25%) out of 23 officers are fully acquainted with the objectives of the scheme, about 22% are aware of four out of

five objectives about, 13% are conversant with only one objective and about 9 per cent in each case know about 3 objectives only. It is evident that the most of the Senior Officers (75%) are not fully aware of the objectives of the scheme.

Table : 2.5
Essence of NYKS

Sr. No.	States	Number of Respondents						Total
		1	2	5	1+2	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	3	-	2	-	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	2	-	-	1	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
5.	Karnataka	2	-	1	1	1	-	5
	Total	3	3	7	4	3	3	23

Code : 1. Youth working for a self-reliant modern India
2. Youth for village development
3. Youth for village development
4. Some of the above.
5. All of above

The perception of the officers about the essence of N.Y.K.S. revealed that majority (about 30 percent) of the 23 officers perceive the scheme as an instrument for (i) youth working for a self-reliant modern India (ii) youth for sustainable development and (iii) youth for village development. However, 13 percent of the respondents in each case could perceive youth working for self-reliant modern India, sustainable development, self-reliant modern India and sustainable development, and self reliant modern India and village development. Thus there is not uniformity in the perception of officers of N.Y.K.S. with regard to the essence of N.Y.K.S.

Table : 2.6

S. No.	State	Number of Respondents												Total
		1	2	4	6	1+2	1+3	1+4	2+4	3+4	1+2+3	1+2+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	6
2.	Gujarat	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
5.	Karnatakla	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
	Total	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	23

Code : 1. Awareness generation among village youth all over India
2. Socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental changes through rural youth.
3. Emergence of Functional Action Group of rural youth.
4. Achievement of self-reliance and national development through youth activities.
5. Some of the above
6. All the above.

The 23 officers interviewed have no uniform opinion about the achievements of N.Y.K.S. About 4 per cent of the officers interviewed reported that the scheme could generate awareness among non-student village youth all over India. About 13 percent of the officers were of the opinion that the scheme could achieve socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental changes through rural youth. Achievement of self-reliance and national development through youth activities was reported by about 13 per cent of the officers and equal number of officers confirmed that awareness generation, Socio-economic, environmental, cultural and political changes through youth are the most important achievements of the scheme. Again, about 13 per cent of the officers were of the opinion that N.Y.K.S. has achieved all the targeted achievements.

Though the officers are divided on the achievements of NYKS it can be easily concluded that most of the targeted goals have been achieved in all the states under study.

Table : 2.7
Description of NYKS Programmes

Sr. No	State	Number of Respondents								Total
		1	4	1+2	1+3	3+4	1+4	1+3+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	6
2.	Gujarat	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	5
	Total	3	3	1	2	1	3	2	8	23

Code : 1. Promotion of leadership and character development.

2. Community service, self-reliance.

3. Emphasis on secularism; democracy, patriotism and nation building

4. Mobilization of youth in national integration and sustainable development

With a view to examine the understanding of the officers regarding the programmes conducted by NYKS they were asked to describe these programmes in nut-shell. A majority of about 35 percent of the officers described the programmes as (I) Promotion of leadership and character development of the non-student rural youth, (ii) community service and self-reliance, (iii) promotion of secularism, democracy, patriotism and nation building and (iv) mobilization of

youth in national integration and sustainable development. However, about 13 per cent of the officers in each case described the programme as 'promotion of leadership and character building' and mobilization of youth in national integration and sustainable development respectively. It can therefore be easily concluded that in majority of the cases the officers of NYKS have clear understanding of the nature of N.Y.K.S. programmes.

Table : 2.8

Assessment of Goal of Training in self-employment Project

Sr. No	State	Number of Respondents						Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	1	2	1	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	3	-	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	1	-	2	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	3	-	2	5
	Total	2	5	2	6	1	7	23

Code : 1. To equip the youth with income-generating agro-based projects.

2. To conduct training in trades popular among the rural youth.

3. To achieve the holistic development of village youth

Training for Self-employment is one of the most important programmes of N.Y.K.S. It was thought necessary to find out as to whether the officers have clear understanding of the goals of training in self-employment project. Three goals of training in self employment were placed for assessment. They included (i) to equip the youth with the income-generating agro-based projects, (ii) to conduct training in trades popular among the rural youth and (iii) to achieve the holistic development of village youth. A majority of about 30 per cent of the officers were of the opinion that training in Self-employment was aimed at all the three goals whereas about 26 percent said that the first and the second goals are only concerned with the training for self-employment. Only about 9 per cent of the officers restricted their assessment to the first goal any about 22 per cent emphasized on the second goal only. About 9 per cent officers, however, preferred to restrict their choice to the 3rd goal i.e. to achieve the holistic development of village youth.

In conclusion it can be said that the goals of the N.Y.K.S. project of training for self-employment are to equip the rural youth with income generating agro-based projects and to conduct training in trades popular among the rural youth.

Table : 2.9

The Main objectives of Youth Club Development Programme of NYKS

S. N o.	State	Number of Respondents									Total
		1	2	4	1+3	2+ 4	3+4	1+2+4	2+3+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
5.	Karnatakla	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	5
	Total	1	3	1	3	4	1	4	2	4	23

Code : 1. Promotion of youth club in the country
 2. Train and equip youth with democratic-leadership qualities.
 3. Help village youth to assume responsibilities.
 4. Train youth to be agents of socio-economic, cultural and political-development.

Youth Club Development Programme is one of the very important programmes of the NYKS. The 23 officers of the N.Y.K.S. working in the Regional, State and District offices were asked to define the objectives of the Youth Club Development Programme. About 4 per cent of the officers from Gujrat defined the objective as promotion of youth club, similar percentage of officers from Gujrat again defined it as training youth to be agents of socio-economic, cultural and political development. Again about 4 percent officers stated that the objectives of the Youth Development programme are twofold i.e. to help village youth to assume responsibilities and to train them to be agents of socio-economic, cultural and political development. Out of 23 officers interview about 13 percent stated the objects of Youth Club Development Programme of N.Y.K.S. are (i) Promotion of Youth Clubs in the country and (iii) helping village youth to assume responsibilities. Similarly, equal percentage of officers have stated the single objective of training and equipping youth with democratic leadership qualities. A majority of about 17 per cent officers have reported all the

four alternatives as objects of youth development programme. It can, therefore, be concluded that the officers do not have uniform understanding of the objective of the Youth Development programme of N.Y.K.S.

Table : 2.10

The goals of cultural programmes organised by NYKS

Sr. No.	State	The goals of cultural programmes organised by NYKS						Total
		1	2	3	1+3	2+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	-	2	1	2	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	2	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	1	-	3	1	-	5
	Total	1	3	3	9	4	3	23

- Code : 1. To provide a forum for youth who have the necessary potential to give public performance.
 2. To improve the quality of performance and to give a sense of direction to cultural programmes.
 3. Create awareness on social evils, illiteracy, exploitation etc.

Majority (about 39 percent) of the officers stated that the objects of cultural programmes organised by N.Y.K.S. are (i) to provide a forum for youth who have the necessary potential to give public performance and (ii) to create awareness on social evil, illiteracy, exploitation etc. followed by about 17 per cent of the officers who agreed with the second object but, in place of the first, preferred to state improving the quality of performance and giving sense of direction to the cultural programme. About 13 percent officers were in agreement with all the three objectives stated above. Equal number of officers stated only improving the quality of performance in cultural programmes and the same percentage of officers emphasized only on the objective of creating awareness on social evils, illiteracy, exploitation etc.

Thus, it is very clear that majority of the officers of N.Y.K.S. have clear undertaking of the objectives of the cultural programmes organised by N.Y.K.S.

Table : 2.11**Work Camps**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		4	1+3	3+4	1+4	1+3+4	2+3+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
5.	Karnataka	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
	Total	8	1	6	1	3	1	3	23

- Code ; 1. They are organised to inspire the youth
 2. They are self-employment generating ventures.
 3. The work camps encourages the spirit of self-help.
 4. They assist in the creation and sustenance of community assets through co-operation and service.

A majority of 35 per cent of the respondents were of the opinion that work camps are organised for inspiring the youth, followed by 26 percent who stated that the work camps encourage the spirit of self help and assisting in creation and sustenance of community through cooperation and service.

About 13 percent of respondents were found to be confused about the concept of work camps and hence were fully in agreement with all the alternative statements used for expressing the meaning of work camps. Such respondents were equally spread over Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

It can therefore be concluded that most of the officers of N.Y.K.S. have clear understanding of the concept of work camps.

Table : 2.12**How do work camps help youth clubs**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	6
2.	Gujarat	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	5

3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5
	Total	2	2	3	7	2	3	4	23

Code : 1. The dignity of labour and the importance of planned action.
 2. Expose youth club members to train in planning and management
 3. Through village road construction, play ground and community assets they help youth clubs.

The respondents were asked to state as to how work camps help youth clubs. They were given three choices to make i.e. (I) they teach dignity of labour and importance of planned action (ii) expose youth club members to training in planning and management and (iii) they help youth clubs through construction, of play ground, village road and community assets.

A majority of about 30 per cent of the respondents stated that the work camps help youth clubs by creating a sense of dignity of labour and importance of planned action and expose their members to training in planning and management, followed by about 17 percent who reported that the work camps in addition to creating sense of dignity of labour and importance of planned action, exposing members of youth clubs to training in planning and management also help youth clubs by construction of village roads, play grounds and community assets. Around same percentage of respondents, however, restricted their choice to construction of village road, play ground and community assets. A minority of a percent of the respondents in each case were of the opinion that creating a sense of dignity of labour and importance of planned action and exposing the youth clubs to training in planning and management respectively are the ways in which work camps can help youth clubs.

To conclude it is found that majority of the respondents who are also the officers of NYKS are of the opinion that the work camps should be organised for creating a sense of dignity of labour, importance of planned action and training the members of youth clubs in planning and management.

Table : 2.13**Why Vocational Training by NYKS**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents						Total
		1	2	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	2	2	1	-	6
2.	Gujarat	1	4	-	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	1	1	1	-	1	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	4	1	-	-	5
	Total	1	7	7	3	1	4	23

Code : 1. To update and improve skills of rural youth.

2. Help rural youth to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills.

3. To equip youth as per new demands of rural life situations.

The NYKS imparts vocational training to non-student rural youth with a view (i) to update and improve their skills (ii) to help them to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills, and (iii) to equip them to rural life situations as per new demands. The 23 officers interviewed were asked to make multiple choice out of the above mentioned views. A majority of 30 percent of the respondent, in each case, stated that the vocational training by NYKS is given to help the rural youth to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills and this plus updating and improving their skills, respectively. About 17 percent of the respondents stated all the three reasons for vocational training whereas about 4 percent, in each case, stated reason number one and reason numbers two and three for imparting vocational training by NYKS.

It is thus clear that majority of the respondents feel that vocational training is given by N.Y.KS. with a view to update and improve the skills of rural youth and to help them to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills.

Table : 2.14
The need of games and sports among rural youth

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents						Total
		1	2	1+2	1+3	1+2+3	2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	4	-	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	2	2	-	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	1	1	3	-	-	5
	Total	1	8	9	3	1	1	23

Code : 1. Identify rural talent.

2. Spread the spirit of sportsmanship among rural youth

3. Help the rural youth to face the future

The officers from N.Y.K.S. were asked to elucidate the need for games and sports among rural youth. The basis of elucidation was – (i) Identify rural talent, (ii) spread the spirit of sportsmanship among rural youth, (ii) help the rural youth to face the future. A majority of 39 per cent of the respondents stated that they would like to describe the need for sports and games for identifying rural talents and for spreading the spirit of sportsmanship among them. About 35 per cent of the respondents described the need for sports and games for spreading the spirit of sportsmanship among the rural youth as against only 4 percent describing the need as identifying rural talents. Only 4 per cent of the respondents described the need from all the three points of view.

To conclude it can be said that the sports and games are needed to identify the rural talent and to spread the spirit of sportsmanship among the rural talent and to spread the spirit of sportsmanship among the rural youth.

Table : 2.15
Why is promotion of adventure included in NYKS

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents		Total
		1	1+2	
1.	Tamilnadu	5	1	6
2.	Gujrat	5	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	3	1	4
5.	Karnataka	3	2	5
	Total	17	6	23

Code : 1. Adventure activities aim to instill a spirit of adventure among village youth

2. To develop ethical value.

3. Any other.

Promotion of adventure is included in the activities conducted by N.Y.K.S. The Zonal Officer, Regional Officers and Coordinators of N.Y.K.S. were interviewed to know from them as to why promotion of adventure is taken up as an activity of N.Y.K.S.

A majority of about 94 percent of the offices interviewed reported that adventure promotion is included in the NYKS activities to instill a spirit of adventure among the village youth. However, about 26 percent officers stated that in addition to instilling spirit of adventure, it also aims at developing ethical values. Thus, cent per cent of the officers favored inclusion of adventure promotion in the activities of N.Y.K.S. for instilling spirit of adventure among the rural youth.

Table : 2.16

Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day, why

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
5.	Karnataka	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	5
	Total	4	1	3	1	2	3	9	23

- Code : 1. It is to inspire youth for national development.
 2. To instill in youth the spirit of commitment.
 3. To prepare youth to dedicate their lives for the nation.

The officers of N.Y.K.S. were asked as to why Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day. About 74 percent of the officers (including those who also opted for other reasons) stated that it was to inspire youth for national development, as against these ,about 52 percent of them (including those opting for other reasons) stated that it was for preparing the youth to dedicate their lives for the nation. Only about 48 percent of the officers were of the view that it was for instilling the spirit of commitment in youth.

Thus it is clear that majority of the office of N.Y.K.S. are of the opinion that Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day with the object of inspiring youth for national development.

Table : 2.17
Campaign for Social Awareness

Sr. No.	State	Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day, why							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4
5.	Karnataka	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	5
	Total	1	7	4	2	1	1	7	23

Code : 1. Creation of awareness among youth on issues of rural interest.
2. Helping rural youth to understand social problems and initiate their action to solve them.
3. Creation of morally and socially strong rural youth to solve social problems.

Awareness generation among the rural youth is one of the major objectives of N.Y.K.S. The N.Y.K.S., therefore undertakes social awareness campaign as a regular feature of its programmes. A large majority of N.Y.K.S. officers (about 61 per cent) stated that social awareness campaign was designed for helping rural youth to understand social problems and initiate their action to solve them, as against 48 per cent of the officers describing it as the creation of morally and Socially strong rural youth to solve social problems. About 35 percent of the officers, however, elucidated the campaign for social awareness among the youth on issues of rural interest.

In conclusion it can be said that majority of the officers of N.Y.K.S. were of the opinion that the campaign for social awareness is mainly concerned with helping rural youth to understand social problems and initiate action to solve them.

Table : 2.18**The Nature of Social Awareness Drives**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		1	2	1+2	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	6	-	6
2.	Gujarat	1	3	1	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	3	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	2	1	4
5.	Karnataka	2	2	1	5
	Total	4	16	3	23

- Code : 1. One Social campaign per block per year
 2. Select the campaign as per the need of the district
 3. Any other

The N.Y.K.S. officers were asked to define the nature of social drives. Two options were suggested to them – (I) One Social campaign per block per year and (ii) Select the campaign as per the need of the district. A majority of about 83 percent opted for the second option as against a minority of about 17 per cent opting for the first option. It is thus clear that majority of the officers of N.Y.K.S. feel that social awareness drive should be as per the need of the district concerned.

Table : 2.19**Local need-based programmes**

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents								Total
		2	3	4	5	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	6
2.	Gujarat	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5
	Total	5	1	1	1	1	5	6	3	23

- Code : 1. Programmes aim to give a boost to decentralised planning
 2. Encouraging village level planning
 3. Participatory rural youth centred planning.
 4. Some of the above
 5. All the above

Five alternatives were given to the officers to describe the local need-based programmes. They were – (I) Programmes aim to give boost to the decentralised planning, (ii) Encouraging village level planning (iii) Participatory rural youth centered planning (iv) Some of the above and (v) All the above.

No one opted for the first alternative, about 22 per cent respondents stated that local need based Programmes should be in the nature of encouraging village level planning and equal percentage of respondents were of the opinion that alongwith encouraging village level planning, participatory rural youth centered planning is also required for local need-based programmes. However, a majority of the respondents (about 26 per cent) described local need-based programmes as programmes aimed to give a boost to decentralized planning and participatory rural youth centered planning.

To conclude it can be said that majority of the respondents have described local need-based programmes as programmes aimed to give boost to decentralised planning and programmes of participatory youth centered planning.

Table : 2.20
Scope of Youth Development Center

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	4
5.	Karnataka	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	5
	Total	1	10	1	5	3	1	2	23

Code : 1. To widen the scope of NYKS activities.

2. To develop community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 villages

3. To initiate Social, Cultural, political, economic and environmental development in each village.

A large majority (44 percent) of the respondents defined the scope of the youth development center to cover development of community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 villages. About 4 per cent of the respondents, however, stated that it was only limited to widening of the of the coverage of

NYKS activities and the equal percentage of them stated that it was to initiate social, cultural, political, economic and environmental development in each village. The same percentage of respondents again, were of the opinion that the scope of Development center covers both widening the N.Y.K.S. activities and to initiate action for social, cultural, political, economic and environmental development in each village. Near about 22 percent N.Y.K.S. officials firmly stated that widening the scope of N.Y.K.S. activities and developing community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 villages should only be considered while defining the scope of village Development Center.

From the analysis of the responses it can, safely, be concluded that majority of the NYKS officers restrict the scope of Youth Development Center to developing community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 villages.

Table : 2.21
Assistance of Youth Clubs

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	5
	Total	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	23

- Code :
1. As a foundation of NYKS movement, youth clubs are self-reliant
 2. The youth clubs raise resources from within the village to fund their activities and take charge of village development activities.
 3. The youth clubs stand on their own feet and help the implementation of their Annual Plan of Action.
 4. Any other.

The Youth Clubs under N.Y.K.S. conduct a number of such activities as could be conducted only if sufficient funds are made available. The Ministry of Youth Affairs provides financial assistance for certain specified project undertaken by Youth Clubs. The officers working under the scheme were asked as to how they describe the Assistance of Youth Clubs. Their responses are presented as under –

Majority of the respondents (about 22 per cent) stated that youth clubs are self-reliant followed by about 17 per cent in whose opinion, the youth clubs raise resources from within the village to fund their activities and also to take charge of village development activities. About 9 per cent of the respondents, however, told that the youth clubs stand on their own feet and help the implementation of their Annual Plan Action. In the case of 13 per cent of the officers it was observed that they were not very specific about the point of nature of assistance of Youth Club and hence they agreed with all the three alternatives proposed as against about 17 per cent opting for second and third and about 13 per cent opting for first and second.

To conclude it can be said that a majority of 22 per cent of the NYKS officers treat the assistance of youth clubs as self-sufficient.

Table : 2.22
The Nature of Block level Campaign

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents														Total	
		1	2	5	1+3	2+4	3+4	1+4 +5	2+4 +5	1+2 +3	1+3 +5	1+2 +5	1+2+ 3+5	1+2+ 4+5	1+3+ 4+5		1+2 +3+ 4+5
1.	Tamil nadu	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
4.	Maha Rashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	5
	Total	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	23

- Code : 1. Block level campaigns are conducted, wherein youth clubs are contacted to activate Passive youth clubs.
2. They are mainly for the formation of new youth clubs.
3. They are for the sharing of information about NYKS Annual Plan of Action with youth clubs
4. They help in bridging communication gap.
5. They are an effort to generate awareness and promote the active involvement of the youth in NYKS.

Some of the important campaigns of NYKS are organised on block level.

The officers were asked to elucidate the nature of such block level campaigns.

They were given following five options with a freedom to select more than one option –

1. Block level campaigns are conducted, wherein youth clubs are contacted to activate passive youth clubs.
2. They are mainly for the formation of new youth clubs.
3. They are for the sharing of information about NYK'S Annual Plan of Action with youth clubs.
4. They help in bridging communication gap.
5. They are an effort to generate awareness and promote the active involvement of the Youth in NYKS

Their responses of the officers were as under –

(i) Out of 23 officers interviewed about 4 per cent in each case, opted for alternative No. 1; 2; 1 and 3; 3 and 4; 1, 4 and 5 respectively.

(ii) About 9 per cent of the officers, in each case, opted for alternative number 5; 2 and 4; 1, 2 and 3; and 1,2, 4 and 5 respectively.

(iii) A majority of about 13 per cent of the officers, in each case, opted for alternative no. 1,2, 3 & 5; and no.1,2, 3, 4, & 5 respectively.

The analysis of data shows that the officers of NYKS have no uniform understanding about the nature of Block Level Campaigns organised by NYKS.

Table : 2.23

NYKS linkages with other agencies

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		1	5	1+2	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	-	-	1	4	6
2.	Gujrat	4	-	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-	2	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	2	-	4
5.	Karnataka	1	1	1	2	-	5
	Total	8	1	2	6	6	23

Code : 1. NYKS believes in effective and functional coordination with other Departments and local And national Agencies, so that maximum benefit flows to the youth in need.

2. To establish healthy rapport with others.
3. To have the holistic development of youth.
4. Some of the above
5. All the above

NYKS has established linkages with other agencies for implementing their Schemes and programmes. Some of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports like National Service Volunteers Scheme,

Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs, Youth Development Centre, Financial Assistance to youth clubs etc. are implemented by NYKS. Similarly NYKS takes maximum number of schemes and programmes to its target groups at minimum administrative cost and with proper and effective participation. A number of schemes and programmes for rural youth are taken up for implementation by NYKS from other Ministries, Departments, State Governments, and International agencies at national level. In addition linkages are also established with local and national level NGOs.

The NYKS officers interviewed were asked as to why does NYKS establish linkages with other agencies. Majority of the officers (about 35 per cent) stated that the main reason for establishing linkages with other agencies was that the NYK believes in effective and functional coordination with other Departments and local and national level agencies so that the youth in need gets all the benefits. As against this a minority of officers only (4 per cent) who reported that in addition to what the majority stated they would also like to cover the following for recording reasons for establishing linkage with other agencies –

(i) to establish healthy rapport with others (ii) to have the holistic development of youth.

In addition about 26 per cent of the officers, in each case, stated that effective and functional coordination with other agencies for giving maximum benefit to youth and to have their holistic development, and to establish rapport with others, respectively are the reasons for establishing linkages with other agencies.

To conclude the officers of NYKS are divided over the causes for establishing linkages with other agencies.

Table : 2.24
The work of Health Awareness Units

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		1	2	1+2	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	3	-	1	2	-	6

2.	Gujrat	2	3	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	2	2	-	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	3	-	-	1	1	5
	Total	12	5	1	4	1	23

N.Y.K.S., in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has taken up a project entitled Health Awareness units for implementation in 135 demographically weak districts of the country. The principle objective of the project is to generate awareness, educate, motivate and popularise health and family welfare programmes through active cooperation and participation of local Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals affiliated with the district Nehru Yuva Kendras.

The NYKS officers in the four states were asked to describe the work of Health Awareness Units. Their responses are reported as under –

(i) A majority of 52 per cent of the officers described the work of Health Awareness Units as imparting training on health and family welfare.

(ii) About 22 per cent of the officers described it as generating awareness in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(iii) A poor minority of about 4 percent of the respondents described it as a scheme under which training programmes are being organised all over India alongwith the response under (I) above .

(iv) Again, about 4 per cent respondents described it as reported under (I) and (ii) above.

Similarly 4 percent of the respondents described the scheme as covering all the points mentioned under (i) to (iii) above.

It is thus very clear that the officers of N.Y.K.S. have different perceptions of the work of Health Awareness Units.

Table : 2.25
The activities of National Service Volunteers

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1	Tamilnadu	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	6
2	Gujarat	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	5

3	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
4	Maharashtra	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
5	Karnataka	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	5
		3	1	5	2	3	4	5	23

- Code : 1. Provision of opportunity to serve the community in a full-time basis; Working with the Community understanding the problems.
 2. Utilization of skills and knowledge in solving problems of real-life situations
 3. Providing experiences of value to the youth.

The National Service Volunteers Scheme is one of the Schemes of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports implemented by NYKS. Under this scheme opportunities are provided to those youth who feel motivated to serve the community on a whole-time basis. NSV Scheme provides the youth avenues for doing creative and constructive work, with a view to prepare them for real life situation.

The NYKS officers were asked to spell out the activities of NSVS. A majority of 22 per cent of the respondents stated all the three activities mentioned below –

- (i) Providing opportunities to the youth to serve the community on full-time basis, working with the community and understanding the problems.
- (ii) Utilizing the skills and knowledge in solving problems of real life situation, and
- (iii) Providing experiences of value to the youth.

Equal percentage (22 per cent) of respondents were in agreement with activity No. (iii) stated above but did not agree with (i) and (ii).

About 17 per cent of the respondents agreed that activity No. 1 & 3 were in agreement with the objectives of NSVS but not the activity No. 2. The same percentage of respondents restricted their choice to activity No. 1.

About 9 per cent of the respondents stated activity No. 1 & 2 only fall in line with the objectives of the scheme and only a minority of 4 per cent opted for activity no. 1.

It is clear from the analysis of responses that majority of the officers were in favour of all the three activities of NSVS.

Table : 2.26
The Main Purpose of NSVS

Sr.No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		1	2	1+2	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	2	3	-	1	6
2.	Gujrat	3	2	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	2	-	2	-	4
5.	Karnataka	1	2	2	-	5
	Total	9	8	5	1	23

Code : 1. Utilize the crucial period in the life of the youth.
2. Prepare the youth for a meaningful adult life.
3. Any other

The primary objective of NSVS is to provide opportunities to the youth who feel motivated to serve the community on a whole-time basis. working for and with the community understanding the problems of real-life and utilizing their skills and knowledge in solving the problems to enrich their experience.

In line with these objectives the NYKS officers were asked to specify any one or more of the following objectives of the NSVS –

- (i) To utilize the crucial period in the life of the youth
- (ii) To prepare the youth for a meaningful adult life
- (iii) Any other.

A large majority of 39 per cent of the respondents preferred to remain with the objective no. 1 above, followed by 35 per cent of the respondents opting for objective no. 2 and about 22 per cent of them showed their preference for both the objectives i.e. no. 1 and 2.

It can, therefore, be easily concluded that majority of the NYKS officers regard that utilizing the crucial period in the life of the youth is the main objective of the scheme. It is to be noted that there is often a time-lag between student graduating or otherwise concluding their studies and entering the world of work. This is a crucial period in the life of the youth and it is necessary to utilize it to the

best advantage of the Community as well as for the youth themselves. National Service Volunteers Scheme provides youth during this interregnum, avenues for doing creative and constructive work suited to their educational background and aptitude.

Table : 2.27

Awards to the outstanding youth clubs

Sr. No	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		1	2	1+2	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	2	2	1	6
2.	Gujarat	5	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	3	-	1	-	4
5.	Karnataka	1	2	2	-	5
	Total	12	4	6	1	23

The scheme of awards to outstanding youth clubs at district, state and national level is a scheme of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports which is being implemented by NYKS with a view to encourage the youth clubs for community welfare and nation building activities.

The NYKS officers were asked to offer their comments on this scheme. A large majority of the respondents (about 52 percent) stated that the scheme was designed for encouraging the growth of youth clubs which have been recognised as catalyst of social change, followed by about 26 per cent of the respondents who agreeing with the opinion of 52 per cent of their counter part also added that Youth. Clubs should be encouraged as they can play a vital role in adult literacy, vocational training, creation of community assets, national integration sports etc. This was also the view expressed by about 17 per cent of the respondents.

Thus, majority of the officers supported the view that since the youth clubs have been recognised as the catalyst of social change awards are must for encouraging their growth.

Table : 2.28
Education and Health for all

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents								Total
		1	2	3	5	1+2	1+3	2+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	6
2.	Gujarat	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	5
	Total	4	2	4	3	1	4	3	3	23

- Code :
1. They are Youth Action Goals.
 2. NYKS is collaboration with UNICEF, has taken up the challenge to make the youth aware of and train them;
 3. To prepare youth to help in the situations of population control, malnutrition, illiteracy, etc.
 4. Some of the above
 5. All the above.

Education and Health for all is a challenge thrown open to the developing and under-developed countries. The volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra are directly or indirectly involved in the campaign of Education and Health for All. Hence the NYKS officers were asked to state their perceptions about this campaign. Their responses are recorded as under –

- (i) About 17 percent of the respondents stated that Education and Health for All are youth action goals.
- (ii) 17 percent of the respondents, again, said that these are campaigns for preparing youth to help in the situations of population control, malnutrition, illiteracy etc.
- (iii) Again, 17 per cent respondents described Education and Health for All as (a) Youth Action Goals and (b) preparing youth to help in the situations of population control, malnutrition, illiteracy etc.
- (iv) The NYKS in collaboration with UNICEF has taken up the challenge to make the youth aware of the campaign for Education and Health for all and train them for the same and also to prepare youth to help in situations of population control, malnutrition illiteracy etc. was the perception of about 13 percent of the respondents.

Based on the analysis of the responses of NYKS officers an inference in describing the meaning of Education and Health for all.

Table : 2.29
Youth against AIDS Campaign

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents						Total
		1	3	1+2	2+3	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	2	1	-	2	-	6
2.	Gujrat	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	2	-	-	2	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	2	-	1	2	-	5
	Total	3	9	1	2	7	1	23

- Code : 1. This programme is jointly being launched by NYKS and National Aids Control Organisation.
 2. It is to train rural youth to organise AIDS campaign, mainly in the North-Eastern States.
 3. It is one of the biggest campaigns against AIDS in India.

Youth against AIDS campaign is one of the campaigns designed and implemented by National Service Scheme under which NSS students create awareness about AIDS. Majority of the NYKS officers (about 39 percent) stated that it was one of the biggest campaign against AIDS in India while 30 percent of them added to this that the programme was jointly launched by NYKS and National Aids Control Organisation . This again supported by about 13 per cent of the respondents. Not even a single respondent was in favour of describing the Youth Against AIDS campaign as one to train rural youth to organise such a campaign mainly in the North-Eastern States.

About 9 per cent of the respondents favoured to define the AIDS campaign as a training programme for rural youth organised to fight AIDS, specially in North-Eastern State and also recognised it as one of the biggest campaign against AIDS in India. From the analysis of the data at hand it can safely be concluded that a considerable majority of NYKS officers describe the Youth Against AIDS as one of the biggest campaign to fight against the growing menace of AIDS in India.

Table : 2.30
SIPFPSA Project

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents							Total
		1	2	3	4	1+3	2+3	1+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	6
2.	Gujarat	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	5
	Total	7	5	3	5	1	1	1	23

Code : 1. It was launched in October 1995 in U.P. by SIPFPSA in collaboration with NYKS in "Small Family Norms".

2. The activities are centered on the concept of "Apna Ghar"
3. The main targets are health care programmes of mother and child.
4. The activities are training of workers, workshop in family life education, vocational guidance, extension, service, awareness campaign and Nukkad Natak,

The NYKS officers are not in know-how of the SIPFPSA Projects and hence their understanding about the nature of the project is not uniform. A majority of them (about - percent) merely stated that it was launched in October, 1995 in U.P. by SIPFPSA in collaboration with NYKS in "Small Family Norms", while – percent of them, stated that its activities are centered on the concept of "Apna Ghar". Equal percentage of officers (- percent) described its activities as training of workers, workshops in family education, vocational guidance, extension, service, awareness campaign and Nukkad Natak.

It can therefore safely be concluded that NYKS officers are not fully aware of the working and activities of SIPFPSA.

Table : 2.31
NYKS Officer's Visions on NYKS

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents									Total
		1	2	1+3	1+2	1+4	1+2+3	1+2+4	1+3+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	6
2.	Gujarat	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3
4.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	5
	Total	4	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	5	23

Code : 1. Expand its network of village youth clubs to cover the entire rural youth population in India

2. Utilise this network to take the Government's programmes to the masses, particularly in the priority sector of employment generation, literacy and family welfare.

3. Seek to improve the quality of human resources by bringing about attitudinal change towards self-confidence, healthy competition and secularism.
4. Endeavors to ensure due share of women and weaker sections in development.

Efforts were made to know the visions of the Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators on the working of NYKS. They were provided with a multiple choice question containing four options as under –

(i) The NYKS should expand its present network of village youth clubs to cover the entire youth population in India.

(ii) The network of youth clubs should be utilised for taking the Government's programmes to the masses, particularly in the priority Sector of employment generation, literacy and family welfare.

(iii) The NYKS should seek to improve the quality of human resources by bringing change in the attitude towards self confidence, healthy competition and secularism.

(iv) The NYKS should endeavour to ensure due share of women and weaker sections in the development.

Majority of the NYKS officers (about 26 percent) preferred to state their visions on NYKS as all the views expressed in options (I), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as stated above; followed by about 17 per cent of them giving their preference to option no. (ii) above. Only 4 per cent respondents were in favour of option no. (ii) exclusively and not even a single respondent wanted to associate himself exclusively with third and fourth option.

About 13 per cent of the respondents stated that they were in favour of first and third option as their vision of NYKS work.

Thus the NYKS officers had different visions on the work of NYKS and gave mixed views.

Table : 2.32
Satisfaction in working with NYKS

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		Very happy	Happy	Not happy	Not at all happy	
1.	Tamilnadu	5	1	-	-	6
2.	Gujarat	4	-	1	-	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	-	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	4	-	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	5	-	-	-	5
	Total	20	2	1	-	23

With a view to assess the work satisfaction of the officers of NYKS a question was inserted in the questionnaire as to whether they were happy in working with NYKS. A large majority of them (about 87 per cent) reported that they were very happy, as against only 4 per cent stating that they were not happy in working with NYKS. In about 2 per cent of the cases the officers reported to be happy with NYKS.

Thus, NYKS officers, who are in large majority (87 percent) are very happy in working with NYKS.

Table : 2.33
Future for NYKS in India

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		Yes	No	Do you know	
1.	Tamilnadu	6	-	-	6
2.	Gujarat	4	-	1	5
3.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	4	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	5	-	-	5
	Total	22	-	1	23

Except one officer who showed his ignorance about the future of NYKS in India all others (about 96 percent) expected a bright future for NYKS in India.

Table : 2.34
Confidence in the abilities and capacities of rural youth

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		To a great extent	To some extent	Not confident	Do not know	
1.	Tamilnadu	6	-	-	-	6
2.	Gujarat	5	-	-	-	5

3.	Andhra Pradesh	3	-	-	-	3
4.	Maharashtra	4	-	-	-	4
5.	Karnataka	5	-	-	-	5
	Total	23	-	-	-	23

The officers were asked to state as to how for they were confident about the abilities and capacities of the rural youth. All the officers (100 percent) expressed full confidence in the abilities and capacities of rural youth to a great extent.

CHAPTER – III

Programmes & Activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra

The NYKS organises Regular Programmes and Coordinated Programmes. In this chapter efforts are being made to carry out the evaluation of these programmes and activities on the basis of the interview conducted on the District Youth Coordinators. In all 13 District Youth Coordinators from five states i.e. Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujrat were interviewed. Statewise distribution of District Youth Coordinators interviewed is as under –

Tamilnadu	3
Maharashtra	2
Karnataka	3
Andhra Pradesh	2
Gujarat	3

Total	13

Regular Programmes of NYKS

The NYKS conducts the following regular programmes –

- (1) Youth Club Development Programme
- (2) Vocational Training Programme
- (3) Awareness Campaign
- (4) Work Camps
- (5) Celebration of National and International Days and Week.
- (6) Sports Promotion Programme
- (7) Cultural Programmes
- (8) National Youth Day/Week and Awards.

Coordinated Programmes

In addition to these regular programmes the N.Y.K.S. also implements a number of schemes and programmes of the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports. Such schemes and programmes are –

1. Youth Development Centres
2. National Service Volunteers Scheme (NSVs)
3. Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at the District, State and National Level
4. Financial Assistance to Youth Clubs.

Further, some of the programmes are conducted by NYKS in coordination with other Ministries and Agencies are as under –

- (1) Health Awareness Units Project
- (2) Youth Action : Education for All-Health for All.
- (3) Watershed Development Project
- (4) Intensive Campaign on Consumers' Protection and Welfare
- (5) Clean Pond Campaign
- (6) Youth Action Programme
- (7) Participatory Work Camps
- (8) Pulse Polio Campaign
- (9) National Youth Festival

In the current chapter the depth of understanding and performance of the District Youth Coordinators in implementing and encouraging these programmes is evaluated.

Role of District Youth Coordinator

The role played by District Youth Coordinators in organising, planning and implementing NYK programmes at District level is very significant. Three options describing the role of DYK were given to them and they were asked to record their opinion by selecting one or more options. The choices given were as under –

- (i) It is to spearhead the youth movement.
- (ii) It is to train and help rural youth
- (iii) It is to help to attain development of youth and the nation.

The following table presents the responses of the District Youth Coordinators –

Table No. 3.1
Role of District Youth Coordinator

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		1	3	1+2	1+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	1	1	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	1	1	2
3.	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	2	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	-	1	2
5.	Gujarat	1	-	1	1	-	3
	Total	2	1	3	3	4	13

Code : 1. It is to spearhead the youth movement.
 2. It is to train and help rural youth.
 3. It is help to attain Development of youth and the nation.
 4. Any other.

From the data given in the above table it is clear that a majority (about 31 percent) of the respondent stood by all the alternatives, followed by 23 per cent of them supporting the view expressed in alternatives nos. 1 & 2 and nos. 1 & 3 respectively. Again, about 15 per cent of the respondents were in agreement with alternative no. 1 about the role of District Youth Coordinators.

In conclusion, majority of the respondents feel that the role of the District Youth Coordinator is to spearhead the youth movement, to train and help rural youth and to help to attain development of youth and nation.

Objectives of the Schemes of NYKS

The different schemes designed and implemented by NYKS have different objectives. However the common aim of all the programmes and schemes is to involve the rural youth in nation building activities, develop their values and skills, and to motivate rural youth to take up social welfare and community services programmes. District Youth Coordinators were asked whether these objectives are – (i) Recreation, (ii) Awareness Creation, (iii) Development or (iv) Organisation. The responses received are presented in the following table.

Table No. 3.2
The Various objectives of various Schemes

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		1	2+3	2+4	2+3+4	1+2+3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	2	1	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	1	-	2
3.	Karnataka	-	1	-	-	2	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-	-	1	2
5.	Gujarat	1	-	1	1	-	3
	Total	2	1	3	3	4	13

Code : 1. Recreation
2. Awareness Creation
3. Development
4. Organisation

The data presented in the above table shows that a majority of about 46 per cent of the respondents stated that the various objectives of various schemes are awareness creation and development and about 23 percent opined that it is all the four i.e. recreation, awareness creation, development and organisation. Further, about 15 of the respondent restricted their choice of objective to awareness creation, development and organisation. Only about 8 per cent of the respondents, in each case, respectively stated that Recreation only and awareness and organisation only are the objectives of the various schemes.

It can, however, be concluded that majority of the District Youth Coordinators feel that the various objectives of various schemes of NYKS centre around awareness creation and development.

Staff Position in District Kendra Office

(a) Regular Staff

The District Office of the Nehru Yuva Kendras requires sufficient staff on regular basis in order to carry out day-to-day working of the office. It was, therefore, necessary to assess the regular staff position in the District Office of the Kendras. The DYCs were asked to report as to whether the following regular staff was given to their office –

- (i) Youth Coordinator
- (ii) Accountant-cum-Typist
- (iii) Peon
- (iv) Any other

The responses of the DYCs are recorded in the following table

Table No. 3.3
The Regular Staff in Nehru Yuvak Kendra

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		1	2+3	1+2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	-	3	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	-	2	2
3.	Karnataka	-	1	2	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	1	2
5.	Gujarat	1	-	2	3
	Total	1	2	10	13

Code : 1. Youth Co-ordinator
2. Accountant-cum-Typist
3. Peon
4. Any other

The analysis of the data presented in the table given above indicates that majority of the offices (about 77 percent) of District Kendras have a District Coordinator, an Accountant-cum-Typist and a Peon appointed on regular basis. However, in one District Office in the state of Gujarat there is no regular staff except the District Coordinator. Similarly, in two district offices (one each from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh) the regular post of District Youth Co-ordinator is not filled.

However, on the basis of the data at hand it can be concluded that majority of the district offices of NYKs have sufficient regular staff to carry out day-to-day activities.

(b) Other Staff and Workers

In addition to regular staff, other staff is also attached to the office of the District Youth Coordinators. This includes Sports Coach, National service Volunteers and any other staff and workers. The officers were asked as to

whether this other staff is sufficient for their office. The position of this other staff is presented in the following table –

Table No. 3.4
The other Staff and Worker

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		1	2+3	1+2	2+3	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	2	-	1	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	2	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	-	1	2	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	1	2	-	-	3
	Total	1	9	2	1	13

Code : 1. Sports Coach
2. National Service Volunteers (NSV)
3. Others (Specify)

From the above table it is clear that only one out of 13 District Offices (about 8 per cent) have Sports Coach attached to them while remaining 12 offices (92 percent) do not have any Sports Coach. The National Service Volunteers, on the other hand, are attached to 9 (69 per cent) out of 13 district offices. In these two cases no other staff except sports coach and National Service Volunteers exclusively are attached to the office. But there are 2 district offices (about 15 per cent) where both Sports Coach as well as National Service Volunteers are attached to them. Again, there is only one District Office where National Service Volunteers and one other staff is attached. The analysis of the data shows that in most of the District Coordinators' offices no sufficient other staff like sports coach is provided except the National Service Volunteers.

Period of Association of the District Youth Coordinators with the NYKS

It was thought necessary to know how long the District Youth Coordinators are associated with the NYKS. The following table throws light on the duration of total service of the District Youth Coordinators –

Table No. 3.5
Duration of Service

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		Less than 2	Less than 2 to 5	Less than 6 to 10	Above 10	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	2	-	3

2.	Maharashtra	-	-	2	-	2
3.	Karnataka	1	-	2	-	3
4.	Andhr Pradesh	1	1	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	2	-	1	-	3
	Total	4	2	7	-	13

It is observed from the above table that majority (54 per cent) of the District Youth Coordinators have completed a service of 6 to 10 years in the organisation, followed by about 31 per cent whose service period is less than 2 years. Those who are having the service in the range of 2 to 5 years are only 15 per cent of the total strength. No one has a service of more than ten years to his credit.

Thus majority of the District Youth Coordinators have a service period of 6 to 10 years to their credit.

Allocation of Funds and Expenditure of District Coordinators' offices

The analysis of statewise allocation of funds to and expenditure incurred by the districts covered by the study shows that the state of Karnataka got the highest allocation of funds (Rs. 70,66,000=00) during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 as compared to other states. The districts in Gujarat were next to Karnataka to receive allocation of Rs. 52,75,000=00 followed by Andhra Pradesh which received funds of Rs. 51,03,000=00 for the district under study. Maharashtra got the lowest allocation of Rs. 4,94,000=00.

The allocation of funds, it appears, was sufficient to carry out the activities as no state could spend the entire amount of funds allocated. The pattern of expenditure of all the states taken together shows that more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure goes for salaries of the staff and only about 37 per cent thereof is spent on conducting programmes. Statewise analysis of expenditure shows that -

(i) In Andhra Pradesh about 38 per cent of expenditure is incurred on salaries, about 21 per cent on programmes and about 41 per cent on other items.

(ii) In Gujarat the share of salaries in total expenditure is about 57 per cent, that of programmes about 20 per cent and about 23 per cent on other items .

(iii) In Karnataka about 57 per cent of total expenditure goes for salaries, about 31 per cent for programmes and about 12 per cent for other activities.

(iv) In Maharashtra near about 53 per cent of the total expenditure is that on salaries, 43 per cent on programmes and remaining 16 per cent on other items.

(v) In the state of Tamilnadu the expenditure on salaries is about 58 per cent of total expenditure. It is only 20 per cent of total expenditure on programmes and about 22 per cent on other items.

It is evident from the analysis that in every state more money is spent on salaries to the staff than on conducting regular programmes. Only one fifth (20%) of the total expenditure incurred goes for programmes in Gujarat and Tamilnadu. The following table makes this picture more clear –

Table No. 3.6
Statewise Allocation of Funds and Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
(For the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 & 2001-2002)

Sr. No.	State	Allocation Of Fund (Rs. 00,000)	EXPENDITURE				Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
			Salaries & Est.	Programmes	Other Heads	Total Expenditure	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.03	19.21	10.88	20.77	50.86	+0.17
2.	Gujarat	52.75	28.80	10.17	11.66	50.59	+2.16
3.	Karnataka	70.66	38.54	21.00	8.19	67.73	+2.93
4.	Maharashtra	42.94	22.17	17.73	1.92	41.82	+1.12
5.	Tamilnadu	49.44	27.55	9.75	10.56	47.86	+1.58
	Total	266.82	136.27	69.53	53.10	258.86	+7.96

Distribution of Expenditure on Different Programmes

It was thought necessary to analyse the expenditure incurred by NYKs on different programme. The main programmes undertaken and implemented by NYKs include Youth Leadership Training, Work Camps, Vocational Training, Rural Sports, Cultural Activities, Youth Club Development, Functional Literacy, National Integration Camps, Exhibitions and other activities. The following table

shows the distribution of total expenditure incurred on each of the programme undertaken by NYKs in the states covered by the study.

Table No. 3.7
Distribution of Expenditure on Different Programmes
(During the Period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002)

(In `000 Rupees)							
Sr. No.	Programme	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maha Rashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1.	Youth Leader Ship Training	28.00	-	196.92	75.02	96.90	396.84
2.	Work Camps	107.83	143.80	175.73	65.44	69.45	562.25
3.	Vocational Training	147.00	149.09	179.20	115.73	74.53	665.55
4.	Rural Sports	83.00	152.79	292.00	86.92	100.05	714.71
5.	Cultural Activities	98.00	71.90	115.02	41.82	46.31	373.05
6.	Youth Club Development	112.00	151.05	30.00	103.16	47.01	443.22
7.	Functional Literacy	30.00	81.01	28.48	-	66.99	206.48
8.	National Integration Camps	11.14	23.76	112.00	-	56.43	203.33
9.	Exhibitions	33.14	48.50	-	-	21.08	102.72
10.	Other Activities	61.50	43.38	738.00	176.59	19.96	1038.84
	Total	711.61	865.28	1867.35	664.68	606.63	4706.99

The data presented in the above table shows that for all the states taken together highest expenditure (about 22) per cent is incurred on Other Activities, followed by about 15 per cent on Rural Sports, about 14 per cent on Vocational Training and about 12 per cent on Work Camps. Around 9.4 per cent of the expenditure is incurred on Youth Leadership Training, about 7.9 per cent on Cultural Activities, and about 4.33 percent Functional Literacy and National Integration Camps respectively.

The Statewise analysis of expenditure on different programmes during the past three years shows that -

(a) Andhra Pradesh spends major share of its expenditure i.e. about 20 per cent on Vocational Training. About 15 per cent of the total expenditure on Programmes, in each case, is incurred on Work Camps and Youth Club Development respectively, followed by about 14 per cent on cultural activities, 12 per cent on Rural Sports and 9 per cent on other activities. About 4 per cent of the expenditure, in each case, represents Youth Leadership Training and

Functional Literacy and very negligible amount of about 1.5 per cent is spent on National Integration Camps.

(b) The State of Gujarat spends about 17 per cent of its total outlay, in each case, on Vocational Training, Rural Sports, Youth Club Development and Work Camps. The expenditure on Functional Literacy is about 9 per cent and that on Cultural Activities is about 8 per cent, followed by about 5 per cent, in each case, on Exhibitions and Cultural Activities. A very small portion of total expenditure goes for National Integration Camps. It is surprising to note that the expenditure on Youth Leadership Training is reported to be nil.

(c) In Karnataka out of total amount of Rs. 18,67,350=00 spent on programmes largest amount of Rs. 7,38,000=00 (about 40% of total outlay) is spent on other activities. About 16 per cent of the total expenditure is incurred on Rural Sports, followed by about 11 per cent on Youth Leadership Training, about 10 per cent, in each case on Work Camps and Vocational Training respectively and about 6 per cent, in each case, on Cultural Activities and National Integration Camps. The lowest, about 2 per cent of the total outlay in each case, is spent on Youth Club Development and Functional Literacy. There is no expenditure on Exhibitions. To conclude it can be said that in the State of Karnataka the NYKs spend more on other activities and less on regular programmes, especially on Youth Club Development.

(d) The NYKs in Maharashtra, covered by this study, have spent Rs. 6,64,680=00 on Programmes. The highest expenditure, about 27 per cent, is incurred on other activities followed by about 16 per cent, in each case, on Cultural Activities and Youth Club Development respectively; about 13 per cent on Youth Leadership Training and about 10 per cent on Work Camps. No expenditure is reported on Functional Literacy, National Integration Camps and Exhibitions.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on programmes during the last three years by NYKs covered by this study and located in the State of Tamilnadu is estimated at Rs. 6,06,630=00 out of which about 16 per cent, in each case, is spent on Youth Leadership Training and Rural Sports respectively, followed by about 12 per cent,

again in each case, on Work Camps and Vocational Training respectively. About 10 per cent of the total expenditure is incurred on Functional Literacy, about 9 per cent on National Integration Camps, about 8 per cent each on Cultural Activities and Youth Club Development and about 3 per cent each on Exhibitions and other Activities. Thus, in the State of Tamilnadu the distribution of expenditure on different programmes is equitable.

The Statewise comparison of expenditure on different programmes reveals the following -

(i) The NYKs in Tamilnadu spend higher percentage of its total expenditure on Youth Leadership Training as compared to other states. The State of Maharashtra ranks second and Karnataka ranks third in this respect.

(ii) The NYKs in Gujarat allocate more share (16.6%) of their funds for work camps as compared to other states, followed by Andhra Pradesh which spends about 15 per cent of its total expenditure on Work Camps.

(iii) The NYKs in Andhra Pradesh lead in spending about 21 per cent of their outlay on Vocational Training, followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra where the expenditure on Vocational Training is reported at about 12 per cent and 10 per cent of their outlay respectively on this programme.

(iv) The share of expenditure incurred on Rural Sports in the total expenditure on programmes conducted by NYKs in different states shows that NYKs in Gujarat spend about 18 per cent of their total expenditure on Rural Sports followed by NYKs in Tamilnadu spending about 17 per cent on this programme. NYKs in Karnataka spent about 16 per cent of their total expenditure on Rural Sports, followed by NYKs in Maharashtra which spent about 13 per cent.

(v) The NYKs in Maharashtra were at the top in spending about 16 per cent of outlay on Cultural activities, followed by NYKs in Andhra Pradesh which spent about 14 per cent on this programme. As far as NYKs in other states are concerned their expenditure on this programme ranges between 6 and 8 per cent of total expenditure.

(vi) Youth Club Development, being the most important programme of NYKs, should have obtained greater share of the total expenditure. However; the data

provided tells a different story. The expenditure incurred during the last 3 years on this activity by NYKs in different states ranges between 1 per cent and 17 per cent. The State of Gujarat leads in providing more funds (about 17 per cent of total expenditure) for Development of Youth Clubs followed by Andhra Pradesh which provided about 16 per cent. About 15 per cent expenditure was incurred by the NYKs in Maharashtra covered by the study, for this most important programme.

(vii) The NYKs in Tamilnadu spent higher share of their total expenditure (about 10 per cent) on Functional Literacy Programme, followed by NYKs in Gujarat which spent about 9 per cent. NYKs in A. P. spent about 4 per cent of outlay whereas those in Karnataka spent only 2 per cent of their outlay. No expenditure was incurred on this activity by NYKs in Maharashtra covered by the study.

(viii) The State of Tamilnadu is at the top in spending about 9 per cent of its total expenditure on National Integration Camps, followed by Karnataka (6 per cent) A.P. and Gujarat spent only 2 per cent and 3 per cent of their total outlay respectively on this programme whereas Maharashtra remained blank in this respect.

(ix) Exhibitions remained a neglected activity in the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra. In the remaining states also the activity was not given much importance as the share of expenditure on this activity was negligible i.e. about 6 per cent in Gujarat, 5 per cent in A. P. and 3 per cent in Tamilnadu.

(x) All of the NYKs covered by the study spent sufficient funds on other Activities the details of which were not made available to the investigating team. The NYKs in Karnataka spent more than one-third share (40.16 per cent) of their total expenditure on other activities followed by those in Maharashtra (26.56 per cent). In other state the share of expenditure on this item ranged between 3 per cent and 8 per cent of total expenditure.

Linkage of the Kendras with other Departments & Agencies

The District Yuva Kendra is expected to establish linkages with other Departments and Agencies for implementing its programmes more effectively. The degree of effectiveness depends upon the length and depth of such

linkages and the programmes and activities organised and conducted in coordination with other Departments and Agencies. The District Yuva Coordinators were asked to evaluate the linkages of their Kendras and give proper ratings. Their responses are summarised in the following table –

Table No. 3.8

How do you evaluate the linkage of your kendra with other Departments and Agencies

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		Excellent	Very Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	2	-	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	2	1	-	-	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Total	8	4	1	-	-	13

The data presented in the table given above shows that majority (about 62 percent) of the District Youth Coordinators have rated the linkages of their Kendras with other Departments and agencies as 'excellent' and about 31 per cent of them as 'Very Good'. Only about 8 per cent of them have evaluated the performance of their Kendras in terms of establishing linkages with others as 'Good'.

Thus it can be concluded that all the Kendras have excellent, very good or good linkages with other Departments and agencies. There was no reporting of poor or very poor linkages. However, when the District Youth Coordinators were cross-checked by asking a question relating to the reasons for 'poor' or 'very poor' linkages the following responses were received as indicated in the table given below –

Table No. 3.9

The Reasons for "Poor and Very Poor" linkage

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		1	5	9	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	-	3	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	-	2	2

3.	Karnataka	-	1	2	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	2	2
5.	Gujarat	1	1	1	3
	Total	1	2	10	13

- Code :
1. Lack of well defined coordination with other Departments and Agencies.
 2. Lack of time at the disposal of the Kendra staff because of preoccupation with other administrative matters.
 3. Inadequate organisational set up of NYKS.
 4. Lack of initiative and integration on the part of NYK field staff for follow up action
 5. Lack of adequate funds
 6. Discouragement and lack of enthusiasm from Board of Governors, Director General, other Directors. Zonal and Regional Officers.
 7. Some of the above
 8. All the above
 9. Not Applicable

It is thus clear that the District Youth Coordinators were not very serious in rating the linkages of their Kendras with other Departments and agencies as –

- (i) About 8 percent of them stated that the reason for poor or very poor linkages was the lack of well defined coordination with other Departments and Agencies, and –
- (ii) About 15 per cent of them reported lack of adequate funds for the poor or very poor linkages with other Departments & Agencies.

Thus at least about 23 per cent of the District Kendras have poor or very poor linkages with other Departments and Agencies, and the main reasons for this situation are – (i) lack of adequate funds and (ii) lack of well defined coordination.

Grading of Linkages of Activities of Kendras with other Departments

The District Kendras of NYKS have established linkages for different activities with different Departments e.g. Non-formal Education with Adult Education Department, Family Planning with Health and Family Welfare Department and so on. The District Youth Coordinators were asked to carry out grading of linkages of their activities with corresponding Departments. Their responses are recorded in the following table.

Table No. 3.10**How do you grade the linkage with your following activities with Corresponding Department**

Sr. No.	NYK Activity and Corresponding Dept.	Number of Respondents						Total
		Grade						
		Excellent	Very	Good	Poor	Very	N.A.	
1.	Non Formal Education Adult Education Department	5	5	3	-	-	-	13
2.	Family Planning Immunisation and Sanitation Health & Family Welfare Deptt.	4	8	1	-	-	-	13
3.	Implementation of self-Employment Programmes District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)	4	4	5	-	-	-	13
4.	Supply of Sports Materials and Provision Of Coaches Directorate of Sports & Youth Welfare	4	5	1	2	1	-	13
5.	Organisation of festivals Grants to voluntary Organisations for Cultural Programmes Directorate of Cultural Affair	4	4	3	-	2	-	13
6.	Plantation maintenance of Forest to protect Social Forestry Department	3	7	3	-	-	-	13
7.	To provide loan for Unemployed educated Youth to set up small Scale Industries, Vocational training District Industries Centres	2	6	3	-	2	-	13
8.	Distribution of old age Pension and umemployment Social Welfare Deptt.	1	6	5	-	1	-	13
9.	Creation of Community Assets i.e. roads Buildings Community Development	1	8	2	-	1	1	13
10.	Generation of awareness about development And programmes social evils District Information and Public Relation Office	7	6	-	-	-	-	13
11.	Training and knowledge about improved agricultural practices Agriculture Deptt.	1	8	3	2	-	-	13
12.	Food Preservation District Horticulture Deptt.	1	4	5	3	-	-	13
13.	Traditional Handicrafts For rural youth Khadi and village Industires	3	3	5	1	-	1	13
Total		40	74	39	7	7	2	169

The analysis of the data given in the above table shows that –

(i) The linkage of non-formal education with the Adult Education Department is graded as Excellent by about 38 per cent of the DYCs, Very Good, and Good by 23 per cent of the DYCs.

(ii) The linkage of Family Planning, Immunization and Sanitation with Health and Family Welfare Department was graded as Very Good by about 62 per cent of

the respondents and Excellent by about 31 per cent of the respondents. Only 8 per cent of the, DYCs graded this linkage as `Good`.

(iii) The Implementation of Self-employment programme which is linked with DRGA is graded as Good by a majority of about 38 per cent of the respondents. About 31 per cent of the respondents, in each case, graded it as Excellent and Very Good respectively.

(iv) The linkage of Supply of Sports Material and Provision of Coaches with the Directorate of Sports and Youth Welfare was given `Very Good` grade by about 38 per cent of the respondents, followed by about 31 per cent grading it as Excellent and about 15 per cent of the respondents graded this linkage as Poor. There were about 8 per cent as `Good`. Whereas respondents who graded this activity as Very Poor.

(v) The District Yuva Kendras have a linkage with the Directorate of Cultural Affairs for implementing their programme of organisation of Festivals, Grants to voluntary organisations for cultural programmes etc. This linkage is graded as Excellent, Very Good and Good respectively by about 31 per cent, 31 per cent and 23 per cent of the respondents. However, about 15 per cent of the respondents graded this linkage as very poor.

(vi) The linkage with the Social Forestry Department for Plantation and Maintenance of forest to protect environment etc. was given the grade – Very Good by a majority of about 54 per cent of the respondents and `Excellent` and `Good` in each case respectively by about 23 per cent of the respondents.

(vii) The Programme of Providing Loan to unemployed educated youth to set up Small Scale Industries or for Vocational Training is undertaken in collaboration and coordination with District Industries Centres. This linkage is graded as Very Good by about 46 per cent, Good by about 23 per cent and Excellent by about

15 per cent of the respondents. However, about 15 per cent of the respondents have graded this activity as Very Poor.

(viii) The District Youth Centres have established linkage with Social Welfare Department for Distribution of Old Age Pension and Unemployment Allowance and other social welfare activities. This linkage is graded as Very Good by 46 per cent, Good by about 38 per cent, Excellent by about 8 per cent and Very Poor by about 8 per cent of the respondents.

(ix) Creation of Community Assets, i.e. construction of roads and building is one of the most important activities of District Youth Kendras having linkage with community Development Department. About 54 per cent of the respondents who are in majority have rated this activity as Excellent, while 46 per cent of them graded it as `Very Good.

(x) The District Yuva Kendras, in collaboration with District Information and Public Relations Office are engaged in generation of awareness about development and programmes of eradication of social evils. This linkage is graded as Excellent by 54 per cent and Very Good by 46 per cent of the respondents.

(xi) The activity of Training and knowledge about Improved Agricultural Practices which is undertaken in collaboration with Department of Agriculture is graded as Very Good by majority of about 62 per cent of the respondents, Good by about 23 per cent and Excellent by about 8 per cent of the respondents. The remaining 8 per cent respondents graded it as Poor.

(xii) NYKs and District Horticulture Department work together for Food Preservation. This linkage is graded as Good by about 38 per cent of the respondents, whereas, about 31 per cent graded it as `Very Good'. Only 8 per cent respondents graded it Excellent, while about 23 per cent graded it as Poor.

(xiii) In collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission the District Youth Kendras work for Traditional Handicrafts for Rural Youth. This is graded as

Good by about 38 per cent, Excellent by about 23 per cent, Very Good again by 23 per cent and Poor by about 8 per cent of respondents. About 8 per cent of the Kendras did not undertake this activity.

The overall analysis of the data presented in table No. 10 shows that on an average the linkage of the different activities (13) with other Department and agencies may be graded as Excellent in case of 24 the centres, Very Good in case of 44 per cent of the centres, Good in case of about 23 per cent, Poor and Very Poor in case of 4 per cent of the centres respectively in each case. Thus overall grading of linkages of different activities undertaken in collaboration with other agencies is satisfactory.

The statewise study of grading of linkages of Kendras with other Departments and Agencies for conducting different activities shows that –

(i) In the state of Gujarat the overall grading is Very good in cases of 82 per cent of the district centre and it is graded as good in cases of about 13 per cent of the district centres. The linkage of about 2 per cent of the centres is graded as Excellent and that of equal percentage of district centres as Poor.

(ii) In Andhra Pradesh the linkage with other agencies for coordinating different activities is graded on an average as Good in cases of 38 per cent of the centres, very good in cases of 27 per cent of the centres, Excellent in cases of 19 per cent of the centres, Poor in case of about 12 per cent of the centres and Very Poor in cases of 4 per cent of the centres.

(iii) As far as the State of Karnataka is concerned, the overall grading of linkages is Excellent in about 54 per cent of the district centre. About 33 per cent of the District centres in the state are graded as Very good and about 10 per cent are graded as good. Only about 3 per cent of the district centres are graded as Poor. Thus grading of about 97 per cent of the district centres in Karnataka is good, very good and excellent.

(iv) In Maharashtra the overall grading of linkages is 'Excellent' for about 27 per cent of the centres. Again 27 per cent of the centres are graded as good. About 19 per cent of the centres, in each case, are graded as 'Very good' and 'Very Poor' respectively and about 8 per cent are graded as Poor.

(v) As far as the State of Karnataka is concerned, the overall grading of District Centres for linkages of different activities with other departments and agencies is 'Very good' in cases of about 56 per cent of the centres, good in cases of 23 per cent of the centres, and Excellent in cases of about 15 per cent of the centres. About 9 per cent of the centres were not given any grade as they did not give the relevant data.

Assets Creation by Youth Clubs

The Youth Clubs attached to NYKs play significant role in creation of community assets in villages in the area of their operation. The expenditure for assets creation is met out of the funds provided by the Central and State Governments by way of grants and the voluntary contribution by the members of the youth clubs and villagers in terms of labour valued in terms of money. The following table throws light on the sources of funds for and the expenditure incurred on the creation of assets.

Table No. 3.11

**Sources of Funds And Expenditure on Assets Creation
(During the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002)**

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Sr. No.	State	SOURCES OF FUNDS		Cost of Assets created
		Grants from Central & State Govt.	Voluntary Contributions	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.80	12.36	37.16
2.	Gujarat	00.43	Nil	00.43
3.	Karnataka	35.50	49.16	84.66
4.	Maharashtra	10.00	4.00	14.00
5.	Tamilnadu	22.01	4.59	26.60
	Total	92.74	70.11	162.85

The data presented in the above table indicates that the Youth Clubs in Karnataka have created assets worth Rs. 84.66 lakhs by Government Grants of

Rs. 35.5 lakhs (41.93 per cent) and voluntary contribution worth Rs. 58.07 lakhs (58.07) per cent), keeping other states far behind in this activity. Next to follow are the Youth Clubs in Andhra Pradesh who created assets worth Rs. 37.16 lakhs. But here, the picture is rather different in the sense that share of grants from the Government is two-third (66.74 per cent) of the cost of assets and the value of voluntary contribution is only one-third (33.26 per cent). The Youth Clubs in Tamilnadu are on the third place in creation of assets. The cost of assets created by them is Rs. 26.60 lakhs in which the voluntary contribution is only 17.26 per cent and the share of Government Grants is 82.74 per cent. The Youth Clubs in Maharashtra have created assets worth Rs. 14 lakhs and here too the Government funding by way of grants (71.43%) is nearly three times of the voluntary contribution (28.57%). The performance of Youth Clubs in Gujarat in assets creation is very poor as the cost of assets created is only Rs. 43,000 and that too entirely funded by Government grants as there is no voluntary contribution.

Youth Clubs and Village Development.

One of the objectives of NYK is to involve youth in development work at village level. Hence the assessment of performance of youth clubs in village development work was carried out by ascertaining the number of villages having development work and the number of villages where assets have been created by youth clubs out of the total number of villages having youth clubs and the number of villages covered by youth clubs for development work. The following table presents the data collected in this reference –

Table No. 3.12
Youth Clubs in Village Development
(Period : 1999-2000 to 2001-2002)

Sr. No.	State	No. of Villages covered	No. of villages Having Youth Club	No. of Villages having development work	No. of Villages Having Assets creation
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1270	1270	1217	739
2.	Gujarat	176	1839	778	108
3.	Karnataka	4570	6087	2605	1136

4.	Maharashtra	3005	3250	1485	657
5.	Tamilnadu	2902	4877	2448	762
	Total	11923	17323	8533	2402

The data presented in the above table shows that in all the five states taken together there were 17323 villages having Youth Clubs out of which only 11923 villages (about 69%) were covered for development work and out of these the development work was actually done in 8533 (about 72 per cent) of the villages. However, only 2402 villages were benefited by way of assets creation. To be more precise it can be said that only 14 per cent of the villages having youth clubs are having assets creation through development work by members of the youth clubs.

The statewise analysis shows that Karnataka has the highest number of villages (6087), about one third out of a total of 17323 having youth clubs in all the states taken together. Out of this 4570 (about 75 per cent) of the villages are covered by the youth clubs for development work but the development work was undertaken in only 2605 villages (about 57 per cent) out of these total number of villages covered. Moreover, it was only in 1136 (about 25 percent) villages that the work of assets creation was carried out.

The performance of the Youth Clubs in Tamilnadu is next to their counterparts in Karnataka. Here, there were 4877 villages (about one-fourth of the total of all states) having youth clubs and about 60 per cent of them were covered for development work and out of these there were about 84 per cent of the villages where actual development work had been carried out. Out of 2448 villages having development work there were only 762 villages (about 31 per cent) where assets have been created through development work.

In Maharashtra the rate of coverage of villages for youth club activities was found higher than other states as 3005 out of 3250 (about 92 per cent) villages were covered. However, as far as development work is concerned,

only 49 per cent of these villages were found to have development work and out of these 49 per cent villages (1985) the creation of assets was located only in 44 per cent (657) villages.

As far as performance of youth clubs in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, quantitative performance is poor but qualitative performance is good. In this state there were 1270 villages having youth clubs and all of them (100 per cent) were covered for youth club activities. Out of these 1217 villages (about 96 per cent) were having development work and assets were created in 739 (about 61 per cent) of the villages.

The performance of Youth Clubs in Gujarat is very poor in terms of both quantity and quality as out of 1839 villages having youth clubs only 176 (about 9.5 per cent) were covered for activities. The development work was undertaken in 42 per cent of the villages and assets creation in 6 per cent of the villages.

In conclusion, it can be said that the work of youth clubs in Village Development and Assets Creation is Satisfactory in the states of Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Maharashtra but poor in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Membership of Youth Clubs

A review of the membership of youth clubs in the five states under study shows that the members can be divided mainly into two categories i.e. members of clubs which are active and members of the clubs which are not active. Each category can again be divided into two classes - male members and female members. The following table gives the number of male and female members belonging to youth clubs which are active and not active in the five states under study –

Table No. 3.13
Membership of Youth Clubs
(Average of the last three years)

Sr. No.	State	Membership of clubs which are Active (A)			Membership of Clubs not Active (B)			Total (A) + (B)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5094	3343	8437	1755	824	2579	11016
2.	Gujarat	6751	754	7505	1088	389	1477	8982
3.	Karnataka	25597	21571	47168	1902	1502	3404	50572
4.	Maharashtra	42251	7686	49937	1452	361	1813	51750
5.	Tamilnadu	27310	11614	38924	1128	354	1482	40406
	Total	107003	44968	151971	7325	3430	10755	162726

The analysis of the data presented in the above table shows that –

(i) The Youth Clubs in Maharashtra had the highest member number of total members 51,750 (male and female) belonging to youth clubs which were active and those not active, followed by Karnataka where this number was 50752 and Tamilnadu which has around 40,406 members. The performance of youth clubs in Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat was not satisfactory in this respect as their total membership was only 11,016 and 8982 only. Percentage wise, Youth Clubs in Maharashtra had about 32 per cent, Karnataka about 31 per cent, Tamilnadu about 25 per cent, Andhra Pradesh about 7 per cent and Gujarat about 5 per cent of the total members of all the states taken together.

(ii) Out of total members of youth clubs in all the states taken together 70 per cent are male and 30 per cent are female. The picture in different states is not very much different. Male to Female membership ratio in Andhra Pradesh was 3:2, in Gujarat it was 7:1, in Karnataka 4:4, in Maharashtra 5:1 and in Tamilnadu 2:1. Thus, female participation in youth clubs is good in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu as compared to Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(iii) The distribution of members into those belonging to clubs which are active and those which are not active shows that out of total members of youth clubs in all the five states taken together about 93 per cent belong to clubs which are active and remaining 7 per cent belong to those clubs which are not

active. Statewise percentage of members belonging to active club is about 77 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 83 per cent in Gujarat, 93 per cent in Karnataka and 96 per cent each in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

Participation of Youth in Village Level Activities

The youth clubs organise a member of activities at village level in which alongwith members of the clubs other non-member youths also participate. In order to ascertain as to how far the youth clubs were successful in motivating the rural youth to participate in different activities organised by NYKs, the number of youths who participated in these activities was collected. The following table presents this picture –

Table No. 3.14
Participation of Youth in NYKs Activities at Village Level
(During the year 2001-2002)

Sr. No.	State	Total No. of Youths in the Villages covered	Total No. of Youths who Participated in Activities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10,79,878 (100%)	4,61,003 (42.69%)
2.	Gujarat	18,437 (100%)	3,725 (20.20%)
3.	Karnataka	9,90,538 (100%)	4,18,854 (42.28%)
4.	Maharashtra	8,37,594 (100%)	3,83,518 (45.78%)
5.	Tamilnadu	1,18,437 (100%)	49,478 (41.78%)
	Total	30,44,884 (100%)	13,16,578 (43.24%)

The data presented in the above table reveals that out of 30,44,884 youths residing in the villages covered in all the five states about 43 per cent (13,16,578) have taken part in the activities organised by youth clubs. The statewise analysis of the data indicates that total population of youth in villages covered in Andhra Pradesh was 10,79,878 but only 42 per cent of them participated in the activities of youth clubs. Nearabout similar trend was observed in Karnataka (42%), Maharashtra (45%), and Tamilnadu (41%). In Gujarat, however, only 20 per cent of the youth population of youths in the villages covered participated in the programmes organised in villages.

The analysis leads us to conclude that nearly 50 per cent of the youth population in villages is yet to be brought in the orbit of village development activities, more so in Gujrat where the responses seems to be very poor.

Participation of Youth (Categorywise) in Village Activities

The scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendra gives more emphasis on participation of youths belonging to SC, ST and other categories alongwith general category youths. How far the District Youth Coordinators could achieve this target is presented in the following table –

Table No. 3.15
Participation of Youths (Categorywise) in Village Activities
(During the year 2001-2002)

State	Total No. of Youths in Villages covered					Total No. of Youths participated in Activities				
	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Others	Total	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	338725	152764	383633	204756	1079878	84468	78560	126895	171080	461003
Gujarat	3445	6872	3268	4852	18437	1218	947	461	1099	3725
Karnataka	288418	114481	326800	260839	990538	116260	16410	173214	112970	418854
Maharashtra	416318	113167	203418	104691	837594	92210	81408	127315	82585	383518
Tamilnadu	33176	8745	28181	48335	118437	11310	7413	18427	12328	49478
Total	1080082	396029	945300	623473	3044884	305466	184738	446312	380062	1316578

The classification of youth population in different categories in the states covered by the study and presented in the above table shows that the youths belonging to SC, ST and OBC category got fair representation in village activities. Out of a total population 10,80,082 of S.C. category youths in the villages covered in all the states taken together, only about 28 per cent S.C. youth have participated in the village activities. Similarly the rate of participation of S.T. category youths is about 38 per cent of their population. Out of 9,45,300 youth population of OBC youths in all the states in covered villages under study about 47 per cent youths have participated in village activities. The participation of youths belonging to other categories was the highest of all categories with 61 per cent of their total population in covered villages.

The statewise analysis of the data shows that –

(i) In Andhra Pradesh about 25 per cent of S.C. youths, 51 per cent of S.T. youths, 33 per cent of OBC youths and 83 per cent of other youths from their respective population in covered villages participated in rural activities at village level. The proportion of SC, ST, OBC and other youths who participated in village development activities in this state was 18 per cent, 17 per cent, 27.5 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

(ii) In Gujarat the total population of SC, ST, OBC and others in the villages covered is 19 per cent, 37 per cent, 18 per cent and 26 per cent respectively of the total population of youth in covered villages. The percentage of those who actually participated in village activities out of their respective population was SC- 35 per cent , ST-14 per cent, OBC-14 per cent and others-23 per cent. The composition of youths who participated in village level activities was SC 33 per cent, ST 25 per cent, OBC 12 per cent and others 30 per cent.

(iii) In Karnataka the total youth population in villages covered was 9,90,538 out of which 29% were SC, 12% were ST, 33% OBC and 26% others. Out of this total population the percentage of those who actually participated in village activities were SC 28 per cent, ST 39 per cent, OBC 41 per cent, and others 27 per cent.

(iv) In Maharashtra the composition of youth population in covered villages was SC-50 per cent, ST-14 per cent, OBC – 24 per cent and others – 13 per cent out of total youth population of 8,37,594. Out of this those who took part in village activities were SC. 22 Per cent, ST 71 percent, OBC 62 per cent and others 79 percent. The proportion SC, ST, OBC and others in total number of youths who actually participated in village level activities was 24 per cent, 21 per cent, 33 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

(v)The picture in Tamilnadu is not much different. Here the youth population in covered villages was 1,18,437 representing 28 per cent SCs, 7 per

cent STs, 24 per cent OBCs and 41 per cent others. Out of this population of youths in covered villages those participated in village activities were SC-34 per cent, ST-85 per cent, OBC – 65 per cent and others 26 per cent. The actual composition of youth volunteers participating in village activities was 23 per cent SCs, 15 per cent STs, 37 per cent OBCs and 25 per cent others.

From the analysis it is very clear that the youths from SC, ST and OBC categories are given due representation in village level activities organised by the youth clubs.

Participation of Youths in NYKs Activities

It was thought necessary to find out as to how many youths belonging to different categories have participated in the programmes launched and activities undertaken by Nehru Yuva Kendras in the five states under study. The following table gives this information for the last three years -

Table No. 3.16
Participation of Youths in NYK Activities
(In the past three years)

Sr. No.	State	Total Number of Youths Participated				
		S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Others	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18841	7447	33683	29179	89150
2.	Gujarat	5559	3642	3746	2318	15265
3.	Karnataka	13087	9301	12665	20623	55676
4.	Maharashtra	7020	3200	6564	10900	27684
5.	Tamilnadu	14411	912	21503	2707	39533

The data contained in the table given above shows that during the last three years 2,27,334 youths participated in activities of NYKs in all the five states covered by the study. Their categorywise representation was SCs – 26 per cent, STs – 11 per cent, OBCs – 34 per cent and others – 29 per cent. This shows that OBC youths had the highest representation followed by others and SCs.

The analysis of SC youth participants shows that out of total 58,918 SC youth participants majority of them (about 32 per cent) were from Andhra

Pradesh followed by about 24 per cent from Tamilnadu and 22 per cent from Karnataka. In the total ST youth participants (24502) majority of 38% was from Karnataka, followed by 30 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, 15 per cent from Gujarat, and 13 per cent from Maharashtra. The share of Tamilnadu was 4 per cent. The total youth participants of OBC category were 78,164 out of which a majority of 43 per cent were from Andhra Pradesh followed by about 27 per cent from Tamilnadu and 16 per cent from Karnataka. About 8 per cent OBC youths were from Maharashtra and only about 5 per cent from Gujarat.

To conclude it can be said that there is fair participation of backward classes youths in the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras.

No. of Youth of Clubs undertaking Main Activities during 2001-2002

Out of various programmes and activities undertaken by Nehru Yuva Kendras through Youth Clubs following 12 activities are being treated as most important and main activities –

1. Creation of Assets
2. Sports and Games
3. Cultural Programmes
4. Awareness Creation
5. Non-formal Education
6. Work Camps
7. Adventure Programmes
8. Vocational Training
9. Plantation
10. Health Relief Work
11. National Integration Camps
12. Youth Leadership Training

Efforts were made to collect data pertaining to the extent of involvement of youth clubs in these activities during the year 2001-2002 to ascertain how far they are active. The following table presents the number of youth clubs undertaking these activities during the year 2001-2002 -

Table No. 3.17
Number of Youth Clubs Undertaking Main Activities
During 2001-2002

Sr. No.	Activity Undertaken	Number of Youth Clubs involved (Statewise)					Total
		Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	
1.	Creation of Assets	370 (17.72%)	128 (6.13%)	670 (32.08%)	352 (16.85%)	568 (27.20%)	2088 (100%)
2.	Sports and Games	290 (18.63%)	232 (14.90%)	560 (35.98%)	264 (16.96%)	210 (13.49%)	1556 (100%)
3.	Culture Programmes	462 (29.50%)	137 (8.74%)	238 (15.19%)	412 (26.3%)	317 (20.36%)	1566 (100%)
4.	Awareness Creation	570 (26.15%)	310 (14.23%)	652 (29.93%)	527 (24.19%)	119 (5.46%)	2178 (100%)
5.	Non-formal Education	180 (23.7%)	112 (14.77%)	168 (22.16%)	218 (28.75%)	80 (10.55%)	758 (100%)
6.	Work Camps	370 (17.65)	128 (6.10%)	670 (32.38%)	360 (17.17%)	568 (27.09%)	2096 (100%)
7.	Adventure Programmes	85 (23.41%)	17 (4.68%)	123 (33.88%)	117 (32.23%)	21 (5.78%)	363 (100%)
8.	Vocational Training	492 (21.67%)	128 (5.63%)	670 (29.51%)	412 (18.15%)	568 (25.02%)	2270 (100%)
9.	Plantation	162 (20.04%)	38 (4.70%)	268 (33.16%)	129 (15.96%)	211 (26.11%)	808 (100%)
10.	Relief Work (Health)	268 (29.57%)	128 (14.11%)	280 (30.83%)	152 (16.74%)	80 (8.81%)	908 (100%)
11.	National Integration Camps	470 (21.40%)	142 (6.47%)	628 (28.60%)	368 (16.76%)	568 (25.86%)	2176 (100%)
12.	Youth Leadership Training	370 (17.96%)	128 (6.22%)	724 (35.16%)	410 (19.91%)	427 (20.74%)	2059 (100%)

The data presented in the above table throws light on the member of youth clubs undertaking each one of the 12 activities as reported in the table. Activity wise analysis shows that –

(i) In all 2088 youth clubs were involved in Assets creation at village level during 2001-2002. In all the five states taken together. Out of these, majority of the youth clubs (about 32 per cent) were from Karnataka, followed by about 27 per cent from Tamilnadu and about 18 per cent from Andhra Pradesh. About 17 per cent youth clubs from Maharashtra undertook the work of assets creation as against only 6 per cent from Gujarat. Thus, Youth Clubs in Karnataka and Tamilnadu were leading in assets creation.

(ii) Sports and Games, which is very popular activity in villages, was under – taken by 1556 youth clubs in all the states taken together. The youth clubs in Karnataka, again, were at the top in number with about 36 per cent share, followed by about 19 per cent of youth clubs in Andhra Pradesh participating in

this activity. The share of youth clubs from other states was – Maharashtra about 17 per cent, Gujarat about 15 per cent and Tamilnadu 13 per cent.

(iii) 1566 youth clubs from all the five state covered by the study organised Cultural Programmes in villages. Statewise number of youth clubs undertaking this activity was –

(i) Andhra Pradesh 29 per cent, (ii) Maharashtra 26 per cent, (iii) Tamilnadu 20 per cent (iv) Karnataka 15 per cent and (v) Gujarat 9 per cent. Thus the Youth Clubs in Andhra Pradesh were at the top and those in Gujarat at the bottom.

(iv) The total number of Youth Clubs which undertook the activity of Awareness Creation during 2001-2002 was 2178 in all the five states taken together. Out of these about 30 per cent clubs were from Karnataka, about 26 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, about 24 per cent from Maharashtra, about 14 per cent from Gujarat and only about 5 per cent from Tamilnadu.

(v) Only 758 youth clubs from all the five states participated in Non-Formal Education Programme. Out of this about 29 per cent of the youth clubs were from Maharashtra, 24 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, 22 per cent from Karnataka, 15 per cent from Gujarat and only 10 per cent from Tamilnadu.

(vi) Work Camps seem to be very popular activity of youth clubs as 2096 youth clubs have undertaken this activity during 2001-2002. Of these 2096 clubs, the highest number was from Karnataka (32 per cent), followed by Tamilnadu (27 per cent). About 17 per cent each of the total number of youth clubs involved in this activity were from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and only 6 per cent from Gujarat.

(vii) Adventure Programme seems to be an activity not so popular with youth clubs as only 363 clubs have undertaken this activity in all the five states taken together. Of these about 34 per cent clubs were from Karnataka, 32 per cent from

Maharashtra, 23 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, 6 per cent from Tamilnadu and 5 per cent from Gujrat.

(viii) Vocational Training is the most sought after programme of the youth clubs and hence 2270 youth clubs had undertaken this programme in 2001-2002. Out of these 2270 youth clubs a large number was in Karnataka (about 29 per cent), followed by about 25 per cent in Tamilnadu, about 21 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 18 per cent in Maharashtra and only 5 per cent in Gujrat.

(ix) Plantation as an activity was undertaken by 808 clubs – 162 from Andhra Pradesh (20 per cent), 38 from Gujarat (about 5 per cent), 268 from Karnataka (33 per cent), 129 from Maharashtra (about 16 per cent), and 21 from Tamilnadu (about 26 per cent). Thus Karnataka leads in this activity.

Only 908 youth clubs had undertaken Health Relief Work activity during 2001-2002. The State of Karnataka was leading in this activity with 280 (31%) clubs involved in this activity, followed by 268 (30%) clubs from Andhra Pradesh, 17 per cent (152) in Maharashtra, 14 per cent (128) in Gujarat and 9 per cent (80) in Tamilnadu.

(x) There is a need today to have more and more National Integration Camps for youths in the country as the forces that disintegrate the nation have become more active. This activity of holding National Integration Camps, was therefore undertaken by the maximum number of youth clubs in all the states under study. In all 2196 youth clubs conducted National Integration Camps during 2001-2002. Youth Clubs in Karnataka were leading in holding such camps and their number was 628 (about 29 per cent) followed by Tamilnadu where 568 (26 per cent) youth clubs conducted National Integration Camps. In Andhra Pradesh 470 youth clubs (21 per cent) conducted National Integration Camps followed by 368 (about 17 per cent) youth clubs in Maharashtra and about 6 per cent (142) in Gujarat.

(xi) Youth Leadership Training is the soul of Nehru Yuva Kendra activities. Most of the youth clubs do undertake this activity every year. In all 2059 youth clubs in all the five states covered by this study have organised youth leadership training during 2001-2002. Out of this 724 clubs (about 35 per cent) were from Karnataka, 427 (about 21 per cent) from Tamilnadu, 410 (about 20 per cent) from Maharashtra, 370 (about 18 per cent) from Andhra Pradesh and 128 (about 6 per cent) from Gujarat.

Statewise analysis shows that Awareness creation, Vocational Training, Cultural Programmes and National Integration Camps were the most favoured activities of Youth Clubs in Andhra Pradesh. In Gujarat maximum number of youth clubs preferred to undertake Awareness Creation and Sports and Games as popular activities. Youth Leadership Training was conducted by maximum number of youth clubs in Karnataka. Equally popular were the activities of Assets Creation, Awareness Creation, Work Camps, Vocational Training and National Integration Camps. As far as Youth Clubs in Maharashtra are concerned, maximum number of youth clubs have undertaken activities like Cultural Programmes, Awareness creation, Vocational Training and Youth Leadership Training. The trend is not different in Tamilnadu wherein maximum number of youth clubs preferred to concentrate on creation of Assets, Work Camps, Vocational Training, National Integration Camps and Youth Leadership Training.

Expenditure on Club Activities

The Youth Clubs in all the five states covered by the study have spent about Rs. 183.3 lakhs during 2001 – 2002 of which about Rs. 97.6 lakhs were in cash and Rs. 85.69 lakhs in kind. The following table gives statewise details of expenditure incurred in cash and kind -

Table No. 3.18
Total Money (Cash + Kind) spent on Club Activities
During 2001-2002

Sr. No.	State	In Cash (Rs.)	In Kind (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60,28,676	75,68,382	1,35,97,058
2.	Gujarat	3,82,490	5,27,310	9,09,800

3.	Karnataka	21,21,860	1,47,700	22,69,560
4.	Maharashtra	7,77,627	1,83,490	9,61,117
5.	Tamilnadu	4,50,240	1,42,000	5,92,240
	Total	97,60,893	85,68,882	1,83,9,775

From the above table it is clear that Andhra Pradesh has spent the highest amount of Rs. 135.97 lakhs (Cash and kind) on club activities, followed by Karnataka the youth clubs wherein spent Rs. 22.69 lakhs (in cash and kind).

The youth clubs in Gujarat and Maharashtra incurred Rs. 9.09 lakhs and Rs. 9.61 lakhs respectively where as their counter part in Tamilnadu spent only Rs. 6\5.92 lakhs on club activities.

The ratio of cash expenditure to expenditure in kind was 4:5 in Andhra Pradesh, 3:4 in Gujarat, 14:1 in Karnataka, 4:1 in Maharashtra, and 3:1 in Tamilnadu.

It is observed that expenditure in kind was significantly more than expenditure in cash in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The expenditure in kind was abnormally low in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

Source of Funds of Youth Clubs

The principal source of funds for youth clubs is the grants from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghatan. The youth clubs are expected to raise some funds at local level and in addition to this they are advised to tap other sources of funds, wherever possible. The following table presents the quantum of funds received by youth clubs from different sources-

Table No. 3.19
Sources of Funding for Youth Club Activities
(For the year 2001-2002)

Sr. No.	State	SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR ACTIVITIES			
		Grants from NYKS	Self-raised Funds	Other Sources	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,00,500	4,63,200	33,16,800	45,85,000
2.	Gujarat	5,80,800	2,10,700	36,410	8,27,910
3.	Karnataka	4,05,930	7,28,410	4,80,000	16,14,340
4.	Maharashtra	8,43,200	6,21,800	1,20,000	15,85,000

5.	Tamilnadu	5,77,720	4,78,000	7,99,500	18,55,220
	Total	32,08,150	25,02,110	47,52,710	1,04,62,970

The data presented in the table shows that the youth clubs in all the five states under study have received funds from different sources . It is surprising to note that most of the youth clubs have collected, on an average, about two third of their funds through other sources and self-raising of funds and the share of grants from NYKS in only one third of the total funds.

In Andhra Pradesh the youth clubs received grants from NYKS to the extent of only about 17 percent whereas self –raised fund were 10 per cent and funds from other sources were more than 72 percent. In the state of Gujrat the picture was rather different as about 70 percent of the total funds came from grants from NYKS whereas self-raised funds were only about 25 percent and funds from other sources about 4 percent only.

In Karnataka the sources of funds of youth clubs were grants from NYKS (about 25 percent), self- raised funds (about 45 percent) and other sources (about 30 percent). The youth clubs in Maharashtra received about 53 percent of their total fund by way of grants from NYKS and about 8 percent from other sources , as against self raised fund to the extent of about 39 percent . In Tamilnadu grants from NYKS accounted for about 31 percent followed by self-raised funds to the extent of about 26 percent and other sources about 43 percent.

It is very clear from the analysis that the youth clubs do not entirely depend on grants from NYKS for their funds, they also raise funds from other sources also.

ASSESSMENT OF THE POPULARITY OF THE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES OF NEHRU YUVA KENDRAS

The Nehru Yuva Kendras conduct a number of activities like Youth Leadership Training, Work Camps, Vocational Training, Youth Club Development Programmes, Functional Literacy, National Integration Camps,

Adventure Programmes, Exhibitions, Youth Exchange Programmes and Self-employment Programmes. To assess the popularity of these activities the District Youth Coordinators were asked to rate the extent of popularity of each of the activity. The responses of the DYCs from all the states taken together are presented in the following table –

Table No. 3.20
How do you assess the popularity of the activities and programmes of NYK

Sr. No.	Activities	Number of Respondents					Total
		Extent of Popularity					
		Very High	High	Average	Marginal	Poor	
1.	Youth Leadership Training	11	2	-	-	-	13
2.	Work Camp	8	4	1	-	-	13
3.	Vocational Training	10	2	1	-	-	13
4.	Rural Cultural Programme	10	1	1	-	1	13
5.	Youth Club Development Programmes	12	1	-	-	-	13
6.	Functional Literacy	6	3	4	-	-	13
7.	National Integration Camps	7	3	2	-	1	13
8.	Adventure Programmes	9	2	2	-	-	13
9.	Exhibitions	6	3	4	-	-	13
10.	Youth Exchange Programmes	7	4	2	-	-	13
11.	Self-employment Programmes	9	1	2	-	1	13
	Total	95	26	19	-	3	143

A majority of about 85 per cent of the DYCs reported that Youth Leadership Training has achieved Very High popularity while about 18 per cent of the DYCs stated that the popularity of this activity is High among the Youth.

The popularity of Work Camps was stated to be Very High by 61 per cent of the DYCs, followed by 31 per cent of them rating the popularity as High. However, about 8 per cent of the respondents rated its popularity as Average.

Vocational Training is reported to be Very Highly Popular by about 76 per cent of the respondents, while about 15 per cent of the respondents rated its

popularity as High. Only 8 per cent respondents stated that the popularity of Vocational Training is Average.

In case of rural Cultural Programmes conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendras again, the popularity is rated as Very High by 76 per cent of the youth coordinators, while 8 per cent of them rating its popularity as High. About 8 per cent of the Coordinators, in each case, stated the popularity of the Rural Cultural Programmes average and poor respectively.

Youth Club Development Programmes have Very High popularity as stated by 92 per cent of the respondents, remaining 8 per cent rating it as High.

Functional Literacy Programmes is reported as very Highly Popular by about 46 per cent of the respondents. About 23 per cent of the respondents rated it as High, whereas, about 31 per cent have rated it as average.

National Integration Camps have been stated to be Very High in Popularity rating by about 54 per cent of the respondents, as against 23 per cent of the respondents reporting its popularity as High and 15 per cent as Average. About 8 per cent of the respondents rated the popularity of National Integration Camps as Poor.

Adventure Programmes are rated by the coordinators as a Very high in popularity, followed by 15 per cent of them, in each case, rating the popularity as High and Average respectively.

The popularity of Exhibitions organised by NYKS was stated as Very High by about 46 per cent of the coordinators. About 31 per cent of them rated the popularity of Exhibition as Average and about 23 per cent as High.

The Youth Exchange Programmes were popular to the extent of Very High Rating by about 54 per cent of the respondents. About 31 per cent respondents rated their popularity as High and about 15 per cent as average.

Self-employment Programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras was ranked as Very Popular by about 69 per cent of the Coordinators, followed by 8 per cent of them rating its popularity as High and about 15 per cent as Average.

The over all popularity of all the Programmes and Activities taken together therefore, rated as Very High by 67 per cent of the coordinators, High

by 18 per cent, Average by about 13 per cent and Poor by about 2 per cent of the coordinators.

The statewise analysis of the extent of popularity of the activities undertaken by Nehru Yuvak Kendras shows that –

The overall popularity of the activities taken together is rated as Very High by about 85 per cent of the coordinators in Gujarat, by about 50 per cent of the coordinators in Andhra Pradesh, 100 per cent of the coordinators in Karnataka, 55 per cent of their counterparts in Maharashtra and about 52 per cent of the coordinators in Tamilnadu. High rating of the overall popularity of the activities is reported by about 5 per cent of the coordinators in Andhra Pradesh, 32 per cent of them in Maharashtra, 36 per cent of their counterpart in Tamilnadu and by 9 per cent in Gujarat. Similarly, Average rating of popularity of all the activities taken together was reported by 6 per cent of the coordinators in Gujarat, by 36 per cent of them in Andhra Pradesh, by 32 per cent in Maharashtra and by 9 per cent of the coordinators in Tamilnadu. About 9 per cent of the coordinators in Andhra Pradesh, and 3 per cent of the coordinators from Tamilnadu, however, reported that the overall popularity of all the activities taken together was poor in their respective states.

OPINION ABOUT CONTINUATION OF THE WORK OF NYKS

The District Youth Coordinators from all the five states were asked as to whether, in their opinion, the work of NYKS is worth continuing. The responses received from them are presented in the following table which shows that 100 per cent of the respondents from all the five states are firmly in favour of continuing the work of NYKS.

Table No. 3.21
In your opinion whether it is worth to continue the Work of NYKS

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents				Total
		Yes	No	Cannot say	Do not know	
1.	Tamilnadu	3	-	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	-	2

3.	Karnataka	3	-	-	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	3	-	-	-	3
	Total	13	-	-	-	13

Financial Implications of NYKs

The funding of N.Y.K. is done by the Government of India and a large amount of money is spent for administration of the scheme and for implementing the programmes and activities of the NYKS. The District Youth Coordinators were asked to spell out the financial implications of the NYKS. Their responses are presented in the following table –

Table No. 3.22

Financial Implications of NYKs

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		1	2	3	4	3+4	
1.	Tamilnadu	-	1	1	-	1	3
2.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	1	-	2
3.	Karnataka	2	-	-	1	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	1	-	2
5.	Gujarat	1	1	1	-	-	3
	Total	3	3	3	3	1	13

Code : 1. Too much money spent
 2. Adequate amount of money spent
 3. Insufficient amount of money is spent
 4. Very little amount is spent.

The analysis of the data contained in the table given above indicates that the District Coordinator are equally divided over the financial implications of NYKS. About 23 per cent of the respondents, in each case, feel that (i) Too much money is spent, (ii) adequate amount of money is spent (iii) in sufficient amount of money is spent and (iv) very little amount is spent respectively. Only about 8 per cent of them felt that insufficient and that too very little amount is spent.

From the views expressed by the district coordinators it appears that majority of about 54 per cent of them feel that the funds are insufficient and very little amount is spent. The remaining 46 per cent of the coordinator, however, feel that either too much money is spent or adequate amount of money is spent by NYKS.

Impact of NYKs on Rural Youth

The scheme of Nehru Yuva Kendras is basically designed and implemented for the welfare of the rural youth. It was, therefore, thought necessary as to how far the work of NYKs could create an impact on the rural youth. The data presented in the following table shows that 100 per cent of the coordinators, in all the five states have reported that impact of NYKs on rural youth is to a great extent.

Table No. 3.23

According to you how far or how much is the impact of NYK on rural youth

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		To a great extent	To some extent	No impact	
1.	Tamilnadu	3	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	3	-	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	3	-	-	3
	Total	13	-	-	13

Work Satisfaction of District Youth Coordinators

The District Youth Coordinators from all the five states under study were asked as to whether they were satisfied with their work with NYKS. All of the District Coordinators (100 per cent) stated that they were fully satisfied with their work with NYKS. The data presented in the following table fully supports their claims –

Table No. 3.24

Satisfaction of Work

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		Satisfaction of Work			
		Yes	No	Do not know	
1.	Tamilnadu	3	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	3	-	-	3

4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	3	-	-	3
	Total	13	-	-	13

Frequency of Meeting the Members of Youth Clubs

The District Youth Coordinators are expected to meet the members of the youth clubs as often as they could. How far they fulfil this obligation is reported in the following table –

Table No. 3.25

How often do you personally meet members of youth club

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		Very often (every day)	Often (Once in a week)	Sometimes (Once in a month)	Rarely (Once in a month)	Never	
1.	Tamilnadu	2	1	-	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	3	-	-	-	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	2	1	-	-	-	3
	Total	11	2	-	-	-	13

The analysis of the data presented in the above table clearly indicates that a large majority (about 85 per cent) of the District Youth Coordinators meet the members of youth clubs in their jurisdiction practically every day, whereas, about 15 per cent of them do so once in a week. This shows that there is good rapport and contact of the District Coordinators with the members of the Youth Clubs in their districts in all the states.

Future of NYK in the District

The opinion of the District Coordinators was sought on the prospects of NYKs in their respective districts. Their responses are summarised in the following table –

Table No. 3.26

Future of NYK in the District

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		Future of NYK in the District			
		Very Much	To Some extent	No future	
1.	Tamilnadu	3	-	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	2
3.	Karnataka	3	-	-	3

4.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	2
5.	Gujarat	3	-	-	3
	Total	13	-	-	13

The data presented in the above table shows that all the District Coordinators in the five states covered by this study asserted that their was a bright future for NYKs in their respective districts.

Chances of the District Youth Coordinators leaving the Present Job for a Better Placement

In order to test the loyalty, integrity and devotion of the District Youth Coordinators to their present job they were asked to state whether they will leave their present job for a better one. The responses of the Coordinators are presented in the following table –

Table No. 3.27
If you get a better job, will you have this job.

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		If you get a better job, will you have this job			
		Yes	No	Do not know	
1.	Tamilnadu	1	2	-	3
2.	Maharashtra	1	-	1	2
3.	Karnataka	1	2	-	3
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-	2
5.	Gujarat	3	-	-	3
	Total	7	5	1	13

The data presented in the above table clearly indicates that majority (about 54 per cent) of the Coordinators were willing to leave the present job for a better one, while about 38 per cent of them totally refused to do so. Negligible number of Coordinators (about 8 per cent) were indecisive on this point.

CHAPTER IV

The Working of Youth Clubs

The basic objective of the NYKS is to mobilize and organise non-student rural youth to generate awareness among them for national development programme. For this the NYKS organises programmes and activities are planned and implemented with the active collaboration and cooperation of village level Youth Clubs. The Youth Clubs enroll members who are non-student rural youths from the respective villages. The members of the youth clubs take active part in the programmes and activities organised by their clubs. They play a significant role in promoting development work in villages. It was, therefore, necessary to obtain the opinion of these youth club members on the performance evaluation of the scheme.

This chapter is devoted for recording the opinion of Youth Club Members about the Nehru Yuva Kendras and the Youth Clubs.

Table No. 4.1
Age of Members of Youth Clubs

Sr. No.	State	Age in Years				Total
		15-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	9	13	11	35
2.	Gujrat	-	3	3	4	10
3.	Karnataka	-	17	-	5	22
4.	Maharashtra	-	12	16	4	32
5.	Tamilnadu	-	13	15	17	45
	Total	2	54	47	41	144

The table given above reveals that a large majority of the members of youth clubs is fairly distributed over the age groups of 21-25 years, 26 to 30 years and 31 to 35 years in all the states taken together. The largest

number of members (37 percent) are in the age group of 21- 25 years , followed by about 33 percent in 26-30 age group and about 28 percent in the age group of 31-35 years . Only 2 (about 1 percent) members are from the age group of 15-20 years.

The statewise distribution of members shows that out of a total of 144 the majority (31 percent) of the members are from Tamilnadu, followed by about 24 percent from Andhra Pradesh and 22 percent and 10 percent of the total members are from Karnataka and Gujrat.

It is also observed that in Andhra Pradesh maximum members (about 94 percent) are in the age range of 21 to 35 years and only 6 percent are in the age group of 15 to 20 years. This picture is repeated in Gujrat, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu also.

It is thus clear from the analysis that the youth clubs in all the states under study have totally failed to attract youths in the age group of 15 to 20 and to involve them in the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendrs.

Table 4.2
Duration of Membership

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents					Total
		Duration of Membership (Years)					
		Up to 2	3 to 5	6-10	11-15	Above 15	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	15	11	3	3	35
2.	Gujarat	1	6	2	1	-	10
3.	Karnataka	17	5	-	-	-	22
4.	Maharashtra	7	13	11	-	1	32
5.	Tamilnadu	7	17	16	3	2	45
	Total	35	56	40	7	6	144
	%	24.30	38.89	27.78	4.86	4.16	100

The analysis of the data presented in the above table shows that a

majority of about 39 percent of the members from all states have 3 to 5 years of association with their respective clubs. The duration of membership of about 28 percent of the members ranges between 6 to 10 years, followed by about 24 percent of them whose membership period is up to 2 years. About 4 percent of the members, in each case, are associated with the youth clubs for 11 to 15 years and more than 15 years respectively .

To conclude maximum number of members (about 66 percent) are working with youth clubs for the last 3 to 10 years. Thus the ratio of senior members of the clubs to junior member in all the five states taken together is 2 : 1 which is satisfactory.

Perception of Members about the objectives of the Nehru Yuva Kendra

The members of the Youth Clubs were asked to spell out the objectives of Nehru Yuva Kendra with a view to test their understanding of these objectives . They were given a multiple choice question with answers as under –

1. Recreation Programme for Youth.
2. Awareness Creation for Youth .
3. Development of Youth and the nation.
4. Organisation of Activities.

The following table presents the summary of their responses.

Table 4.3

S. N	State	Objective / No. of Members				
		1	2	3	4	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	13	18	2	35
2.	Gujarat	1	4	4	1	10
3.	Karnataka	1	11	8	2	22
4.	Maharashtra	4	12	12	4	32
5.	Tamilnadu	6	17	18	4	45
	Total	14	57	60	13	144
	%	9.72	39.58	41.67	9.3	100

The responses from members of the youth clubs indicate that a large majority of them (about 42 percent) have projected ‘ development of Youth and the Nation’ as the important objective of the Nehru Yuva Kendra, a little less than majority (about 40 percent) of the members have given preference to ‘ Awareness creation for Youth ‘ as the objective of NYK. Recreation Programmes for Youth and ‘ Organisation of Activities’ as objectives of NYK were preferred by about 9 percent of the members, in each case.

The perception of the members of the youth clubs in all the states taken together is very clear about the objectives of the NYK. The statewise analysis of the data also supports this view.

Main Activities of the Youth Clubs

The respondent members of the youth club were asked to state the main activities of the Youth Club of which they were members. The following activities were suggested –

1. Youth Leadership Training
2. Work Camps
3. Vocational Training
4. Rural Sports
5. Rural Cultural Activities
6. Youth Club Development Programme.
7. Functional Literacy
8. National Integration Camps
9. Exhibitions

The responses received from the members of the Youth Clubs are presented in the following table –

Table 4.4
Main Activities of the Youth Clubs

Activity No.	No. of Activities of the Youth Clubs					
	A.P.	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1	28	6	18	30	40	122
2	32	8	22	31	44	137
3	30	10	22	32	45	139
4	28	8	22	30	44	132
5	19	7	20	17	30	93
6	6	5	10	14	12	47
7	35	10	22	32	45	144
8	30	9	21	32	41	133
9	19	10	22	30	45	126
Total	227	73	179	248	346	1073

Since the question asked was that of multiple choice the number of respondents varies from objective to objective.

The analysis of the data shows that the members of youth clubs from all the states under study have covered more or less all the activities as the activities undertaken by them. Functional literacy appears to be most favored activity of all the clubs, followed by Vocational Training and work camps. Next to this, in order of preference, are National Integration Camps, Rural Sports, National Integration camps, work camps and Rural Sports are reported as main activities of the clubs by majority of the Youth Club members.

In Andhra Pradesh Functional Literacy, National Integration Camps, Work Camps and Rural Sports are reported as main activities of the clubs by majority of the youth club members.

In Gujrat, Functional Literacy Vocational Training, Exhibitions are reported as main activities of the clubs by 100 percent of the members. About 80 to 90 percent of the youth club members have reported National Integration Camps, Work Camps and Rural Sports as main activities as against 50 to 70 percent members stating Rural Cultural Activities and Youth Club Development Programme as the main activities of their clubs.

In Karnataka 100 percent of the members stated that the main activities of their clubs were work Camps, Vocational Training, Rural Sports, Functional Literacy and Exhibition. About 95 percent of the members reported National Integration Camps , 91 percent Rural Cultural Programmes, 82 percent Youth Leadership Training and about 45 percent Youth Leadership Camps as main activities of Youth Clubs.

In Maharashtra the situation was not different as majority of the members informed that according to them Vocational Training Functional Literacy, National Integration Programme, Work Camps and Rural Sports were the main activities of Youth Clubs.

Majority of the members of Youth Clubs in Tamilnadu were of the opinion that Work Camps, vocational Training, Rural Sports, Functional Literacy and Exhibitions were the main activities of their Youth Clubs.

In conclusion it can be said that in all states covered by the study the majority of the members of youth clubs had sufficient knowledge of the different activities undertaken by their Youth Clubs.

Regular Participation of Members in the Activities of Youth Clubs

The members of the Youth Clubs are expected to take part in as many activities of their clubs as possible. However, all members cannot participate in all activities regularly. But, there are certain activities and programmes which are of great interest to the members and they do participate in these activities regularly. In order to find out the rate of regular participation the relevant data was collected which is presented in the following table –

Table No. 4.5

Sr. No	State	Number of Member Who Participated					
		No. of Activities Regularly Participated In					
		None	Less than 3	3 to 5	More than 5	All	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	- (0%)	3 (8.57%)	9 (25.71%)	7 (20%)	16 (45.71%)	35 (100%)
2.	Gujrat	- (0%)	- (0%)	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	- (0%)	10 (100%)
3.	Karnataka	- (0%)	11 (50%)	- (0%)	5 (22.73%)	6 (27.27%)	22 (100%)
4.	Maharashtra	- (0%)	2 (6.25%)	7 (21.87%)	6 (18.75%)	17 (53.13%)	32 (100%)
5.	Tamilnadu	- (0%)	- (0%)	19 (42.22%)	13 (28.88%)	13 (28.88%)	45 (100%)
	Total	-	16	44	32	52	144
	%	-	11.11	30.56	22.22	36.11	100%

The data presented in the above table shows that majority (36.11 percent) of the members have taken part in almost all the activities organized by their respective Youth Clubs, followed by about 31 percent of the members participating in 3 to 5 activities. About 22 percent of the members participated in more than 5 activities and about 11 percent in less than 3 activities.

Out of 35 Youth Club members interviewed in Andhra Pradesh about 46 percent stated that their participation was in almost all the activities. About 26 percent of these members participated in 3 to 5 activities and about 20 percent in more than 5 activities. The percentage of those who participated in less than 3 activities was about 9 percent.

Only 10 Youth Club members were interviewed in Gujrat and it was found that 90 percent of them participated in 3 to 5 activities organized by their Youth Clubs. Only one member was found to have participated in all activities of the Club.

In Karnataka 50 percent of the members of Youth Clubs reported their participation in less than 3 activities organized by their respective clubs.

About 27 percent of the members participated in almost all the activities, whereas about 23 percent of them participated in more than 5 activities.

The Youth Club Members in Maharashtra were found to be more active in the sense that about 53 percent of them took part in almost all the activities organised by their clubs, about 22 percent in 3 to 5 activities, about 19 percent in more than 5 activities and about 6 percent in less than 3 activities .

The major conclusion drawn is that the members of Youth Clubs in all the five states are active and about 90 percent of them have vigorously participated in the activities of the clubs

Most Meaningful and Constructive Programmes.

The Members of the youth clubs were asked to identify the most meaningful and constructive Programme as per their opinion.

The following Programmes were offered for their comments –

- 1, Youth Leadership Training
2. Work Camps
3. Vocational Training
4. Rural Sports
5. Youth Club Development
6. Functional Literacy
7. Rural Cultural Activities
8. National Integration
9. Exhibitions
10. Others (If Any)

Since multiple choice was given to the members each member

indicated his choice for more than one programme and hence the number of respondents differed at each stage. The following table presents the summary of responses.

Table 4.6

Pr ogr am me	No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh 35	Gujrat 10	Karnataka 22	Maharashtra 32	Tamilnadu 45	Total 144
1	30 (85.71%)	06 (60%)	08 (36.36%)	06 (20%)	10 (45.71%)	60 (41.67%)
2	35 (100%)	08 (80%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	44 (97.77%)	141 (97.91%)
3	35 (100%)	08 (80%)	20 (90.9%)	30 (93.75%)	45 (100%)	138 (95.83%)
4	05 (14.28%)	02 (20%)	04 (18.18%)	08 (25%)	06 (13.33%)	25 (17.36%)
5.	02 (5.71%)	02 (20%)	05 (22.72%)	07 (21.87%)	05 (11.11%)	21 (14.58%)
6.	30 (85.71%)	09 (90%)	20 (90.9%)	26 (81.25%)	45 (100%)	130 (90.28%)
7	04 (11.42%)	03 (30%)	04 (18.18%)	06 (18.75%)	07 (15.55%)	24 (16.67%)
8	28 (80%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	40 (88.88%)	132 (91.67%)
9	02 (5.71%)	01 (10%)	04 (18.18%)	05 (15.62%)	09 (20%)	21 (14.58%)
10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The data presented in the above table indicates that out of 144 respondents in all the states taken together majority of about 98 percent members found **work camps** as most meaningful and constructive activity followed by about 96 percent stating Vocational Training as most meaningful and constructive activity . **National Integration Programme** was reported to be the most meaningful and constructive activity by about 92l percentage of respondents. About 90 percent respondents found ‘ **Functional Literacy** ’ as the most meaningful and constructive activity, whereas about 15 percent to 24 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that Youth Leadership Training,

Rural Sports, Youth Development Programmes, Rural Cultural Activities and Exhibitions were the most meaningful and constructive activities.

The state level analysis of data present the following facts -

i) Out of 34 respondents in Andhra Pradesh a large majority of members (about 80 percent to 100 percent) found Youth Leadership Training, Work Camps, Vocational Training, Functional Literacy and National Integration Programme as the most meaningful and constructive Programmes.

ii) Out of 10 members interviewed in Gujrat 100 percent found National Integration Programme as most meaningful and constructive activity, 90 percent identified Functional Literacy, 80 percent stated Work Camps and Vocational Training 60 percent found Youth Leadership Training, 30 percent identified Rural Cultural Activities and 20 percent viewed Rural Sports and Youth Club Development as most meaningful and constrictive activities.

iii) In Karnataka out of 22 member respondents 100 percent identified Work Camps and National Integration Programmes as most meaningful and constructive. About 91 percent of the members reported Vocational Training and Functional Literacy and about 36 percent stated Youth Leadership Training as the most meaningful and constructive Programmes.

iv) In the state of Maharashtra 32 Youth club members were interviewed and their responses were as under

- a) 100 percent of the respondents found work Camps and National Integration Programme.
- b) about 4 percent of the respondents identified Vocational Training,
- c) about 81 percent reported Functional Literacy
- d) about 81 percent stated youth Leadership Training and Rural Cultural Activities, and
- e) about 16 percent found Exhibitions -
as the most meaningful and constructive activities.

v) Out of 45 club members in the state of Tamilnadu 100 percent found Vocational Training and Functional Literacy as most meaningful and constructive Programmes, followed by about 98 percent of them claiming work camps and 89 percent claiming National Integration as the most. Constructive and meaningful Programmes.

The overall analysis leads to the conclusion that from the view point of members of the Youth clubs, Work Camps, Vocational Training , Functional Literacy and National Integration are the most meaningful and constructive Programmes undertaken by the Youth Clubs .

The youth club members were asked to state the reason as to why they treat these Programmes as the most meaningful and constructive programmes . Their responses are presented in the following table –

Table 4.7

Reason No.	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
	35	10	22	32	45	144
1	8 (22.86%)	3 (30%)	-	9 (28.12%)	11 (24.44%)	31 (21.52%)
2	4 (11.43%)	06 (60%)	- (27.27%)	14 (43.75%)	16 (35.55%)	40 (31.94%)
3	22 (62.86%)	06 (60%)	16 (72.72%)	15 (46.87%)	27 (60%)	86 (59.72%)
4	19 (54.28%)	03 (30%)	11 (50%)	08 (15.62%)	25 (55.55%)	66 (43.75%)
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Reasons :**
- 1) They are planned and implemented properly
 - 2) They are participatory
 - 3) They help the youth to achieve holistic development
 - 4) They help in nation building
 - 5) Any other

The analysis of the data presented in the above table reveals that out of 144 respondents in all the states taken together majority (about 60 percent) of the members stated that the youth clubs Programmes were identified by them as the most meaningful and constructive because they helped the youth to achieve

holistic development. About 44 percent of the members of youth club reported that the reason for naming the Programmes conducted by youth clubs as meaningful and constructive was the contribution of these Programmes in nation building. About 32 percent reported that the programmes were participatory and about 22 percent stated that they were planned and implemented properly.

The statewise analysis of the data throws light on the following facts -

i) Majority (about 63 percent) of the respondents in Andhra Pradesh stated that Programmes they found to be meaningful and constructive were because of their contribution towards holistic development of youth.

The Programmes do help in Nation Building was the reason put forth by about 54 percent of the respondents .

ii) In Gujrat , 60 percent of the members reported that their choice of the Programmes as meaningful and constructive was because of those Programmes bring participatory and helped the youth to achieve holistic development.

iii) In Karnataka a large majority of members (about 73 percent) advocated that the youth club programmes help the youth to achieve holistic development. Nation Building was the reason advocated by 50 percent of the respondents.

iv) In Maharashtra around 47 percent and 44 percent members stated that these programmes helped the youth in achieving holistic development and they were participatory. Hence their preference.

v) A large majority (60 percent) members in Tamilnadu reported that the reason for their choice of programme was that these programmes helped the youth to achieve holistic development.

How much the Members like the Youth Club Activities ?

The members of the Youth Clubs were asked the extent to which they liked the activities organized by the clubs. This was with a view to collect information about their interest in the Youth Club activities. The following table indicates the extent of their liking or otherwise for these activities.

Table 4.8

Extent of Liking	Number of Members					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1 Very Much	29 (82.86%)	5 (50%)	22 (100%)	25 (78.13%)	36 (24.44%)	117 (81.25%)
2 To a Considerable Extent	4 (11.43%)	05 (50%)	-	5 (15.62%)	3 (6.67%)	17 (11.80%)
3 Moderately	2 (5.71%)	-	-	1 (2.85%)	6 (13.33%)	9 (6.25%)
4 Dislike	-	-	-	1 (2.85%)	-	1 (0.70)
5. Dislike to a Considerable Extent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

The information given in the table indicates that a very large majority (81.25 per cent) of members in all the states taken together liked the activities of youth clubs very much. Similar trend was noticed in all other states i.e. Andhra Pradesh (83 percent), Karnataka (100%), Maharashtra (78 per cent) and Tamilnadu (80 percent), except in Gujrat where 50 percent members only liked the activities of youth clubs very much. There was only one case of a member from Maharashtra who disliked these activities. To conclude, it can be said that majority of the members of youth clubs in all the states liked the activities of youth clubs very much.

Assessment of Participation of Members of the Youth Club

It was thought useful to carry out the assessment of participation of the members of the youth clubs in various activities organized by the clubs. Hence a question was asked to the members as to how they assess the participation on the basis of the following scale –

1. Participation of less than 10 percent members.
2. Participation of 11 to 30 percent members
3. Participation of 31 to 50 percent members
4. Participation of 51 to 80 percent members
5. Participation of 81 to 90 percent members
6. Participation of more than 90 percent of members.

The responses of the Youth Club members are presented in the following table -

Table No. 4.9

State	Number of Respondents						
	Participation of Members in Percentage						
	Less than 10%	11 to 30%	31 to 50%	51 to 80%	81 to 90 %	More than 90%	Total
1 Andhra Pradesh	1 (2.86%)	1 (2.86%)	8 (22.85%)	17 (48.58%)	8 (22.85%)	- -	35 (100%)
2 Gujrat	- -	4 (40%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)	-	- -	10 (100%)
3 Karnataka	5 (22.73%)	-	5 (22.73%)	6 (27.27%)	6 (27.27%)	- -	22 (100%)
4 Maharashtra	- -	2 (6.25%)	7 (21.87%)	4 (12.50%)	11 (33.37%)	8 (25%)	32 (100%)
5. Tamilnadu	- -	2 (4.44%)	11 (24.44)	22 (48.88%)	8 (17.77%)	2 (4.44%)	45 (100%)
Total	6 (4.17)	9 (6.25%)	34 (23.61%)	52 (36.11%)	33 (22.92%)	10 (6.94%)	144 (100%)

For all the states taken together a majority of about 36 percent of the members reported that out of total membership of their clubs only 51 to 80 percent members participated in various activities organized by the clubs, as against about 4 percent stating the participation rate between 0 and 10 percent.

About 23 and 24 percent of the members reported the participation rate as 31 to 50 percent and 81 to 90 percent respectively. Participation rate of more than 90 percent was reported by about 7 percent of the respondents.

The statewise analysis of the data shows that majority of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh (about 49 percent), Gujrat (40 percent), Karnataka (about 27 percent), Maharashtra (about 34 percent) and Tamilnadu (about 49 percent) reported that out of total membership of their clubs the percentage of those who participated in activities organized by the clubs was 51 to 80 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 11 to 30 percent in Gujrat, 51 to 90 percent in Karnataka, 81 to 90 percent in Maharashtra and 51 to 90 percent in Tamilnadu.

Thus, both at state level and in all the states taken together the average rate of participation of members in club activities may be estimated at 51 to 80 percent.

Gain from Membership of the Youth Club

The Youth Club attached to Nehru Yuva Kendras conduct various activities throughout the year. These activities focus on economic, social, cultural, educational and political development and upliftment of youth through harmonious participation. They also aim at arousing consciousness among non-student rural youth to have a clear understanding of problems confronting the society and the entire country. The objective behind these activities is to tap the enormous unorganized potential of non-student rural youth for their total development and channels their energies in the most constructive manner.

Whether the youths who are members of the youth clubs really gain from these activities and if so, to what extent was the point of inquiry. The following scale was developed to make the assessment of gain from the activities of youth clubs –

1. Up to a great extent (above 80 percent)
2. Up to a considerable extent (50-79 percent)
3. Moderately (40-49 percent)
4. No gain (less than 40 percent)

The following table details the nature and quantum of responses from the members of the youth clubs –

Table No. 4.10

State	Number of Respondents				
	Extent of Gain from Activities				
	Above 80%	50-79%	40-49%	Less than 40%	Total
1 Andhra Pradesh	9 (25.71%)	17 (48.57%)	9 (25.72%)	- -	35 (100%)
2 Gujrat	3 (30%)	7 (70%)	- -	- -	10 (100%)
3 Karnataka	17 (77.27%)	- -	- -	5 (22.73%)	22 (100%)
4 Maharashtra	14 (43.75%)	14 (43.75%)	3 (9.37%)	1 (3.13%)	32 (100%)
5. Tamilnadu	14 (31.11%)	25 (55.55%)	6 (13.34)	- -	45 (100%)
Total	57	63	18	6	144
%	(39.58%)	(43.75%)	(12.5%)	(4.17%)	(100%)

It is very clear from the above table that maximum number of members (about 44 percent) in all the states taken together have stated that they have been gained up to a considerable extent from the activities of the Youth Clubs attached to Nehru Yuva Kendras. About 40 percent respondents have reported that the membership of youth clubs was most beneficial for them i.e. (Above 80 percent).

The statewise analysis shows that majority of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh (49 percent), Gujrat (70 percent), Karnataka (77 percent), Maharashtra (43 percent), and Tamilnadu (56 percent) respectively stated that

In all the states taken together the impact of youth club activities on youth and general public is reported to be very good by a majority of about 44 percent of the respondents. About 40 percent of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, 60 percent from Gujrat, about 55 percent from Karnataka, 28 percent from Maharashtra and about 49 percent from Tamilnadu also reported very good impact of youth club activities on youth and general public.

Excellent impact of youth club activities on youth and general public was stated by about 34 percent of the respondents from all the states taken together. Similar impact was reported by respondents from Andhra Pradesh (about 32 percent), Gujrat (40 percent), Karnataka (about 23 percent), Karnataka (about 41 percent) and Tamilnadu (about 36 percent).

Only about 15 percent of the total 144 respondents reported good impact and about 6 percent of them stated Satisfactory impact of youth club activities.

Those reporting poor and very poor impact were about 2 percent and 1 percent of the total 144 respondents respectively and in both the cases the respondents belonged to Andhra Pradesh.

In short, it can be said that majority of the respondents from all states have reported very good impact of youth club activities on the youth and the general public.

Benefit to Youth & General Public

The scheme of NYKS is designed for and implemented in the interest of the non-student rural youth primarily and also for the welfare of rural community. As such, it is necessary to evaluate as to whether the youth and general public are really benefited from the activities of the youth clubs through which the NYKS implements its programmes and policies. A scale of three parameters was used to assess the benefit i.e. (i) Always, (ii) Some times and (iii) Never. The responses were as indicated in the following table –

Table No. 4.12

Sr. No.	Benefit to Youth & Public	Number of Respondents					
		Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1.	Always %	16 (45.71%)	06 (60%)	11 (50%)	23 (71.87%)	38 (84.44%)	94 (65.28%)
2.	Some Time %	19 (54.29%)	04 (40%)	11 (50%)	09 (28.13%)	07 (15.56%)	50 (34.72%)
3.	Never	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total %	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

It is observed from the data given in the table above that out of 144 respondents from all the five states a majority of about 65 per cent were of the opinion that the youth and the general public benefited from the activities of youth clubs, and only about one-third of them felt that they (youth and general public) draw benefit from these activities some times only and not always.

The responses of youth club members from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka were different from the general trend as the respondents were equally divided between the two options i.e. (i) always benefited and ii) Benefited some times. Majority of the respondents from other states i.e. Gujrat, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu stated that the youths and general public were always benefited from the activities of the youth clubs.

Whether Government should continue to sponsor the programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras?

The Government of India spend a considerable amount of money on the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras. Whether this large expenditure is justified taking into consideration the benefits to the youth and the community was the question put to the youth club members. Their responses are recorded in the following table –

Table No. 4.13

Sr. No.	Response	Number of Respondents					
		Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1.	Yes	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	30 (93.75%)	45 (100%)	142 (65.28%)
2.	No	00	-	-	2 (6.25%)	-	02 (34.78%)
3.	Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total %	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

It is very clear from the above table that 100% respondents in all the states except Maharashtra have justified the heavy expenditure incurred by the Government on programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras. In Maharashtra too about 94 per cent of the respondents supported the expenditure – Thus majority of the respondents have vehemently recommended that the Government, should continue to sponsor these activities.

There were only two respondents in Maharashtra who stated that the Government should not sponsor the activities of NYK. They were asked to give reasons for their opinion and the reasons they advanced were that (i) the Government is wasting its money (ii) there as corruption in money transactions (iii) all activities are unproductive and (iv) the youth remains dependent. Since the respondents are in leas minority their opinion does not carry any weightage.

Reasons for the Success of the Activities of N.Y.K.

The members of youth clubs in all the five states were asked to state the reasons of the success of activities of NYKs by putting them a multiple choice question. The following choices were offered to them –

- (A) They are scientifically planned and organised.
- (B) There is meaningful participation of youth in these activities.
- (C) The activities are future oriented.

The summary of responses is presented in the following table –

Table No. 4.14

Sr. No.	Reasons For Success	Number of Respondents					
		Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1.	(A)	3 (8.57%)	-	6 (27.27%)	3 (9.38%)	4 (8.88%)	16 (11.11%)
2.	(B)	22 (62.85%)	-	16 (72.73%)	6 (18.75%)	15 (33.33%)	59 (40.97%)
3.	(C)	3 (8.57%)	-	-	4 (12.50%)	4 (8.88%)	11 (7.64%)
4.	(A) + (B)	2 (5.71%)	3 (30%)	-	4 (12.50%)	2 (4.44%)	11 (7.64%)
5.	(A) + (C)	2 (5.71%)	4 (40%)	-	1 (3.13%)	2 (4.44%)	9 (6.25%)
6.	(B) + (C)	2 (5.71%)	2 (20%)	-	5 (15.62%)	9 (20%)	18 (13.89%)
7.	(A)+(B)+(C)	1 (2.85%)	1 (10%)	-	9 (28.12%)	9 (20%)	20 (13.89%)
	Total %	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

The analysis of data presented in the above table reveals the following –

(i) A majority (40 per cent) of the 144 member interviewed in five states opined that the reason for the success of N.Y.K. activities was the meaningful participation of youths in these activities. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamilnadu about 63 per cent, 73 per cent and 33 per cent of the respondents respectively, who were in majority also supported this view.

(ii) In the State of Gujrat majority of (40 per cent) of the members stated meaningful participation of youth and future oriented nature of activities were the reasons for success of NYK activities.

(iii) Maharashtra was the only state where the majority of about 28 per cent of the respondents pleaded that the success of NYK activities is not due to any single factor but the unified result of all the factors like scientific planning and organisation, meaningful participation of youth and future oriented nature of activities.

The reasons pleaded by the respondents were realistic and hence the conclusion is that though meaningful participation of youths is a strong reason for

the success of NYK activities the views expressed by respondents in minority cannot be neglected. The success is the total result of all the factors taken together.

Assessment of Achievements of Objectives of NYKs and Youth Clubs

The primary objective of the Nehru Yuva Kendra and Youth Club is to provide opportunities to the non-student rural youth to take part in the national development programmes and in the process develop their own personality and skills. To achieve this twofold objectives a number of programmes and activities are organised and implemented by NYKs and Youth Clubs. It was thought necessary to carry out the assessment of achievement of these objectives by the members of the youth clubs.

The following table presents the extent of achievement as assessed by respondents –

Table No. 4.15

Extent of Achievement of Objectives

Extent of Achievement	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A) %	8 (22.86%)	- -	11 (50.00%)	6 (18.75%)	11 (24.44%)	36 (25.00%)
(B) %	20 (62.85%)	10 (100%)	6 (27.27%)	13 (40.63%)	23 (51.11%)	72 (50.50%)
(C) %	6 (17.14%)	- -	- -	11 (34.37%)	7 (15.56%)	24 (16.67%)
(D) %	1 (2.86%)	- -	5 (22.73%)	2 (6.25%)	4 (8.89%)	12 (8.33%)
(E) %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total %	35 (100)	10 (100)	22 (100)	32 (100)	45 (100)	144 (100)

Extent of Achievement (Codes) :

- (A) Achieved each and every objective
- (B) Achieved a good number of objectives
- (C) Achieved some objectives.
- (D) Achieved very few objectives
- (E) Achieved none of the objectives

The data presented in the above table shows that –

- (i) Out of 144 respondents from all the states taken together 50 per cent were of the opinion that the NYKs and Youth Clubs were successful in achieving some of their objectives, followed by 25 per cent of the total respondents who told that each and every objective has been achieved. About 17 per cent respondents felt that only some of the objectives have been achieved and remaining 8 per cent stated that very few objectives have been achieved. Thus the respondents are divided over the achievement of objectives by NYK and Youth Clubs.
- (ii) Majority (about 57 per cent) of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh were of the view that the NYKs and Youth Clubs could achieve a good number of objectives. However, about 23 per cent of the respondents from this state strongly stated that the NYKs and YCs had achieved each and every objective.
- (iii) All the respondents (100%) in the State of Gujrat reported that NYKs and YCs could achieve a good number of their objectives.
- (iv) In the State of Karnataka the respondents were divided over the success of NYKs and YCs in achieving their objectives. Exactly, 50 per cent of the respondents felt that the NYKs and YCs have achieved each and every objective, as against about 27 per cent of them reporting that a good number of objectives have been achieved. About 23 per cent of the respondents from the state however, were of the opinion that NYKs and YCs have achieved very few of their objectives.
- (v) Out of a total of 32 respondents from Maharashtra majority of about 41 per cent reported that the NYKs and YCs achieved a good number of objectives targeted by them, as against about 34 per cent reporting the extent of achievement as some of the objectives. About 19 per cent of the respondents were firm on stating that each and every objective of NYKs & YCs has been fully achieved as against about 6 per cent reporting achievement of very few objectives.

(vi) The picture in Tamilnadu was not much different from Maharashtra as here too majority of the members were of the opinion that NYKs and YCs have achieved a good number of objectives.

Thus, it can be very conveniently concluded that in the opinion of majority of the members NYKs and YCs have achieved a good number of objectives out of those targeted by them.

There were 12 respondents (1 from A.P., 5 from Karnataka, 2 from Maharashtra and 4 from Tamilnadu) who reported that NYKs and YCs have achieved very few objectives. They were asked to state the reasons for their perception. The table given below presents their responses described as –

- | <u>Code</u> | <u>Reason</u> |
|-------------|--|
| (A) | NYKs and YCs are ineffective |
| (B) | Activities and Programmes are only on paper |
| (C) | The Zonal Officer, the Regional Officer and the Coordinators are beyond Reach. |
| (D) | The youth are non-committed. |
| (E) | The Funds are inadequate. |

Table No. 4.17

Reasons (Code)	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnatak a	Maharashtr a	Tamilnadu	Total
(A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B)	-	-	5 (71.43%)	-	2 (28.57%)	7 (58.33%)
(C)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(D)	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	1 (8.33%)
(E)	-	-	-	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4 (33.34%)
Total	1	-	5 (41.67%)	2 (16.67%)	4 (33.33%)	12 (100%)

From the table given above it is clear that out of 12 respondents from all the states taken together majority of about 58 per cent have informed that activities and programme of NYKs & YCs are only on paper, followed by about 33 per cent stating that funds were insufficient and as a result very few objectives of NYKs and YCs could be achieved. About 8 per cent of the respondents found

that youths were non-committed and hence the NYKs & YCs could not achieve the set objectives.

There was only one member in Andhra Pradesh reporting non-commitment of youth as a reason. Five respondents (71.43%) from Karnataka and 2 respondents from Tamilnadu were of the opinion that failure on the part of NYKs and YCs to achieve one and all of the objectives was mainly due to disinterest of the officers in the activities planned on the paper and as a result the same remained on paper only. Insufficient funds was reported as a cause of achieving very few activities was reported by 50 per cent of the members both in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

It is very evident, therefore, that in maximum number of cases the reasons for achieving very few objectives of NYKs & YCs were the activities remaining on paper only without implementation and insufficient funds provided to NYKs & YCs.

Beneficiaries of NYKS

Who draws the benefits from the scheme of NYKs was the question asked to member respondents. A multiple choice was given to them. The suggested variables were –

- (A) The higher Officials
- (B) The Staff
- (C) The Youth
- (D) The Public
- (E) None

The following table presents the responses received from the members of the Youth Clubs in each of the state covered by the study –

Table No. 4.18

Who Draws Benefit	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A) %	-	-	-	-	-	-
(B) %	-	-	5 (22.72%)	-	-	05 (3.47%)

(C) %	18 (51.43%)	- -	17 (77.28%)	10 (31.25%)	7 (15.55%)	52 (36.11%)
(D) %	01 (2.85%)	- -	- -	02 (6.25%)	01 (2.22%)	04 (8.89%)
(E) %	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
(A)+(B) %	- -	- -	- -	1 (3.13%)	- -	01 (0.69%)
(B)+(C) %	5 (12.29%)	- -	- -	1 (3.13%)	1 (2.22%)	07 (4.86%)
(C)+(D) %	11 (31.43%)	10 (100%)	- -	13 (40.62%)	35 (77.78%)	69 (47.91%)
(B)+(C)+(D) %	- -	- -	- -	2 (6.25%)	- -	02 (1.38%)
(A)+(B)+(C) + (D) %	- -	- -	- -	3 (9.37%)	1 (2.22%)	04 (2.77%)
Total	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

The table given above reveals the following facts pertaining to the beneficiary of NYKS –

- (i) The youth and the public were stated to be the real beneficiaries of NYKs was the view expressed by majority of 69 per cent of the total 144 respondents from all states. However, about 36 per cent of the respondents identified only the youth as beneficiaries of the scheme. Very few respondents named the staff for getting benefit from the NYKs.
- (ii) In statewise analysis also maximum number of respondents from Andhra Pradesh (above 51 per cent) and Karnataka (about 77 per cent) also pointed out that the youth were benefited from NYKs. The percentage of those who pinpointed the youth as beneficiary of NYKs was about 31 per cent in Tamilnadu.
- (iii) The staff and the Youth got the benefit from the schemes of NYKs was the opinion expressed by 12 per cent of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, and 3 per cent and 2 per cent of the respondents from Maharashtra and Tamilnadu respectively.

- (iv) Youth and general public got the benefit from NYKS was the opinion of a majority of about 78 per cent of the total respondents from Tamilnadu, 100 per cent from Gujarat, 41 per cent from Maharashtra and 32 per cent from Andhra Pradesh.
- (v) Whereas 9 per cent of the respondents from Maharashtra and 2 per cent from Tamilnadu reported that all (the higher officials, stall, youth and general public) benefited from NYKS, about 6 per cent respondents from Maharashtra pointed out staff, youth and general public got the benefit of NYKS programmes and activities.

Remolding NYKs for Achieving Maximum Objectives

The respondents were asked to suggest ways and means to remold the NYKs to achieve its objectives to its maximum. The following indicators were suggested –

- (A) It must be fully managed and administered by the village youth.
 (B) It should be a horizontal organisation rather than its present vertical nature.
 (C) All the activities and programmes need to be participatory.
 (D) Any other.

The responses are presented in the following table –

Table No. 4.19

Suggestion	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujrat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A) %	13 (37.14%)	- -	- -	6 (18.75%)	14 (31.11%)	33 (22.92%)
(B) %	1 (2.86%)	- -	- -	2 (6.25%)	13 (28.89%)	16 (11.11%)
(C) %	18 (51.43%)	6 (60%)	17 (77.27%)	18 (56.25%)	2 (4.44%)	61 (42.36%)
(D) %	- -	- -	5 (22.72%)	- -	- -	05 (3.47%)

(A & B) %	1 (2.86%)	- -	- -	- -	3 (6.67%)	4 (2.78%)
(A & C) %	- -	4 (40%)	- -	2 (6.25%)	13 (28.89%)	19 (13.19%)
(B & C) %	2 (5.71%)	- -	- -	4 (12.50%)	- -	6 (4.17%)
Total %	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

The analysis of the data indicates that –

(i) All the states taken together a large majority of respondents have suggested that all the activities and programmes organised and conducted by the NYKs need to be participatory in order to achieve the objectives of NYKs to its maximum. About one-fourth (23 per cent) however felt that the NYKs must be fully managed and administered by the village youth. Very few (about 11 per cent) of the respondents were in favour of changing the present vertical nature of NYKS organisation into a horizontal one.

(ii) The majority of (about 51 per cent) respondents in Andhra Pradesh also were of the view that in order to achieve maximum objectives the programme and activities of NYKS must be participatory. The same suggestion was also given by majority of the respondents in Gujrat (60 percent), Karnataka (77 per cent) and Maharashtra (56 per cent) except in Tamilnadu wherein only 4 per cent of the respondents supported this view.

(iii) The majority of respondents (60%) pleaded that all the activities and programmes of NYKS need to be more participatory. Remaining 40 per cent respondents also supported this view but also added that these activities and programmes should be fully managed and administered by the village youth.

(iv) In Karnataka a very large majority of 77 per cent of the respondents came forward to suggest that all the activities and programmes of NYKs need to be participatory, only then the NYKs can achieve its maximum objectives. Remaining 23 per cent respondents suggested a variety of measures including

creating separate authorities for planning, organising and implementing different programmes.

(v) Maharashtra projected a totally different picture in the sense that the respondents were scattered over suggesting ways and means to achieve maximum objectives of NYKs. Though more than half of the respondents (56 per cent) were in favour of making all activities and programmes of NYKs more participatory about 19 per cent also suggested that NYKs should be fully managed and administered by the village youth. In addition, about 13 per cent of the respondents were of the opinion that the organisation pattern of NYKs should be horizontal rather than present vertical nature and all the activities and programmes should be participatory.

(vi) In Tamilnadu the respondents were equitably distributed over suggestions (A), (B) and (A & C). Majority of them (31 per cent) felt that NYKS should be fully managed and administered by the village youth, followed by about 28 per cent of them, in each case, expressing the view that the NYKS should be a horizontal organisation rather than its present vertical nature and all the activities and programmes need to be participatory.

We can conclude by saying that though majority suggested that the programmes and activities need to be more participatory the other suggestions like changing the existing pattern of organisational structure of NYKs are also worth considering.

Main Problems Faced by Members of Youth Clubs :

It was thought necessary to know the problems of the Members of Youth Clubs while working with NYK and YC. The following problems were placed them for making a choice of one or more –

(A) Inadequate Funds

(B) Lack of Adequate Linkage

- (C) Lack of awareness
 (D) Faulty choice of activities
 (E) Inadequate organisational set-up
 (F) Political interference in the choice of activities and management.

The responses are presented in the following table –

Table No. 4.20

Problem	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A) %	21 (60%)	5 (50%)	11 (50%)	19 (59.37%)	26 (57.78%)	82 (56.94%)
(B) %	02 (5.71%)	01 (10%)	02 (9.09%)	- -	07 (15.55%)	12 (8.33%)
(C) %	02 (5.71%)	01 (10%)	01 (4.54%)	02 (6.25%)	04 (8.89%)	10 (6.94%)
(D) %	01 (2.86%)	01 (10%)	02 (9.09%)	06 (18.18%)	03 (6.76%)	13 (9.09%)
(E) %	02 (5.71%)	01 (10%)	03 (13.64%)	02 (6.25%)	02 (4.44%)	10 (6.94%)
(F) %	07 (20%)	01 (10%)	03 (13.64%)	03 (9.38%)	03 (6.67%)	17 (11.80%)
Total %	35 (100%)	10 (100%)	22 (100%)	32 (100%)	45 (100%)	144 (100%)

The data in the above table discloses the following –

(i) A majority (57 per cent) of the respondents in all the states reported inadequate funds, as the problem they encounter in NYK and YC. The same view was expressed by 60 per cent of the respondent in Andhra Pradesh, 50 per cent in Gujrat and Karnataka 59 per cent in Maharashtra and about 58 per cent in Tamilnadu.

(ii) Out of 12 respondents (about 8 per cent) from all the states who projected lack of adequate linkage as the problem encountered by them in NYK and YC about 6 per cent were from Andhra Pradesh, 10 per cent from Gujrat, 9 per cent from Karnataka and about 16 per cent from Tamilnadu.

(iii) Lack of awareness was reported as a problem faced by about 7 per cent of the 10 respondents from all the states taken together. Their distribution

over different states was – Andhra Pradesh (about 6 per cent, Gujrat 10 per cent, Karnataka about 5 per cent, Maharashtra 6 per cent and Tamilnadu about 9 per cent.

(iv) Faulty choice of activities was indicated as the problem encountered while working with NYK and YC by 13 out of 144 members. They represented Andhra Pradesh, and Gujrat one each, Karnataka 2, Maharashtra 6, and Tamilnadu 3.

(v) Inadequate organisational set-up created some problems for the members of youth club was the contention of 10 (about 7 per cent) respondents out of 144 who represented all states; of these 2 each were from Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu, 3 from Karnataka and one from Gujrat.

(vi) About 12 per cent of the 144 respondents from all the states taken together vehemently reported the problem of political interference in the choice of activities and management of NYKs and YCs. Respondents from each state projected this problems but they were found in minority in all states except Andhra Pradesh where their number was 20 per cent of the total respondents in the state.

From the total and statewise analysis of data it can be safely concluded that insufficient funds was the main problem encountered by the members while working with NYK and YCs.

Popularity of the Activities of Youth Clubs :

In order to assess the popularity of the activities of the youth club , the by using the following scale –

1. Highly Popular
2. Popular
3. Not Popular
4. Not at all popular

The activities to be rated were coded as under –

- (A) Youth leadership
- (B) Creation of Assets
- (C) Sports and Games

- (D) Awareness Creation
- (E) Non-formal education
- (F) Social Services
- (G) Work experience
- (H) Adventure programmes
- (I) Vocational Training
- (J) Social Forestry

The following table give the information about their responses –

Table No. 4.21
Popularity of Activities
 (For all States)

Activity	Number of Participants				Total
	Highly Popular	Popular	Not Popular	Not at all Popular	
(A)	15 (10.41%)	98 (68.06%)	28 (19.44%)	3 (2.08%)	144 (100%)
(B)	72 (50%)	70 (48.61%)	02 (1.39%)	- -	144 (100%)
(C)	60 (41.67%)	72 (50%)	10 (6.94%)	02 (1.39%)	144 (100%)
(D)	48 (33.33%)	84 (28.47%)	08 (5.56%)	04 (2.78%)	144 (100%)
(E)	93 (64.58%)	41 (10%)	07 (4.86%)	03 (2.08%)	144 (100%)
(F)	86 (59.72%)	56 (38.89%)	02 (1.39%)	- -	144 (100%)
(G)	85 (59.03%)	59 (40.97%)	- -	- -	144 (100%)
(H)	10 (6.94%)	17 (11.80%)	87 (60.42%)	30 (20.83%)	144 (100%)
(I)	98 (68.06%)	46 (31.94%)	- -	- -	144 (100%)
(J)	17 (11.80%)	37 (25.69%)	86 (59.72%)	04 (2.78%)	144 (100%)
Average Popularity	(41.15%)	(57.80%)	(15.97%)	(3.19%)	-

The analysis of the data presented in the table reveals that –

- (i) The average popularity of all the activities taken together was rated as popular (57.80%).

(ii) Vocational training was rated as highly popular in all the states (68.06 per cent), followed by social services and work experience (59 per cent each) and creation of assets (50 per cent).

(iii) In popular activities youth leadership was at the top and it was a choice of about 68 per cent of the respondents, followed by awareness creation supported by about 58 per cent respondents. Exactly 50 per cent of the respondents reported that sport and games were the popular activities, 48 per cent respondents, however, stated that creation of assets was the popular activity. The rating of other activities on the basis of number of respondents was (G) work experience (about 41 per cent), (F) Social Services (about 39 per cent), (I) Vocational Training (31 per cent) and (J) Social Forestry (about 26 per cent).

(iv) If the responses of highly popular and popular rating are taken together, the picture will be as under –

(a) 100 per cent of the respondents rated Vocational Training and work experience as the highly popular or popular activities.

(b) About 99 per cent of the respondent rated social services as the highly popular or popular activity.

(c) About 93 per cent of the respondents rated non-formal education as highly popular or popular activity

(d) About 92 per cent of the respondents rated sports and games and awareness creation as highly popular or popular activity.

(e) About 91 per cent respondents rated creation of assets as the highly popular or popular activity.

(f) About 78 per cent of the respondents rated youth leadership as the highly popular or popular activity.

(g) Only about 37 per cent of the respondents rated Social forestry as highly popular or popular activity.

(h) About 19 per cent of the respondents rated adventure programmes as highly popular or popular activity.

Thus of all the ten activities the highest rating of popularity is that of (I) Vocational Training and (ii) Work Experience and the lowest rating Programmes

Social Forestry. In other words social forestry and Adventure Programmes were rated as not popular or not at all popular by about 62 per cent and 81 per cent of the respondents respectively.

Major Problems faced by member of Youth Clubs

Whether the members of the youth club face any major problems during their work while participating in various activities was the question put to members. They were asked to give their opinion in terms of Yes or No. Their responses are recorded in the following table –

Table No. 4.22

Problem	Number of Respondents		
	Yes	No	Total
1. Groupism	36	108	144
2. Political Interference	89	55	144
3. Inadequate help and Guidance from NYK	18	126	144
4. Lack of response from Villagers	40	104	144
5. Opposition by Village Panchayat	22	122	144
6. Inadequate funds	60	84	144
7. Inadequate facilities	92	52	144
8. Non-cooperative attitude of high officials at NYK	86	58	144

The data presented in the above table shows that the major problems faced by a large majority of members of youth club are (i) Inadequate facilities (92% respondents) (ii) Political Interference (89 per cent respondents) and (iii) Non-cooperative attitude of higher officials of NYK as also (iv) Inadequate funds. The other problems do not carry much weight.

Are You Happy as a Member of the Youth Club ?

This was a question asked to the members to know from them as to whether they have joined youth club voluntarily or under force from some one. The data collected shows that except 2 members from Maharashtra all others clearly stated that they are happy as member of the youth clubs which clearly shows that they have joined the organisation of their own initiative and not under force from any quarter. The following table makes this picture more clear –

Table No. 4.23

State	Number of Respondents		
	Yes	No	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	35 (100%)	-	35 (100%)
2. Gujrat	10 (100%)	-	10 (100%)
3. Karnataka	22 (100%)	-	22 (100%)
4. Maharashtra	30 (93.75%)	2 (6.25%)	32 (100%)
5. Tamilnadu	45 (100%)	-	45 (100%)
Total	142 (98.61%)	2 (1.39%)	144 (100%)

Future Plans

The last question asked was about the future plans of members. Every member had a different plant in his mind and hence the data could not be presented in the form of a table. However, some of the plans suggested are worth considering. A large number of members wish to utilize the skills they have learnt through vocational training by starting the vocation that will give them livelihood. Others wanted to devote themselves to social service and village development in their area. Some of them wanted to concentrate on functional literacy and spread of education in remote rural areas.

Thus, it can be concluded that the youth clubs and NYKs have been successful in building the confidence in non-student rural youth.

CHAPTER V

ASSESSMENT OF NEHRU YUVA KENDRAS & YOUTH

CLUB BY KNOWLEDGABLE PERSONS

The programmes and activities undertaken by NYKs ultimately reach the general public who directly or indirectly come in contact of these and sometimes are influenced thereby. As such, it will not be out of the scope of this study to include the perceptions of the knowledgeable persons and the members of the general public for the purpose of evaluation of NYKs scheme. As a matter of fact some such persons are likely to have participated in these activities. In addition, some of them might have watched these activities from very close and others might have rendered considerable help to organise and implement such activities. Hence in the process of evaluation of NYK the opinion of such persons carries some weight.

The following table presents the age groups in which the knowledgeable persons are placed –

Table No. 5.1

Age of the Respondents

Age in Years	No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
18-25	-	-	-	3 (33.33%)	3 (30%)	6 (16.22%)
26-35	6 (75%)	-	2 (50%)	4 (44.45%)	3 (30%)	15 (40.54%)
36-49	2 (25%)	5 (83.33%)	2 (50%)	-	3 (30%)	12 (32.43%)
50-60	-	1 (16.67%)	-	2 (22.22%)	1 (10%)	4 (10.81%)
Above 60	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The data presented in the table indicates that majority of the respondents (about 41 per cent) from all the states taken together were in the

age group of 26 to 35 years, followed by about 32 per cent in the age group of 36 to 49 years. Very few (about 11 per cent) respondents were in the age group of 50 to 60 years. There were about 16 per cent respondents in 18 to 25 years age group. No respondents was above 60 years of age.

The statewise analysis of the data shows that –

(a) A majority (75 per cent) of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh were from 26 to 35 years age group.

(b) A very large majority of respondents (about 83 per cent) from Gujarat belong to the age group of 36 to 49 years.

(c) The respondents from Karnataka were divided 50% : 50% in the age groups of 26 to 35 years and 36 to 49 years.

(d) About 45 per cent of respondents from Maharashtra (who were in majority) belonged to the age group of 26 to 35 years.

(e) About 30 per cent respondents in Karnataka were drawn from each of the three groups 18 to 25 years, 26 to 35 years and 36 to 49 years.

No respondent from any state was above 60 years of age.

Duration of Acquaintance with NYK :

The length of acquaintance of the knowledgeable persons and members of general public with the NYK is necessary for qualitative analysis of their opinion. Hence the information about the period of acquaintance of members of the general public was collected and the same is presented in the following table.

Table No. 5.2
Duration of Acquaintance with NYK

Duration In years	No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
Upto 5	5 (62.5%)	3 (50%)	2 (50%)	8 (88.89%)	6 (60%)	24 (64.86%)
6 - 10	1 (12.5%)	2 (33.33%)	-	-	2 (20%)	5 (13.51%)
11 - 15	-	1 (16.67%)	-	1 (11.11%)	-	2 (5.41%)

Above 15	2 (25.0%)	- -	2 (50%)	- -	2 (20%)	6 (16.22%)
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The analysis of the data given in the above table shows that out of 37 respondents from all the five states about 65 per cent knew about the NYK and its programmes and activities for the last 1 to 5 years. About 16 per cent of the members are associated or knew about NYK for more than 15 years, whereas about 14 per cent were acquainted with it for 6 to 10 years.

Respondents from Andhra Pradesh (about 63 per cent) were acquainted with NYK for 1 to 5 years. Only 25 per cent of them had an acquaintance of above 15 years.

In Gujarat a majority of 50 per cent of the respondents were acquainted with NYK for less than 5 years, followed by 33 per cent of them having acquaintance for 6 to 10 years. No one had acquaintance for more than 15 years.

In Karnataka 50 per cent of the members were acquainted with NYK for 1 to 5 years and remaining 50 per cent for above 15 years.

In Maharashtra a large majority of 99 per cent of the respondents knew about NYK for 1 to 5 years, whereas the duration of acquaintance with this organisation was 11 to 15 years for 11 per cent of the respondents.

In Tamilnadu majority (60 per cent) respondents stated to be acquainted with NYKS for 1 to 5 years and 20 per cent, in each case, had an acquaintance for 6 to 10 years and above 15 years respectively.

Source of Knowledge of NYK's Working :

How do the members of the general public and knowledgeable persons come to know the organisation (NYK) and its working was the question asked to know the source of their knowledge. The responses of the respondents are recorded in the following table –

For the convenience of the respondents following sources were suggested –

Code of Source

- (A) Search and Interest taken by self.
- (B) Through the official of NYK
- (C) Through the youth clubs
- (D) Through the media
- (E) Any other source (Specify)

The codes are used for presentation in the following table.

Table No. 5.3
Source of Knowledge of N.Y.K.s Working

Source	No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A)	4 (50%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (50%)	2 (22.32%)	0 -	10 (27.03%)
(B)	2 (25%)	2 (33.33%)	- -	3 (33.33%)	0 -	7 (18.91%)
(C)	1 (12.5%)	2 (33.33%)	- -	2 (22.22%)	7 (70%)	12 (32.43%)
(D)	1 (12.5%)	- -	2 (50%)	2 (22.22%)	3 (30%)	8 (21.62%)
(E)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The careful examination of the data given in the above table shows that a majority (about 32 per cent) of the respondents stated that they came to know about the working of NYK through the youth clubs, as against 27 per cent whose source of knowledge was search and interest taken by self. About 22 per cent of the respondents came to know about the working of NYK through the media and about 19 per cent through the officers of NYK.

The picture in the states is, however, different, except in Tamilnadu where the majority (70 per cent) of respondents is in tune with the trend of

respondents from all states taken together. In Andhra Pradesh majority (60 per cent) indicated search and interest taken by self as source. In Gujrat the respondents gave equal weightage (33%) to self interest, officials of NYK and youth clubs as the sources of knowledge about the working of NYK. In Karnataka 50% each of the respondents pointed out their source of information as self search and interest and media. Officials of NYK was the source of knowledge for majority of the respondents (33 per cent) in Maharashtra. About 70 per cent of the respondents in Karnataka said that youth clubs were the source of knowledge for them.

In short youth clubs gained more weightage as source of knowledge of the working of NYK as stated by respondents from different states.

First Impression on NYK

It is said that first impression is the last impression but it does not hold good as far as NYKs are concerned because the true nature and spirit of NYK is realised only after close association with its working and programmes. Still it was thought necessary to ask the members of the general public as to what was their first impression about NYK and hence a question to that effect was included in the interview schedule with the following options for response -.

Table Code

Impression

- (A) : An organization dedicated for the development of the nation.
- (B) : An organization encouraging the development of the youth.
- (C) : An organization for holistic development
- (D) : An organization which is based on humanistic principles
- (E) : Any other.

The impressions presented by the respondents are recorded in the following table –

Table No. 5.4

First Impression on Nehru Yuva Kendra

First Impression Code	No. of Respondents					Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	
(A)	0	1 (16.67%)	0	1 (11.11%)	2 (20%)	4 (10.80%)

(B)	7 (87.5%)	3 (50%)	4 (100%)	8 (88.89%)	8 (80%)	30 (81.10%)
(C)	1 (12.5%)	2 (33.33%)	0 -	0 -	0 -	3 (8.10%)
(D)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
(E)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

From the data given above it is evident that a very large majority of respondents (about 81 per cent) from all the states taken together felt that NYK was an organisation encouraging the development of the youth. The statewise analysis also supports this trend NYK was an organisation encouraging the development of youth was the first impression of substantially large majority of respondents in each state i.e. about 88 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 100 per cent in Karnataka, 89 per cent in Maharashtra, 80 per cent in Tamilnadu and 50 per cent in Gujarat.

Thus NYK was the organisation encouraging the development of youth was the first impression of a very large majority of respondents in all the states covered by the study.

Awareness of General Public about the Objectives of NYK

To find out whether the general public is aware of the objectives of NYK the respondents were asked to state their response in terms of Yes or No or No Answer. Their responses are given in the following table -

Table No. 5.5
Awareness of Objectives of NYKS

State	No. of Respondents			
	Yes	No	No Answer	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh %	8 (100%)	0 -	0 -	8 (100%)
2. Gujarat %	6 (100%)	0 -	0 -	6 (100%)
3. Karnataka %	4 (100%)	0 -	0 -	4 (100%)
4. Maharashtra %	8 (88.89%)	1 (11.11%)	0 -	9 (100%)

5. Tamilnadu	10 (100%)	0 -	0 -	10 (100%)
Total Percentage	36 (97.30%)	1 (2.70%)	0 -	37 (100%)

The data in the table disclose that out of 37 respondents from all the states about 97 per cent were aware of the objectives of NYK. Except in Maharashtra, 100 per cent of the respondents in the remaining four states were fully aware of the objectives of NYK. In Maharashtra too a large majority of 89 per cent of the respondents were fully acquainted with the objectives of the NYK.

Achievement of Objectives by NYKs

How far the NYKs were able to achieve its objectives was the question put to the knowledgeable persons and the members of the general public. The following scale of extent of achievement of objectives was designed for the responses –

1. To a great extent
2. To some extent
3. Could achieve its objectives.

The responses are presented in the following table in summary form –

Table No. 5.6
Achievement of Objectives by NYKs

State	No. of Respondents			
	To a great extent	To some extent	Cannot achieve its objectives	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	0 -	8 (100%)
2. Gujarat	4 (66.67%)	2 (33.33%)	0 -	6 (100%)
3. Karnataka	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 -	4 (100%)
4. Maharashtra	5 (55.56%)	4 (44.44%)	0 -	9 (100%)
5. Tamilnadu	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	0 -	10 (100%)
Total	25 (67.57%)	12 (32.43%)	0 -	37 (100%)

The data given in the above table discloses the following –

In all the states taken together about two-third (68 per cent) respondents confirmed that NYKs could achieve its objectives to a great extent and remaining about 32 per cent were of the opinion that NYK were able to achieve only some objectives. The statewise position also disclosed that majority of the respondents i.e. about 63 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, 67 per cent from Gujarat, 56 per cent from Maharashtra, and 90 per cent from Karnataka stated that the NYKs have achieved their objectives to a great extent.

To summaries, it can be very well said that the NYKs achieved the objectives to a great extent.

The respondents were further asked that if they felt that NYKs could not achieve their objectives then what were the reasons therefor. Since none of the respondents had said so the question was not applicable to all the 37 respondents which is evident from the following table -

Table No. 5.7
Reasons for not achieving the objectives

Reason No.	No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1.	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	0	0	0	0	0	0
N.A.	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

Strongest Quality of NYKs

The NYKs, as an organisation devoted to development of non-student rural youth, has been able to create its important place in the development oriented activities organised by different agencies. This was due to a number of qualities of NYK. The respondents were, therefore, asked to point out the

strongest quality of NYKs. They were provided with the following alternatives to make a choice –

Quality Code	Description of Quality
(A)	: Infrastructure of NYKs
(B)	: Officials and staff of NYKs
(C)	: Philosophy, principles and objectives of NYKs
(D)	: Youth Clubs of NYKs
(E)	: Programmes and activities of NYKs

The question was that of multiple choice. However, only 5 respondents all together exercised it. The responses from the respondents are given in the following table –

Table No. 5.8
Strongest Quality of NYKs

Strongest Quality of NYKs (Code No.)	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(1)	0 -	1 (16.67%)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 (2.70%)
(2)	2 (25%)	0 -	0 -	0 -	1 (10%)	3 (8.11%)
(3)	2 (25%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (25%)	1 (11.11%)	2 (20%)	7 (18.92%)
(4)	2 (25%)	2 (8.32%)	1 (25%)	4 (44.44%)	4 (40%)	13 (35.13%)
(5)	2 (25%)	1 (16.67%)	- -	3 (33.33%)	2 (20%)	8 (8.11%)
(3+4+5)	- -	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	1 (11.11%)	1 (10%)	5 (13.51%)
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The analysis of the data given in the above table reveals that in all the states taken together a majority of about 35 per cent of respondents stated that 'Youth Clubs' was the strongest quality of NYK, as against about 19 per cent of them naming Philosophy, Principles and Objectives' of NYKS as the strongest quality. About 8 per cent respondents, in each case, however, stated 'Officials & Staff' and 'Programmes & Activities' respectively as the strongest qualities of

NYK. About 13 per cent of the respondents specifically pointed out that (i) Philosophy, Principles and Objectives, (ii) Youth Clubs and (iii) Programmes & Activities of NYK were its strongest qualities.

The analysis of data leads us to draw a conclusion that majority of the respondents treat (i) Youth Clubs, (ii) Philosophy, Principles & Objectives and (iii) Programmes & Activities of NYKS as its strongest qualities.

Participation in Activities and Programmes of NYKs

On the presumption that some of the respondents might have participated in some or other activities of NYKs a question was asked in this reference. The objective was to evaluate the quality of their responses on the basis of their association with NYKs. The following table gives the details of responses –

Table No. 5.9
Participation in NYK's activities or programme

State	Participated	Not Participated	Do not Remember	Total
Andhra Pradesh	4 (50%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	8 (100%)
Gujrat	2 (33.33%)	3 (50%)	1 (16.17%)	6 (100%)
Karnataka	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	-	4 (100%)
Maharashtra	3 (33.33%)	6 (66.67%)	-	9 (100%)
Tamilnadu	3 (30%)	7 (70%)	-	10 (100%)
Total	15 (40.54%)	19 (51.35%)	3 (8.11%)	37 (100%)

It is clear from the data presented in the above table that out of total number of 37 respondents spread over five states, majority (about 51 per cent) have not participated in any of the activities or programmes of N.Y.K., as against about 41 per cent who did participate and about 8 per cent who did not remember whether they did or did not participate in the activities and programmes of NYK.

The statewise analysis of data reveals that 50% of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, 75 per cent from Karnataka, 33 per cent each from Gujarat and Maharashtra and 30 per cent from Tamilnadu have participated in the Programmes & Activities of NYK.

To conclude about 40 per cent of the respondents have participated in the activities of NYKs.

The total number of respondents who participated in the activities was 15. They were asked to state as to whether they participated in the activities organised by NYK or Youth Clubs or Both. Their responses are presented in the following table -

Table No. 5.10
Activities Participated In

State	Activities Organised by NYK	Activities Organised by YC	Both of these	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	- -	4 (100%)
Gujrat	- -	2 (100%)	- -	2 (100%)
Karnataka	2 (67.67%)	1 (33.33%)	- -	3 (100%)
Maharashtra	1 (33.33%)	1 (33.33%)	1 (33.34%)	3 (100%)
Tamilnadu	1 (33.33%)	2 (67.67%)	- -	3 (100%)
Total	7 (46.67%)	7 (46.67%)	1 (6.66%)	15 (100%)

It is very clear from the above table that the respondents have equally participated (46 per cent each) in activities organised by NYKs and YCs. About 7 per cent have participated in both.

Assessment of Quality of Activities of the Programmes

The quality of programmes and activities organised by Nehru Yuva Kendra, in the eyes of the knowledgeable persons and the members of the

general public, needed to be assessed. Hence the respondents were asked to frankly tell their opinion about this. The following scale of assessment was suggested for their guidance –

1. Excellent
2. Very Good
3. Good
4. Satisfactory
5. Poor
6. Very Poor

The following table gives the details of responses.

Table No. 5.11

Quality	Statewise No. of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1. Excellent	2 (25%)	4 (66.67%)	- -	3 (33.33%)	5 (50%)	14 (37.84%)
2. Very Good	4 (50%)	1 (16.67%)	4 (100%)	2 (22.22%)	1 (10%)	12 (32.43%)
3. Good	1 (12.5%)	1 (16.67%)	- -	1 (11.12%)	3 (30%)	6 (16.22%)
4. Satisfactory	1 (12.5%)	- -	- -	3 (33.33%)	1 (10%)	5 (13.51%)
5. Poor	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6. Very Poor	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The analysis of the data shows that out of 37 respondents majority of about 38 per cent reported that the quality of activities and programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras was 'Excellent', followed by about 32 per cent stating it to be 'Very Good'. About 16 per cent of them stated that quality was 'Good' and about 14 per cent graded it as 'Satisfactory'. No one reported it to be 'Poor' or 'Very Poor'.

If we analyse the data returned from individual states we find that in Andhra Pradesh exactly 50 per cent of the respondents graded the quality of programmes and activities as 'Excellent'. 12.5 per cent of the respondents from

this state, in each case, rated the quality as 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' respectively. In Gujarat a large majority of about 67 per cent of respondents rated the quality as Excellent as against 16.67 per cent, in each case, rating the same as Very Good and Good. In Karnataka 100 per cent of the respondents graded the quality of programmes as 'Very Good'. In Maharashtra, about 33 per cent of the respondents, in each case, reported that the quality of NYK's activities was 'Excellent' and Satisfactory respectively and 22 per cent stated it to be Very Good. About 11 per cent of the respondents stated the quality as Good. Majority of the respondents (50 per cent) stated that the quality of programmes and activities of NYKs was Excellent.

In conclusion it can be said that a very large majority of respondents have stated the quality of programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras as Excellent or Very Good or Good. No one rated it as poor or very poor.

Assessment of Abilities of the Officials and Staff of NYK.

The success of the programmes and activities planned, organised and implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendras depends on the initiative, devotion, interest and skill of the officers and staff. As such, it was thought necessary to get their abilities assessed by the members of the general public. For testing the abilities of the officials and staff of NYK in organising the programmes and activities the respondents were asked to use the following scale –

<u>Code</u>	<u>Rating of Ability</u>
(A)	: Excellent
(B)	: Very Good
(C)	: Good
(D)	: Satisfactory
(E)	: Poor
(F)	: Very Poor

In all 37 respondents were interviewed. Their responses are recorded in the following table –

Table No. 5.12

Rating Code for P & A	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
A.	1 (12.5%)	2 (33.33%)	- -	3 (33.33%)	3 (30%)	9 (24.32%)
B.	3 (37.5%)	3 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (22.22%)	6 (60%)	16 (43.24%)
C.	3 (37.5%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	3 (33.33%)	- -	9 (24.32)
D.	1 (12.5%)	- -	- -	1 (11.12%)	1 (10%)	3 (8.11%)
E.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The data analysis shows that out of 37 respondents from the public from all states, majority (about 43 per cent) rated the abilities of officials and staff of NYK as (B) Very Good, followed by the rating (A) Excellent and (C) Good by about 24 per cent of the respondents, in each case; respectively.

The statewise analysis of data also indicates that a majority of 37.5 per cent of the respondents, in each case, assessed the abilities of officials and staff of NYK as 'Very Good' and 'Good' respectively. In Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamilnadu also the majority of the respondents rated the abilities as 'Very Good' whereas in Maharashtra the majority rated it as Excellent and Good.

To conclude the respondents in majority from all states rated the abilities of the officials and staff of NYK as Excellent, Very Good and Good. There was no case of adverse rating.

Assessment of Programmes and Activities of NYK

The impact of different activities and programmes conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendras needed evaluation by outsiders i.e. members of general

public. A question to this effect was included in the interview schedule. For assessment of impact the following scale was developed –

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percentage of Impact</u>
O	90 to 100%
A	75 to 89%
B	60 to 74%
C	50 to 59%
D	40 to 49%
E	Below 39%

The responses are presented in the following table -

Table No 5.13

Grade	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
O	2 (25%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	2 (22.22%)	4 (40%)	11 (29.73%)
A	2 (25%)	4 (66.66%)	-	3 (33.33%)	5 (50%)	14 (37.83%)
B	4 (50%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	4 (44.45%)	-	11 (29.73%)
C.	-	-	-	-	1 (10%)	01 (2.71%)
D.	-	-	-	-	-	0
E	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

Out of total number of 37 respondents from all states a majority of about 38 per cent assessed the impact of programmes and activities of NYK at grade 'A' (75 to 89%) followed by about 30 per cent of them in each case, who preferred to give grade 'O' (90to 100%) and grade 'B' (60 to 7%). About 3 per cent of the respondents were in favour of grade 'C' (50 to 59%).

Majority of the respondents (50%) from Andhra Pradesh selected grade 'B' for impact, followed by 25 per cent, in each case, who opted for grade 'O' (90 to 100%) and 'A' (75 to 89%) respectively. In Gujarat majority of the respondents (about 67 per cent) were in favour of giving grade 'A' to the activities

and programmes of NYK. In Karnataka the respondents were equally divided over rating the impact and 50 per cent of them favoured Grade 'O' as against remaining 50 per cent opting for grade 'B'. A majority of 45 per cent of the respondents gave grade 'B' while about 33 per cent preferred grade A and 23 per cent grade 'O'. In Tamilnadu a majority (50%) of the respondents selected grade 'A', 40 per cent grade 'O' and remaining 10 per cent grade 'C'.

Thus it is observed that majority of the respondents gave grade 'A', followed by grade 'O' and 'B' for the impact of NYK programmes and activities. This leads us to conclude that the NYK could create a very good impact of its programmes and activities.

Evaluation of the Rapport between the Officials and the Youth Clubs

In any field of activity the rapport between the team players is very significant. Good rapport leads to better coordination and this, in turn, leads to, best of the results. Hence the officials of NYK and the youth clubs are expected to maintain very good rapport to produce good results of their work. Whether, they fulfil this expectation and how the general public evaluates their performance in this respect was the point of enquiry. Hence the respondents were asked to give their own assessment on this point. The following scale of assessment was suggested for evaluation –

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Percentage of Rapport</u>
O :	90 to 100%
A :	75 to 89%
B :	60 to 74%
C :	50 to 59%
D :	40 to 49%
E :	Below 40%

The following table gives the details of responses received.

Table No. 5.14

Grade of Rapport	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
O	3 (37.5%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	2 (22.22%)	3 (30%)	11 (29.72%)
A	4 (50%)	4 (66.66%)	2 (50%)	5 (55.56%)	3 (30%)	18 (48.65%)
B	1 (12.5%)	1 (16.67%)	-	2 (22.22%)	4 (40%)	8 (21.63%)
C	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The data presented in the table reveals the following –

A majority of about 49 per cent of the respondents out of 37, graded the rapport between officials and youth clubs as Grade 'A' (75 to 89%) as against grade 'O' (90 to 100%) given by about 30 per cent of the respondents. About 22 per cent of the respondent assessed the rapport at Grade 'B' (60 to 74 per cent).

The statewise analysis of the data shows that, the rapport between officials and youth clubs was assessed as grade 'A' by majority of respondents from all states except Tamilnadu where the rating was done at grade. 'B' by the majority of respondents. No respondent from any of the states assessed the rapport at 'C', 'D' or 'E' grade.

It can be safely concluded that on an average the rapport between the officials of NYK and youth clubs is very good, good and in some cases excellent.

Assessment of Impact of Youth Clubs and Their Activities

The youth clubs under Nehru Yuva Kendras organise different activities in villages and involve therein a large number of non-students youth from villages. These activities are generally development oriented and hence the rural

community is benefited directly or indirectly from these activities. The respondents were, therefore, asked as to how they perceive the impact of youth clubs and their activities on the rural community. They were provided with the following perceptions and were asked to select any one of them –

- | <u>Code</u> | <u>Nature of Impact</u> |
|-------------|--|
| (A) | Impact experienced by majority of the rural people |
| (B) | Impact experienced by a good number of the rural people. |
| (C) | Impact experienced by none. |

The responses received are presented in the following table -

Table No. 5.15

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			Total
		(A)	(B)	(C)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2 (25%)	6 (75%)	- -	8 (100%)
2.	Gujarat	2 (33.33%)	4 (66.67%)	- -	6 (100%)
3.	Karnataka	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	- -	4 (100%)
4.	Maharashtra	2 (22.22%)	7 (77.78%)	- -	9 (100%)
5.	Tamilnadu	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	- -	10 (100%)
	Total	16 (43.24%)	21 (56.76%)	- -	37 (100%)

The analysis of data presented in the above table discloses that a majority of 57 per cent of 37 respondents from all states have perceived the impact of youth clubs and their activities on a good number of rural people. As against this the perception of about 43 per cent of the total respondents was that the impact was experienced by majority of the rural people.

The statewise responses indicate that a large majority of respondents from A.P. (75 per cent), Gujarat (67 per cent), Karnataka (56 per cent and Maharashtra (78 per cent) perceived the impact of youth clubs and their activities on as a good number of rural people against the majority of respondents (80 per

cent) from the Tamilnadu reporting the impact experienced by majority of rural people.

Proper Utilization of Funds

It is a general impression of the general public that in all the projects and schemes either directly or indirectly undertaken by the Government through its departments or by other agencies, there is no proper utilization of funds for which they are allocated. In other words there is misuse, misapplication and at time manipulation of funds provided for the projects and schemes. In the backdrop of this impression the respondents representing general public were asked to give their own impression about the utilization of funds provided to NYK for programmes and activities. They were suggested to give their reply by selecting one of the following alternatives –

Code :(A) To a great extent utilized properly

(B) To some extent utilized properly

(C) Funds misused to some extent

(D) Funds misused to a great extent

The following table gives the details –

Table No. 5.16

Sr. No.	State	Number of Redpondents				Total
		Proper Use of Funds				
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2 (25%)	6 (75%)	- -	- -	8 (100%)
2.	Gujarat	5 (83.33%)	1 (16.67%)	- -	- -	6 (100%)
3.	Karnataka	2 (50%)	0 -	2 (50%)	- -	4 (100%)
4.	Maharashtra	5 (55.56%)	4 (44.44%)	0 -	0 -	9 (100%)
5.	Tamilnadu	8 (80%)	2 (20%)	0 -	0 -	10 (100%)
	Total	22 (59.46%)	13 (35.13%)	2 (5.41%)	0 -	37 (100%)

The analysis of figures shows that out of 37 respondents from all the states taken together a large majority of about 60 per cent stated that the fund provided for the scheme were utilized properly to great extent (A). Out of the remaining respondents about 35 per cent claimed that to some extent the funds were used properly (B) and about 5 per cent respondents reported that there was a misuse of funds to some extent. No one claimed misuse of funds to a great extent.

The statewise picture is not different from the universe. In Andhra Pradesh a majority of 75 per cent of respondents claimed that the funds were properly used to some extent, remaining 25 per cent of them claiming that the funds were used properly to a great extent.

The respondents from Gujarat claiming that the funds were utilised properly to a great extent were in very large number (83 per cent) as against 17 per cent stating that the same were used properly to some extent.

The respondents in Karnataka were equally divided (50:50 per cent) between utilization of funds properly to a great extent (A) and misuse of funds to some extent (C).

In Maharashtra a majority of 56 per cent of the respondents reported proper utilization of funds to a great extent as against 44 per cent of the respondents who claimed proper utilization of fund to some extent.

In Tamilnadu 80 per cent of the respondents were of the opinion that the funds have been properly utilized to a great extent and remaining 20 per cent claimed that the same were use properly to some extent.

Thus a very large majority (about 95 per cent) of the respondents claimed (A) the funds were properly utilised to a great extent or (B) there was proper utilization of funds to some extent. No one claimed misuse of funds.

Should the Objectives of NYK be Extended ?

Do the members of the general public feel that the present objectives of the NYK are not enough to exploit the might and energy of the non-student rural youth? Are they satisfied with the present objectives or do they expect an extension of these objectives for enlarging the sop of NYK activities? To probe

into these and such other issues the respondents were asked as to whether they are or are not in favor of extension of the objectives and activities of NYK. Their responses were as under –

Table No. 5.17

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			
		Yes	No	Cannot Say	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	-	-	8
2.	Gujarat	6	-	-	6
3.	Karnataka	4	-	-	4
4.	Maharashtra	9	-	-	9
5.	Tamilnadu	10	-	-	10
	Total	37	-	-	37

It is very clear from the above table that all the respondents in all the states were strongly in favour of extending the scope of objectives and activities of NYK, without a single exception.

Thrust of NYK Activities in Future

Presuming that the respondents have watched the existing activities and their thrust very closely, they were asked to offer their suggestions, if any, regarding the thrust of NYKS activities in the future. The following set of suggestions was placed before them and they were asked to choose one or more out of them.

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Suggestion</u>
1	: Concentrate on rural youth who are below poverty line.
2.	: Concentrate on rural women & youth
3.	: Prepare rural youth to take up rural leadership.
4.	: Prepare rural youth to taken up rural leadership.
5.	: Any other.

The responses are presented in the following table –

Table No. 5.18

Suggestion Code No.	Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
1	0	1 (16.67%)	0	2 (22.22%)	1 (10%)	04 (10.81%)
2	4 (50%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50%)	2 (22.22%)	1 (10%)	10 (27.02%)
3	0	0	0	1 (11.11%)	0	01 (2.70%)
4	2 (25%)	0	2 (50%)	0	0	04 (10.81%)
1 + 2	0	1 (16.67%)	0	0	3 (30%)	04 (10.81%)
1 + 3	0	0	0	0	1 (10%)	01 (2.70%)
1 + 4	0	0	0	0	1 (10%)	01 (2.70%)
2 + 4	0	1 (16.67%)	0	0	2 (20%)	03 (8.11%)
1 + 2 + 3	2 (25%)	0	0	2 (22.22%)	0	04 (10.81%)
1 + 2 + 4	0	0	0	1 (11.11%)	0	02 (5.41%)
1+ 2+ 3+ 4	0	2 (33.33%)	0	1 (11.11%)	0	03 (8.11%)
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The majority of 27 per cent of the respondents out of 37 from all the states suggested that concentration on rural women and youth should be the thrust of NYK activities in future. This was followed by about 11 per cent respondents, in each case, who favoured thrust on (1) concentration on rural youth who were below poverty line, (4) preparing rural youth for taking up rural leadership, (1) & (2) and (1), (2) & (3) respectively. About 8 per cent of the respondents suggested that all the indicated measures should be adopted to have a better thrust of NYK activities in future.

The statewise analysis of data indicates that except in Gujarat and Tamilnadu the majority of the respondents in remaining states recommended concentration on rural women and youth as thrust of NYK activities in future.

Should the Activities of NYK Be Continued?

In order to assess the popularity or otherwise of the activities of NYK, it was thought necessary to seek the opinion of the general public and

hence a question was asked to the respondents on this point. The responses were as follows –

Table No. 5.19

Response	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
Yes	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannot Say	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

It is very clear from the data presented in the above table that 100 per cent of the respondents from all the states have strongly recommended the continuation of NYK activities.

Nature of Activities to be Continued

The respondents were asked to suggest the nature of activities of NYK if they were to be continued. They were suggested the following options to choose one –

Code Nature of Activities

- (A) : Same as it is at present.
- (B) : Minor changes in the thrust areas
- (C) : Major changes in the objectives and activities
- (D) : Scientifically planned Activities and Programmes
- (E) : Any other

The table given below gives the nature of responses received from the respondents.

Table No. 5.20

Nature of Activities

Nature of Activities	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A)	0	1 (16.67%)	0	1 (11.11%)	3 (30.0%)	5 (13.51%)
(B)	1 (12.50%)	3 (50.00%)	0	5 (55.56%)	5 (50.0%)	14 (37.84%)
(C)	1 (12.50%)	0	0	2 (22.22%)	0	3 (8.11%)

(D)	6 (75.00%)	2 (33.33%)	4 (100%)	1 (11.11%)	2 (20.0%)	15 (40.54%)
(E)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

From the analysis of the data shown in the above table; the following inferences could be drawn –

(i) About 41 per cent of the total 37 respondents from all the five states were of the opinion that all the activities and programmes of NYK should be scientifically planned, followed by about 38 per cent of them who suggested minor changes in thrust areas. Only 8 per cent of the respondents suggested major changes in the objectives and activities of NYK whereas, about 14 per cent stated that the nature of activities and programmes should be the same as it is at present.

(ii) A very large majority of respondents from Andhra Pradesh (75 per cent) and 100 per cent of the respondents from Karnataka recommended scientific planning of activities and programmes.

(iii) A majority of about 50 per cent of respondents from Gujarat, about 56 per cent from Maharashtra and 50 per cent from Tamilnadu were of the opinion that minor changes should be made in thrust areas of programmes and activities.

(iv) The percentage of respondents suggesting major changes in the objectives and activities was negligible i.e. 12.5 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 22 per cent in Maharashtra.

To conclude majority of the respondents felt that minor changes in the thrust areas should be done and the activities and programmes should be scientifically planned and implemented.

Political Influence in NYK Activities :

Whether the activities of NYK are subject to political influence and if so what is the extent of such influence was a point of evaluation. Hence a question based on such a theme was included in, interview schedule for members of general public as they are the best evaluators of political influence.

In order to stream line their responses the following suggestive points were given

–

Code : Extent of Political Influence

- (A) : Completely free from political influence
 (B) : Some political manipulation exists
 (C) : Influenced by political manipulations to a great extent
 (D) : Any other

The following table gives the analytical presentation of responses –

Table No. 5.21

Extent Code	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
(A)	.6 (75%)	4 (66.67%)	4 (100%)	6 (66.67%)	8 (80%)	28 (75.67%)
(B)	2 (25%)	2 (33.33%)	0	3 (33.33%)	2 (20%)	09 (24.33%)
(C)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
(D)	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The data presented in the above table very clearly indicates that very large majority of respondents (about 76 per cent) out of 37 from all states and also from each of the states (Andhra Pradesh 75%, Gujarat 67%, Karnataka 100%, Maharashtra 67% and Tamilnadu 80%) have firmly stated that the NYKs activities are completely free from political influence. However, about 24 per cent of the respondents saw some political manipulation in NYK activities.

By and large it can, therefore, be said that the NYK activities are free from political influence.

Extent of Corruption in NYK Activities :

Corruption has entered in some form or other and in varying degree in all fields of life and hence the NYK activities cannot be spared from this social evil. To assess the degree of corrupt practices in the activities of the NYK

the respondents views were sought. The extent of existence of corruption was hinted as under –

1. To a great extent
2. To some extent
3. No corrupt practices

The following table gives the summary of responses –

Table No. 5.22

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			
		To a great extent	To some extent	No corrupt practices	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	6 (75.0%)	8 (100%)
2.	Gujarat	-	-	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
3.	Karnataka	-	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (100%)
4.	Maharashtra	1 (11.11%)	1 (11.11%)	7 (77.78%)	9 (100%)
5.	Tamilnadu	-	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)	10 (100%)
	Total	2 (5.41%)	5 (13.51%)	30 (81.08%)	37 (100%)

It is observed from the analysis of the data that a vast majority of about 81 per cent of the respondents from all states felt that corrupt practices did not exist in the activities of NYK. In other words the NYK activities were free from corruption. This view was supported by 75 per cent of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, 100 per cent from Gujarat, 78 per cent from Tamilnadu and 50 per cent from Karnataka.

About 14 per cent of the 37 respondents from all states found some extent of corruption in NYK activities. They represent 12.5 per cent and 11.11 per cent respondents from Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in addition to 50 per cent from Karnataka and 10 per cent from Tamilnadu.

Thus it is very clear from the data analysis that a very large majority of respondents were of the opinion that the activities of NYK are free from corruption totally with minor exceptions here and there.

Views on Continuation of Association with NYK :

The respondents were found directly or indirectly associated with NYK. They were, therefore, asked as to whether they would like to continue their association with NYK. The responses were as under –

Table No. 5.23

Sr. No.	State	Number of Respondents			
		Continuation of Association			
		Yes	No	Do not Know	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8 (100%)	-	-	8 (100%)
2.	Gujarat	6 (100%)	-	-	6 (100%)
3.	Karnataka	4 (100%)	-	-	4 (100%)
4.	Maharashtra	9 (100%)	-	-	9 (100%)
5.	Tamilnadu	10 (100%)	-	-	10 (100%)
	Total	37 (100%)	-	-	37 (100%)

It is very evident from the data that 100 per cent of the respondents from each of the state have firmly stated that they would continue their association with NYK in future too.

Final Evaluation of NYK, Its Objectives, Principles, Activities and Programmes :

The respondents were finally asked to give their overall assessment of the Nehru Yuva Kendra, its objectives, principles, activities and programmes taken together. An assessment scale based on percentage and grades i.e. Grades O.A.B.C.D & E, O being the highest and E being the lowest was suggested for evaluation. The responses are recorded in the following table -

Table No. 5.24

Evaluation Grade	Statewise Number of Respondents					
	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Maharashtra	Tamilnadu	Total
0 (90 to 100%)	2 (25.0%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (22.22%)	4 (40.0%)	12 (32.43%)
A (75 to 89%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (50.0%)	-	5 (55.56%)	4 (40.0%)	17 (45.95%)

B (60 to 74%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (22.22%)	2 (20.0%)	8 (21.63%)
C (50 to 59%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
D (40 to 49%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
E (Below 40%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	37 (100%)

The analysis of the data presented in the above table discloses the following –

(i) About 45 per cent of the total respondents from all states evaluated the NYK, its objectives, principles, activities and programmes as grade ‘A’ (75 to 89%), followed by about 32 per cent of them making assessment of these at 90 to 100 per cent indicating grade ‘O’ which was highest. Grade ‘B’ (60 to 74%) was the rating of about 22 per cent of the respondents.

(ii) In statewise analysis of data it is observed that a majority of about 63 per cent of the respondents from Andhra Pradesh, about 50 per cent from Gujarat and about 56 per cent from Maharashtra gave grade ‘A’ (75 to 89%) to the NYK, its objectives, principles, activities and programmes, while 25 per cent from Andhra Pradesh, 33 per cent from Gujarat, 22 per cent from Maharashtra evaluated them at grade ‘O’ (90 to 100%).

(iii) Respondents from Karnataka were equally divided (50:50 per cent) on evaluating NYK, its objectives, principles, activities and programmes and assessed these at grade ‘O’ and ‘A’ respectively.

(iv) In Tamilnadu grade ‘O’ and ‘A’ were the choice of 40 per cent of the respondents, in each case and remaining 20 per cent preferred to give grade ‘B’.

The overall picture indicates that a large majority of the respondents (about 78 per cent) from all states taken together evaluated the performance of NYK at grade ‘O’ or grade ‘A’.

CHAPTER VI

Major Findings , Conclusions And Recommendations

The Evaluation Study of Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme was undertaken with the following main objectives -

- 1) To study the effectiveness of the organisational Structure of NYKS.
- 2) To assess the strength and weakness of organisational set up of Youth Clubs.
- 3) To review the programmes of NYKs in the field of employment promotion, income generation , enterprise creation and promotion of Youth Clubs.
- 4) To examine the extent of coverage of target group.
- 5) To evaluate the role played by NYKs in the field of eradication of social evils, awareness about AIDS, family planning, Adult Literacy and preservation of environment of Eco-system .
- 6) To assess the progress made by NYKs towards involvement of weaker sections of youth and women.
- 7) To examine the extent of contribution of NYKs in the process of youth empowerment.
- 8) To study the role played by NYKs in providing training to non-student rural youth with necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development in their villages.
- 9) To examine the linkages of NYKs with other development departments to make the programmes of NYKs more meaningful and effective.
- 10)To study the efforts made by NYKs involving community polytechnics and NGOs in training programmes organised by NYKS.
- 11)To assess the effectiveness of utilization of funds sanctioned by the Government for the scheme.

The study was conducted in 5 states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu) and 20 Districts of these states. The coverage of the study was as follows –

State	:	5
Districts	:	20
District Youth Coordinators	:	15
Regional Officers and Zonal Officers	:	8
Youth Club Members	:	144
Knowledgeable Persons	:	37

The following instruments were used for data collection.

- i) Interview Schedule for Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators.
- ii) Schedule on Programmes and Activities.
- iii) Interview Schedule for Members of Youth Clubs
- iv) Interview Schedule for knowledgeable persons acquainted with Nehru Yuva Kendra.

The reference period for the study was 1999-2000, 2000 – 2001 And 2001-2002. The field work was conducted during January, February March and April 2002.

Major Findings

1. The Senior Officers of NYKs are not fully conversant with the objectives of the scheme. There is no uniformity in the opinion of these officers about the essence of the NYK scheme. Similarly, they did not have a clear view of the achievements of the scheme. Still, it is observed that most of the targeted goals of the scheme have been achieved in all the five states covered by the study.

(Table No. 2.4, 2.5 & 2.6)

2. The Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and the District Youth Coordinators have a clear understanding of the nature of Nehru Yuva Kendra's activities and programmes.

(Table No. 2.7)

3. Training for self-employment is one of the most important programmes of NYKs. The senior officers involved in the scheme treat this project as income generating scheme for non-student rural youth. They are fully aware of the goals of the scheme.

(Table No.2.8)

4. The senior officers, it is observed, are having full and clear understanding of the Youth Club Development Programme. However, they differ regarding the priorities within the objectives as well as the scope of the defined objectives.

(Table No 2.9)

5. Majority of the officers are conversant with the aims and objects of cultural programmes, work camps and vocational training organised by Nehru Yuva Kendra. They have found these activities most useful for the overall development of non-student rural youth. They were of the opinion that the cultural programmes provide a forum for youth having necessary potential to give public performance and such programmes also create awareness on social evils, illiteracy, exploitation etc. The work camps, they felt, inspire the youth, encourage the spirit of self-help and prepare youth for self-employment ventures. The vocational training updates and improves skills of rural youth, help them to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills.

(Table 2.10,2.11,2.12 &2.13)

6. The majority of the officers of NYK confirmed that the sports and games were needed to identify the rural talent and to spread the spirit of sportsmanship among the rural youth. Similarly, 100 percent of the officers were strongly in favour of inclusion of adventure promotion in the activities of NYK for instilling in the spirit of adventure among the non-student rural youth.

(Table Nos. 2.14, & 2.15)

7. Awareness Generation Campaign is a regular feature of NYK programmes. The officers were of the view that the campaign for social awareness was mainly concerned with helping rural youth to understand social problems and initiate action to solve them. As to the nature of such a drive they felt that it should be designed as per need of the particular district and should not be common model for all the districts.

As far as the concept of local need based programmes was concerned the majority of the NYK officials described it as programmes aimed at giving boost to decentralised planning as also the programmes of participatory youth centered planning.

(Table Nos. 2.17,2.18 & 2.19)

8. A very large majority of the NYK officers recommended that the scope of the Youth Development Center should be restricted to develop community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 Villages.

(Table No. 2.20)

9. Though the majority of the NYK officers agreed with the view that youth clubs are self reliant there were others who pleaded that the youth clubs raised resources from within the village to fund their activities.

(Table No. 2.21)

10. The officers do not hold uniform opinion on the nature of Block Level Campaign. However, most of them (16 out of 23) agreed that such campaigns are mainly conducted for activating passive youth clubs, for formation of new youth clubs and for bridging communication gap.

(Table No. 2.22)

11. The Nehru Yuva Kendras establish linkages with other agencies for implementing their schemes and programmes. Whether such linkages are required and if so, why was the point of investigation. It is observed from the data collected from the responses of NYK officers that they held different views about the need and reasons for linkages with other agencies. However, majority of them (about 35 percent) believed that such linkages with other

agencies would lead to effective and functional coordination with local, state level and national agencies which in turn would offer maximum benefit to the youth in need .

(Table No. 2.23)

12. The performance of Health Awareness units in all the five states covered by the study is reported to be satisfactory . The Nehru Yuva Kendras in these states have created general awareness about the health in their respective areas of operation. They have educated, motivated and popularised health and family welfare programmes through active cooperation and participation of local Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals.

(Table No. 2.24)

13. The NSVS is a scheme of Department of Youth Affairs and Sports which is implemented through Nehru Yuva Kendras. Majority of the officers of NYKs held unanimous opinion that the principal activities of the NSVS were I) to provide opportunities to the youth to serve the community on full time basis and working with the community and understanding the problems, ii) utilising the skills and knowledge in solving the problems and iii) providing experience of value to the youth.

As to the purpose of NSVS a large majority of respondents were of the opinion that utilizing the crucial period in the life of the youth and preparing the youth for meaningful adult life were the objectives of NSVS.

(Table Nos. 2.25 & 2.26)

14. The scheme of granting awards to outstanding youth clubs at District, State and National level was highly appreciated by the officers. Majority of them felt that the scheme has helped the growth of youth clubs which they recognised as the catalyst of social change by playing a vital role in adult literacy, vocational training , creation of community assets, National integration and rural sports. Hence , they felt that awards were a must for encouraging the growth of youth clubs.

(Table No. 2.27)

15. A considerable majority of the respondent officers stated that Youth Against AIDS was one of the biggest campaign to fight against AIDS in India.

(Table No. 2. 29)

16. The investigation into the vision of officers of NYKs revealed that they did not have a clear vision about the future of NYKs. Some of them recommended the expansion of present network of village youth clubs to cover the entire youth population of India which seems to be an impossibility. Others suggested the use of youth club network for taking the Governments programmes to masses. Again, a number of officers desired that the NYKs should endeavor to ensure due share of women and weaker sections in the development.

(Table No. 2.32)

17. The Regional Officers, Zonal Officers and District Youth Coordinators were fully satisfied and very happy in working with NYKs. They also expected a bright future for NYKs in India. All of them expressed full confidence in the abilities and capacities of rural youth to a great extent .

(Table Nos. 2.32, 2.33 and 2.34)

18. Majority of the District Youth Coordinators felt that their role was to spearhead the youth movement, to train and help rural youth and thereby achieve the development of the youth and the nation.

(Table No. 3.1)

19. A large majority of DYCs stated that various objectives of various schemes of NYK were to create awareness and to implement projects having a bearing on development.

(Table No. 3.2)

20. About 77 percent of the offices of NYK in the five states covered by the study had the following regular staff –

i)	District Coordinator	1
ii)	Accountant cum Typist	1
iii)	Peon	1

In remaining 23 percent offices of DYK there was partial staff. In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh the post of District Youth Coordinator was vacant in one each of the offices of DYK, whereas there was only District Coordinator in one office of NYK in Gujrat.

However, it was observed that in most of the NYK offices there was sufficient regular staff to carry out day – to – day work.

(Table No. 3.3)

The condition of supporting staff and workers was, however, far from satisfactory. Sports Coach was provided to only 24 percent of the DYK offices and that too were only in the states of Gujrat and Karnataka. National Services Volunteers(NSV) are however attached to about 93 percent of the NYK offices at District Level.

(Table No. 3.4)

21. It is observed that majority (54 percent) of the DYCs were in service for about 6 to 10 years and about 31 percent had a service period of less than 2 years to their credit. It appears that more than 50 percent of the DYCs have sufficient experience in the Organisation .

(Table No. 3.5)

22. The analysis of allocation of funds and expenditure during last 3 years shows that the state of Karnataka got the highest allocation of funds from the Government followed by Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh , Tamilnadu and Maharashtra in descending order. It appears that the allocation of funds was sufficient to conduct the activities and programmes as no state could spend the entire amount of allocation.

The analysis of expenditure shows that about 50 percent of the expenditure was incurred on salaries to the regular and supporting staff and only 37 percent thereof was spent on conducting programmes and activities.

(Table No. 3.6)

23. The analysis of expenditure incurred on programmes and activities reveals that major share (22%) of expenditure went for other activities, about 15

percent was spent on Rural Sports, 14 percent on Vocational Training , about 9 percent on Youth Leadership Training, about 8 percent on cultural activities, and 4 percent on Functional Literacy and National Integration .

(Table 3.7)

24. The linkages of District Yuva Kendras with other Departments and agencies for implementing programmes of mutual interest are reported to be excellent in 62 percent of the cases, very good in 30 percent and good in 8 percent of the cases. There was no case of poor linkages. However, it was observed that the DYCs were not serious about evaluating the linkages of their Kendras as some of them also reported the reasons for poor and very poor linkages.

(Table Nos. 3.8 and 3.9)

25. Linkages of selected activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras with other Departments disclosed that linkage with Directorate of Sports and Youth welfare for supply of sports material and provision of coaches was poor or very poor in about 23 percent of the cases. Similarly the linkage of cultural programmes with Directorate of Cultural Affairs was also reported to be very poor in about 15 percent of the cases. The linkage for providing loan to unemployed educated youth to set up small scale industrial units or vocational training with the District Industries Centers was also reported to be very poor in about 15 percent of the cases. Poor linkages were also reported with Agriculture Department and District Horticulture Department for training and knowledge about improved agricultural practices and food preservation respectively. In cases of other activities the linkages were graded as excellent, very good and good.

(Table No. 3.10)

26. In the matter of creation of assets by youth clubs attached to Nehru Yuva Kendras in the five states it was observed that assets worth Rs. 162.85 lakhs were created out of Government grants and voluntary contributions of villagers. In Karnataka the Voluntary Contributions were nearly double the Government grants, whereas in Gujrat the Voluntary Contribution was nil as against a very

meagre government grant of Rs. 43,000 = 00 . It appears that the District Yuva Kendras, except in the state of Karnataka, are not very serious about the creation of assets.

(Table No. 3.11)

27. The assessment of performance of the Youth Clubs in village development was carried out by ascertaining the number of villages having development work and also the number of villages where assets have been created by Youth Clubs. Out of the total number of villages where youth clubs were established and the number of villages covered by the youth clubs for development work, it was observed that only 69 percent of the total villages having youth clubs were covered for development and out of these the development work was actually carried out in about 72 percent of the villages. Again, out of these, the development work was actually carried out in about 72 percent of the villages. and out of these 72 percent of the villages the assets were created only in 14 percent of the villages through development work undertaken by members of youth clubs. Thus, it is observed that the work of assets creation and village development undertaken by the youth clubs in the states covered by the study is satisfactory except in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

28. A review of the membership of youth clubs in the five states under study revealed that 70 percent members were male and about 30 per cent female about 93 percent of the members belong to active clubs and 7 percent belong to clubs which are not active. The picture in individual states is not very much different. Male female membership ratio in Andhra Pradesh was 3:2, in Gujrat it was 7:1, in Karnataka 4:3, in Maharashtra 5:1 and in Tamilnadu 2:1.

The representation of SC, ST, and OBC in the membership of the club was found to be satisfactory.

(Table No. 3.12 & 3.13)

29. The review participation of non-member rural youths in the activities organised by youth clubs at village level disclosed that about 43 percent of the

youths out of total youth population in the villages covered, participated in the activities in all the states taken together. Except in the state of Gujrat where the youth participation was only 20 percent in remaining four states the percentage of youth participation in the village level activities of youth clubs ranged between 41 percent and 46 percent. The rate of participation by non-student rural youth was, therefore, satisfactory.

(Table No. 3.14)

30. It was observed that the youths belonging to SC, ST, and OBC category got fair representation in village level activities organised by youth clubs at village level in all the states covered by the study. In the case of activities organised by Nehru Yuva Kendras similar trend of participation by youths belonging to SC, ST, and OBC categories was observed.

(Table No. 3.15 & 3.16)

31. The investigation into the number of main activities undertaken by youth clubs during the year 2001-2002 revealed that the highest number of youth clubs (2270) were involved in the activity of vocational training followed by 2178 youth clubs undertaking awareness creation as the main activity. 2096 youth clubs were involved in work camps, 2196 in National Integration camps, 2088 in Assets Creation, 2059 in youth leadership training, 1556 in sports and games, 1566 in cultural programmes, and 908 in relief work. It appears that maximum number of youth clubs have participated in good number of activities and hence their performance in this respect was satisfactory.

(Table No. 3.17)

32. The Youth Clubs in the five states covered by the study spent about Rs. 183.3 Lakhs on club activities of which Rs 97.6 Lakhs were in cash and Rs. 85.69 Lakhs in kind during the year 2001-2002. The ratio of cash expenditure to expenditure in kind was 4:5 in Andhra Pradesh, 3:4 in Gujrat, 14:1 in Karnataka, 4:1 in Maharashtra and 3:1 in Tamilnadu. It is observed that expenditure in kind was significantly more than cash expenditure in Andhra

Pradesh and Gujrat, whereas the expenditure in kind was abnormally low in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

(Table No. 3.18)

33. The principal source of funds for youth clubs was the grants from Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan . In addition they raised funds for themselves and also tapped other sources. It is significant to note that most of the youth clubs have collected, on an average, about two-third of their funds through self – raising of funds and other sources, grants from NYKS being only one-third of the total funds. Thus the youth clubs did not entirely depend on grants from NYKs for conducting their activities.

(Table No 3.19)

34. A large majority of about 85 percent of district Youth Coordinators reported that Youth Leadership Training was highly popular. Work Camps, Vocational Training , Cultural Programmes, Youth Club Development Programmes, Functional Literacy, National Integration Camps, Self-employment Programmes were also rated as having very high popularity by majority of respondents.

The overall popularity of all the programmes and activities taken together was rated as very high by 67 percent, high by 18 percent, average by 13 percent and poor by 2 percent of the District Youth Coordinators .

(Table No. 3.20)

35. All The District Youth Coordinators from all the states recommended the continuation of the work of NYKs.

(Table No. 3.21)

36. The District Youth Coordinators had expressed different views on financial implications of NYKs . They were equally divided over the issue and 23 percent of them , in each case, stated respectively that (a) too much money was spent , (b) adequate amount of money was spent (c) money spent was insufficient and (d) very little amount of money was spent.

(Table No. 3.22)

37. All the Coordinators in all the five states unequivocally stated that the Nehru Yuva Kendras influenced the rural youth to a great extent. Similarly all of them are fully satisfied with their work with NYKS .

(Table No. 3.23 & 3.24)

38. It was observed that a large majority (85 percent) of District Youth Coordinators personally met the members of Youth Clubs in their jurisdiction practically every day. This indicates that there was a good rapport between the coordinators and the Youth Club members.

(Table No. 3.25)

39. A large majority (about 70 percent) of members of Youth Clubs were in the age group of 21 to 30 years and 28 percent in the age group of 31 to 35 years. Only 2 members belonged to the age group of 15 to 20 years.

Maximum number of members (about 66 percent were working with Youth Clubs for the last 3 to 10 years and about 8 percent of them for more than 10 years. A little over 24 percent of the members had an association with youth clubs for less than 2 years.

(Table No. 4.1 & 4.2)

40. The members of youth clubs in all the states taken together has a very clear perception and understanding of the objectives of the Youth Club. They were also fully conversant with the main activities of youth club. It was also revealed that the youth clubs undertook a large number of activities .

Majority of the members of youth clubs participated in almost all the activities organised by their respective clubs.

(Table Nos. 4.3,4.4., & 4.5)

41. From the view pint of the members of the youth clubs Work Camps, Vocational Training, Functional Literacy and National Integration Programmes were the most meaningful and constructive programmes undertaken by the youth clubs. The reason they pleaded was that those programmes helped the youth to achieve holistic development , they were properly planned and implemented and they contributed in nation building. A very large majority (81

percent) of the members of Youth Clubs liked the activities of youth clubs very much .

(Table No. 4.6 , 4.7 & 4.8)

42. Majority of the members of youth clubs (about 36 percent) reported that only 51 to 80 percent members out of total members of their clubs participated in the activities of the youth clubs. Those participating in 31 to 50 percent and 81 to 90 percent activities were about 24 percent and 23 percent of the total membership of their clubs respectively. The average rate of participation was found to be 60 percent which is satisfactory

(Table No. 4.9)

43. A large majority of the members of youth clubs reported the gain from membership of the club to a great extent (40%) and to a considerable extent (44%). Only 4 percent of them said that they had no gain from such membership.

(Table No. 4.10)

44. In all the states covered by the study the impact of youth club activities on youth and general public is reported to be excellent and very good by about 34 percent and about 44 percent of the respondents respectively, followed by about 20 percent who reported it to be either good or satisfactory. Poor and Very Poor impact was reported only a handful of 3 respondents out of 144.

A majority of about 65 percent of the respondents confirmed that the youth and general public benefited the activities of youth clubs and about 35 percent of them stated that it is only sometimes and not always that such a benefit accrued to youth and general public in villages.

(Table No. 4.11 & 4.12)

45. On the point of justification of heavy expenditure incurred by the Government on programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras, 100 percent of the respondents in all the states except Maharashtra justified the heavy expenditure and recommended that the Government should continue to sponsor the programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra. In Maharashtra too about 94

percent of the respondents expressed the similar views.

(Table No. 4.13)

Meaningful participation of youth in the activities was the reason reported by about 40 percent of the respondents for the success of Nehru Yuva Kendra 's activities. This overall opinion was also supported by 63 percent respondents in Andhra Pradesh, 73 percent in Karnataka and 33 percent in Tamilnadu. Maharashtra was the only state where majority (about 28 percent) of the respondents denied the role of any particular reasons for the success of NYK activities, and stated that it is a unified result of all the factors like scientific planning and organisation , meaningful participation of youth and future oriented nature of activities. Thus, all the three reasons have contributed to the success of activities organised by Nehru Yuva Kendras .

(Table No. 4.14)

47. Only about 25 percent of the respondents confirmed that the Nehru Yuva Kendras and Youth Clubs were successful in achieving each and every objective, whereas about 50 percent reported that only some of the objectives have been achieved . The general trend observed was that good number of objectives have been achieved by NYKs and YCs.

It was however observed that about 12 respondents disagreed with the majority view and stated that the NYKs and YCs could actually achieved very few objectives and the reasons for failure to achieve each and every objectives were mainly (I) the activities and programmes were only on paper, (ii) insufficient funds and (iii) non-committed youth. Though the respondents are in minority their opinion carries much weight.

(Table No. 4.15. & 4.16)

48. A large majority of 69 percent of the respondents from all the states identified youth and general public as real beneficiaries of Nehru Yuva Kendras.

(Table No. 4.17)

49. In order to achieve the objectives of NYKs to its maximum majority of the respondents suggested that all the activities and programmes organised and

conducted by NYKs need to be participatory. Very few respondents were in favour of changing the existing vertical nature of organisation into a horizontal one.

(Table No. 4. 18)

50. A majority (57 percent) of the respondents reported inadequate funds as the main problem they encountered in NYK and YC . This overall opinion was supported by 60 percent respondents from Andhra Pradesh , 50 percent from Gujrat, 59 percent from Maharashtra , 50 percent from Karnataka and 58 percent from Tamilnadu. In addition to this, lack of adequate linkages, Lack of awareness and faulty choice of activities were also reported as minor problems faced.

(Table No. 4.19)

51. Opinion of the members of the youth clubs about the popularity of the activities organised by youth clubs revealed that the average popularity of all the activities taken together was rated as popular by about 58 per cent of the respondents, followed by about 41 per cent of the respondent who rated it as highly popular. Vocational Training was highly popular in all the states followed by social services, work experience and creation of assets. In popular activities youth leadership was at the top followed by awareness creation, sports and games, and social forestry. The lowest rating was that of adventure programmes.

(Table No. 4.20)

52. The major problems faced by members of youth clubs as reported by them were inadequate facilities, political interference, non-cooperative attitude of higher officials and inadequate funds.

(Table No. 4.21)

53. Maximum number of knowledgeable persons whose opinion was sought on the performance of NYK were from the age group of 25 to 49 years. About 41 per cent of them were in the age group of 26 to 35 years and about 32 per cent belonged to the age groups of 36 to 49 years. Hardly 11 per cent of the

respondents were found in the age group of 50 to 60 years. No respondents was above 60 years of age.

(Table No. 5.1)

54. The knowledgeable persons who knew about the NYK and its programmes up to 5 years were about 65 per cent of the respondents. Very few respondents (about 16 per cent) were in touch with NYK programmes for more than 15 years.

(Table No. 5.2)

55. The knowledgeable person came to know about Nehru Yuva Kendras through the activities of youth clubs, some of them reported media as the source of their knowledge while reported that their own curiosity and search brought them in touch with the activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra. Very few respondents mentioned the officials of NYK as the source of their knowledge.

(Table No. 5.3)

56. The first impression of a very large majority of respondents about the working of NYK was that it was the organisation encouraging the development of youth.

(Table No. 5.4)

57. It is observed that about 97 per cent of the respondents were aware of the objectives and activities of NYKS.

(Table No. 5.5)

58. A majority of 68 per cent of the respondents confirmed that the NYKs have achieved their objectives to a great extent while remaining 32 per cent rated the achievement to some extent.

(Table No. 5.6)

59. About the strongest quality of NYKs the majority of the respondents identified (I) Youth Clubs, (ii) Philosophy, Principles and Objectives of NYK and (iii) Programmes and Activities as the strongest qualities of NYKs.

(Table No. 5.8)

60. On the presumption that some knowledgeable persons might have participated in the NYK activities, an effort was made to find out the degree of participation of these persons in those activities. The investigation revealed that only about 41 per cent of them had participated in Nehru Yuva Kendra activities. Most of these participants had equally participated in the activities organised by both the youth clubs and Nehru Yuva Kendra. A very large majority of these respondents rated the quality of programmes and activities of NYK and YC as excellent, very good and good. No one rated it as poor or very poor.

(Table Nos. 5.9, 5.10, & 5.11)

61. Assessment of abilities of the officials and staff of Nehru Yuva Kendra by the knowledgeable persons disclosed that a large majority of respondents rated it as either excellent or very good or good or satisfactory. No one rated it as poor or very poor.

(Table No. 5.12)

62. The impact of programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra was also got assessed through the knowledgeable able persons, majority of whom graded it as 'O' or 'A' or 'B' indicating impact to the extent of 90 to 100%, 75 to 89% and 60 to 74 percent respectively. It leads us to conclude that the programmes and activities of NYKs have created a very good impact on the general public.

(Table No. 5.13)

63. The assessment of rapport between the officials and they youth clubs revealed that there was excellent rapports (90 to 100%) as reported by 30 per cent of the respondent.

The majority (about 49 per cent) of the respondents however informed that there was good rapport (75 to 89%) between the officials and the youth clubs. Thus according to 79 per cent of the respondents the rapport between youth clubs and the officials.

(Table No. 5.14)

64. More than 57 per cent of the respondents have perceived the impact of youth clubs and their activities on a good number of rural people as against more than 40 per cent who reported the impact on majority of rural people. Thus 100 per

cent of the respondents agreed that the youth clubs were successful in creating good impact on rural people through their village level activities.

(Table No. 5.15)

65. A very large majority of about 95 per cent of the respondents totally denied the misuse of funds and stated that the funds were properly utilized.

(Table No. 5.16)

66. All the respondents in all the states covered by the study were strongly in favour of extending the scope of objectives of the Nehru Yuva Kendra.

(Table No. 5.17)

67. With the exception of Gujrat and Tamilnadu a large majority of respondents in remaining states recommended the concentration on women and youth as the thrust of activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra in future. Similarly, 100 per cent of the respondents in all the states have strongly recommended the continuation of NYK activities. Majority of these respondents, however, felt that minor changes should be done in the thrust areas if the programmes and activities and the same should be scientifically planned and implemented.

(Table No. 5.18, 5.19 & 5.20)

68. Majority of the respondents from all states (about 76 per cent) and also from the states (Andhra Pradesh 75%, Gujrat 67%, Karnataka 100%, Maharashtra 67%, and Tamilnadu 80%) firmly stated that the activities of NYKs are completely free from political influence.

(Table No. 5.21)

69. Nearly 81 per cent of the respondents from all the states taken together informed that there were no corrupt practices in the activities of NYKs.

(Table No. 5.22)

70. Hundred per cent of the respondents from each state covered by the study desired to continue their association with Nehru Yuva Kendra in future also.

(Table No. 5.23)

71. The respondent finally evaluated the performance of Nehru Yuva Kendra

either as 'Excellent' (90 to 100%), or as 'Very Good' (75 to 89%) or 'Good' (50 to 59%). There was no report of poor or very poor performance.

(Table No. 5.24)

Conclusions :

Based on the careful study of the major findings , the following conclusions are drawn –

1) The study of the organisational structure reveals that majority of the respondents representing Zonal Officers , Regional Officers, District Youth Coordinators and knowledgeable persons were found satisfied with the existing organisational structure of NYKS . However, the members of the youth clubs suggested that the existing vertical structure of NYKS organisation should be converted into horizontal form of organisation for more efficient and effective working .

2) It was observed that the role of the District Youth Coordinator was the most significant in the organisational set up of youth clubs . He was, in fact, the main motivative force to train and help non-student rural youth and thereby attain development of youth and the nation. The District Youth Coordinator was viewed as a strength of Youth Clubs. The scientific planning and implementation of the activities and programmes of youth clubs was observed as the second source of strength for the Youth Clubs . However, the linkages of youth clubs with other Departments and Agencies were observed as insufficient and may be treated as organisational weakness of the Youth Clubs. Apart from this, the real strength of organisational set up of youth clubs was the quality and strength of their members.

3) The review of the programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendras in the field of employment promotion, income generation, enterprise creation and promotion of youth clubs disclosed that these programmes were given high priority in implementation in all the five states covered by the study. The Zonal Officers, Regional Officers and District Youth coordinators were fully

aware of the goals of these programmes. The Nehru Yuva Kendras successfully organised and implemented these programmes in all the five states covered by the study. It is observed that a large number of non-student rural youth got an opportunity to get training in self-employment and could start their own small enterprise. Others could improve their skill and could generate additional income through agro-based projects. Thus the performance of Nehru Yuva Kendras in all the five states covered by this study was satisfactory as far as it was concerned with employment promotion, income generation and promotion of youth clubs.

4) As far as the coverage of the target group is concerned it was found that the performance of the Nehru Yuva Kendras in coverage of the target group was satisfactory but not very good. The target group for different programmes and activities of NYKs is the non-student rural youth in the age group of 15 to 35 years. It is observed from the data collected that a very large majority (94 percent) of members of youth clubs were from the age group of 21 to 35 years and only 6 percent were from 15 to 20 years. Out of total member of youth clubs in all the states taken together 70 percent are male and 30 percent are female. Thus the women got satisfactory representation but the target should be 50:50. The representation to the youths belonging to weaker sections like so, ST and OBC was also satisfactory in all the states. As far as participation of non-member rural youths in the village level activities organised by NYKs was concerned it is observed that around 43 percent youths out of total youth population in villages in all the states have actively participated in all the activities organised by NYKs at village level. Here again due representation was given to women and youths belonging to SC, ST and OBC categories. It can, therefore, be said that the Nehru Yuva Kendras have covered the targeted groups to a great extent in all the states covered by the study.

5) Evaluation of the role played by Nehru Yuva Kendras in the field of Eradication of Social Evils, Awareness about AIDs, Family Planning, Adult Literacy and Preservation of Eco-system was one of the objectives of this study. These activities are not a part of regular programmes of NYKs. The

NYKs conduct these programmes in collaboration with other Ministers, Departments of State Governments and International Agencies. Therefore, it is observed that NYKs in the five states covered by the study were not serious about the implementation of these programmes, due mainly to lack of coordination and insufficient funds. In spite of these hurdles sufficiently large number of NYKs had taken lead in organising these programme specially Awareness About AIDS, Adult Literacy and Family Planning. Eradication of Social Evils was, however, taken up on a very large scale by 100 percent of NYKs covered by this study.

6) The assessment of the progress made by Nehru Yuva Kendras towards involvement of weaker sections of youths and women reveals that the NYKs have shown satisfactory performance in this respect, though there is sufficient scope for more and more involvement of youths and women belonging to weaker sections. This is because of the fact that maximum number of youth clubs are still dominated by male members, male-female ratio of membership being 7: 3. Female participation in youth clubs was good in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu but poor in Gujrat and Maharashtra. The participation of youths belonging to SC,ST and OBC categories was,however, satisfactory in all the states covered by the study.

7) The study of the role played by NYKs in providing training to non-student youth with necessary skills to take up leadership in the field of community development in their villages disclosed that during the year 2001-2002 around 2059 youth clubs in the five states covered by the study conducted youth leadership training. Out of these 35 percent of the clubs were from Karnataka, 21 percent from Tamilnadu, 20 percent from Maharashtra, 18 percent from Andhra Pradesh and 6 percent from Gujrat. It is also observed from the versions of the District Youth Coordinators and the members of the youth clubs that most of the non-student rural youth who were trained in the skills of leadership have taken up the leadership of community development in their respective villages. The Nehru Yuva Kendras have also made a significant

contribution in the process of youth empowerment by organising different programmes and activities suiting their requirements .

8) The examination of the linkages of Nehru Yuva Kendras with other development departments and agencies revealed that such linkages make the programmes of NYKs more meaningful and effective. Hence the NYKs covered by this study made sufficient efforts to establish linkages with other development departments of the Government and other agencies . The District Youth Coordinators rated such linkages as Excellent (62 percent), Very Good (31 percent) and Good (7 percent) . It was , however, observed that the linkages were insufficient and poor also. The reasons for poor linkages were reported to be lack of well defined coordination with other departments and agencies, lack of adequate funds, and inadequate organisational set up. The officials at zonal and Regional level had indicated the absence of a well-knit and well-worked out mechanism to obtain the linkages.

Though inadequate, some linkages do exist between the Nehru Yuva Kendras and other Development Departments.

9) The investigation and examination of the effectiveness of the utilization of funds sanctioned by the Government for the scheme disclosed that more than 50 percent of the funds are utilized for salaries of the staff and only 37 percent on programmes and activities. The major share of funds utilised for activities was spent on other activities and not on regular programmes. It is , therefore, observed that there is always a shortage of funds for conducting regular programmes and activities.

10) Evaluation of popularity of the activities organised by NYKs through youth clubs revealed that Youth Leadership camps enjoyed the highest popularity among the youths, followed by Vocational Training, work Camps, Rural Cultural Programmes, Self-employment Programme, Youth Club Development Programme and Functional Literacy in descending order of popularity ,.

11) The Nehru Yuva Kendras have created a very good impact on rural youth and the villagers. Majority of the Zonal Officers, Regional Officers,

District Youth coordinators, Youth Club Members and Knowledge able Persons from villages reported very good impact of the programmes and activities of Nehru Yuva Kendra in creating awareness among the rural youth , on improving the quality of life in villages through development work and eradication of social evils, leadership training to rural youth and employment generation efforts.

12) It is also observed that due to insufficient funds at the disposal of Nehru Yuva Kendras and Youth Clubs, they could not adopt all the villages in their jurisdiction for development work. In all the states taken together only 69 percent of the total villages were covered for development work and out of these the development work was actually done only in 72 percent of the villages. Assets were created only in 14 percent of the villages having youth clubs.

13) All the respondents from all categories including knowledgeable persons strongly recommended the continuation of Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme and suggested that every village of the country should be covered by the scheme.

Recommendations :

Based on the major findings, conclusions and discussions with officers of NYKs, District Youth Coordinators, Youth Club Members and Knowledgeable Persons the study group would like to offer the following suggestions and recommendations with a view to remove the existing deficiencies and to improve the working of the scheme –

1) The most striking thing observed in the entire Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme was the over dependence on one single individual i.e. the District Youth Coordinator at the district level. He was not only the foundation but also the pillar on which the entire programme rested. As a result the success or failure of the program depended on the devotion, drive and commitment of the Youth Coordinator, placing too much reliance on his capacity. Therefore, there is an imperative need to broad-base the structure of Nehru Yuva

Kendra at the district/ division /block level so as to avoid the pitfalls arising due to over dependence on one individual.

2) It was observed from the information reported from the field that no effective system of monitoring was in vogue. The Regional Officers kept a track of work of Nehru Yuva Kendras under them through the monthly, quarterly and annual reporting on financial and physical progress and periodic visits to the NYKs under their charge. It was found that the scope of the present monitoring system was very limited because the regional officers did not have any office staff of their own and the limited conveyance fund did not allow them to travel extensively.

It is, therefore, suggested that evaluation and monitoring of the programme should be related to the objectives of the scheme and it should contain not only quantitative reporting but also qualitative substance of the programmes. Secondly, the Regional Officers and District Youth Coordinators be provided with adequate logistic support like sufficient Conveyance, adequate staff and realistic fuel fund.

3) It was observed that there was practically no manual to provide guidance regarding programmes, activities and administration of Nehru Yuva Kendras. The limited number of women workers is another weakness of the scheme. Hence, it is suggested that a calendar of programmes be designed to bring coordination and uniformity in the programmes and activities of the Nehru Yuva Kendras all over the country. It is also suggested that the training for Nehru Yuva Kendra personnel and other functionaries and refresher courses should be conducted for bearing rich fruits.

4) One of the weakest aspects of Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme has been the limited linkages with other development activities at the operational level. A majority of the officials at Regional and District level had indicated the absence of a well-knit and well-worked out mechanism to obtain these linkages. We, therefore, suggest that at the planning stage of different rural development

programmes proper guidelines for linkages should be formulated in such a way that the youth clubs are involved in the formulation and execution of all such programmes . The following suggestions are also offered for better linkages with other Development Departments -

- a) The Panchayat, Block and District Level Committees should have representatives from the youth clubs .
- b) Regular meetings between the District Collector and higher functionaries of Nehru Yuva Kendra should be organised at the state level so as to develop and identify the areas of cooperation and coordination.
- c) Nehru Yuva Kendra should be formally involved at the level of DRDA and IRDP. Plan formulation of Rural Development and Programmes need to be organised in close consultation with the representatives of the Youth Clubs .
- d) There should be clear-cut directives from the central Ministries and State Departments to cooperate with Nehru Yuva Kendras in implementing their programmes through youth clubs.
- e) Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Ministry of Human Resource Development should request other Development Departments to involve Nehru Yuva Kendras in their programmes where youth clubs can play active roles.

5) Inadequate help and guidance were the major deficiencies in the working of the youth clubs. In addition, there were problems like lack of response from villagers, inadequate funds and facilities at the disposal of the youth clubs. Necessary steps should be taken to solve these problems so that the youth clubs can function smoothly and on modern lines.

6) The Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme has been successful in generating a high level of awareness among rural youth about the scope, content and weaknesses of the programmes as well as nature and needs of development . It must be encouraged and regular flow of funds in place of year to year basis should be ensured.

7) The Nehru Yuva Kendras have succeeded in attracting good number of non- student rural youths belonging to weaker sections for participation in programmes. However, there is further scope for encouraging these youths for better participation in the activities and programmes of Nehru Yuva Kendras . For this the NYK should restructure the program contents suiting the requirements of youths belonging to weaker sections of the society.

8) At present there is no sufficient participation of women in the programmes of NYKs. To encourage the participation of women sufficient number of women officers should be inducted in the organisation .

9) Through the provision of better administrative, financial and infrastructural support it might be possible to provide an atmosphere wherein the Nehru Yuva Kendra Scheme might create a better impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community.

AN EVALUATION OF
NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA SANGHATAN SCHEME

Sponsored by :

**The Planning Commission (Socio-Economic
Research Unit) Government of India, New Delhi.**

Evaluation Study Conducted by :

**TIRPUDE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK,
CIVIL LINES, NAGPUR – 440 001, MAHARASHTRA**

**PROJECT DIRECTOR
DR. V. V. DEVASIA**

**I. Interview Schedule for Zonal Officer, Regional Officer and
District Youth Co-ordinator**

Interview Schedule No.

(All questions are of Multiple choice except that of 32, 33 and 34)

- 1. Name of the :** 1) State
2) Region :
3) District :
- 2. Name of the Officer :**

3. The designation of the officer interviewed :

1. Zonal Officer
2. Regional Officer
3. District Youth Co-ordinator

P.T.O.

- 2 -

4. According to you what are the main objectives of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan :

1. To involve the rural youth in nation building;
2. To develop their values and skills so that they become productive, responsible citizens of India;
3. To work towards promoting an environment where all find equal Opportunity to serve the nation;
4. To pursue self sufficiency in resources;
5. To utilize the abilities of youth for development.

5. How do you perceive the essence of Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan?

1. Youth working for a self-reliant modern India;
2. Youth for sustainable development;
3. Youth for village development;
4. Some of the above;
5. All of above

6. How do you explain the achievement of NYKS?

1. Awareness generation among village youth all over India;
2. Socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental changes through rural youth;
3. Emergence of Functional Action Group of rural youth;
4. Achievement of self-reliance and national development through youth activities;
5. Some of the above;
6. All the above;

7. How do you best describe NYKS Programmes?

1. Promotion of leadership and character developmet;
2. Community service, self-reliance;
3. Emphasis on secularism, democracy, patriotism and nation building

4. Mobilization of youth in national integration and sustainable development;
- 8. How do you assess the goal of training in Self-Employment Project of NYKS?**
 1. To equip the youth with income-generating agro-based projects;
 2. To conduct training in trades popular among the rural youth;
 3. To achieve the holistic development of village youth.

P.T.O.

- 3 -

9. What are the main objectives of Youth Club Development Programme of NYKS?

1. Promotion of youth club in the country;
2. Train and equip youth with democratic-leadership qualities;
3. Help village youth to assume responsibilities;
4. Train youth to be agents of socio-economic, cultural and political development;

10. What are the goals of cultural programmes organized by NYKS?

1. To provide a forum for youth who have the necessary potential to give public performance;
2. To improve the quality of performance and to give a sense of direction to cultural programmes;
3. Create awareness on social evils, illiteracy, exploitation, etc.

11. What do you mean by Work Camps?

1. They are organised to inspire the youth;
2. They are self-employment generating ventures.
3. The work camps encourage the spirit of self-help;
4. They assist in the creation and sustenance of community assets through co-operation and service.

12. How do work camps help youth clubs?

1. The dignity of labour and the importance of planned action;
2. Expose youth club members to train in planning and management;
3. Through village road construction, play ground and community assets they help youth clubs

13. Why Vocational Training by NYKS?

1. To update and improve skills of rural youth;
2. Help rural youth to supplement their existing income, improve productivity and learn new skills;

3.To equip youth as per new demands of rural life situations.

14. How do you elucidate the need of games and sports among rural youth?

1. Identify rural talent;
2. Spread the spirit of sportsmanship among rural youth;
3. Help the rural youth to face the future.

P.T.O.

- 4 -

15. Why is promotion of adventure included in NYKS?

1. Adventure activities aim to instill a spirit of adventure among village youth;
2. To develop ethical value;
3. Any other.

16. Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated as National Youth Day, why?

1. It is to inspire youth for national development;
- 2.To instill in youth the spirit of commitment;
3. To prepare youth to dedicate their lives for the nation.

17. What do you mean by campaign for Social Awareness?

1. Creation of awareness among youth on issues of rural interest;
2. Helping rural youth to understand social problems and initiate their action to solve them;
3. Creation of morally and socially strong rural youth to solve social problems

18. What is the nature of Social Awareness Drives?

1. One social campaign per block per year;
2. Select the campaign as per the need of the district;
3. Any other

19. How do you describe Local need-based programmes?

1. Programmes aim to give a boost to decentralised planning;
2. Encouraging village level planning;
3. Participatory rural youth centred planning;
4. Some of the above;
5. All the above;

20. What is the scope of Youth Development Centre?

1. To widen the scope of NYKS activities;
2. To develop community infrastructure in a cluster of 10 villages;
3. To initiate social, cultural, political, economic and environmental development in each village

21. How do you describe Assistance of Youth Clubs?

1. As a foundation to NYK movement, youth clubs are self-reliant;
2. The youth clubs raise resources from within the village to fund their activities and take charge of village development activities;
3. The youth clubs stand on their own feet and help the implementation of their Annual Plan of Action ;
4. Any other

P.T.O.

-5-

22. What is the nature of Block Level Campaigns?

1. Block level campaigns are conducted, wherein youth clubs are contacted to activate passive youth clubs;
2. They are mainly for the formation of new youth clubs;
3. They are for the sharing of information about NYK's Annual Plan of Action with youth clubs
4. They help in bridging communication gap;
5. They are an effort to generate awareness and promote the active involvement of the youth in NYKs.

23. Why does NYKS establish linkage with other agencies?

1. NYKS believes in effective and functional coordination with other Departments and local and national Agencies, so that maximum benefit flows to the youth in need;
2. To establish healthy rapport with others;
3. To have the holistic development of youth.
4. Some of the above;
5. All the above

24. How do you describe the work of Health Awareness Units?

1. It is to impart training on health and family welfare;
2. Mainly to generate awareness in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
3. Under the scheme, training programmes are being organized all over India

25. What are the activities of National Service Volunteers?

1. Provision of opportunity to serve the community in a full-time basis; Working with the community, understanding the problems;
2. Utilization of skills and knowledge in solving problems of real-life situations;
3. Providing experiences of value to the youth.

26. What are the main purpose of NSVs?

1. Utilize the crucial period in the life of the youth;
2. Prepare the youth for a meaningful adult life;
3. Any other.

27. How do you comment on scheme of giving awards to the outstanding youth clubs?

1. Encouraging the growth of youth clubs, which have been recognised as catalysts of social change;

P.T.O.

- 6 -

2. As youth clubs can play a vital role in adult literacy, vocational training, creation of community assets, national integration, sports, etc. encourage such youth clubs;
3. Any other

28. What do you mean by Education and Health for all?

1. They are Youth Action Goals
2. NYKS, in collaboration with UNICEF, has taken up the challenge to make the youth aware of and train them;
3. To prepare youth to help in the situations of population control, malnutrition, illiteracy, etc.;
4. Some of the above;
5. All the above.

29. What is youth against AIDS campaign?

1. This programme is jointly being launched by NYKS and National Aids Control Organisation
2. It is to train rural youth to organise AIDS campaign, mainly in the North-Eastern States.
3. It is one of the biggest campaigns against AIDS in India.

30. How do you describe SIFPSA Project?

1. It was launched in October 1995 in U.P. by SIFPSA in collaboration with NYKS in "Small Family Norms"
2. The activities are centred on the concept of "Apna Ghar".
3. The main targets are health care programmes of mother and child;
4. The activities are training of workers, workshop in family life education, vocational guidance, extension, service, awareness campaign and Nukkad Natak .

31. What are your visions on NYKS?

1. Expand its present network of village youth clubs to cover the entire rural youth population in India;

2. Utilise this network to take the Government's programmes to the masses, particularly in the priority sector of employment generation, literacy and family welfare;
3. Seek to improve the quality of human resources by bringing about attitudinal change towards self-confidence, healthy competition and secularism;
 - iv) Endeavour to ensure due share of women and weaker sections in development

P.T.O.

- 7 -

32. Are you happy in working with NYKS?

1. Very happy;
2. Happy;
3. Not happy;
4. Not at all happy.

33. Do you expect a bright future for NYKS in India?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not know

34. How far are you confident in the abilities and capacities of rural youth?

1. To a great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not confident
4. Do not know

Place :

Date :

(Prepared by Dr. V.V. Devasia)

**AN EVALUATION OF
NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA SANGHATAN SCHEME**

Sponsored by :

**The Planning Commission (Socio-Economic
Research Unit) Government of India, New Delhi.**

Evaluation Study Conducted by :

**TIRPUDE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK,
CIVIL LINES, NAGPUR – 440 001, MAHARASHTRA**

**PROJECT DIRECTOR
DR. V. V. DEVASIA**

**II Schedule An Programmes and Activities
(Interview conducted the District Youth Co-ordinator)**

Interview Schedule No.

1. What is the role of the District Youth Co-ordinator (Multiple Choice)?
 1. It is to spearhead the youth movement;
 2. It is to train and help rural youth;
 3. It is help to attain Development of youth and the nation;
 4. Any other
2. What are the Narions objectives of various schemes (Multiple Choice)
 1. Recreation

2. Awareness Creation
 3. Development
 4. Organisation
- 3 Who are the regular staff in your Kendra? (Multiple Choice)
1. Youth Co-ordinator
 2. Accountant-cum-Typist
 3. Peon
 4. Any other

4. Who are the other staff and workers? (Multiple Choice)

1. Sports Coach
2. National Service Volunteers (NSU)
3. Others (Specify)

5. How long are you working here? (in years)

1. Less than 2
2. Less than 2 to 5
3. 6 to 10
4. Above 20

6. How much is the allocation of funds for Kendra for the three years? (In Rs.)

Year	Total Allocation	Expenditure on And Establishment	Programmes And Activities	Other	Total
1999-2000					
2000-2001					
2001-2002					
Total					

7. Year-wise Total Expenditure and Breakup of Expenditure by Programmes and Activities (In Rs.)

ITEM	YEAR			
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	TOTAL
TOTAL ALLOCATION				

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>				
<u>ON</u>				
1. Youth leadership training 2. Work Camps 3. Vocational Training 4. Rural Sports 5. Rural Cultural activities 6. Youth Club development 7. Functional Literacy 8. National Integration Camps 9. Exhibition 10. Others (Speify)				
TOTAL				
EXPENDITURE				

8. How do you evaluate the linkage of your Kendra with other Departments and Agencies?

1. Excellent
2. Very Good
3. Poor
4. Very Poor

9. What are the reasons for “Poor and Very Poor” linkage? (Multiple Choice)

1. Lack of well defined coordination with other Departments and Agencies
2. Lack of time at the disposed of the Kendra staff because of pre-occupation with other administrative matters;
3. Inadequate organizational set up of NYKS;
4. Lack of initiative and integration on the part of NYK field staff for follow up action;
5. Lack of adequate funds
6. Discouragement and lack of enthusiasm from Board of governors, Director General, other Directors, Zonal and Regional Officers
7. Some of the above
8. All the above.

10. How do you grade the linkage with your following activities with corresponding Departments

NYK Activity	Corresponding Department	Grade				
		1 Excellent	2 V. Good	3 Good	4 Poor	5 V. Poor
1. Non-formal education	Adult Education Deptt.					

2. Family Planning, Immunisation and Sanitation	Health and Family Welfare Deptt.
3. Implementation of Self-employment programmes	District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA)
4. Supply of Sports materials and provision of coaches	Directorate of Sports and youth Welfare
5. Organisation of festivals Grants of voluntary Organisations for cultural programmes	Directorate of Cultural affairs
6. Plantation, maintenance of forest to protect environment, etc.	Social Forestry Department
7. To provide loan for unemployed educated youth to set up small scale industries, vocational training	District industries Centres
8. Distribution of oldage pension and unemployment allowances, social welfare work	Social Welfare Deptt.
9. Creation of Community Assets i.e. roads, and Buildings	Community Development Deptt.
10. Generation of awareness about development and programmes social evils	District Information and Public Relation office
11. Training and knowledge about improved agricultural practices	Agricultural Deptt.
12. Food Preservation	District Horticulture Deptt.
13. Traditional Handicrafts for Rural youth	Khadi and Village industries

11. Yearwise and Sourcewise Expenditure incurred by youth clubs on assets creation

YEAR	TOTAL		SOURCE
COST OF ASSETS CREATED			
1	2	3	
Grants from Central & State Govt.	Voluntary Contribution	Total	
1 1999-2000			
2 2000-2001			
3 2001-2002			
TOTAL			

12. How do you assess Youth Clubs in village development?

Year	Total Number of Villages covered-	Numbers of Villages having Youth club	Numbers of Villages having development work	Number of villages having assets created
1999-2000				
2000-2001				
2001-2002				
TOTAL				

13. Distribution of Youth Clubs by members during the last three years

Year	Rural Youth Clubs		Clubs not active		Total Clubs
	Male Member	Female Member	Male	Female	
1999-2000					
2000-2001					
2001-2002					
TOTAL					

14. How do you assess the participation of youth at the village level (in 2002 –2001)?

S.No.	Youth (15-35)	Total Numbers of Youths	Number of youths Participants
1.	MALE		

1. Youth leadership Training		
2. Work camp for 5 days		
3. Work camp for 10 days		
4. Rural Sports		
5. Vocational training		
6. Rural Cultural Activities		
7. Functional Literacy Programmes		
8. National Integration camps		
9. Adventure Programmes		
TOTAL		

17. What are the main activities taken up by at least three youth clubs in 2001-2002?

Activity	1 Youth Club I	2 Youth Club II	3 Youth Club III	Total
1. Creation of Assets				
2. Sports and Games				
3. Recreational and Cultural programmes				
4. Awareness creation				
5. Non-formal education				
6. Work Camps				
7. Adventure Programmes				
8. Vocational training				
9. Plantation				
10. Relief work related to health				
11. Others				
TOTAL				

18. What are the details of total money spent on youth club activities in 2001-2002?

<u>Item</u>	1 Male Youth Clubs	2 Female Youth Clubs	<u>Total</u>
1. In Cash			
2. In Kind			

19. What are the sources of funding for the youth club activities in 2001-2002?

S.No.	Source	Year (2001-2002)
1.	NYKS	
2.	Self raised	
3.	Other Sources	
TOTAL		

20. How do you assess the popularity of the activities and programmes of NYK?

Activities	Extent of Popularity				
	Very High	High	Average	Marginal	Poor

25. How often do you personally meet members of youth club?

1. **Very often (every day)**
2. **Often (once in a week)**
3. **Sometimes (once in a fortnight)**
4. **Rarely (once in a month)**
5. **Never**

26. Do you think that NYK has a future in this District?

1. **Very much**
2. **To some extent**
3. **No future**

27. If you get a better job, will you have this job?

1. **Yes** 2. **No** 3. **Do not know**

Place :

Date :

(Prepared by Dr. V. V. Devasia)

AN EVALUATION OF
NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA SANGHATAN SCHEME

Sponsored by :

**The Planning Commission (Socio - Economic
Research Unit)Government of India , New Delhi.**

Evaluation Study Conducted by :

**TIRPUDE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK ,
CIVIL LINES, NAGPUR - 440 001,**

MAHARASHTRA

PROJECT DIRECTOR

DR. V. V. DEVASIA

III Interview Schedule for Members of Youth Club

Interview Schedule No.

1. Name :

2. Age of the respondent (in yrs)

1. 15 - 20

2. 21- 25

3. 26- 30

4. 31- 35

3. Duration of Membership (in yrs) :

1. Up to 2

2. 3 to 5

3. 6 to 10

4. 11 to 15

5. Above 15

4. According to you what are the main objectives of the schemes of NYK (Multiple Choice) ?

1. Recreation Programmes for Youth ;

2. Awareness Creation for Youth ;

3. Development of Youth and the nation ;

4. Organisation of activities ;

5. Any other

5. What are the main activities of the Youth Club in which you are a member (Multiple Choice) ?

1. Youth leadership training ;

2. Work Camps ;

3. Vocational training ;

4. Rural sports ;

5. Rural cultural activities ;

6. Youth Club development programmes;

7. Functional Literacy ;

8. National integration Camps ;

9. Exhibition ;

10. Others.

6. In the above mentioned activities (Qu.5) in how many activities you regularly participate ?

1. None;

2. Less than 3 ;

3. 3 to 5 ;

4. More than 5 ;

5. Almost all

7. Which of these programmes you find most meaningful and constructive ? (Multiple Choice)

1. Youth leadership training ;
2. Work Camps ;
3. Vocational training ;
4. Rural sports ;
5. Rural cultural activities ;
6. Youth club development programmes ;
7. Functional literacy ;
8. National integration ;
9. Exhibitions ;
10. Others .

8. What are the reasons for your answer ?

1. They are planned and implemented properly ;
2. They are participatory ;
3. They help the youth to achieve holistic development ;
4. They help in nation building ;
5. Any other.

9. How much you like the youth club activities ?

1. Very much ;
2. To a considerable extent ;
3. Moderately ;
4. Dislike ;
5. Dislike to a considerable extent.

10. How do you assess the participation of members of the youth club in various activities ?

1. Participation of less than 10 percent members ;
2. Participation of 11 to 30 percent members ;
3. Participation of 31 to 50 percent members ;
4. Participation of 51 to 80 percent members ;
5. Participation of 81 to 90 percent members ;

6. Participation of above 90 percent members ;
11. How far the membership of the youth club gain from the activities.
1. Upto a great extent (above 80 percent) ;
 2. Upto a considerable extent (50 - 79 percent)
 3. Moderately (40 to 49 percent)
 4. No gain (less than 40 percent)
12. How do you assess the impact of the activities on the youth and on the general public ?
1. Excellent ;
 2. Very Good ;
 3. Good ;
 4. Satisfactory ;
 5. Poor
 6. Very Poor ;
 7. Absolutely no Impact .
13. Do you think that the youth and the general public benefit from the activities .?
1. Always ;
 2. Some times ;
 3. Never .
14. The Government spend a considerable amount of money for the activities of NYK and do you think that the Government must continue to sponsor the programmes and activities.
1. Yes ;
 2. No ;
 3. Do not know / Cannot Say.
15. If your answer (Qu.14) is "No" what is the reason (multiple choice) ?
1. Government is wasting its money ;
 2. All activities are unproductive ;
 3. There is much corruption in money transactions ;
 4. The youth remains dependent ;

5. It discourages youth self -initiatives ;
 6. Any other.
16. According to you what are the reasons of the success of the activities of NYK. (multiple choice) ?
1. It is scientifically planned and organised ;
 2. Meaningful participation of the youth ;
 3. Future oriented ;
 4. Any other.
17. According to you how far NYK and the Youth Clubs have achieved their objectives ?
1. Achieved each and every objective ;
 2. Achieved a good number of objectives ;
 3. Achieved some objectives ;
 4. Achieved very few objectives ;
 5. Achieved none of the objectives.
- 18.If your answer to question No. 17 is 4 or 5 what are the reasons (Multiple Choice) ?
1. NYK and the youth clubs are ineffective ;
 2. Activities and programmes are only on the paper ;
 3. The Zonal Officer , the Regional Officer and the Co-ordinator are beyond reach ;
 4. The youth are non-committed;
 5. There is inadequate funds.
19. Who benefits from NYKS (multiple choice) ?
1. The higher officials ;
 2. The staff;
 3. The youth;
 4. The public ;
 5. None.
20. According to you, how to remold the NYKS to achieve its objective to its maximum ?

1. Its must be fully managed and administered by the village youth ;
2. It should be a horizontal organisation rather than its present vertical nature ;
- 3.All activities and programmes need to be participatory ;
4. Any other.

21. What are the main problems encountered by you in NYK and the youth club (multiple choice) ?

1. Inadequate funds ;
2. Lack of adequate linkage ;
3. Lack of awareness ;
4. Faulty choice of activities;
5. Inadequate organizational set-up ;
6. Political interference in the choice of activities and management.

22 .How do you perceive the popularity of the activities of the youth club .

Activity	1 Highly Popular	2 Popular	3 Not Popular	4 Not at all Popular	Total
1.Youth Leadership					
2. Creation of assets					
3. Sports & Games					
4.Awareness Creations					
5.Non Formal Education					
6.Social Services					
7.Work Experienced					
8.Adventurer Programmes					
9. Vocational Training					
10.Social Forestry					
11.Any other					
Total					

23. What are the main problem encountered by the members of the youth club ?

Problem	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1. Groupism		
2. Political interference		
3. Inadequate help & guidance from NYK		
4. Lack of response from villages		
5. Opposition by village panchyant		
6. Inadequate funds		
7. Inadequate facilities		
8. Non - approachable attitude of the higher officials of NYK		
9. ANY OTHER		
Total		

24. Are you happy to be a member of the youth club?

1. Yes ;
2. No ;
3. Do not know

25. What are your future plans ?

Place :

Date :

(Prepared by Dr. V. V. Devasia)

AN EVALUATION OF
NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA SANGHATAN SCHEME

Sponsored by :

**The Planning Commission (Socio-Economic
Research Unit) Government of India, New Delhi.**

Evaluation Study Conducted by :

**TIRPUDE COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK,
CIVIL LINES, NAGPUR – 440 001, MAHARASHTRA**

**PROJECT DIRECTOR
DR. V. V. DEVASIA**

**IV. Interview Schedule for Knowledgeable Persons/General
Public Acquainted with Nehru Yuvak Kendra.**

Interview Schedule No.

2. Name of the Respondent : :

4. Age of the Respondent (in yrs) :

1. 18-25
2. 26-35
3. 35-49
4. 50-60
5. Above 60

5. Duration of acquaintance with the working of NYK (in yrs.)

1. Upto 5
2. 6-10
3. 11-15
4. Above 15

4.How did you come to know the working of NYK?

1. Search and interest taken by self;
2. Through the official of NYK;
3. Through the youth clubs;
4. Through the media
5. Any other

5.What was your first impression on NYK? (Multiple Choice)

1. An organization dedicated for the development of the nation;
2. An organization encouraging the development of youth;
3. An organization for holistic development;
4. An organization which is based on humanistic principles;
5. Any other.

6.Are you aware of some of the objectives of NYKS?

1. Yes;
2. No
3. No answer

7. According to you how far the NYKS is able to achieve its objectives?

- 1.To a great extent
- 2.To some extent
- 3.Cannot achieve its objectives

8. If your answer of Qu. 7 is 3, what is the reason (Multiple Choice)?

1. Most of the objectives are un-achievable;
2. NYKS is not committed enough to achieve the objectives;
3. The officials of NYKS are not qualified and dedicated enough to achieve the objectives;
4. The staff of NYKS is not qualified and dedicated enough to achieve the objectives;
5. The infrastructure of NYKS is not strong;
6. Any other

9.According to you what is strongest quality of NYKS (Multiple Choice)?

1. Its infrastructure;
2. Its officials and staff
3. Its philosophy, principles and objectives;
4. Its youth clubs
5. Its programmes and activities.

10. Have you ever participated in any of the NYKS activity or programmes ?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Do not remember

11. If your answer to Qu. No. 10 is 1, what are the activities in which you have participated ?

1. Activities organized by Nehru Yuvak Kendra;
2. Activities organized by the youth club;
3. Both of the above ;
4. Any other

12. How do you assess the quality of the activities and programmes of NYK?

1. Excellent;
2. Very Good;
3. Good;
4. Satisfactory;
5. Poor;
6. Very Poor;

13. How do you assess the abilities of the officials and staff of NYK to organize the programmes and activities?

1. Excellent;
2. Very good;
3. Good;
4. Satisfactory
5. Poor;
6. Very poor

14. According to you what is the impact of the programmes and activities of NYK (Measure in terms of grades)?

1. O (90 to 100%);
2. A (75 to 89%);
3. B (60 to 74%);
4. C (50 to 59%);
5. D (40 to 49%);
6. E (Below 40%);
- 7.

15. How do you assess the rapport between the officials and the youth clubs (Measure in terms of grades)?

1. O (90 to 100%);
2. A (75 to 89%);

3. B (60 to 74%);
4. C (50 to 59%);
5. D (40 to 49%);
6. E (Below 40%).

16. How do you perceive the impact of youth clubs and their activities?

1. Impact experienced by majority of the rural people;
2. Impact experienced by a good number of rural people;
3. Impact experienced by none.

17. How far the funds received utilized properly?

1. To a great extent utilized properly;
2. To some extent utilized properly;
3. Funds misused to some extent;
4. Funds misused to a great extent.

18. Do you think that the objectives and activities of NYK should be extended?

1. Yes;
2. No;
3. Cannot say.

19. What should be the thrust of NYK activities in the future (Multiple Choice)?

1. Concentrate on rural youth who are below poverty line;
2. Concentrate on rural women and youth;
3. Prepare rural youth in poverty alleviation;
4. Prepare rural youth to take up rural leadership;
5. Any other.

20. Do you think that the activities of NYK should continue?

1. Yes;
2. No;
3. Cannot say.

21. If your answer to Qu. No. 20 is 1, what should be its nature?

1. Same as it is at present;
2. Minor changes in the thrust areas;
3. Major changes in the objectives and activities;
4. Scientifically planned activities and programmes;
5. Any other.

22. What do you know about political, influence in NYK activities?

1. NYK activities are completely free from political influence;
2. Some political manipulations exist in NYK activities ;
3. To a great extent NYK activities are influenced by political manipulations;
4. Any other.

23. How far corruption exists in NYK activities?

1. To a great extent;
2. To some extent;
3. No corrupt practices

24. Do you like to continue your association with NYK?

1. Yes;
2. No;
3. Do not know.

25. What is your final evaluation of NYK, its objective, principles, activities and programmes (in terms of Grades)?

1. O (90 to 100%);
2. A (75 to 89%);
3. B (60 to 74%);
4. C (50 to 59%);
5. D (40 to 49%);
6. E (Below 40%).

Place :
Nagpur :

(Prepared by Dr. V. V. Devasia)