

YOUTH IN INDIA

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Foreword

The youth of the nation are the trustees of prosperity. Youth force is dynamic in nature as most skills and orientations are acquired in this age. Youth is a huge reservoir of energy which need to be tapped and harnessed intelligently for the development of society. Policy makers all over the world formulate policies in respect of youth to enhance and streamline their energy.

The changing demographic profile of the world has thrown a window of opportunity favouring India. Presently India has the largest share of youth population in the world and will continue to hold so for the next 20 years. The present challenge is to increase the human resource potential and to appropriately use to make it the driving force of economy of the country.

I, sincerely hope this publication will prove to be useful to the planners and policy makers, as well as to the research workers, and will help in enhancing their understanding of the aspirations and problems of the youth in the country. This publication will also prove to be immensely useful to the young people as it provides a lot of useful information, about various policies and programmes designed for welfare of youth.

(T. C. A. Anant)

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Preface

Youth is the most valuable segment of the population. Human resource potential of individuals not only gain maximum but also reaches its peak during this period. Youth in reality represent the present of a country. Young ones when nourished properly can grow like a huge redwood tree but if not controlled or neglected can erupt like volcano. No country can afford to ignore its youth. India is a young nation in the sense that share of its youth in total population in 2011 stands at 34.8%. India is also seen to remain younger than many other populous countries. This has provided a great opportunity for the country to reap this demographic dividend for making rapid economic growth.

For comprehensive development, planning and monitoring of various development programmes for the youth in the country, the importance of having an up-to-date database can hardly be over-emphasised. Though different Ministries/ Organisations are producing age-wise distribution of data on different aspects of the population, concerted efforts were made by Central Statistics Office (CSO) to present all the relevant data for youth at one place for the first time in 1998. The efforts of CSO continued and have resulted into bringing out this edition of this publication.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the team of officers of Social Statistics Division under the able guidance of DDG (SSD) in bringing out this publication. I shall be thankful to receive suggestions from the readers in order to enhance the coverage, content and quality of the publication.


(G.C.Manna)

New Delhi March 2017

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Highlights

- The publication Youth in India attempts to identify the issues of importance for youth under the broad categories- Population dynamics, marital statistics, fertility & contraception, Mortality & Neonatal Health care, Literacy & Employment and Crime. Attempt has been made to incorporate relevant indicators on these identified aspects and the latest available data on these indicators. The report also incorporates a synopsis of the on-going schemes and programmes for the welfare of youth in India. An overview of United Nations youth related initiatives/programmes are also included in the report.
- The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic ‘vision’ for the youth of India, which is “To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. The NYP-2014 has defined ‘youth’ as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years.
- Government of India has formulated the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, and to align these to common standards and link skilling with demand centres.
- India has the relative advantage at present over other countries in terms of distribution of youth population. As per India’s Census, the total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 422 million in 2011. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, the two major countries other than India which determine the demographic features of Asia.
- A negative aspect of Youth in India is that the sex ratio in youth population is consistently decreasing from 1991 onwards. The reduction in sex ratio of youth is found to be much more than that of the overall population. It has come down to 939 in 2011 as compared to 961 in 1971 and is projected to decline further to 904 in 2021.
- The percentage share of currently married female in the age group 15-19 has come down drastically from 69.57 in 1961 to 19.47 in 2011 showing a welcome shift in the level of married women in younger age groups. Mean age at effective marriage for females in India has come up to 22.3 in 2014 as compared to 19.4 in 1995.

- Fertility in India is falling significantly and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in urban areas has fallen below two children per woman. TFR has come down from 5.2 in 1971 to 2.3 in 2014 , just 0.2 points away from reaching the population-stabilizing "replacement level" of 2.1.
- Crude Death Rate (CDR) has come down from 14.9 in 1971 to 6.7 in 2014 at the National level. CDR varies from 7.3 in rural areas to 5.5 in urban areas in 2014.
- ‘Mother and Child Care’ Programme of the Government has been effective with around 90% of deliveries occurred in institutions or conducted by qualified professional in 2014 as compared to 34% in 1980.
- Literacy rate in India reached 73% as per 2011 census. Female literacy rate (64.6%) is still much lower than the male literacy rate (80.9%). However, the gender gap in literacy rate is gradually decreasing over the years.
- The student enrollment in higher education is highest (i.e. 79% of total) at Under Graduate level during 2014-15.
- During 2011-12, about 55 % of males and about 18 % of females in rural areas were in the labour force (as per the usual principal status) whereas the corresponding percentages in urban areas were about 56 % for males and about 13 % for females.
- The unemployment rate for males was about 2% and for females was about 3% in rural areas during 2011-12. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females was 7% compared to 3% for males.
- In the matter of suicides, Youth (18 and above- below 30 years) is one of the vulnerable groups with 33% share of total police recorded suicide cases.

PART I

YOUTH – AN OVERVIEW

i. Introduction

Youth being enthusiastic, vibrant, innovative and dynamic in nature is the most important section of the population. Youth shows strong passion, motivation and will power which also make them the most valuable human resource for fostering economic, cultural and political development of a nation. A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size of its youth population. Their role in building defence capability of a nation is unquestionably *prima una*. The energy and passion of the youth if utilised properly, can bring huge positive change to the society and progress to the nation. Youth are the creative digital innovators in their communities and participate as active citizens, eager to positively contribute to sustainable development. This section of the population need to be harnessed, motivated, skilled and streamlined properly to bring rapid progress for a country.

The life experiences and perspectives of young people in the 21st century differ greatly. About 87 per cent of young women and men living in developing countries face challenges brought about by limited and unequal access to resources, healthcare, education, training, and employment as well as economic, social and political opportunities¹. In many parts of the world, youth face poverty, hunger, barriers to education, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, violence, and limited opportunities for growth and employment prospects. Youth are often excluded from decision-making processes and generally looks at untraditional avenues for civic engagement.

More than 600 million youth live in fragile and conflict-affected countries and territories¹. Young people are both the victims and the perpetrators of the violence in societies they live in. This diversity of situations explains why youth are considered both a source of concern and a beacon of hope and positive thinking.

Environmental, social and economic opportunities and risks are becoming harder to predict. The dynamic landscape overall is becoming far more complex. Development thinking, knowledge and experience are available from a wider array of sources and providers. While the complexity of today's social, economic, political and environmental issues constitutes a significant challenge, it also offers tremendous opportunities for youth to show their strengths as a strong self-organizing force with the potential for innovation and for embracing change.

1. UNDP Youth Strategy 2014-17.

Success in addressing the today's multiple development challenges facing youth will depend on finding ways to fight poverty, inequality and discrimination, deepen inclusion, and reduce conflict – and doing so without compromising human rights or inflicting irreversible damage on environmental systems.

ii. Youth Concepts & Definition – India and the World

Conventionally, period from adolescence to middle age is termed as youth. Age constitute the determining characteristics in the definition of Youth by various agencies. UN adopted the age group 15 to 24 for defining youth. The National Youth Policy initially (in 2003) defined the youth as in the age group 13-35. However, National Youth Policy, 2014 modified it and defined 'youth' as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years. In the present report, we have adopted 15-34 years as youth as adopted in the earlier report in order to show trend and changes over long period of time.

India accounted for substantial share of world population. By 2010, India accounted for 17.8% of the world population, recording an increase of 2.7% in its share since 1970. This growth is projected to continue and by 2030, Indians would account for 17.97 of global population. India's share in the decennial addition to global population increased from 18.13 during 1970-1980 to 22.87 during 1990-2000 and is projected to decline to 18.69 by 2020-2030.

The fertility pattern of the developed regions of the world, consisting of the Europe and North America has caused the age structure of the population shifting upward, putting pressure on these nations to be dependent on the youthful nations from other parts of the world for labour supply. The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is seen as prominent characteristics of developed region comprising of Europe and North America since 1980.

The growth pattern in the youth segment differs substantially from that of general population. The total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 423 million in 2011. This increase was in the form of annual addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 million during seventies, eighties and nineties respectively. During the period 2001 to 2011, addition is substantially high at 7.4 million. The share of youth population in total population has been increasing continuously from the level of 30.6% in the year 1971 to 34.8% in the year 2011.

According to 'World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision' Population Database of United Nations Population Division, India has the world's highest number of 10 to 24-year-olds, with 242 million—despite having a smaller population than

China, which has 185 million young people. The regularity and efficiency of census operation in India add rigor to the measurement of Youth in India. The decennial enumeration through Population Census throws up consistent estimates of youth in India. As per India's Census 2011, Youth (15-24 years) in India constitutes one-fifth (19.1%) of India's total population.

India is expected to have 34.33% share of youth in total population by 2020. The share reached its maximum of 35.11% in the year 2010. China in contrast is seen to have reached the highest share in the year 1990 at 38.28% and is projected to have the share of youth force shrinking to 27.62% by the year 2020, a situation which Japan has experienced in around 2000.

It is observed that India has the relative advantage at present over other countries in terms of distribution of youth population. India's advantage in young population is also evident when it is compared with other Asian Countries. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, the two major countries other than India which determine the demographic features of Asia. These three countries together accounted for 68 % of population of Asia in the year 2010 and the share of Asia itself is about 60% in world population.

The proportion of youth among female is generally lower on account of better longevity of female compared to male. The difference on account of gender is seen to be higher in developed region. In case of India, the gender differentials are less pronounced than in other countries. The shift in age distribution of population to higher age groups results in lower share for the age group 15-34 which in itself is an indication of increasing longevity. The widening differences on account of gender, characterizes such a situation, with the general population ageing and female doing more so depicting still lower share of youth among female. Coincidentally, in case of India, the proximity of share of youth among male and female is indicative of prevalence of healthy fertility levels in the general population and net addition to the population pool.

iii. Major Issues Concerning Youth

1. Education

Education is central to development and to the improvement of the lives of young people globally, and as such has been identified as a priority area in internationally agreed development goals and the World Programme of Action for Youth. Education is important in eradicating poverty and hunger and in promoting

sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Increased efforts towards education accessibility, quality and affordability are central to global development efforts.

Despite significant improvements in increasing primary school enrollment in some regions, the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary level education by 2015 could not be achieved. Moreover, such improvements have not necessarily been followed by an equivalent transition to secondary education, vocational training, non-formal education or entry into the labour market, especially for girls and young women.

Worldwide, 10.6% of young people² are non-literate, lacking basic numerical and reading skills, and as such lack the means to be able to sustain a living through full and decent employment. With youth unemployment and underemployment at persistently high levels worldwide, and with many young working poor lacking even primary-level education, such youth unemployment and underemployment rates act to jeopardize social inclusion, cohesion and stability. In 2013, about 225 million youth, or 20% of all youth in the developing world, are “idle” – not in education, employment or training.

Knowledge and education are key factors to the full and effective participation of youth in the processes of social, economic and political development. Increased attention to improving participation rates of young people, particularly marginalized youth, is needed to ensure that they acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed to fulfil their role as agents of development, good governance, social inclusion, tolerance and peace.

The persistent gender gap in education hinders youth development. Gender inequity in education is characterized by, among other things, lack of access to and availability of gender sensitive educational infrastructure, materials and training programmes, as well as a high dropout rate amongst secondary school aged girls.

Primary school enrolment has increased significantly worldwide and has led to rising demand for secondary schooling. Sub-Saharan Africa’s secondary school enrolment rates have increased by 40% from 1999 to 2008, and the number of out-of-school children decreased by about 13 million between 1999 and 2009².

In terms of tertiary education, much of the growth in enrolment has occurred in East Asia and the Pacific, and not in sub-Saharan Africa or South and West Asia. These regional inequalities can be demonstrated also by the estimates of literacy rates. Data from 2011 indicates that in developing countries, the percentage of non-literate

youth is 12.1%, with Sub-Saharan Africa's percentage standing at 29.6%, and South and West Asia standing at 18.5%. By 2015, youth non-literacy rates are projected to fall to 8% for the world and to 11% in developing countries as a whole. As per UNESCO, youth non-literacy rates in sub-Saharan Africa are projected to decline to 25%².

Although there has been progress in reaching universal primary education and an expansion of equitable access to education, this progress has often not been accompanied by necessary provisions for ensuring quality, resulting in minimal impact on the lives of learners and decreased opportunities for social participation. Poor quality education is more common among disadvantaged segments of societies, with education being poorly adapted to the cultural and linguistic contexts of particular groups. Equally important, poor quality education and training deny young people employment opportunities as well as the resultant earnings and improved quality of life. Ultimately, poor quality education risks reinforcing inequalities and sustaining inter-generational poverty and marginalization.

Many education and training systems do not provide young people with the basic skills needed to escape poverty and unemployment, even when they continue to receive formal education. Non-formal education programmes seek to fill this gap by providing learning and skills development opportunities that are relevant to the context in which young people live and seek their livelihoods. Often provided through youth and community based organizations, non-formal education facilitates the learning of life-relevant knowledge and skills, especially for disadvantaged and marginalized groups.

Commitments made at the international level, including the World Programme of Action for Youth, the Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All goals as well as the Global Education First Initiative, identify education as a key priority area for action.

2. Employment

Youth are the major seekers of employment as they traverse their journey of life from adolescent to youth. A significant proportion of youth take over the business of their family as heir apparent, but the major proportion of youth becomes the first time job-seekers and searches for economic opportunities as existing in their country of residence. Employment market is a dynamic system where people keep getting in and out of system. Unemployment though exists in every part /country of the world but the rate of unemployment varies from country to country.

The global youth unemployment rate is 13.0 per cent for the period 2012 to 2014. Overall, two in five (42.6 per cent) economically active youth are still either unemployed or working yet living in poverty. As of 2014, 73.3 million youth were unemployed which accounted for 36.7 per cent of the global unemployed. However, the youth share in total unemployment is slowly decreasing³. Capacity of a country to provide sufficient and appropriate employment to its population depends upon the strength and nature of its economy and policy environment. Having sufficient employment in a country not only boosts the economy, but also improves the social and economic well-being of its population. In contrast, high unemployment rate is reported to have direct bearing on social and political unrest. Many political upheavals across the globe have been attributed to high unemployment rate. High unemployment rate can also lead to starvation, migration, criminal activity, suicidal tendencies, mental disorder etc. Consequently, Nations endeavour to reduce or eliminate unemployment through policy measures and interventional programmes.

Youth employment is now a top policy priority in most countries across all regions. At the international level, it is being translated into the development of a global strategy for youth employment and embedded into the 2030 development agenda under Sustainable Development Goals. With a growing multitude of country-level initiatives involving many actors and institutions from the public and private sectors, focus now turns to forging partnerships for policy coherence and effective coordination on youth employment.

3. Civic Engagement

Over the past two decades, youth civic engagement has acquired some prominence in research, policy and practice in many parts of the world. At the international level, the World Bank has identified the exercise of active citizenship as one of the most important activities for a healthy transition to adulthood for both the youth of today and the next generation. The focus on youth civic engagement is driven in part by the assumption that young people if involved in and connected to society are less likely to engage in risky behaviour and violence—and are likely to stay engaged as they grow older.

Youth engagement may be considered an end in itself, but it is also a means to achieve other objectives and benefits in society. Its potential to contribute to the personal development of young people, to improve their welfare, and to address injustice in society also provides an impetus for promoting civic engagement as a component of youth work and youth action.

3. ILO Publication “Global Employment Trends for Youth 2015: Scaling up investments in decent jobs for youth”

Interest in youth civic engagement is also linked to increased public awareness of the right of children and young people to have their voices heard. Growing numbers of adults are coming to recognize the need to support and encourage youth participation and social action. There has essentially been a paradigm shift in how adult society views the role of young people—one that challenges age-old stereotypes of youth efficacy and commitment.

4. Migration

Young people may choose to move within their home countries as internal migrants or beyond their national borders as international migrants. The majority of migrants stay in their own countries as internal migrants. Estimates place the number of migrants at approximately 740 million⁴. Youth intending to migrate outside their national boundaries may first undertake rural-urban migration or urban-urban migration within their country of origin in order to find paid employment or intermediary services to support their plans for international migration.

International migration has increased steadily over the years, becoming an established feature of the contemporary social and economic landscape for many youth. Young migrants constitute a relatively large proportion of the overall migrant population and have a significant impact on origin, transit and destination countries and communities. According to the latest United Nations estimates for 2013, there are 232 million international migrants worldwide, representing 3.2 per cent of the world's total population of 7.2 billion. Of these, 75 million international migrants are under the age of 30 which is more than 30 per cent of all migrants⁴.

The reasons for youth migration may vary from person to person and region to region. Often, a combination of several major factors leads to the decision to migrate. Personal considerations, socio-economic circumstances, and the political situation in the country of origin may be important contributing factors. Often, the main driving force behind youth migration (particularly international migration) is the magnitude of perceived inequalities in labour market opportunities, income, human rights and living standards between the countries of origin and destination. Some young people migrate to escape conflict, persecution, or environmental threats. The decision to migrate is often related to important life transitions, such as pursuing higher education, securing employment or getting married. Marriage migration has become a distinct feature of international migration in Asia as a large and increasing number of young women from developing countries in the region are migrating to developed Asian countries for this purpose. This phenomenon has led to social, cultural and demographic transformation of the communities of origin and destination.

PART-II

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS OF YOUTH IN INDIA

i. Youth Population and its Dynamics

Youth in India

Absolute population of the country is the prime demographic determinant of the size of youth population. The population of India has been increasing steadily since the beginning of 20th century. A rapid growth rate in the population of the country was observed after independence as a result of decline in death rates due to various health interventions. The average annual addition of population during 2001-2011 was about 18.22 million, which was almost 2.3 times the average annual addition of population during 1951 to 1961. However, according to the World Bank projections, average annual addition of population is expected to reach 19.3 million by 2021 and will decline to 13.6 million by 2031.

Table 1: Population Growth and Projections by Sex

(in millions)

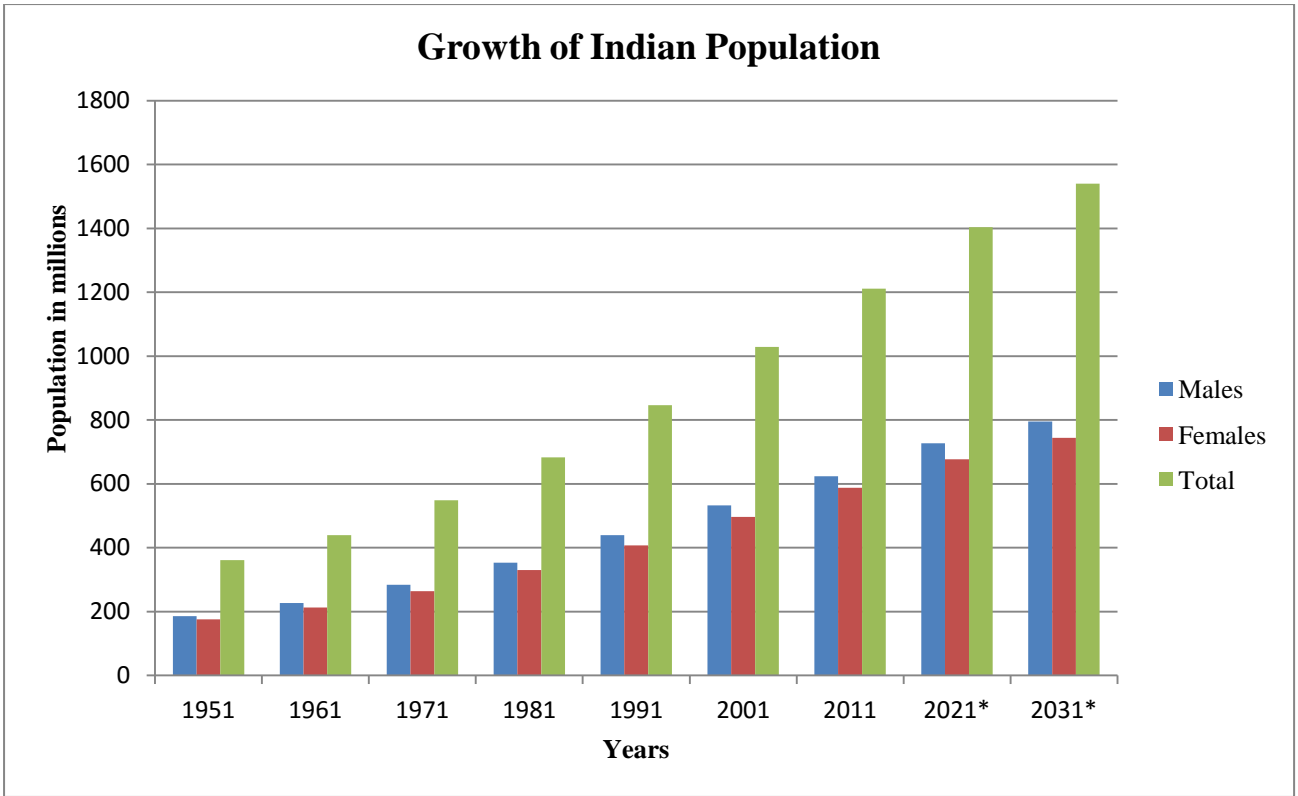
Year	Males	Females	Total	Decennial Growth	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	185.53	175.56	361.09	...	946
1961	226.30	212.94	439.24	78.15	941
1971	284.05	264.11	548.16	108.92	930
1981	353.37	329.95	683.32	135.16	934
1991	439.36	407.06	846.42	163.10	927
2001	532.16	496.45	1028.61	182.19	933
2011	623.27	587.58	1210.85	182.24	943
2021*	727.04	676.84	1403.88	193.03	931
2031*	795.53	744.38	1539.91	136.03	936

* Population projections by World Bank

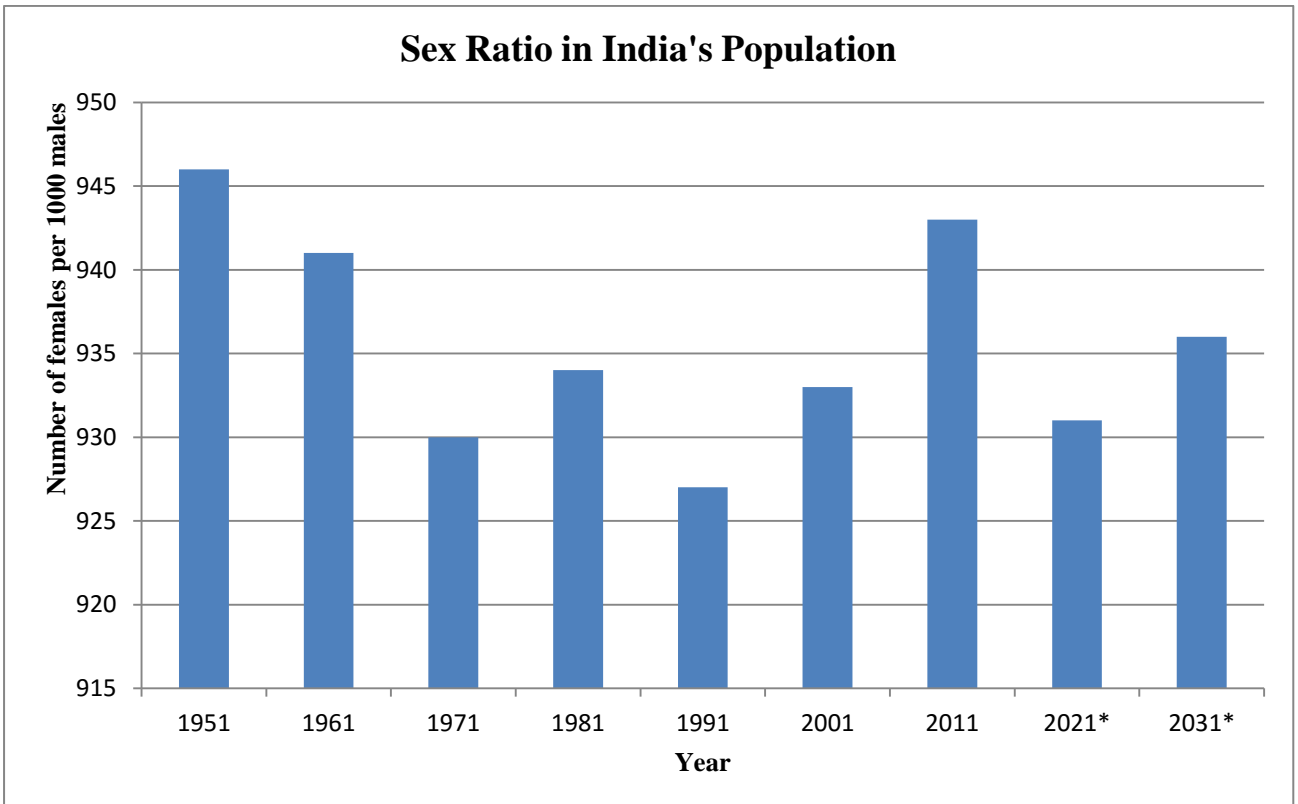
Note:

1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.
2. 1991 figures excludes the State of J&K where 1991 census could not be conducted
3. 2001 figures excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India



The sex ratio (females/1000 males) in India decreased from 946 in 1951 to a much adverse level of 927 in 1991. After that the sex ratio has improved up to 943 in 2011. However, the World Bank projections for India suggest a decrease of sex ratio to 931 by 2021.



The rate of growth in youth segment was consistently higher compared to general population till the year 2011. The same trend was noticed for both genders. According to World Bank population projections, the situation is set to reverse thereafter.

Table 2: Average Annual Growth Rate Gender wise

Year	Male		Female		All Persons	
	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34	All Age	Age15-34
1971-1981	2.21	2.87	2.25	2.70	2.23	2.79
1981-1991	2.20	2.43	2.12	2.48	2.16	2.45
1991-2001	1.93	2.20	2.01	2.10	1.97	2.15
2001-2011	1.59	1.96 (2.00 [#])	1.70	1.95 (2.00 [#])	1.64	1.96 (2.00 [#])
2011-2021*	1.55	1.47 (1.12 [#])	1.42	1.08 (0.79 [#])	1.49	1.28 (0.96 [#])
2021-2031*	0.90	0.26 (0.08 [#])	0.96	0.19 (0.07 [#])	0.93	0.23 (0.08 [#])

* Projection by World Bank

Figures in () relates to age group 15-29 years (Youth as defined in National youth Policy 2014).

The change in the level of fertility and mortality affects the age distribution of the population in the subsequent years. The share of youth population in total population has been continuously increasing from the level of 30.6% in 1971 to 34.8% in 2011. After this, it is projected to decline and their share will come down to 31.8% by 2031. The percentage of male youth population to total male population follow the pattern of overall youth and was also on a steady rise till 2011. But the share of female youths to total female showed a slight decrease in 2001 which might have resulted due to declining sex ratio during this period. In terms of absolute numbers, the total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 422 million in 2011. The average annual addition was the highest at 7.4 million during 2001-2011. It is likely to decrease to 5.7 million during 2011-2021 and further down to 1.1 million during 2021-2031 as per World Bank projections.

The sex ratio in youth population is consistently decreasing from 1991 onwards. The reduction in sex ratio of youth is found to be much more than that of the overall population. It has come down to 939 in 2011 as compared to 961 in 1971 and is projected to decline further to 904 in 2021 and 898 in 2031 (World Bank projection).

The age wise distribution of population indicates that maximum population in 5 years cohort in 2011 lies in the age group of 10-14 (both inclusive). However this will change and by 2031 it is projected to lie in the age group of 25-29. The details are in Table 4.

Source: Registrar General of India (RGI)

Table 3: Youth Population (15-34 years) and their share to total population

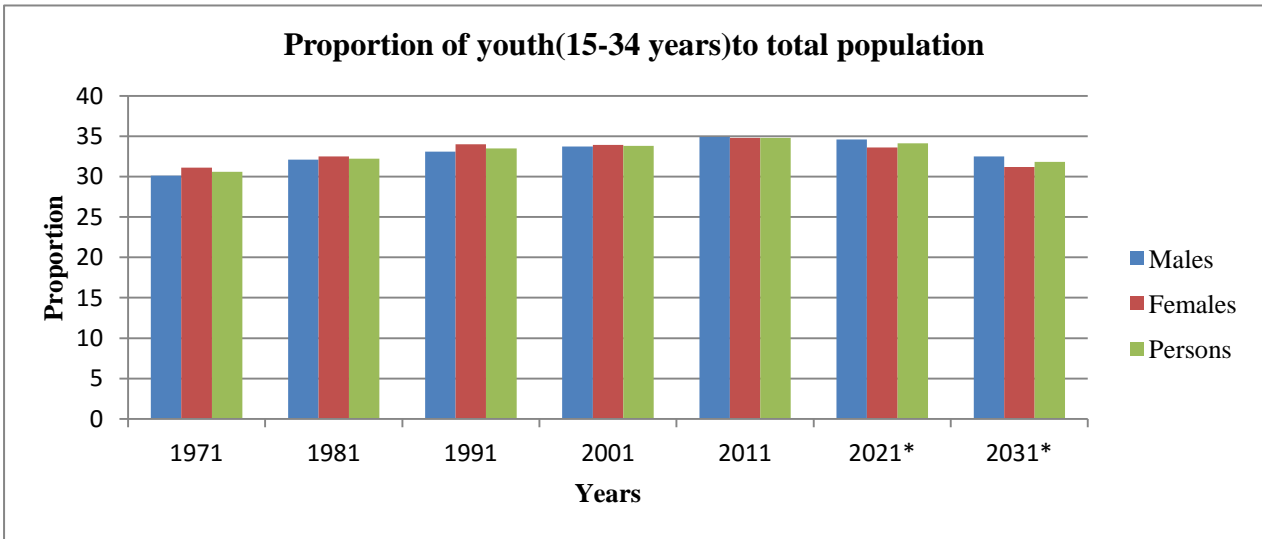
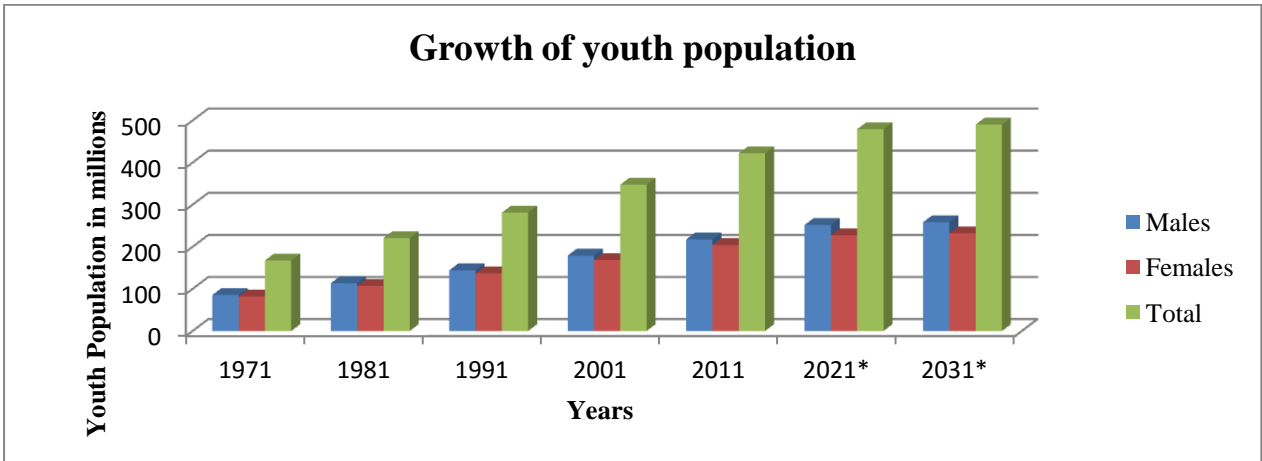
Year	Population in ('000)			Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	Proportion to total population		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1971	85499	82138	167637	961	30.1	31.1	30.6
1981	113433	107235	220669	945	32.1	32.5	32.2
1991	144210	136942	281152	950	33.1	34.0	33.5
2001	179181 (141819 [#])	168496 (131584 [#])	347677 (273402 [#])	940 (928 [#])	33.7(26.6 [#])	33.9(26.5 [#])	33.8(26.6 [#])
2011	217572 (172911 [#])	204387 (160453 [#])	421959 (333365 [#])	939 (928 [#])	34.9(27.7 [#])	34.8(27.3 [#])	34.8(27.5 [#])
2021*	251789 (193258 [#])	227617 (173627 [#])	479406 (366885 [#])	904 (898 [#])	34.6(26.6 [#])	33.6(25.7 [#])	34.1(26.1 [#])
2031*	258333 (194854 [#])	232090 (174801 [#])	490423 (369655 [#])	898 (897 [#])	32.5(24.5 [#])	31.2(23.5 [#])	31.8(24.0 [#])

* Population projections by World Bank

Figures in () relates to age group 15-29 years (Youth as defined in National youth Policy 2014).

Note:

1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.
2. 1991 figures excludes the State of J&K where 1991 census could not be conducted
3. 2001 figures excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur



Source: Registrar General of India (RGI)

Table 4: Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

(in 000's)

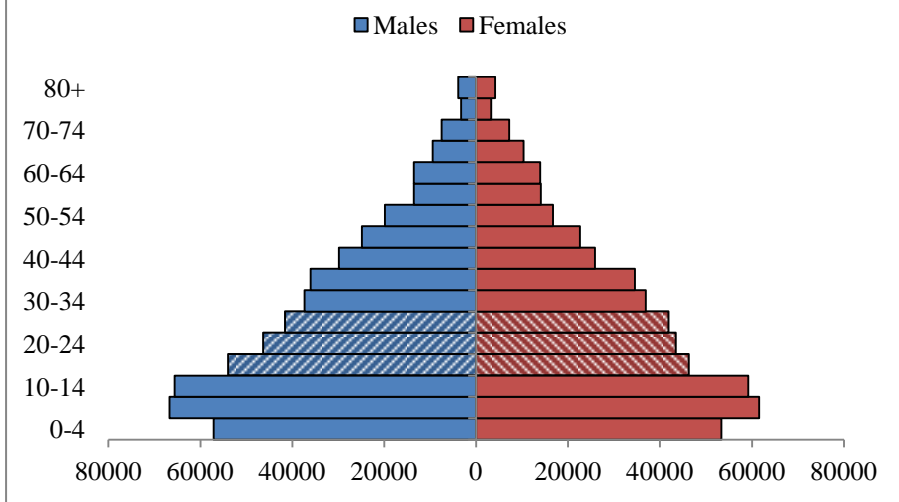
Age Group	2001			2011			2021*			2031*		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-4	110447	57120	53328	112807	58632	54175	124728	65535	59193	120030	62790	57240
5-9	128317	66735	61582	126928	66300	60628	122047	64265	57782	121690	63841	57849
10-14	124847	65633	59214	132709	69419	63290	125583	66209	59374	122527	64417	58110
15-19	100216	53940	46276	120526	63982	56544	126218	66630	59588	121225	63840	57385
20-24	89764	46321	43443	111424	57585	53840	122942	64793	58149	124143	65454	58689
25-29	83422	41558	41865	101414	51344	50070	117725	61835	55890	124287	65560	58727
30-34	74274	37362	36912	88595	44661	43934	112521	58531	53990	120768	63479	57289
15-34	347676	179181	168496	421960	217572	204388	479406	251789	227617	490423	258333	232090
35-39	70574	36039	34535	85141	42919	42221	104662	54119	50543	115359	60292	55067
40-44	55738	29879	25860	72438	37545	34893	91898	47255	44643	109723	56649	53074
45-49	47409	24868	22541	62318	32138	30180	80757	41337	39420	101179	51782	49397
50-54	36588	19852	16736	49069	25843	23226	70221	35733	34488	87566	44412	43154
55-59	27653	13583	14070	39146	19456	19690	60461	30560	29901	75110	37747	37363
60-64	27517	13586	13930	37664	18702	18962	49897	25028	24869	62684	31166	31518
65-69	19807	9472	10335	26455	12944	13511	39042	19403	19639	50322	24730	25592
70-74	14709	7528	7181	19209	9651	9557	25121	12096	13025	37194	18015	19179
75-79	6551	3263	3288	9233	4491	4742	15357	7169	8188	24744	11767	12977
80+	8039	3919	4120	11289	5284	6005	14702	6544	8158	21354	9585	11769
Age not stated	2738	1501	1238	4490	2373	2117	-	-	-	-	-	-
All ages	1028610	532157	496454	1210855	623270	587585	1403882	727042	676840	1539905	795526	744379
Median age	22.19			23.96			27.73			31.19		

*Population projection by World Bank

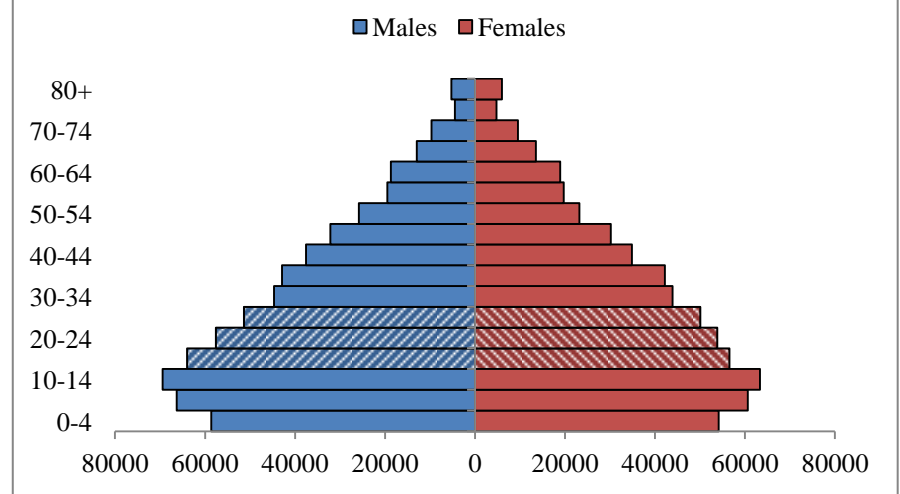
- Note: 1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed conditions. The population figures for 1981 of Assam were worked out by 'interpolation'.
 2. 1991 figures excludes the State of J&K where 1991 census could not be conducted.
 3. 2001 figures excludes Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur;

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

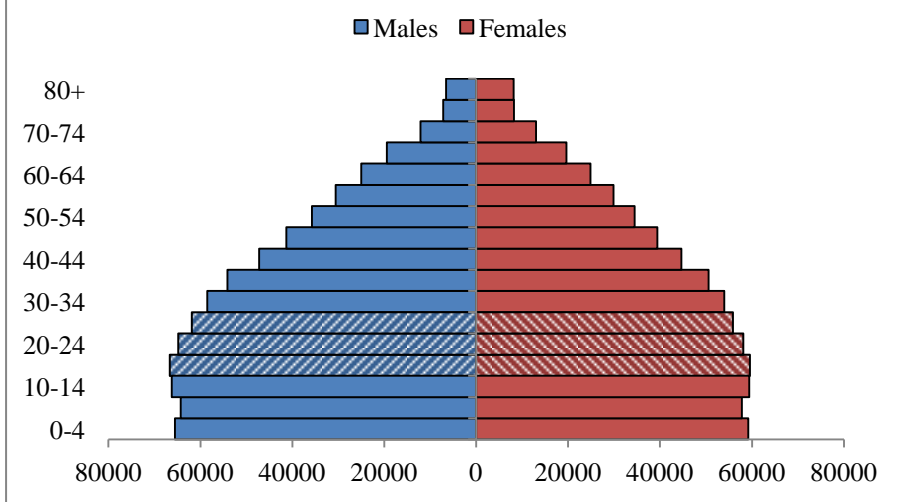
Population Pyramid of India in 2001



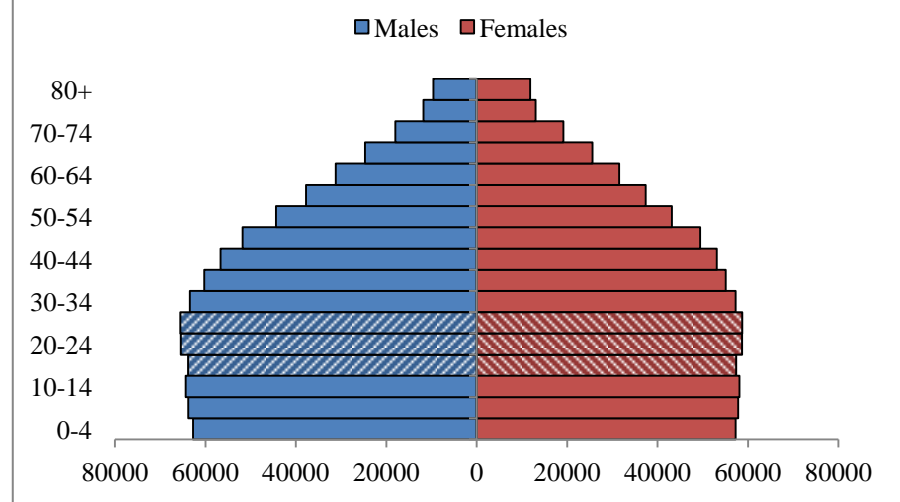
Population Pyramid of India in 2011



Population Pyramid of India in 2021*



Population Pyramid of India in 2031*



*Population projection by World Bank

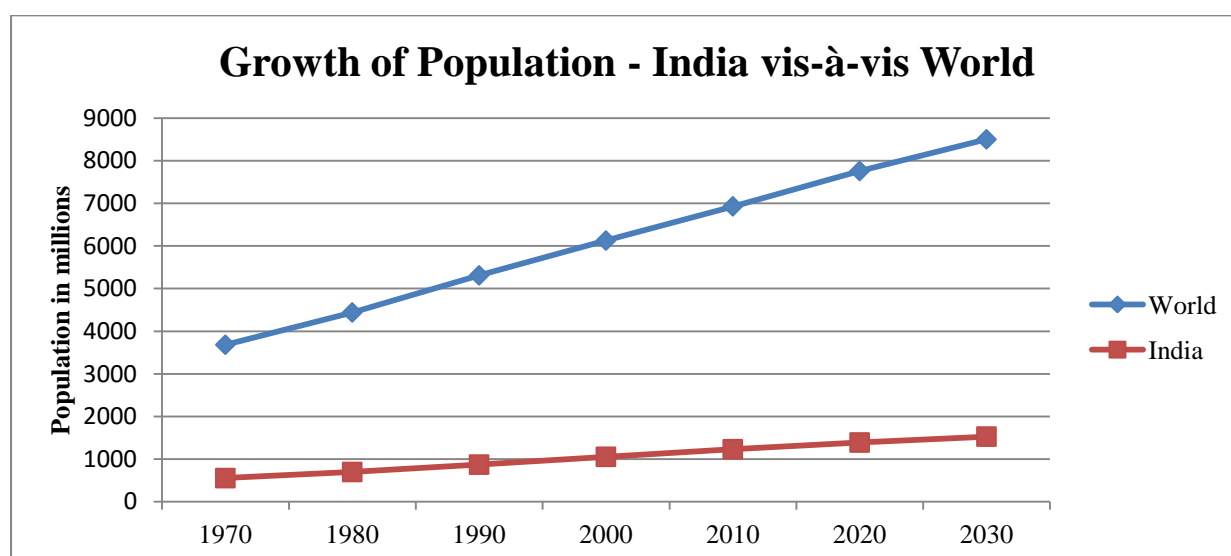
India and the World:

India represents a substantial share of world population. By 2010, India accounted for 17.8% of the world population, recording an increase of 2.7% in its share since 1970. This arguably means that every 6th person in the world is an Indian. The growth in population share is projected to continue and by 2030, Indians would account for about 18.0% of global population. India's share in the decennial addition to global population increased from 18.9% during 1970-1980 to 22.9% during 1990-2000 and is projected to decline to 18.7% by 2020-2030.

Table 5: Population: World, India and its Share - 1970-2030

Year	Population in Millions						Percentage Share of India	
	World			India				
	Total	Dec.Add.	Rate of growth (%)	Total	Dec.Add.	Rate of growth (%)	In Total	In Dec. Add.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970	3682.49			553.94			15.04	
1980	4439.63	757.14	1.89	697.23	143.29	2.33	15.70	18.93
1990	5309.67	816.44	1.81	870.60	173.37	2.25	16.40	21.23
2000	6126.62	799.58	1.44	1053.48	182.88	1.93	17.20	22.87
2010	6929.73	803.10	1.24	1230.99	177.51	1.57	17.76	22.10
2020	7758.16	828.43	1.14	1388.86	157.87	1.21	17.90	19.06
2030	8500.77	742.61	0.92	1527.66	138.80	0.96	17.97	18.69

Dec. Add = Decennial Addition.



Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division.

Regional Demographic Trends:

The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is seen as prominent characteristics of developed region comprising Europe and North America since 1980. The share of young persons in total world population has peaked during the nineties, with a recorded share of 34.4% in the year 1990. The phenomenon of having young population as largest group in developed region was reached earlier in 1980. Asia and Latin America were set to follow the trend bit later, with recorded share of youth reaching its maximum in the year 1990 at 35.8% and 35.5% respectively. In Africa, the young segment of population reached its maximum in 2010 (34.5%) and is now set to decline.

Table 6: Share of Youth Population (15-34 Years), Sex wise, Continents wise, Developed Regions and World (1970-2030) (in %).

Age Group	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Persons				
Africa	31.51	31.99	32.49	33.89	34.54	34.06	34.55
Asia	31.77	34.12	35.84	34.98	33.93	31.54	28.63
Europe	29.56	31.24	30.10	28.30	26.84	23.70	22.29
Northern America	30.00	35.29	32.33	28.25	27.40	27.03	25.34
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.67	34.26	35.51	35.42	34.40	32.72	30.00
More Developed Region	30.33	32.19	30.49	28.19	26.57	24.47	23.13
World	31.23	33.52	34.44	33.72	32.96	31.12	29.23
			Male				
Africa	31.66	32.15	32.60	33.98	34.67	34.22	34.73
Asia	31.96	34.29	36.03	35.13	34.16	31.87	29.10
Europe	31.36	33.13	31.73	29.76	28.26	24.37	22.84
Northern America	30.52	36.28	33.58	29.30	28.24	27.29	25.29
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.84	34.39	35.65	35.72	34.95	33.20	30.45
More Developed Region	31.71	33.74	31.94	29.47	27.78	24.95	23.40
World	31.73	34.01	34.90	34.10	33.40	31.47	29.62
			Female				
Africa	31.35	31.83	32.39	33.80	34.42	33.78	34.24
Asia	31.57	33.94	35.65	34.83	33.69	30.78	27.62
Europe	27.91	29.50	28.58	26.95	25.52	21.94	20.47
Northern America	29.50	34.33	31.13	27.23	26.59	25.69	24.12
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.50	34.13	35.37	35.13	33.85	31.69	28.84
More Developed Region	29.04	30.73	29.12	26.97	25.43	22.79	21.42
World	30.72	33.02	33.98	33.32	32.52	30.24	28.23

Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division

Trends within Asia:

It can be made out from the country wise distribution of young ones that India has the relative advantage at present. India's advantage in young population is also visible when it is compared with other Asian Countries. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, two major countries which determine the demographic features of Asia in addition to India. These three countries together accounted for 67 % of population of Asia in the year 2015 and the share of Asia itself is about 60% in world population[#].

Table 7: Share of Youth Population (15-34 Years), in Major Countries of Asia; (1970-2030)[#] (in %).

Country	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Indonesia	30.90	32.96	36.83	37.80	34.54	31.88	31.21
Pakistan	31.18	31.04	32.41	33.35	36.22	35.11	33.95
Japan	35.91	30.80	28.16	27.32	22.47	20.69	20.10
Bangladesh	30.56	30.05	34.69	36.89	37.20	36.08	32.98
Philippines	32.37	35.23	35.55	34.90	34.80	34.70	33.31
Thailand	31.60	35.19	38.29	34.67	29.91	25.81	22.96
Vietnam	26.81	33.07	36.46	36.53	37.22	31.70	26.84
Malaysia	31.95	36.57	36.02	34.74	37.43	35.17	29.24
China	31.69	35.37	38.28	35.26	32.25	27.83	22.31
Asia	31.77	34.12	35.84	34.98	33.93	31.54	28.63
India	32.20	33.87	34.25	34.73	35.11	34.46	32.26

India is expected to have the share of youth in total population at around 32.3% in 2030. The share reached its maximum in the year 2010. China in contrast is seen to have reached the highest share in the year 1990 at 38.3% and is projected to have the share of youth force shrinking to 22.3% by the year 2030.

The gender specific percentage share of population in the age group 15-34 years for the major countries of Asia is given in the table on page overleaf. The percentage share of youth in the male and female population is a determinant of the sex ratio in the youth population. The proportion of male youth population in 2010 is slightly higher than that of female youth population except for Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh among the countries being analysed.

[#]Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division

Table 8: Share of Youth Population (15-34 Years) Sex wise, in Major Countries of Asia (1970-2020) (in %).

Country	Male							Female						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Indonesia	30.58	33.21	37.20	38.16	34.39	32.12	31.80	31.21	32.71	36.46	37.43	34.69	31.50	30.43
Pakistan	30.91	30.57	32.15	33.22	36.05	35.11	34.15	31.49	31.54	32.69	33.49	36.40	34.95	33.55
Japan	36.57	31.65	29.14	28.42	23.56	20.76	19.82	35.27	29.98	27.21	26.27	21.45	18.70	17.74
Bangladesh	30.34	29.68	34.69	36.72	36.77	35.92	33.06	30.80	30.44	34.70	37.06	37.65	35.89	32.43
Philippines	32.75	35.59	35.84	35.17	34.99	35.25	34.07	31.99	34.86	35.26	34.63	34.61	34.00	32.39
Thailand	31.65	35.19	38.63	34.92	30.40	26.00	23.24	31.56	35.19	37.95	34.42	29.44	25.05	21.93
Vietnam	27.08	33.68	37.13	37.29	38.11	32.23	27.79	26.56	32.49	35.80	35.80	36.36	30.48	25.31
Malaysia	31.65	35.87	35.77	34.49	37.99	34.97	28.97	32.26	37.28	36.29	34.99	36.88	35.14	29.20
China	32.19	35.43	38.25	35.20	32.49	28.24	22.94	31.17	35.30	38.32	35.33	32.00	26.97	21.12
Asia	31.96	34.29	36.03	35.13	34.16	31.87	29.10	31.57	33.94	35.65	34.83	33.69	30.78	27.62
India	32.02	34.08	34.53	34.87	35.29	34.78	32.72	32.41	33.64	33.96	34.58	34.92	33.84	31.43

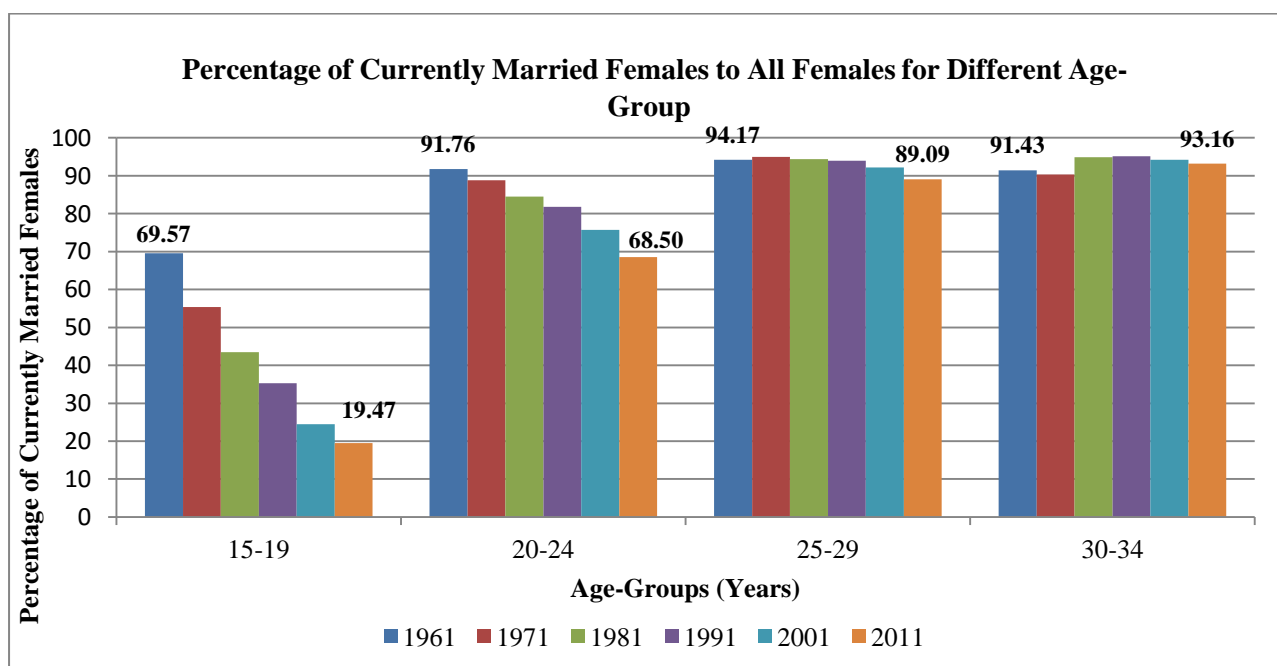
Source: World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision Population Database, United Nations Population Division

ii. Marital Statistics

Marriage is a prime social instrument in all societies to promote reproduction activity, though reproduction and child bearing biologically continue to be almost exclusive privilege of youth. The Percentage of currently married females in the age group 15-49 years is an important indicator which can reflect the level and pattern of fertility over age groups. The percentage share of currently married female in the age group 15-49 years has come down from 84.4 in 1961 to 73.8 in 2011. The percentage in the age group 15-19 years has come down drastically from 69.5 in 1961 to 19.5 in 2011 showing a welcome shift in the level of married women in younger age groups. The highest proportion of women married continued to be in the age group 30-34 (93%) in the year 2011 also. In all age groups, the percentage of married women has declined further during 2011.

Table 9: Percentage of Currently Married Females to All Females for Different Age-Group

Year	Age-group						15-49
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-49	
1961	69.57	91.76	94.17	91.43	82.56	69.73	84.42
1971	55.41	88.83	94.95	90.36	88.07	78.03	83.40
1981	43.44	84.46	94.35	94.86	90.76	83.15	80.74
1991	35.28	81.81	93.97	95.14	92.75	87.56	80.18
2001	24.45	75.73	92.15	94.23	91.85	86.91	76.62
2011	19.47	68.50	89.09	93.16	91.43	86.84	73.84



Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

Table 10 : Mean Age of Females at Effective Marriage; All India and Major States

States	Rural						Urban						Total					
	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	17.7	18.1	18.7	20.0	20.3	21.5	19.0	19.6	18.6	21.7	21.8	22.5	18.1	18.4	18.7	20.6	20.7	21.8
Assam	20.1	20.2	21.3	21.1	21.1	22.1	21.6	22.4	24.1	24.5	23.4	23.9	20.3	20.4	21.7	21.6	21.4	22.5
Bihar	18.4	18.9	18.9	20.5	21.0	22.0	19.6	20.7	20.1	21.9	22.4	22.9	18.5	19.0	19.0	20.6	21.1	22.1
Gujarat	20.1	19.8	19.1	20.4	21.0	22.0	21.1	21.1	21.0	22.0	22.7	23.2	20.7	20.2	20.3	21.6	21.6	22.7
Haryana	18.7	19.0	19.7	20.3	20.7	22.1	20.2	21.1	22.1	21.4	22.4	22.6	19.2	19.4	22.1	20.7	21.1	22.3
Karnataka	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.5	20.9	22.0	20.3	20.4	20.9	22.2	22.2	22.9	19.2	19.6	19.8	21.1	21.3	22.4
Kerala	21.8	22.1	22.8	22.6	22.9	23.5	21.7	22.7	23.0	22.6	23.8	24.1	21.7	22.2	22.9	22.6	23.1	23.8
Madhya Pradesh	18.4	18.3	19.6	20.1	20.2	21.4	20.0	20.8	22.9	22.6	22.2	22.9	19.0	18.8	20.5	20.6	20.6	21.8
Maharashtra	18.4	19.0	19.0	19.8	20.4	21.4	19.6	20.8	21.6	22.7	22.5	23.0	18.9	19.6	20.1	20.6	21.1	22.2
Odisha	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.9	21.2	21.9	21.1	20.7	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.3	19.8	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.4	22.1
Punjab	20.5	20.9	21.1	21.7	22.5	23.5	21.5	21.8	22.2	23.1	22.9	23.4	20.8	21.1	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.5
Rajasthan	18.3	19.1	19.4	19.5	20.4	21.4	19.7	20.5	21.2	22.1	21.6	22.1	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.1	20.7	21.6
Tamil Nadu	20.2	20.7	22.3	21.8	22.1	22.9	21.6	22.0	22.4	23.0	22.8	23.7	20.9	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.4	23.3
Uttar Pradesh	19.2	19.8	19.6	20.7	21.4	21.8	20.6	21.6	21.4	22.5	22.9	23.9	19.6	20.0	19.8	21.0	21.6	22.3
West Bengal	19.0	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	21.0	20.1	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.1	22.5	19.2	19.5	19.7	20.3	20.7	21.5
India	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.5	21.0	21.8	20.3	21.1	21.7	22.4	22.5	23.2	19.4	19.8	20.0	21.0	21.3	22.3

Mean age at effective marriage is an important determinant of the reproductive behaviour of the women. Low age at marriage in India is responsible, to a great extent, for high fertility. Mean age at effective marriage for females in India has come up to 22.3 in 2014 as compared to 19.4 in 1995. The age at marriage is 1.4 years more in urban areas (23.2 years) as compared to rural areas (21.8 years) in 2014. Mean age at effective marriage for females was lowest in West Bengal (21.5 years) followed by Rajasthan (21.6 years). The highest age at marriage was observed in Kerala (23.8 years) followed by Punjab (23.5 years) and Tamil Nadu (23.3 years).

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

Table 11: Number of Married Couples, with Wives' Age between 15-44 Years

Age Group	Number of married couples, with wives' age between 15-44 years (in 000's)																	
	1991						2001						2011					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.	No.	Rate per 1000 pop.
15-19	10849	17	2134	10	12983	21	9233	12	2083	7	11316	11	8448	10	2563	7	11011	9
20-24	23270	37	6966	32	30236	36	24702	33	8196	29	32899	32	26553	32	10329	27	36882	30
25-29	24145	39	8454	39	32600	35	27480	37	11099	39	38578	38	29978	36	14629	39	44607	37
30-34	20097	32	7006	32	27103	30	24753	33	10028	35	34781	34	27241	33	13690	36	40931	34
35-39	17273	28	6181	29	23454	27	22481	30	9702	34	32182	31	25997	31	13121	35	39119	32
40-44	13552	22	4319	20	1787	22	16383	22	6905	24	23288	23	20786	25	10602	28	31388	26
Total (15-44)	109187	175	35061	162	128164	171	125032	167	48013	168	173043	169	139003	167	64935	172	203938	168

The number of married couples in the reproductive age groups 15-44 per 1000 population is an important indicator to have an idea about the target groups for various family welfare programmes. The total number of married couples with wife's age in the age group 15-44 showed an ever increasing trend and has reached 20.4 crores in 2011. The corresponding rate per 1000 population was 168 in 2011. Because of the increase in age at marriage, number of married couples per 1000 population in the age group 15-19 years has reduced and the corresponding share have increased for higher age groups. In urban sector, number of married couples per 1000 population has increased from 168 in 2001 to 172 in 2011, while in the rural areas, it has stabilised at 167 per 1000 during 2001 to 2011.

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

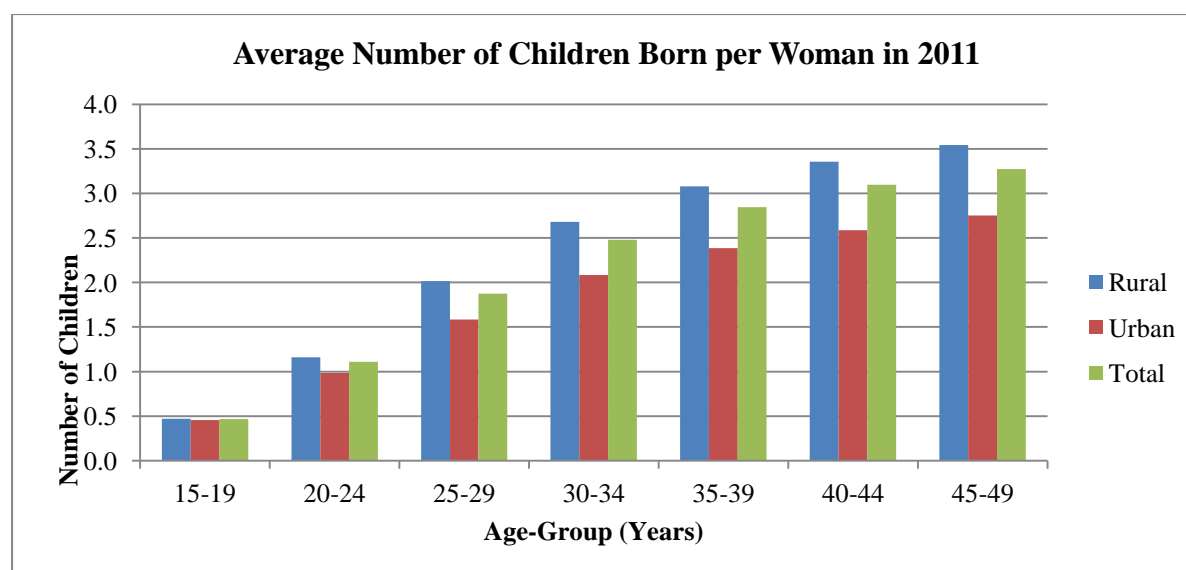
iii. Fertility & Contraception

Fertility:

Average number of children born per woman for an age group is an important indicator for measuring the reproductive uncertainty to be undergone by the women. The value of this indicator for teenage group is increasing gradually and has reached 0.47 in 2011 from 0.39 in 1981. This was low for rural areas as compared to urban areas till 2001. The difference had narrowed down to insignificant levels during 2001 and by 2011, the trend has reversed. For the all age groups except teenage group, average number of children born has shown a decreasing trend. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas.

Table 12 : Average Number of Children Born per Woman by Age

Years	1981			1991			2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15-19	0.38	0.47	0.39	0.39	0.44	0.40	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.47
20-24	1.32	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.14	1.27	1.16	0.99	1.11
25-29	2.53	2.40	2.50	2.38	2.18	2.33	2.41	1.97	2.28	2.02	1.59	1.87
30-34	3.56	3.30	3.50	3.17	2.84	3.09	3.29	2.64	3.10	2.68	2.08	2.48
35-39	4.37	4.04	4.30	3.74	3.34	3.64	3.78	3.06	3.56	3.08	2.38	2.85
40-44	4.82	4.43	4.74	4.11	3.67	4.01	4.27	3.44	4.03	3.36	2.59	3.10
45-49	5.10	4.75	5.02	4.41	3.99	4.31	4.66	3.84	4.43	3.54	2.75	3.27



Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

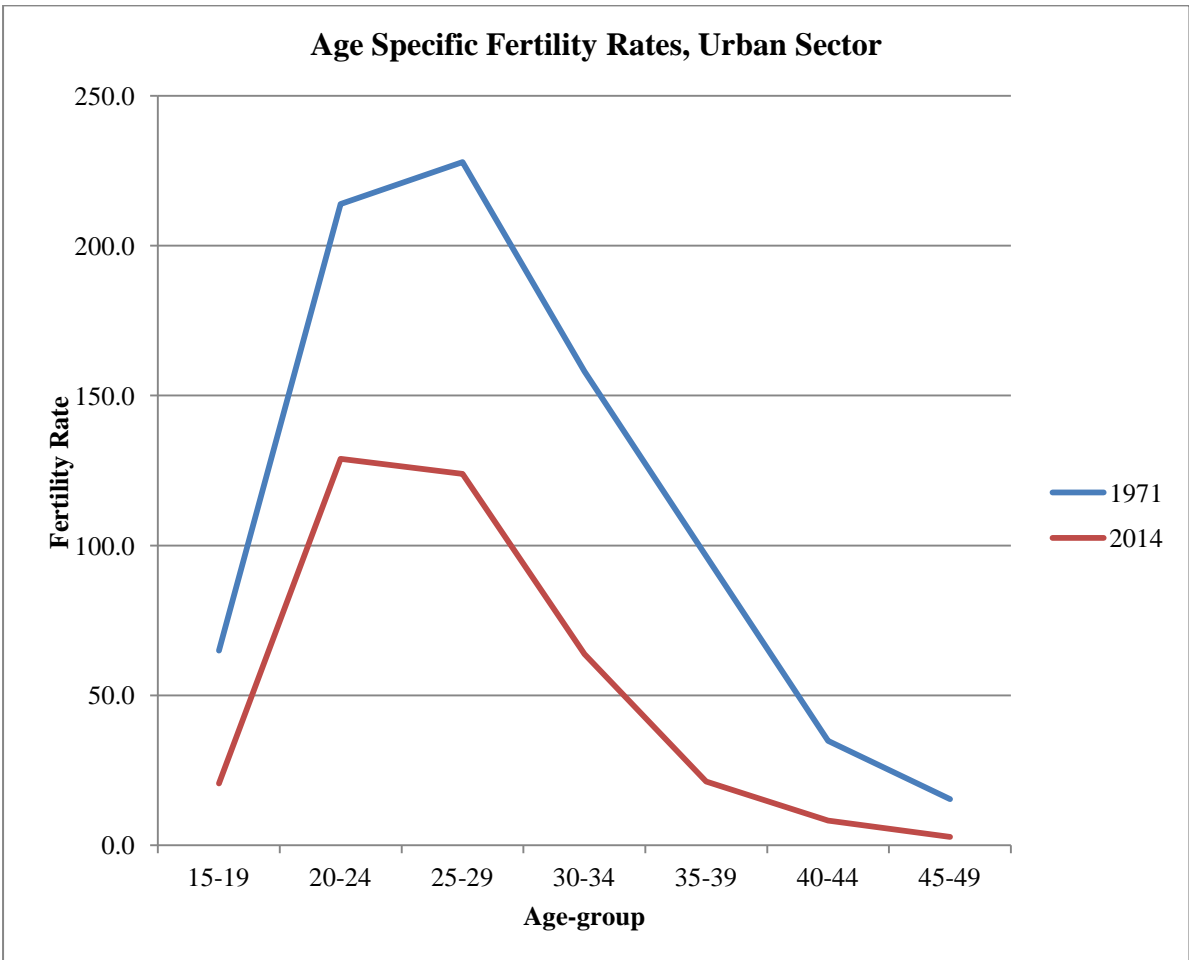
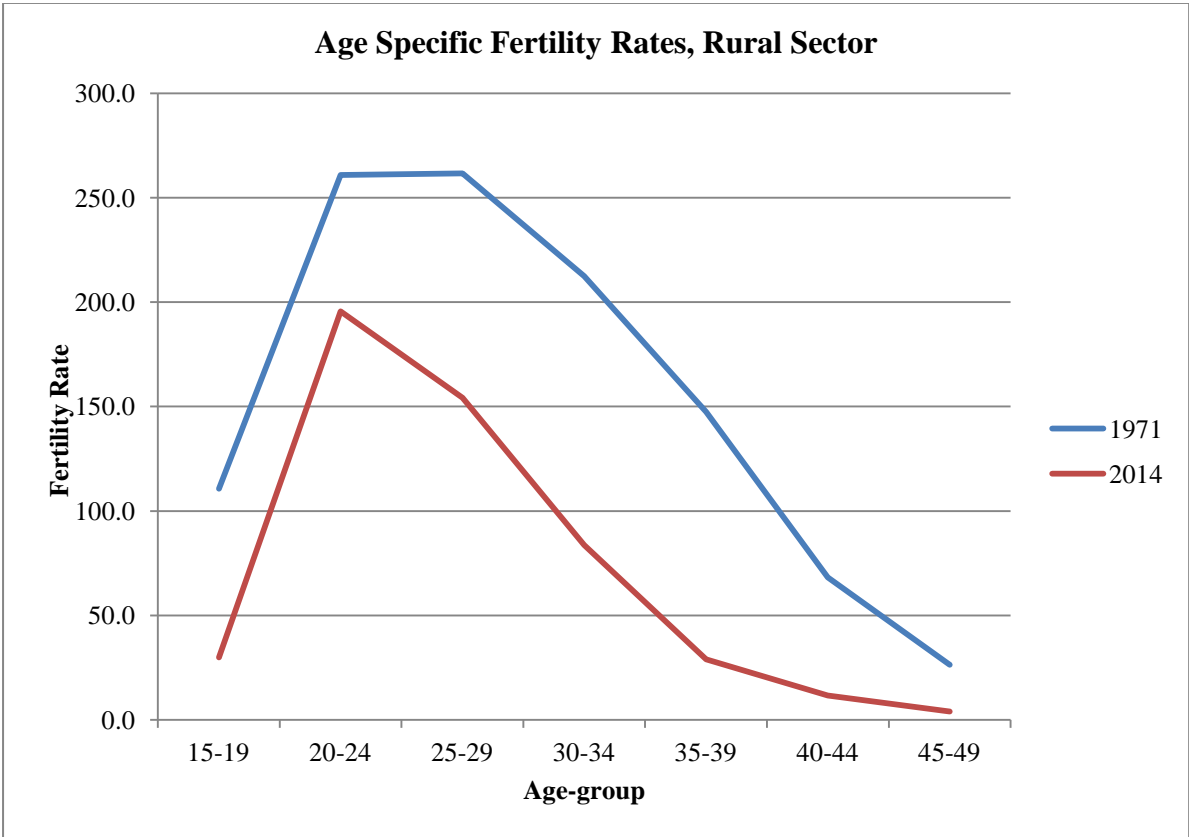
The age-specific fertility rate measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age group per 1,000 women in that age group. The cumulative value of the age specific fertility rates at the end of the child bearing ages gives a measure of fertility known as Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality. Fertility in India is falling significantly and TFR in urban areas has fallen below two children per woman. TFR is now just 0.2 points away from reaching the population-stabilizing "replacement level" of 2.1 children per woman. The age specific fertility rates as given in the SRS statistical reports are as below:

Table 13 : Age Specific Fertility Rates

Age group	Sector	1971*	1981	1991@	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15-19	Rural	110.6	98.2	84.5	56.1	35.3	36.3	31.7	29.9
	Urban	64.9	58.1	46.1	26.5	16.5	16.7	16.5	20.6
	Combined	100.8	90.4	76.1	48.9	30.7	31.5	28.1	27.3
20-24	Rural	260.9	261.3	244.6	236.9	216.8	210.6	212.8	195.6
	Urban	213.9	195.0	200.7	161.3	143.8	140.4	142.2	128.9
	Combined	250.8	246.9	234.0	215.9	196.7	191.9	194.3	174.9
25-29	Rural	261.6	244.9	202.3	187.0	163.7	164.8	159.9	154.2
	Urban	227.9	187.0	158.7	151.2	129.6	131.4	125.6	123.9
	Combined	254.8	232.1	191.3	177.3	153.4	154.6	149.7	143.7
30-34	Rural	212.4	180.4	128.6	109.2	74.6	68.3	66.8	83.7
	Urban	158.0	117.8	81.6	69.3	58.8	55.6	57.1	63.8
	Combined	202.2	167.7	117.0	98.5	69.8	64.5	63.9	76.6
35-39	Rural	147.5	112.6	75.9	56.9	30.2	27.5	24.4	29.0
	Urban	96.5	60.1	37.4	30.0	16.8	15.4	15.8	21.3
	Combined	137.8	102.5	66.8	49.9	26.4	23.9	22.0	26.4
40-44	Rural	68.2	48.4	35.3	26.0	10.9	10.1	9.2	11.7
	Urban	34.9	24.5	14.9	9.0	3.6	3.7	3.2	8.3
	Combined	62.2	44.0	30.6	21.2	8.7	8.2	7.4	10.5
45-49	Rural	26.3	22.0	14.0	8.7	3.6	2.8	2.4	4.0
	Urban	15.4	9.1	5.3	3.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	2.8
	Combined	24.4	19.6	12.1	7.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	3.6
Total Fertility Rate	Rural	5.4	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
	Urban	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Combined	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3

* Excludes Bihar & West Bengal @ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India



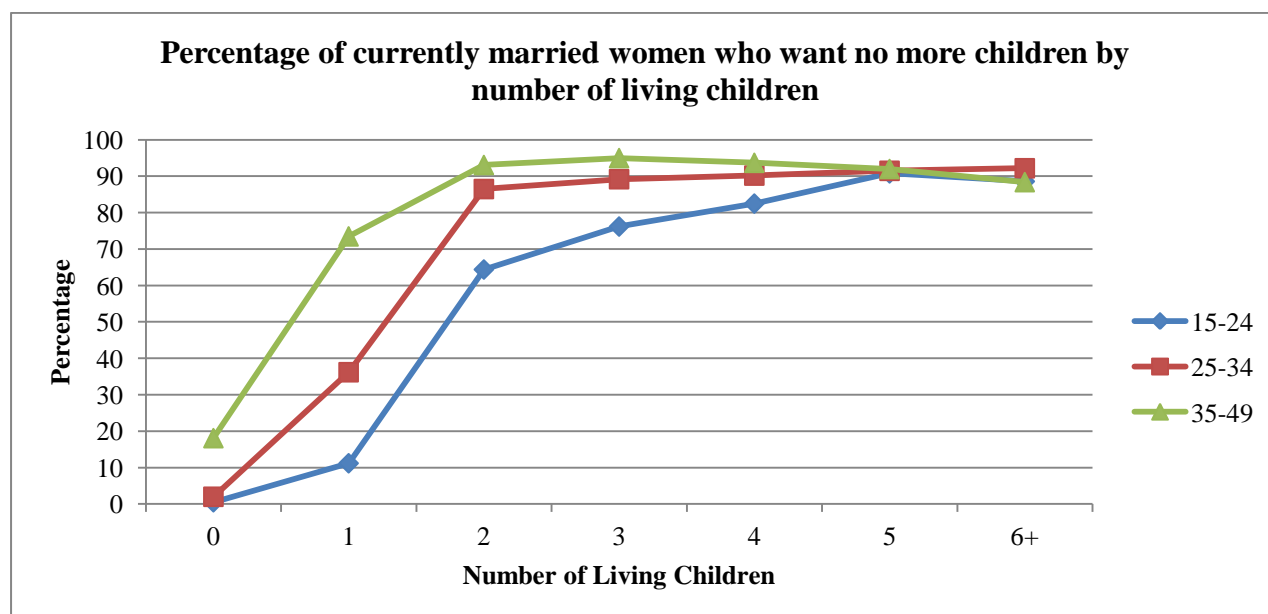
Population Control:

There has been a universal consensus that population need to be controlled to match the resources that mother earth can produce. Population as seen in table 5 has exploded from 3682 million in 1970 to 6930 million in 2010 mainly due to improved health, reduction in deaths due to diseases and also less death due to war, genocides and epidemics. People in India have been sensitised to the issue and various methods of contraception have been advocated through Government programmes and medical advice.

The percentage of currently married women with two living children who want no more children was recorded as 52%, 77% & 88% for the age groups 15-24, 25-34 & 35-49 respectively during 1998-99 National Family Health Survey (NFHS). Corresponding percentages has come up to 64%, 87% & 93% during NFHS 2005-06.

Table 14 : Percentage of Currently Married Women in 15-49 Age Group Who Want No More Children by Number of Living Children

Age of Mother	Number of Living Children						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+
15-24	0.5	11.2	64.4	76.2	82.5	90.8	88.6
25-34	2.0	36.2	86.5	89.2	90.2	91.5	92.2
35-49	18.1	73.5	93.1	95.0	93.7	92.0	88.4



Source : National Family Health Survey, 2005-06 (NFHS 3)

The family planning scenario in India is dominated by the use of sterilization. Results of NFHS shows that prevalence of male sterilization continues to be low and has further decreased marginally during 2005-06. There is significant increase in the percentage of currently married women using any contraceptive method in all age groups. At the same time NFHS showed an increasing trend in the use of traditional methods at the national level also.

Table 15: Percentage of Currently Married Women in India in 15-34 Age Group by Currently Used Contraceptive Methods, 1998-99 & 2005-06

Contraceptive Methods Used	Age Group (Years)							
	15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34	
	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06
Any Method	8.0	13.0	26.0	33.4	49.3	56.4	62.7	70.3
Any Modern Method	4.7	6.9	21.2	26.1	43.8	48.4	56.2	61.2
Any Traditional Method	3.3	6.0	4.6	7.3	5.1	8.0	6.0	9.2
Tubectomy (Female sterilization)	1.5	1.1	13.3	13.4	33.5	33.4	46.1	47.2
Vasectomy (male sterilization)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9
Pill	1.3	2.2	2.8	4.4	2.9	4.5	2.5	3.9
IUD	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4
Condom	1.4	3.3	3.2	5.9	4.3	7.3	4.4	6.7

Source: National Family Health Survey, 1998-99 & 2005-06.

iv. Mortality and Neonatal Health Care

Mortality:

Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. One of the most commonly used measures of mortality is Crude Death Rate (CDR) which indicates the total number of deaths per year per 1,000 people. As per SRS report, CDR at the National level for 2014 is 6.7 per thousand population and it varies from 7.3 in rural areas to 5.5 in urban areas.

Age-specific mortality is the number of deaths in a given age group per 1,000 persons in that age group in a particular year. The age specific mortality rates for all India and specific to rural and urban areas are given below:

Table 16 (a) : Age Specific Mortality Rates - Total

Age-group	1971	1981	1991#	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4	51.9	41.2	26.5	19.3	12.2	11.5	11.0	10.6
5-9	4.7	4.0	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6
10-14	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
15-19	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
20-24	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3
25-29	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
30-34	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
35-39	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6
40-44	6.7	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
45-49	9.5	8.5	7.4	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.0
50-54	16.8	13.2	11.3	9.9	8.3	8.0	8.5	8.7
55-59	21.2	20.6	17.6	15.9	12.2	13.1	12.1	12.1
60-64	34.9	33.0	28.5	22.3	20.1	21.3	18.4	17.8
65-69	48.4	46.4	41.6	38.6	33.2	33.1	29.7	26.2
70-74				51.3	49.9	49.9	48.8	41.9
75-79	109.3 ⁺	97.4 ⁺	91.4 ⁺	81.6	73.6	68.3	70.7	71.1
80-84				99.5	104.8	100.2	115.1	136.4
85+				171.5	167.6	161.3	212.7	242.1
All ages	14.9	12.5	9.8	8.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

⁺Above 70 years

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

Table 16 (b) : Age Specific Mortality Rates – Rural

Age-group	1971	1981	1991#	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4	56.2	45.5	29.1	21.5	13.6	12.8	12.3	12.1
5-9	5.2	4.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
10-14	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
15-19	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
20-24	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4
25-29	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7
30-34	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1
35-39	6.0	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
40-44	7.0	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
45-49	9.0	8.9	7.8	6.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	5.4
50-54	17.5	13.6	11.5	9.9	8.6	8.6	9.3	10.0
55-59	21.6	21.0	17.6	16.3	12.9	14.2	13.0	13.0
60-64	35.7	34.1	29.0	22.7	21.4	22.9	19.7	19.4
65-69	49.5	47.9	42.5	39.4	36.1	36.1	31.2	27.2
70-74				52.0	52.2	51.6	51.7	44.3
75-79	112.8 ⁺	101.5 ⁺	93.3 ⁺	83.2	77.1	70.2	74.0	73.0
80-84				101.0	107.0	102.2	122.0	143.7
85+				171.5	165.9	163.0	219.0	252.3
All ages	16.4	13.7	10.6	9.1	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3

Table 16 (c) : Age Specific Mortality Rates – Urban

Age-group	1971	1981	1991#	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014
0-4	32.2	20.4	16	11.2	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.4
5-9	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
10-14	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
15-19	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
20-24	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1
25-29	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0
30-34	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5
35-39	4.4	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2
40-44	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.8
45-49	8.0	6.9	6.3	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.1	4.2
50-54	13.6	11.6	10.7	9.7	7.8	6.8	6.7	6.5
55-59	19.4	18.5	17.7	14.6	10.6	10.7	10.0	10.4
60-64	30.9	28.4	26.5	21.3	16.5	17.2	15.0	14.6
65-69	42.8	39.3	38.0	35.7	24.9	24.9	25.6	23.8
70-74				49.2	43.7	45.1	41.0	36.5
75-79	91.5 ⁺	79.7 ⁺	84.1 ⁺	75.6	62.8	62.6	61.4	66.8
80-84				94.9	99.1	94.6	96.7	120.7
85+				171.6	172.8	156.4	194.7	217.8
All ages	9.7	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5

Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

⁺ Above 70 years

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

Medical care at delivery:

There are concerted Government efforts to prevent maternal and infant mortality during child birth. There are programmes aiming at institutional delivery both in rural and urban areas. As per SRS report 2014, around 90% of deliveries are occurring in institutions or are conducted by qualified professional. At the National level, 52.0 % births took place in Government Hospitals (50.8 % in rural areas and 55.3% in urban areas) and about 26.5 % of birth occurred at Private Hospital. Medical attention by qualified professionals constitutes 11.3 % of total delivery whereas untrained and others constitute 10.2 %.

Table 17: Percent distribution of live births by type of Medical Attention received by the mother at the time of delivery

Type of Facilities		1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Institutional Support (Government or Private Hospitals)	Rural	11.0	13.3	16.2	17.4	17.5	24.4	53.9	60.7	67.9	69.7	73.2
	Urban	37.7	47.4	52.8	59.6	55.3	70.4	84.2	87.9	92.0	92.1	93.2
	Total	17.4	19.9	22.9	25.2	25.2	34.5	60.5	66.6	73.1	74.4	78.5
Qualified professional	Rural	13.2	17.2	20.2	27.6	27.7	29.4	16.2	15.1	13.8	14.4	13.4
	Urban	27.3	24.9	26.1	30.9	34.1	15.5	10.8	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.4
	Total	16.7	18.7	21.3	28.2	29.0	26.4	15.0	13.7	12.4	12.7	11.3
Untrained functionary and others	Rural	75.8	69.5	63.5	55.0	55.4	46.3	30.0	24.2	20.4	15.9	13.4
	Urban	35.0	27.7	21.2	9.5	11.1	14.0	5.1	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.4
	Total	65.9	61.4	55.8	46.7	46.5	39.2	24.5	19.6	16.6	12.9	10.2

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

Pregnancy related deaths:

Maternal mortality and other health complications during pregnancy have been significantly high in India. 81.3% of pregnancy related deaths reported in 2014 were due to Oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders, Complications pre-dominantly related to the puerperium, Other complications of pregnancy and delivery, Indirect obstetric deaths and Obstructed labour. 9.0 % deaths were due to the Pregnancies with abortive outcome.

Table 18: Percentage of deaths due to “Complication of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium”

Cause of death	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Pregnancies with abortive outcome	10.6	8.8	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.0
Oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders	25.2	22.0	16.0	18.3	16.9	16.3
Complications pre-dominantly related to the puerperium	14.8	15.8	14.7	13.3	11.8	14.5
Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	29.1	30.9	34.2	39.1	50.4	35.2
Indirect obstetric deaths	12.2	9.8	7.9	8.6	8.5	8.3
Obstructed labour	3.9	5.5	5.2	5.6	3.8	7.0

Source: Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death, Office of the Registrar General, India

v. Literacy and Employment

Literacy:

Literacy rate is one of the most important indicator of social development and is closely related to the socio economic growth of any country. Literacy rate of population is defined as ‘the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 years and above’. Literacy rate in India has been growing consistently over the years and stands at 73% as per 2011 census. Female literacy rate (64.7%) is still much lower than male literacy rate (80.9%). However, the gender gap in literacy rate is gradually decreasing over years. It has come down from 21.6% in 2001 to 16.3% in 2011.

Table 19 : Percentage of Literate by age and Sex

Age Group Years	Sex	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	All ages @	5 & above #	10 & above	15 & above
		*								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1971	Male	27.2	59.8	63.4	60.7	50.1	39.4	45.9	49.9	47.7
	Female	18.9	38.1	37.7	28.7	19.3	18.7	22.0	22.6	19.4
	Person	23.1	49.6	51.3	44.7	34.8	29.4	34.4	36.8	34.1
1981	Male	34.7	66.8	66.1	66.6	60.7	46.9	53.5	57.0	54.9
	Female	25.6	44.8	43.3	37.1	28.9	24.8	28.5	29.0	25.7
	Person	30.3	56.4	55.4	52.0	45.1	36.2	41.4	43.6	40.8
1991	Male	62.6	77.0	75.3	71.5	64.7	52.7	64.0	64.1	61.6
	Female	51.0	59.7	54.9	43.8	36.6	32.2	39.0	37.8	33.7
	Person	56.9	68.8	65.8	57.8	50.8	42.8	52.0	51.5	48.2
2001	Male	74.1	86.0	85.0	83.3	77.1	63.2	75.3	75.4	73.4
	Female	67.7	77.0	72.7	62.5	52.0	45.2	53.7	52.4	47.8
	Person	71.0	81.7	79.3	73.2	64.5	54.5	64.9	64.3	61.0
2011	Male	83.2	92.2	91.2	88.8	83.8	69.8	80.9	80.7	78.9
	Female	81.2	90.0	86.2	77.3	66.6	56.0	64.7	63.4	59.3
	Person	82.2	91.1	88.8	83.2	75.3	63.1	73.0	72.3	69.3

Note:

1. For 1981, figures exclude Assam State, where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.
2. For 1991, figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.
3. For 2001, figures exclude three sub-divisions of Manipur viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district, as census results in these three sub-division were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
4. @ Based on population including ‘age not stated’.
5. Since 1991 Census, Literacy rate of population has been re-defined as ‘the percentage of literates to the total population age 7 & above’.

* Literacy rate based on population 7-9 for 1991, 2001 & 2011.

Literacy rate based on population 7 & above for 1991, 2001 & 2011.

Source: Registrar General of India.

Student Enrollment in Higher Education:

The higher education system along with basic education system in India has grown at a fast pace to become one of the largest systems in the world. From the student enrollment statistics given by All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15, the highest number of students are seen to be enrolled at Under Graduate level. Out of the total students enrolled, 79% students are enrolled in Under Graduate level. Second to the Under Graduate, 11% students (38.5 Lakh) are enrolled in Post Graduate level.

Table 20: Number of Students Enrolled at various levels in Higher Education
(in 000's)

Level	Male/ Female	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Ph.D	Male	48.0	49.3	55.7	64.8	69.6
	Female	29.8	32.1	39.8	43.1	47.7
	Persons	77.8	81.4	95.4	107.9	117.3
M.Phil	Male	12.7	15.9	13.3	13.6	14.1
	Female	12.6	18.2	17.1	17.7	19.3
	Persons	25.3	34.2	30.4	31.4	33.4
Post Graduate	Male	1814.0	1769.3	1769.1	1888.6	1867.1
	Female	1455.7	1597.9	1679.1	1933.6	1986.3
	Persons	3269.7	3367.2	3448.2	3822.2	3853.4
Under Graduate	Male	12117.5	12612.5	12918.8	13574.4	14467.2
	Female	9854.7	10562.4	10971.5	11925.9	12705.1
	Persons	21972.3	23175.0	23890.3	25500.3	27172.3
PG Diploma	Male	90.4	146.1	142.7	153.3	121.3
	Female	49.5	50.1	51.4	123.2	94.1
	Persons	139.9	196.2	194.1	276.5	215.4
Diploma	Male	1280.7	1445.3	1571.3	1634.3	1788.1
	Female	532.7	626.3	636.2	651.3	719.6
	Persons	1813.4	2071.6	2207.6	2285.6	2507.7
Certificate	Male	67.2	89.2	87.3	87.9	74.2
	Female	77.1	95.5	104.6	99.4	96.0
	Persons	144.3	184.7	191.9	187.3	170.2
Integrated Degree	Male	36.1	45.9	59.2	78.5	86.9
	Female	21.0	28.2	35.5	46.5	55.0
	Persons	57.1	74.1	94.7	125.0	141.9
Grand Total	Male	15466.6	16173.5	16617.3	17495.4	18488.6
	Female	12033.2	13010.9	13535.1	14840.8	15723.0
	Persons	27499.7	29184.3	30152.4	32336.2	34211.6

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD

Higher Education Institutions:

Higher education sector in India has witnessed a remarkable increase in the number of institutions since independence. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) categorises higher education institutions in the country in 3 broad categories; University, College and Stand-Alone Institutions. As per AISHE 2014-15, there are 760 Universities, 38498 Colleges and 12276 Stand Alone Institutions. The details are as under:

Table 21: Institutions of Higher Education in India

Institutions		Year				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Universities	Central Open University	1	1	1	1	1
	Central University	41	42	42	42	43
	Government Deemed University	40	38	36	36	32
	Institution Established Under State Legislature Act	5	5	5	5	5
	Institution of National Importance	59	59	62	68	75
	Private Deemed University	91	79	80	80	79
	Private University	87	105	122	153	181
	State Open University	13	13	13	13	13
	State Private Open University	-	-	-	1	1
	State University	281	286	292	309	316
	Government Aided Deemed University	-	11	11	11	11
	Others	3	3	3	4	3
	Grand Total	621	642	667	723	760
	Colleges		32974	34852	35525	36634	38498
Stand Alone Institution	Technical	3586	3287	3465	3635	3845
	Teacher Training	4923	4868	4895	4685	4730
	Nursing	2133	2577	2682	2775	3114
	PGDM Institutes	376	320	391	417	431
	Institutes under Ministries	123	74	132	152	156

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD

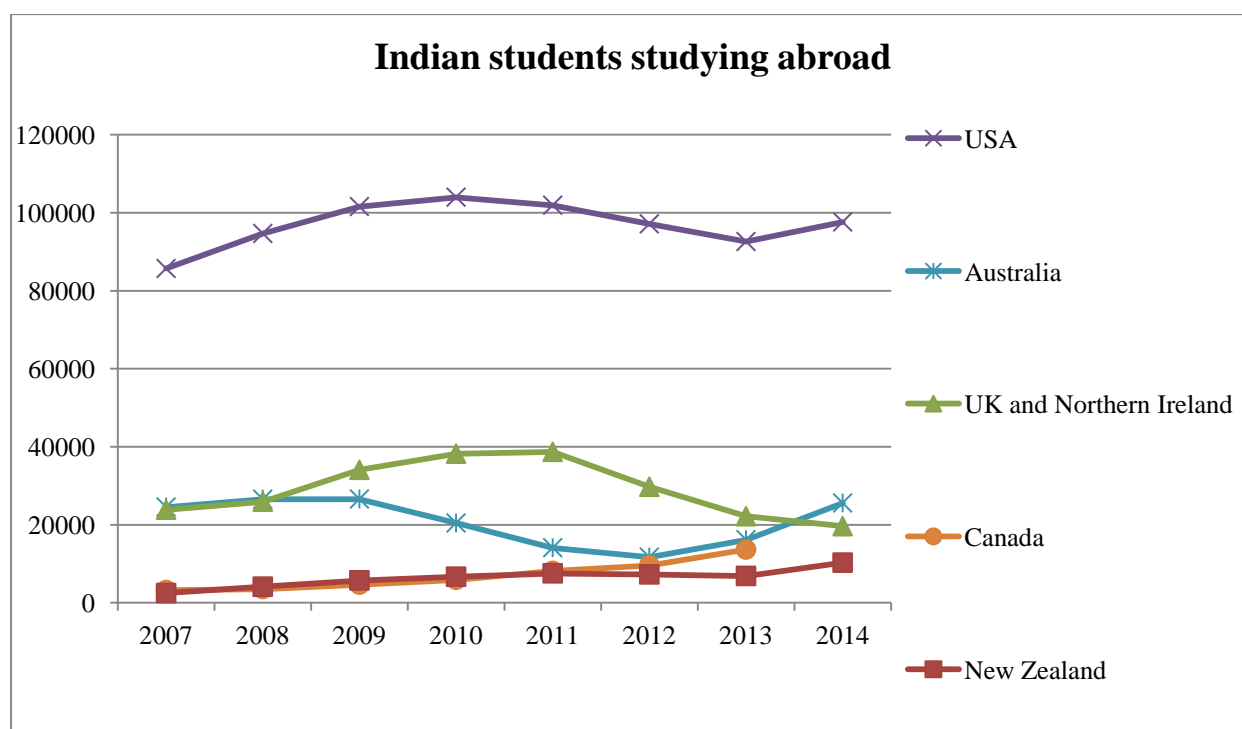
Indian students studying abroad:

Along with the growth in the higher education system in India, it is also worth mentioning that number of Indian students who choose to study outside the country has also been growing. USA continues to be most attractive destination for students from India. Data provided by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) on number of Indian students studying in top ten academic destinations is given below:

Table 22: Indian Students Studying abroad

Rank	Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	USA	85687	94664	101563	103968	101909	97120	92597	97613
2	Australia	24523	26520	26573	20429	14091	11684	16150	25562
3	UK and Northern Ireland	23833	25901	34065	38205	38677	29713	22155	19604
4	Canada	3219	3501	4617	5868	8142	9582	13626	..
5	New Zealand	2452	4094	5710	6650	7517	7248	6845	10255
6	UAE	..	..	..	..	6684	7310	8247	9273
7	Germany	3421	3257*	3273*	3867*	..	..	5645	7682
8	Ukraine	1466	1785	2180	2413	2427	2516	2627	3587
9	Russian Federation	..	4314	4286	..	3351	..	..	2630
10	France	891	1038	1252	1444	1701	1955	1828	1985

* UIS Estimation



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Labour Force Participation:

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 100 persons. According to NSSO 68th round survey (2011-12), labour force participation rate is significantly lower for females than for males in both rural and urban areas. During 2011-12, about 55 % of males and about 18 % of females in rural areas were in the labour force as per the usual status (ps), (i.e, usual principal status) whereas the corresponding percentages in urban areas were about 56 % for males and about 13 % for females.

Table 23(a) : Labour Force Participation Rates (Rural) by age as per various rounds of NSSO

(in Percent)

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	86.1	99.0	95.9	64.6	63.7	39.7	49.2	41.1	16.0	30.5
1983	82.8	98.6	95.2	64.2	62.6	37.2	46.0	40.8	15.6	29.1
1987-88	79.7	98.7	95.7	64.9	61.4	36.9	47.6	42.2	16.3	29.2
1989-90	80.3	97.5	96.9	70.4	54.6	35.7	43.7	42.1	18.0	25.4
1990-91	74.5	98.1	95.9	71.1	54.9	37.7	39.9	40.4	12.5	24.3
July-Dec 91	77.3	98.4	96.7	72.7	54.8	34.6	42.8	40.7	17.4	24.7
1992	77.4	98.8	97.5	72.7	55.0	35.0	45.4	43.5	18.2	25.3
Jan-June 93	76.6	98.4	96.7	71.0	61.7	33.8	43.9	42.2	19.7	27.9
1993-94	77.7	98.8	96.4	60.3	63.0	32.2	42.7	43.1	17.3	27.2
1994-95	77.0	98.5	96.6	72.1	55.3	31.2	43.3	39.6	19.6	23.8
July 95- June 96	78.1	98.7	97.1	69.9	55.0	32.2	43.5	40.0	17.8	23.6
Jan -Dec 97	77.0	98.8	97.2	67.3	55.0	30.0	40.4	38.5	18.0	22.4
Jan -June 98	74.9	98.3	96.2	70.7	54.3	28.4	38.4	37.5	17.5	21.2
July 99 -June 2000	75.9	98.4	95.4	62.4	53.3	31.6	44.5	40.7	17.4	23.5
July 2000 - June 2001	75.3	98.7	96.4	68.2	54.1	28.5	43.3	42.4	15.3	22.3
July 2001 - June 2002	76.3	98.7	96.2	69.6	53.8	32.6	46.4	40.4	15.8	24.6
July - Dec 2002	74.9	98.4	96.5	66.9	54.7	25.7	42.7	38.7	17.3	21.6
Jan - Dec 2003	75.7	98.6	95.3	67.3	54.6	28.7	45.4	43.9	19.9	23.7
Jan - June 2004	75.2	98.4	94.7	61.6	54.0	29.4	44.9	41.6	17.7	23.3
July 2004 - June 2005	75.1	98.7	96.0	63.1	54.6	30.9	46.6	44.7	19.9	24.9
July 2009 - June 2010	66.2	99.2	96.3	63.6	54.8	23.3	36.5	38.3	19.1	20.8
July 2011 - June 2012	63.1	98.9	96.6	63.9	54.7	18.3	33.4	33.9	15.9	18.1

Table 23(b) : Labour Force Participation Rates (Urban) by age as Per Various Rounds of NSSO

(in Percent)

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 +	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	73.6	98.9	93.6	50.5	60.1	21.9	27.2	24.1	10.5	17.1
1983	72.9	98.6	92.8	48.8	60.3	17.2	23.9	23.0	11.6	14.8
1987-88	69.7	98.7	93.1	46.6	59.6	17.2	23.9	22.4	9.3	14.6
1989-90	66.2	98.0	92.9	44.9	52.4	16.7	23.8	22.7	10.4	12.9
1990-91	64.9	98.5	94.9	44.8	53.2	16.0	24.1	23.5	8.9	13.0
July-Dec 91	66.2	98.2	93.4	50.5	53.5	16.0	22.6	21.4	8.5	12.7
1992	65.3	97.8	90.6	47.9	52.6	17.0	22.2	25.4	9.9	13.4
Jan-June 93	65.7	97.8	93.0	45.9	59.0	14.5	21.4	21.5	8.2	13.3
1993-94	67.4	98.4	93.4	43.0	60.1	16.5	23.6	23.2	9.2	14.5
1994-95	64.4	98.4	92.9	43.7	53.4	14.7	20.8	19.6	6.8	11.7
July 95- June 96	67.3	98.6	92.3	40.4	54.4	13.6	19.8	19.5	7.4	11.1
Jan -Dec 97	66.4	97.1	92.5	41.5	53.7	14.3	21.4	19.3	7.7	11.7
Jan -June 98	64.0	97.8	92.0	41.7	53.4	12.4	19.9	19.2	6.4	10.8
July 99 -June 2000	65.9	98.1	92.3	38.6	53.9	14.9	22.9	22.0	8.2	12.6
July 2000 - June 2001	64.9	98.3	92.7	39.1	54.8	13.1	22.7	21.3	7.5	12.1
July 2001 - June 2002	69.1	98.5	93.0	39.0	57.1	13.0	21.1	19.3	8.0	11.5
July - Dec 2002	68.7	98.2	92.5	36.5	55.6	15.1	22.0	21.6	8.4	12.6
Jan - Dec 2003	67.1	98.5	91.8	36.5	55.9	14.2	22.6	19.8	8.6	12.5
Jan - June 2004	67.7	98.4	91.5	34.7	55.7	15.9	24.3	20.8	8.7	13.3
July 2004 - June 2005	67.3	98.4	92.7	35.6	56.6	17.8	26.6	21.9	8.6	14.8
July 2009 - June 2010	60.4	98.7	93.9	33.6	55.6	15.0	22.1	20.1	6.1	12.8
July 2011 - June 2012	59.9	98.8	94.1	36.0	56.0	15.9	23.4	19.2	6.7	13.4

Unemployment:

Unemployment rate is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 100 persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed). The unemployment rates for females are found to be higher than those for males, and highest among urban females. Also, the unemployment rates in urban areas are higher than those in rural areas. According to NSSO 68th round survey, considering usual status, unemployment rate for males was about 2% and for females was about 3% in rural areas. In urban areas, unemployment rate for females was 7% compared to 3% for males.

Table 24(a) : Unemployment Rates (Rural) by age group as Per Various Rounds of NSSO

(in Percent)

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.2	8.5	4.1	3.0	2.0	5.5
1983	4.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.4
1987-88	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.8	5.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	3.5
1989-90	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	-	0.8
1990-91	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
July-Dec 91	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.2
1992	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	-	1.2
Jan-June 93	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0
1993-94	4.9	0.4	0.1	-	2.0	3.2	0.4	0.2	-	1.4
1994-95	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
July 95- June 96	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8
Jan -Dec 97	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Jan -June 98	5.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	2.4	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.0
July 99 -June 2000	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5
July 2000 - June 2001	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6
July 2001 - June 2002	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	5.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
July - Dec 2002	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9
Jan - Dec 2003	4.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8
Jan - June 2004	5.7	0.6	0.3	0.0	2.4	5.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	2.1
July 2004 - June 2005	5.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	3.1
July 2009 - June 2010	5.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	6.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	2.4
July 2011 - June 2012	6.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.2	7.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	2.8

The unemployment rate among the youth (15-29 years) was much higher as compared to that in the overall population. The rate was higher for urban youth than that for the rural youth. Further, compared to the female youth the unemployment rate for male youth was lower in general but remarkably lower in urban areas.

Table 24(b) : Unemployment Rates (Urban) by age group as Per Various Rounds of NSSO

(in percent)

Year	Male					Female				
	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	14.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	6.5	31.4	10.4	4.8	2.2	17.8
1983	12.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	5.9	15.5	2.1	0.7	9.1	6.9
1987-88	13.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.1	18.8	3.5	1.1	1.1	8.5
1989-90	9.7	0.9	0.9	1.8	4.4	7.9	1.1	0.5	-	3.9
1990-91	11.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	4.5	13.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	5.4
July-Dec 91	9.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	4.5	11.2	2.5	-	-	5.5
1992	10.2	1.3	0.4	2.1	4.6	13.8	1.8	0.3	1.0	6.7
Jan-June 93	9.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.8	8.6	2.6	0.5	-	4.3
1993-94	10.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	4.5	19.6	2.8	0.4	-	8.2
1994-95	8.9	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.7	10.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1
July 95- June 96	9.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	4.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.6
Jan -Dec 97	10.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	3.7	13.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.1
Jan -June 98	11.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	5.3	16.6	2.4	1.9	4.7	8.1
July 99 -June 2000	11.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	4.8	16.6	2.9	0.5	0.0	7.1
July 2000 - June 2001	9.8	1.3	0.4	0.5	4.2	11.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.8
July 2001 - June 2002	9.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	4.1	13.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.9
July - Dec 2002	10.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	4.7	15.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	6.3
Jan - Dec 2003	10.0	1.3	0.5	0.6	4.3	12.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.0
Jan - June 2004	10.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	4.5	21.5	3.7	0.2	0.0	9.0
July 2004 - June 2005	10.0	1.2	1.0	0.3	4.4	19.9	5.1	0.8	0.0	9.1
July 2009 - June 2010	7.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.1	17.5	2.5	0.6	0.0	7.0
July 2011 - June 2012	8.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.2	15.8	2.7	0.4	0.0	6.7

Minimum Wages:

The statutory Minimum Wage is the wage determined according to the procedure prescribed by the relevant provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, (MW Act) 1948. The Act applies to the employments that are included in Part I and II of the Schedule appended to the Act. The authority to include an employment in the schedule and to take steps for getting the minimum rates of wages fixed or revised vests with the appropriate Government i.e. Central or State, according to the nature of employment. Once the minimum rates of wages are fixed according to the procedure prescribed by law, it is the obligation of the employer to pay the said wages irrespective of the capacity to pay.

Table 25 : Minimum Wages for the Employment for which Central Government has fixed Wages Under the MW Act, 1948 (As on 31.12.2014)

Sl. No.	Name of Employment	Minimum Wages (Rs)			
		Level of Area/Ground	Basic	D.A.	Total
1	Agriculture	Area-A	114	103	217
		Area-B	104	93	197
		Area-C	102	93	195
2	Asbestos mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
3	Barytes mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
4	Bauxite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
5	Construction / maintenance of roads and building operations	Area-A	180	152	332
		Area-B	150	126	276
		Area-C	120	102	222
6	China Clay mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
7	Copper mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
8	Construction and maintenance of Runways	Area-A	180	152	332
		Area-B	150	126	276
		Area-C	120	102	222
9	Clay mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
10	Chromite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
11	Dolomite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
12	Employment in laying down of underground electric, etc..	Area-A	180	152	332
		Area-B	150	126	276
		Area-C	120	102	222

13	Fire Clay mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
14	Felspar mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
15	Gypsum mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
16	Graphite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
17	Granite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
18	Gravel mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
19	Hematite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
20	Iron Ore mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
21	Kyanite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
22	Laterite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
23	Loading, unloading in Railways goods shed	Area-A	180	152	332
		Area-B	150	126	276
		Area-C	120	102	222
24	Lignite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
25	Mica mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
26	Manganese mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
27	Magnesite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
28	Magnetite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
29	Marble and Calcite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
30	Orchire mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
31	Quartz mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
32	Quartzite mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
33	Red Oxide mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
34	Rock phosphate mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276

35	Stone Breaking and stone crushing		82.44	94.29	176.73
36	Stone mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
37	Steatite (Soapstone and Talc) mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
38	Silica mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
39	Slate mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
40	Sweeping and Cleaning	Area-A	180	152	332
		Area-B	150	126	276
		Area-C	120	102	222
41	Watch and Ward	Area-A	200	167	367
		Area-B	170	142	312
		Area-C	140	119	259
42	Watch and Ward (with arms)	Area-A	220	157	377
		Area-B	200	142	342
		Area-C	170	121	291
43	Uranium mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
44	White Clay mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276
45	Wolfram mines	Above Ground	120	102	222
		Below Ground	150	126	276

NOTE:

AREA "A"

Ahmadabad	(U.A)	Greater Bombay	(U.A)	Chennai	(U.A)
Bangalore	(U.A)	Hyderabad	(U.A)	Nagpur	(U.A)
Kolkata	(U.A)	Kanpur	(U.A)	Delhi	(U.A)
Lucknow	(U.A)				

AREA "B"

Agra	(U.A)	Ghaziabad	(U.A)	Meerut	(U.A)
Ajmer	(U.A)	Gorakhpur	(U.A)	Moradabad	(U.A)
Aligarh	(U.A)	Guwahati		Mysore	(U.A)
Allahabad	(U.A)	Guntur		Nasik	(U.A)
Amaravati	(U.A)	Gwalior	(U.A)	Pune	(U.A)
Aurangabad	(U.A)	Indore	(U.A)	Patna	(U.A)
Bareilly	(U.A)	Hubli-Dharwad		Raipur	
Bhavnagar/Bhopal		Jabalpur	(U.A)	Rajkot	
Bikaner		Jaipur	(U.A)	Ranchi	(U.A)
Bhubaneshwar		Jalandhar		Sholapur	(U.A)
Amritsar		Jamshedpur	(U.A)	Srinagar	(U.A)
Calicut	(U.A)	Jodhpur		Surat	(U.A)
Chandigarh	(U.A)	Kolhapur	(U.A)	Thiruvananthapuram	(U.A)
Cochin	(U.A)	Kalyan		Ulhasnagar	
Coimbatore	(U.A)	Kota		Vadodara	(U.A)
Cuttack	(U.A)	Ludhiana		Varanasi	(U.A)
Durgapur		Madurai	(U.A)	Vijaywada	(U.A)
Faridabad Complex				Vishakhapatnam	(U.A)
				Warangal	

Area: 'C' = will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list

U.A. = Urban Agglomeration

Source: Ministry of Labour

Table 26: Minimum Rates of wages for the Unskilled Workers in Different States/ UTs

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Minimum wages per day-as on 31.12.2014 (in Rs.)	Remarks
1	Andhra Pradesh	69-355	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
2	Arunachal Pradesh	150	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
3	Assam	75-163	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
4	Bihar	170-186	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
5	Chattisgarh	214-223	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
6	Goa	215	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
7	Gujarat	100-276	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA for some specific employments only
8	Haryana	217	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
9	Himachal Pradesh	170	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
10	Jammu & Kashmir	150	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
11	Jharkhand	179	Single rate for all employment; includes DA
12	Karnataka	213-336	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
13	Kerala	150-548	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
14	Madhya Pradesh	187-253	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
15	Maharashtra	120-439	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
16	Manipur	122	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
17	Meghalaya	160	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
18	Mizoram	220	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
19	Nagaland	115-135	Rates vary from employment to employment; excludes DA
20	Odisha	126-150	Rates vary from employment to employment; excludes DA
21	Punjab	241-267	Rates vary from employment to employment; excludes DA
22	Rajasthan	189-233	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA for some specific employments only
23	Sikkim	220	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
24	Tamil Nadu	85-390	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
25	Tripura*	72-272	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
26	Telangana	69-380	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
27	Uttar Pradesh	142-247	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
28	Uttarakhand	152-268	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
29	West Bengal	163-257	Rates vary from employment to employment; excludes DA
30	Andaman & Nicobar	261-291	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA
31	Chandigarh	305	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
32	Dadra & N. Haveli	210	Single rate for all employment; includes DA
33	Daman & Diu	210	Single rate for all employment; includes DA
34	Delhi	332	Single rate for all employment; excludes DA
35	Lakshadweep	255	Single rate for all employment; includes DA
36	Puducherry	55-205	Rates vary from employment to employment; includes DA for some specific employments only

* Plus food items at subsidized rates.

Source: Ministry of Labour

vi. Crime and Youth

Youth are a source of immense energy and drive. If not harnessed and moulded properly, this energy not only goes waste, but at times becomes destructive to society. Involvement of youth in crimes and social abuse like drug addiction etc. is the consequence of this failure. Although a majority of crimes are committed by youth by virtue of their large physical energy, there is no separate statistics for age wise segregation of criminals involved in serious crimes like murder, dacoity, theft etc.

Juvenile Delinquency:

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 provide for special dispensation in respect of children involved in criminal activity. It recognises a person below the age of 18 year as juvenile. The Act has recently been replaced by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015.

The JJ Act, 2015 provides for strengthened provisions for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. Some of the key provisions include: change in nomenclature from ‘juvenile’ to ‘child’ or ‘child in conflict with law’, across the Act to remove the negative connotation associated with the word “juvenile”; inclusion of several new definitions such as orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children; and petty, serious and heinous offences committed by children; clarity in powers, function and responsibilities of Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC); clear timelines for inquiry by Juvenile Justice Board (JJB); special provisions for heinous offences committed by children above the age of sixteen year; separate new chapter on Adoption to streamline adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children; inclusion of new offences committed against children; and mandatory registration of Child Care Institutions.

As per National Crime Record Bureau, a total of 41,385 juveniles were apprehended during 2015 out of which 40,468 were boys and 917 were girls. The percentage of girls to total juveniles is found to be following a decreasing trend from 2011 and has reduced to 2.2% in 2015. Details of gender-wise juveniles apprehended under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Laws) crimes are presented in following table:

Table 27 : Juvenile Delinquency; 2001-2015

Year	Delinquents (IPC+SLL) (in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of Incidence of Crime per Lakh population
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2001	31.3	2.3	33.6	6.9	1.6
2002	33.6	2.2	35.8	6.2	1.8
2003	31.0	2.3	33.3	7.0	1.7
2004	28.9	2.1	31.0	6.7	2.9
2005	30.6	2.1	32.7	6.3	3.0
2006	30.4	1.8	32.1	5.5	2.9
2007	32.7	1.9	34.5	5.4	3.0
2008	32.8	1.7	34.5	5.0	3.0
2009	31.6	2.1	33.6	6.2	2.9
2010	28.8	1.5	30.3	5.1	2.6
2011	31.9	2.0	33.9	5.8	2.8
2012	37.8	2.1	39.8	5.2	3.3
2013	41.6	1.9	43.5	4.3	3.5
2014	46.6	1.6	48.2	3.3	3.9
2015	40.5	0.9	41.4	2.2	3.3

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Suicides:

Every year, more than 1,00,000 people commit suicide in our country. There are various known causes of suicides like family problems, financial distress, professional problems, illness etc. National Crime Records Bureau collects data on suicides from police recorded suicides cases. Youth (18 and above- below 30 years) is one of the vulnerable groups resorting to suicides with 33% share of total suicides.

‘Family problems’ and ‘illness’ were the major causes of suicides in 2015, which accounted for 28% and 16% of total suicides. Out of the overall suicide victims 68.5% were males and 31.5% were females.

Table 28: Incidences of Suicides in various age groups -2015

Sl. No.	Cause	below 18 years		18 and above - below 30 year		Total (All age-groups)		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	11	3	716	54	4081	276	4357
	Marriage Related Issues	51	145	1046	2559	2497	3915	6412
2	(Total)							
2.1	Non Settlement of Marriage	13	27	321	342	654	524	1178
2.2	Dowry Related Issues	2	19	39	1335	73	1801	1874
2.3	Extra Marital Affairs	8	27	165	232	398	387	785
2.4	Divorce	1	7	55	103	192	199	391
2.5	Others	27	65	466	547	1180	1004	2184
3	Failure in Examination	697	663	726	457	1511	1135	2646
4	Impotency/Infertility	7	3	72	68	243	205	448
5	Other Family Problems	950	1189	7141	5492	24043	12885	36928
6	Illness (Total)	420	484	3127	2073	14232	6944	21176
6.1	AIDS/STD	0	2	32	10	156	34	190
6.2	Cancer	1	12	86	42	586	241	827
6.3	Paralysis	1	10	51	46	442	176	618
6.4	Insanity/Mental Illness	277	245	1592	878	5614	2795	8409
6.5	Other Prolonged Illness	141	215	1366	1097	7434	3698	11132
7	Death of dear person	18	24	156	121	596	355	951
8	Drug Abuse/Addiction	43	21	930	44	3513	157	3670
9	Fall in Social Reputation	16	14	188	66	804	289	1093
10	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	9	1	12	10	40	17	57
11	Love Affairs	273	541	1597	1080	2541	1935	4476
12	Poverty	37	20	396	79	1454	245	1699
13	Unemployment	68	31	1035	90	2450	273	2723
14	Property dispute	27	46	465	135	1895	596	2491
15	Suspected/Illicit Relation	10	18	82	82	278	195	473
16	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	14	0	25	0	49	49
17	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	0	26	8	19	15	65	80
18	Professional/Career Problem	29	11	410	95	1317	272	1589
19	Causes Not Known	655	625	3405	1903	11140	5073	16213
20	Other Causes	1141	1067	5371	2512	18878	7207	26085
Total		4462	4446	26883	16964	91528	42088	133623*

* Total includes transgender also

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

Incidences of Rape:

It is unfortunate that incidences of rape in India against female and more so against minors are rising steadily. There has been demand to make the law more stringent in case of rape. The criminal law was amended in 2013 after the notorious Nirbhaya incident of rape (2012), providing for enhanced punishment for convicts, repeat offenders and also making provision of punishment for other offences like eve-teasing, stalking, voyeurism etc. which were otherwise not covered earlier.

An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2011 - 2014. A total of 34,651 cases of rape under section 376 IPC were registered during 2015 (excluding cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012). Age group wise number of victims of total rape cases registered is as given below:

Table 29 : Victims of Rape by Age Group

Year	No. of cases Reported	No. of Victims					Total
		Upto 10 years	10-14 years	14-18 years	18-30 years	30 years & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2000	16496	744	2388	4622	6638	2104	16496
2001	16075	530	1440	3911	7881	2316	16078
2002	16373	411	854	1325	10730	3058	16378
2003	15847	389	931	1792	9873	2871	15856
2004	18233	532	1090	2004	11343	3270	18239
2005	18359	557	1174	2344	10809	3492	18376
2006	19348	512	1081	3364	11312	3096	19365
2007	20737	617	1355	3152	11984	3663	20771
2008	21467	639	1331	3496	12299	3720	21485
2009	21397	710	1760	2912	12812	3219	21413
2010	22172	571	1404	3570	12749	3899	22193
2011	24206	875	1707	4646	13264	3778	24270
2012	24923	1051	2074	5957	12511	3322	24915
2013	33707	1584	2843	8877	15556	4904	33764

Year	No. of cases Reported	Age of Victim (Years)					30 yrs & Above	All
		Below 6 years	6 yrs & Above - Below 12 years	12 yrs & Above - Below 16 years	16 yrs & Above - Below 18 years	18 yrs & Above - Below 30 years		
2014*	37413	547	1491	5635	6862	16520	6626	37681
2015	34651	451	1151	4244	5547	16966	6412	34771

* Figures of rape (Section 376 IPC) also includes figures of POCSO Act, 2012 as furnished by Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

PART-III

WELFARE OF YOUTH IN INDIA

A. Policy Initiatives for Youth in India

Youth has always been of vital concern of the Government of India. Various youth development programmes undertaken by the Union Government after Independence, like National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and the schemes for financial assistance to NGOs engaged in youth development bear ample testimony to this fact.

It was in the International Year of Youth (1985) that a separate Department of Youth Affairs & Sports was created in Government of India. This Department took initiative to formulate a National Youth Policy. Wide ranging consultations with all the concerned agencies including the voluntary organizations were held and a Draft National Youth Policy was formulated. This was further discussed in the conference of State Ministers in-charge of Youth Affairs and Sports held at Bangalore in June, 1987 and also by the National Advisory Committee. A comprehensive National Youth Policy was first evolved and laid on the Table of both houses of Parliament in November-December, 1988 and adopted by the Government.

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

A Committee for National Youth Programmes (CONYP) was also set up as per the guidelines of National Youth Policy with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson which led to the formation of a National level committee constituted by the Department of Youth and Sports for preparation of the National Perspective Plan for the Youth, 1996-2020. The committee identified various areas of concern for youth which inter-alia include:

1. Youth in Academic Institutions
2. Out of School/Non-Student Rural Youth.
3. Out of School/Non -Student Urban Youth and Youth in Slum Areas.

4. Training, Employment, Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling.
5. Youth-Culture and Creative.
6. Sports, Adventure and Recreation for Youth.
7. Youth and Adolescence.
8. Youth Health including Drug Abuse, Alcohol and HIV / AIDs
9. Youth-Sanitation and Environment
10. Youth with Special Needs
11. Youth and Gender Justice
12. Youth, Media and Communication
13. Youth in Urban Areas
14. Youth and Population
15. Youth in the North East

The National Youth Policy, 2003 replaced the erstwhile National Youth Policy 1988. The policy was redesigned to galvanize the youth to rise up to the new challenges, keeping in view the global scenario, and aimed at motivating them to be active and committed participants in the exciting task of National Development. The thrust of the Policy centred on “Youth Empowerment” in different spheres of national life. This Policy defined youth as persons in the age group of 13 to 35 years.

The National Youth Policy, 2014

The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) was launched in February, 2014. This policy reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to all-round development of the youth of India, so that they can realise their full potential and contribute productively to the nation-building process. The NYP-2014 has been finalised after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. The Policy defines ‘youth’ as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years.

The NYP-2014 proposes a holistic ‘vision’ for the youth of India, which is “To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. In order to realise this Vision, the NYP-2014 identifies 5 clearly defined ‘Objectives’ which need to be pursued and the ‘Priority Areas’ under each of the Objectives. The objectives and priority areas identified under the NYP-2014 are summarised below:

Objectives	Priority Areas
1. Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development	1. Education
	2. Employment and skill development
	3. Entrepreneurship
2. Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	4. Health and healthy lifestyle
	5. Sports
3. Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership	6. Promotion of social values
	7. Community engagement
4. Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance	8. Participation in politics & governance
	9. Youth engagement
5. Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all disadvantaged and marginalised youth	10. Inclusion
	11. Social justice

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Recognizing the imperative need for skill development, National Skill Development Policy was formulated in 2009. Given the vast paradigm shift in the skilling and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country and the experience gained through implementation of various skill development programmes, a need was felt to revisit the existing policy to align the policy framework with the emerging trends in the national and international milieu.

Accordingly, Government framed the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015. The primary objective of this policy is to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and sustainability. It aims to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link skilling with demand centres. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, the policy also identifies the overall institutional framework which will act as a vehicle to reach the expected outcomes.

Skills development is the shared responsibility of the key stakeholders viz. Government, the entire spectrum of corporate sector, community based organizations, those outstanding, highly qualified and dedicated individuals who have been working in the skilling and entrepreneurship space for many years, industry and trade organisations and other stakeholders. The policy links skills development to improved employability and productivity in paving the way

forward for inclusive growth in the country. The skill strategy is complemented by specific efforts to promote entrepreneurship in order to create ample opportunities for the skilled workforce.

The core objective of the Policy is to empower the individual, by enabling her/him to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accumulated via instruments such as credible certifications, credit accumulation and transfer, etc. As individuals grow, the society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth. The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives. The framework outlines eleven major paradigms and enablers (Aspiration and Advocacy, Capacity, Quality, Synergy, Mobilization and Engagement, Global Partnerships, Outreach, ICT Enablement, Trainers and Assessors, Inclusivity and Promotion of skilling among women) to achieve these objectives of skilling India.

B. Government Programmes for Youth in India

1. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP):

A new Central Sector Scheme, namely, ‘**National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)**’ was formulated by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in 2014-15 with a view to develop leadership qualities among the youth. The scheme aims at developing leadership qualities among the youth to enable them to realise their full potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process. It also aims at motivating the youth to strive for excellence in their respective fields and to bring them to the forefront of the development process. It seeks to harness the immense youth energy for national-building.

The Programme has the following components:

- a) **Neighbourhood Youth Parliament (NYP):** Under this Programme, the platform of youth clubs of NYKS is being developed further in the shape of vibrant ‘neighbourhood youth parliament’. The aim is to educate the youth club members about contemporary socio-economic development issues confronting village communities in general and the youth in particular and to involve them in debate/ discussions on such issues.
- b) **Youth for Development Programme (YFDP):** The objective of the Programme is to channelise the immense youth energy towards the nation-building, by involving them in Shramadaan (voluntary labour) in

order to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and promotes the spirit of ‘dignity of labour’.

- c) **National Young Leaders Awards (NYLA):** The objective is to motivate the youth to strive for excellence in their respective fields by recognising and rewarding their outstanding work.
- d) **National Youth Advisory Council (NYAC):** The objective of setting up of a National Youth Advisory Council (NYAC) is to seek active involvement of the youth leaders as well as other stakeholders in the decision making process on the youth related issues. NYAC is to advise the Ministries/ Departments on youth related initiatives/ issues.
- e) **National Youth Development Fund (NYDF):** The objective of National Youth Development Fund (NYDF) is to mobilise funds from non-budgetary resources also for youth development.

Progress so far: During 2014-15 or 2015, NYKS has organised 5,092 Youth Parliament Programmes at Block level, in which 3.96 lakh members of NYK-affiliated Youth Clubs participated. In addition, NYKS has organised 16,392 village-level neighbourhood youth parliament programmes. Youth for Development (IEC–Media and Publicity) component of the Scheme has been implemented by NYKS in 552 Districts in India to create awareness/ motivation about Shramadaan. Guidelines for setting up and operation of National Youth Development Fund (NYDF) have been notified and further steps have been initiated to operationalize the Fund.

2. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), launched in 1972, is one of the largest youth organisations in the world. NYKS currently has about 8.5 million youth enrolled through 3.01 lakh Youth Clubs/ Mahila Mandals. NYKS has presence in 623 Districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs). The Objective of the Programme is to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation-building activities.

The focus activities include literacy and education, health and family welfare, sanitation and cleanliness, environment conservation, awareness on social issues, women empowerment, rural development, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurship development, civic education, disaster relief and rehabilitation, etc.

The Programmes/ activities carried out by NYKS can be broadly classified in the following categories:

a) Core Programmes

- Youth Club Development Programme (YCDP)
- Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD)
- Theme-based Awareness and Education Programme
- Promotion of Sports (Sports Material to Youth Clubs)
- Skill Up-gradation Training Programme (SUTP)
- Promotion of Folk Art and Culture
- Observance of Days of National and International importance
- District Youth Convention and Yuva Kriti
- Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs

b) Programmes organised with funding from NPYAD (National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development)

- National Integration Camps (NICs):
- Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programme (YLPDP):
- Life Skill Training for Adolescents
- Adventure Camps (Promotion of Adventure)

c) Programmes organised in collaboration with/ funding from other Ministries/Organisations.

- Tribal Youth Exchange Programme (TYEP): The Programme is being organised every year in collaboration with and funding from the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this Programme, tribal youth are taken to other parts of the country to sensitize them to rich cultural heritage of the Country, to expose them to development activities and to enable them to develop emotional linkage with the people in other parts of the country.
- Adolescent Health and Development Project (AHDP): The Programme is being organised with funding from UNFPA. The objective of the Project is to empower out-of-school adolescents with (i) life skills focused experiential learning on reproductive and sexual health issues in a gender-sensitive manner, (ii) linkages with education and skills building institutions for better employability; and (iii) improved access to youth friendly and gender-sensitive services in public and private sectors.

- Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab : The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, has sanctioned two Projects, namely, (i) Project for sustaining the Pilot Project of Awareness and Education for the Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in 10 districts of Punjab (at a cost of ` 2.91 crores) and (ii) Project for Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in remaining 11 districts of Punjab (at a cost of ` 3.27 crores), for implementation through NYKS.

3. National Service Scheme (NSS)

National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. 'Education through Service' is the purpose of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi.

The precise nature of activities continues to evolve in response to the needs of the community. Some areas in which NSS volunteers work are education, health, family welfare and sanitation, environment conservation, social service programmes, programmes for improving the status of women, production-oriented programmes, relief and rehabilitation during disasters/calamities, etc. Besides these Core activities, NSS volunteers also participate in other important activities like Republic Day Parade Camps, Adventure camps, NSS Mega Camps and North East NSS Festivals, 'Suvichar' and 'Youth Convention' events during the National Youth Festival, Self-Defence Training for NSS volunteers etc.

As on 31.03.2015, NSS had about 36.42 lakh volunteers on its rolls spread over 351 Universities, 16,056 Colleges/ Technical Institutions and 12,004 Senior Secondary Schools. Since inception, over 4.60 crore students have benefited from NSS.

4. Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, is an 'Institute of National Importance' under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India. The RGNIYD set up in 1993 as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1975 was

conferred the status of ‘Deemed University’ under ‘De-novo’ category in 2008. RGNIYD functions as a vital resource centre with its multi-faceted functions of offering academic programmes at Post Graduate level encompassing various dimensions of youth development, engaging in seminal research in the vital areas of youth development and conducting Training/ Capacity Building Programmes in the area of youth development, besides the extension and outreach initiatives across the country.

As the apex institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYKS and other youth organizations in the country. The Vision of RGNIYD is to be a globally recognized and acclaimed centre of academic excellence in the field of youth development.

5. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) is an “Umbrella Scheme” of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports under which financial assistance is provided to Government/ non-Government organisations for taking up activities for youth and adolescent development. The Scheme is operational since 1st April, 2008. The assistance under NPYAD is provided under 5 major components, namely,

- a) Youth Leadership and Personality Development Training
- b) Promotion of National Integration (National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Youth Festivals, multi-cultural activities, etc.)
- c) Promotion of Adventure; Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards
- d) Development and Empowerment of Adolescents (Life Skills Education, Counselling, Career Guidance, etc.)
- e) Technical and Resource Development (Research and Studies on Youth issues, Documentation, Seminars / Workshops)

The beneficiaries are youth in the age group of 15-29 years and Adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years. During 2015-16 (upto 31.12.2015), total assistance of Rs.20.40 crores was given to various Organisations.

6. Youth Hostels

Youth Hostels are built to promote youth travel and to enable the young people to experience the rich cultural heritage of the country. The construction of the Youth Hostels is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments. While the Central Government bears the cost of construction, the State Governments provide fully developed land free-of-cost, with water supply, electricity connection and approach roads. Youth Hostels are located in areas of historical and cultural value, in educational centres, in tourist destinations, etc. Youth Hostels provide good accommodation for the youth at reasonable rates.

So far, 83 Youth Hostels have been constructed across the country and one more youth hostel, at Roing (Arunachal Pradesh) is in advanced stage of completion. Six Youth Hostels, namely, Agra (Uttar Pradesh), Dalhousie (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Mysore (Karnataka), Panaji (Goa) and Puducherry have got the ISO 9001:2008 Certification.

7. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations

The Scheme of Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organisations was launched in the early 1980's, to promote the Scouts and Guides movement in the country. This is an international movement aimed at building character, confidence, idealism and spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. The activities, inter alia, include programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to scouting and guiding organisations for various programmes such as organization of training camps, skill development programmes, holding of jamborees, etc.

C. Skill Development of Youth

8. MGNREGA

The Government has formulated a "Project for Livelihoods in Full Employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Project LIFE-MGNREGA)" in April 2015 aiming at promoting self-reliance and improving the skill base of MGNREGA workers, thereby, converting them from being asset-less, helpless, unskilled workers dependent on Government support into fully employed entities with enhanced income.

9. DDU-GKY

Ministry of Rural Development is undertaking Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY), a placement linked Skill Development Scheme for rural youth under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The DDU-GKY primarily targets skilling of unemployed youth to improve their employability rather than to create/generate employment per se. DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like the Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns. DDU-GKY is present in 21 States and UTs, across 568 districts, impacting youth from over 6,215 blocks.

10. DAY-NRLM

Aajeevika - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) was launched by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Government of India in June 2011. The Mission aims at creating efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. In November 2015, the program was renamed Deen Dayal Antayodaya Yojana (DAY-NRLM). The objectives are:

1. **Creation of Productive Workforce:** NRLM aims at reaching out to all the rural poor in the country (8 to 10 crore households), organize them into women S.H.Gs and stay engaged with them till they come out of abject poverty. This objective is sought to be achieved through universal social mobilization by *inter-alia* organizing one woman member from each rural poor household into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, facilitating their micro-livelihoods plans, and enabling them to implement their livelihoods plans through accessing financial resources from their own institutions and the banks. Women youth are central to the success of NRLM.
2. **Strengthening and Diversifying Livelihoods:** The central strategy of NRLM focuses on strengthening and diversifying the livelihoods of the rural poor, including the youth, through provision of a combination of technical and financial support services. Apart from providing funding support to the community institutions in the form of Revolving Fund,

Vulnerability Reduction Fund and Community Investment Fund to the SHGs and their federations, the Mission seeks to promote credit linkage of all SHGs such that each SHG is able to access a bank loan of Rs. 10.00 lakh over a period of 6 to 8 years. In addition to financial support, the Mission also provides different types of technical support to the households through Line Departments, para livelihoods specialists and best practitioners drawn from the community.

3. **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):** In order to strengthen the existing livelihoods of the poor, MKSP was launched in 2010-11, as a special programme for agri based livelihood enhancement. The primary objective of the MKSP is to empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity, as also to create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women. The project seeks to enable women to gain better access to the inputs and services provided by the government and other agencies.

The total number of MKSP projects currently being implemented is 60 and are spread over 117 districts across 15 states, targeting 33 lakh MahilaKisans, a significant proportion of whom are youth.

4. **Skill Training and Placement Support:** Skill development and placement support component of NRLM directly targets youth in the age group of 18-35 years. It aims at achieving a target of skilling 50 lakh rural youth during XII five year plan period. The initiative aims at building the skills of rural youth and place them in relatively high wage employment sectors of the economy. The programme is implemented in partnership with private, community and non-governmental organizations.
5. **Rural Entrepreneurship Development through RSETI:** The Programme aims at promoting self-employment among rural youth in collaboration with the Banks. RSETIs provide short term residential training to rural youth along with long term handholding support to enable them to set up profitable micro enterprises. Apart from managing RSETIs, the banks are expected to provide credit support to the trained youth to set up micro enterprises. The MORD provides a onetime grant of Rs.1.00 crore to each RSETI towards capital cost, while the state governments are expected to provide land, free of cost. The banks meet the cost of training youth in about 100 different types of skills.

6. **Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP):** Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SEVP) aims to provide enormous opportunities to build upon the NRLM ecosystem that provides an impulse to entrepreneurial pursuits. The long term vision of the SVEP is to provide support for start-up to 1 crore village enterprises and provide direct employment to 2 crore people. The SVEP shall help the rural poor come out of poverty by helping them set up enterprises and provide support till the enterprises stabilize. The programmatic intervention will address the three missing ecosystems- Knowledge, advisory and finance ecosystems in the skill development.

11.Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

‘Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)’ has been launched by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in 2008-09 with the merging of the erstwhile Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) schemes. PMEGP is a credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

The main objectives of the PMEGP are:

- (i) To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas;
- (ii) To bring together widely dispersed traditional artisans/ rural and urban unemployed youth and give them self-employment opportunities to the extent possible, at their place;
- (iii) To provide continuous and sustainable employment to a large segment of traditional and prospective artisans and rural & urban unemployed youth; and
- (iv) To increase the wage earning capacity of artisans.

Any activity (except those in the negative list.) can be taken up under PMEGP, broadly in the areas as mentioned below:

- i. Agro Based Food Processing Industry (ABFPI)
- ii. Forest Based Industry (FBI)
- iii. Mineral Based Industry (MBI)
- iv. Polymer & Chemical Based Industry (PCBI)
- v. Rural Engineering & Bio-Technology Industry (REBTI)
- vi. Hand Made Paper & Fibre Industry (HMPFI), and
- vii. Service & Textile Industry

At national level, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is the single Nodal Agency for implementation of PMEGP and at the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State Directorates of KVIC; State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres of State Governments.

12. Enterprise and Skill Development

The Office of Development Commissioner of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises conducts a large number of vocational and entrepreneurship development programmes. The Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) are conducted through MSME- Development Institutes, with focus on entrepreneurial skills development coupled with specific skills relating to trades like electronics, electrical, food processing, etc, which enables the trainees to start their own ventures. The programme includes the following :-

(i) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs):- Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are being organized regularly to nurture the talent of youth by enlightening them on various aspects of industrial activity required for setting up Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). These EDPs are generally conducted in ITIs, Polytechnics and other technical institutions, where skill is available to motivate them towards self-employment. The course contents of such Entrepreneurship Development Programmes are designed to provide useful information on product/process design, manufacturing practices involved, testing and quality control, selection and usage of appropriate machinery and equipments, project profile preparation, marketing avenues/techniques, product/service pricing, export opportunities, infrastructure facilities available, financial and financial institutions, cash flow, etc.

(ii) Entrepreneurial Skill Development Programme (ESDP):- Comprehensive training programmes are organized to upgrade skills of prospective entrepreneurs, existing workforce and also develop skills of new workers and technicians of MSEs by organising various technical cum skill development training programmes with the basic objectives to provide training for their skill upgradation and to equip them with better and improved technological skills of production. The specific tailor made programmes for the skill development of socially disadvantaged groups (OBC, ST, ST, Minorities and women) are organized in various regions of the states, including the less developed areas. This programme covers training across 60 disciplines.

(iii) Management Development Programmes (MDPs):- The objective is to improve the decision-making capabilities of existing & potential entrepreneurs resulting in higher productivity and profitability. These programmes are of short duration and the curriculum is designed based on the needs of the industry and can be customized, if required by the clients. 20% of the targeted training programmes are conducted exclusively for the weaker sections of the Society (SC/ST/Women/Physically Handicapped), for which no fee is charged who are paid a stipend of Rs.500/- p.m. also. During 2008-09, a total of 2400 training programmes were conducted and around 60,000 persons were trained.

(iv) Industrial Motivation Campaigns (IMCs):-Industrial Motivation Campaigns (of 1 to 2 days) are organized to identify and motivate traditional / non-traditional entrepreneurs having potential for setting up MSEs so as to lead them towards self-employment.

(v) Vocational and Educational Training:-The Regional Testing Centres, Field Testing Stations and Autonomous bodies like Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres (TDCs) of the Ministry of MSME conduct long term, short term, trade/field-specific and industry-specific tailor-made courses as well as vocational training programmes.

13.Assistance to Training Institutions (ATI) Scheme

The Scheme envisages financial assistance for establishment of new institutions (EDIs), strengthening the infrastructure of the existing EDIs and for supporting entrepreneurship and skill development activities. The main objectives of the scheme are development of indigenous entrepreneurship from all walks of life for developing new micro and small enterprises, enlarging the entrepreneurial base and encouraging self-employment in rural as well as urban areas, by providing training to first generation entrepreneurs and assisting them in setting up of enterprises.

Under the scheme, assistance is provided to existing and new training Institutions for establishment of Entrepreneurship Development Institute (EDI) and strengthening of their training infrastructure on a matching basis.

The assistance is for creation of infrastructure. The land is to be provided by the State Government or any other institution or by the applicant. Financial

Source: 1. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
2. MSME Annual Report 2015-16

assistance is for construction of building, purchase of training aids/equipments, office equipments, computers and for providing other support services e.g. libraries/data bases etc.

Assistance is also provided under the Scheme to existing Training Institutions, for conducting Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs) and Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) and Training of Trainers (ToTs) programmes in the areas of Entrepreneurship and/or Skill Development. Such Institutes can be:

- i) National level EDIs (including branches),
- ii) Training Institutions established by Partner Institutions (PIs) of national level EDIs,
- iii) Training/Incubation Centres of NSIC,
- iv) Training cum Incubation Centres (TICs) set up by Franchisees of NSIC, and
- v) Other Training institutions with proven professional competency,

14.Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) launched on 15 July, 2015, on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). PMKVY is implemented by National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) under the guidance of MSDE. With a vision of a Skilled India, MSDE aims to skill India on a large scale with speed and high standards. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. Government has now approved the Scheme for another four years (2016-2020) to impart skilling to 10 million youth of the country.

15.UDAAN

Udaan is a Special Industry Initiative for Jammu & Kashmir in the nature of partnership between the corporates of India and Ministry of Home Affairs and implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. The programme aims to provide skills training and enhance the employability of unemployed youth of J&K. The Scheme covers graduates, post graduates and three year engineering diploma holders.

Source: Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

PART-IV

INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES FOR YOUTH

United Nation's initiatives in providing for a frame-work for policy formulation wherein Youth finds a special place, had helped many developing nations to focus on this segment of the population. While the Member States of the UN acknowledged the importance of Youth Policy initiatives in 1965 when they endorsed the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples, UNESCO had initiated programs of action for youth since 1946. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights set the international Agenda for recognition and observance by member Nations, NGOs and Youth Movements in the General Assembly resolution 2307(XX) of 7 December 1965, namely Declaration on Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples.

Later, the UN General Assembly observed 1985, as International Youth Year with theme 'Participation, Development and Peace'. It drew international attention to the important role young people play in the world, in particular, their potential contribution to development and the goals of the United Nations Charter. That same year, the General Assembly also endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of policy planning for youth, which are significant for their focus on young people as a broad category comprising various subgroups, rather than a single demographic entity.

On occasion of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year in 1995, the United Nations strengthened its commitment to young people by directing the inter national community's response to the challenges youth face in the next millennium. It did this by adopting an international strategy - the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond (WPAY). This World Programme seeks to make Governments more responsive to the aspirations of youth for a better world, as well as to the demands of youth to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem.

In December 2009, the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 64/134 proclaiming the Year of Youth, signifying the importance the international community places on integrating youth-related issues into global, regional, and national development agendas. Under the theme Dialogue and

Mutual Understanding, the International Year of Youth was celebrated from 12 August 2010 to 11 August 2011.

The United Nations Programme on Youth serves as the focal point on youth at the UN. It undertakes a range of activities to promote youth development including supporting intergovernmental policy-making, conducting analytical research and increasing the effectiveness of the UN's work in youth development by strengthening collaboration and exchange among UN entities through the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD). This network established in February 2010 consists of representatives identified by the Heads of UN entities whose work is relevant to youth issues.

United Nations continue to identify youth as one of its top priorities and accordingly established the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth in 2013. Its first-ever Envoy on Youth was appointed in January 2013 with a mandate to harmonize the UN system efforts on youth development, enhance the UN response to youth needs, advocate for addressing the development needs and rights of young people, as well as to bring the work of the United Nations with and for youth closer to them. The overall priorities of the Office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth are guided by the priority areas of the World Programme of Action for Youth and the priority areas of the UN System Wide Action Plan on Youth.

The detailed information about the United Nations agencies and their specific youth-related mandates and objectives and their operational programs is given below.

1. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) Division

The DESA Focal Point on Youth is part of the Social Integration Branch, which falls within the Division for Social Policy and Development (DSPD) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) in the United Nations Secretariat. The mandate of the Focal Point on Youth is predominantly based on the World Programme of Action for Youth. It has been set up to: enhance awareness of the global situation of youth and increase recognition of the rights and aspirations of youth ; promote national youth policies, national youth coordinating mechanisms and national youth programmes of action as integral parts of social and economic development, in cooperation with both governmental and non-governmental organizations; and strengthen the

participation of youth in decision-making processes at all levels in order to increase their impact on national development and international cooperation.

The United Nations Department of Economic Social Affairs Youth Focal Point presents a number of opportunities for young people to engage with the UN System, specifically through the Youth Delegate Programme by inclusion of youth delegates in a country's official delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and various functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council.

2. UN Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

UN-Habitat seeks to improve the livelihoods of youth, especially those living in slums and unplanned settlements, through their inclusion in governance and the social and economic life of cities. UN-Habitat works towards this by profiling and engaging young people in global, national and local development policy processes.

The UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund supports urban youth in developing countries. It aims to advance the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the Habitat Agenda. The Youth Fund provides grants of up to USD 25,000 to youth-led organizations piloting innovative approaches to employment, good governance, shelter and secure tenure. UN-Habitat has undertaken extensive research on both the recipients of the fund, which now total over 200 from 60+ countries in the developing world, and applicants. Many of the project ideas have been aimed at alleviating poverty, improving employment opportunities, improving the environment and increasing youth participation in decision-making. The fund promotes the poverty-reduction aims of the Millennium Development Goals, and the Habitat Agenda for better, more sustainable and equitable towns and cities throughout the developing world.

3. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), a development agency on the ground in 177 countries and territories, seeks to help empower lives and build resilient nations. UNDP is increasingly supporting youth policy and programming at the country, regional and global levels. Interventions range from full-fledged "youth programmes" to discrete "youth components" in the context of mainstream development programmes, covering a variety of different

areas.

UNDP's important youth portfolios are:

- supporting governments and national counterparts in developing and implementing National Youth Policies ;
- promoting skill building and employment generation for youth, both short- and long- term ;
- supporting youth participation in politics and decision-making
- supporting youth involvement in oversight and accountability mechanisms
- supporting community action for integration of marginalized, minority and at-risk youth
- promoting peace-building and cross-community reconciliation among young people
- promoting civic engagement and youth volunteerism, in particular through supporting the creation of National Youth Volunteer Services

UNDP's first Youth Strategy 2014-2017, "Empowered Youth, Sustainable Future" engages young people as a positive force for transformational change. The strategy inter-alia consist of:

- a. Ten guiding principles: human rights, gender equality, sustainability, national ownership and leadership, participation, innovation, South-South cooperation, volunteerism, inter-generational knowledge-sharing and working by, with and for young people; and
- b. Four-pronged approach: capacity development, advocacy and mainstreaming, thought leadership, and national policy.

This is the first organization-wide strategy that explicitly states UNDP's commitment to youth. The main expected outcomes of the strategy are threefold viz. (1) increased economic empowerment of youth; (2) enhanced youth civic engagement and participation in decision-making and political processes and institutions; and (3) strengthened youth engagement in resilience building;

4. United Nations Environment Programme(UNEP)

UNEP began its work with young people in 1985, which was designated International Youth Year. Since then, UNEP has developed several global and

regional initiatives, activities and networks. It has organized regular conferences for young people and promoted environmental awareness through competitions, recognition programs and partnerships with national, regional and international young people's organizations. In February 2003, the Governing Council of UNEP adopted a long-term strategy for engaging young people in environmental activities and in the work of UNEP. The strategy was entitled the Tunza Youth Strategy. The overall Tunza Concept, aims to create a global movement in which children and Youth will actively participate in sustainable development. The initiative is meant to develop activities in the areas of capacity building, environmental awareness, and information exchange, with a vision to foster a generation of environmentally conscious citizens, capable of positive action.

Part of this strategy include the annual Tunza International Children and Youth Conference, Tunza Youth Advisory Council, Tunza Junior Board and a quarterly Tunza magazine. Under the overall concept of Tunza, the 25th session of the Governing Council in February 2009 adopted the second long-term UNEP strategy for the engagement of young people in environmental issues. The Environmental Education and Training Unit (EETU) is responsible for the implementation of Environmental Education and Training activities in UNEP.

5. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

To empower young people and to enable them to become drivers of change, UNFPA aims to:

- Understand the conditions facing vulnerable, marginalized adolescents, using data from censuses, demographic and health surveys, and other sources;
- Bring together governments, civil society, donors, the private sector and youth-led organizations to advocate for more investment in young people as a development priority;
- Build the skills of young leaders and involve young people and youth-led organizations in policymaking and programming;
- Support independent, effective and sustainable organizations led by young people, especially marginalized adolescents, to advocate for their human rights and development priorities.

6. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Voices of Youth (VOY) is an Internet site created by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for young people. VOY was founded in 1995 for

young people to learn more about issues affecting their world. It was recently redesigned for a more modern youth audience to share their thoughts and opinions with thousands of people from all over the world and also discuss social issues such as Education, Environment or Violence and Conflict and inform themselves about HIV/AIDS, Health or Human Rights.

Voices of Youth Connect: Voices of Youth Connect promotes cross-cultural interactions between adolescents from different countries, helping them learn to work together, develop their communication and computer skills, define and articulate their positions on global advocacy issues, and become engaged global citizens. Voices of Youth Connect aims to provide youth who are excluded from the global debate with the skills and access to knowledge, methods and tools they need to realize their rights and make an impact on their communities.

Voices of Youth Citizens: Voices of Youth Citizens gathers timely and relevant information to help young people, policymakers and the public at large understand the opportunities and risks that social media and digital tools present to young people. Voices of Youth Citizens is focused on young people from many different countries around the world. The Voices of Youth Citizens project has three important stages. First, they survey the digital landscape in each country – looking at how many young people have access, which platforms and activities are the most popular, and what the risks and opportunities are for young users.

Voices of Youth Maps: For youth living in vulnerable communities, Voices of Youth Maps provides a tailored technology platform to help enhance critical thinking skills, create targeted maps and facilitate communication about their living conditions. Through a guided process and training, youth are empowered to use social and other digital media to confront important issues in their communities and advocate for change. Through participatory trainings and activities, Voices of Youth Maps enables young people to collect actionable data on issues affecting their communities. Young people are introduced to the concept of digital mapping and its use for youth empowerment and community change. They receive instructions on the use of UNICEF-GIS – an information gathering platform that produces maps and visual reports on youth-related issues through Web and mobile applications.

7. United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The UNAIDS Secretariat's Youth Programme works with youth-led and youth-serving organizations, with a particular emphasis on young people living with HIV and young key populations at higher risk, to create broad alliances for social change within the HIV and broader health and development agendas.

Recognizing the importance of youth leadership and engagement in the HIV response, UNAIDS launched an open and democratic online policy process, CrowdOutAIDS, using social media and crowd-sourcing technology, in October 2011. The process enabled more than 5,000 young people around the world to participate and take part in shaping UNAIDS's youth agenda. Leveraging the new generation's thirst for innovation, progressive change and creativity, the Secretariat's new programme aims to help young people achieve the bold targets from the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS by increasing youth leadership, ownership, and mobilization in the HIV response by 2015 and beyond.

The UNAIDS Youth Programme is guided by the UNAIDS Agenda for Social Action in the AIDS Response which builds on previous work, including CrowdOutAIDS. It has four main objectives: Strengthening young people's leadership skills and ability to operate in a framework that advances human rights and gender equality;

8. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The ILO focuses on advancing opportunities for young women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. The ILO has a special role to play in the global response to the current worsening and unprecedented youth employment crisis. Its tripartite constituency together with its global alliances offer the global reach needed to catalyze support and action on youth employment. At the national level, ILO's dialogue and alliances with civil society, public and private sectors and youth support the development of youth employment policies and programmes. At the international level, the ILO's leading role in the UN Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network (YEN)- a global partnership of the World Bank, the United Nations and the ILO- provides a major opportunity to build international consensus and influence the international agenda with a comprehensive strategy for the employment and social inclusion of young people.

The ILO'S Programme on Youth Employment Programme (YEP) was established in 2005 to address the global development goal and national challenges of providing young people with decent work opportunities. Through an integrated approach, it provides a wide array of services, including research, promotional activities, policy advice and technical assistance to support ILO constituents (governments, employers and workers organizations). The Programme operates through a global network of technical teams at its headquarters in Geneva and in more than 60 offices around the world, providing assistance to countries in developing coherent and coordinated interventions on youth employment.

The Work4Youth Project (W4Y) is a five-year partnership between the ILO and MasterCard Foundation that aims to promote decent work opportunities for young people facing a worsening jobs crisis marked by high unemployment, working poverty and youth discouragement. Work4Youth is an example of Public Private Partnership between ILO and MasterCard Foundation who were able to find commonalities in their respective missions in the area of youth employment. Work4Youth aims to increase the global awareness of the challenges facing young people as they move from education to the world of work. It supports the improvement of youth employment policy making and programme development worldwide.

In May 2013 the ILO launched an online space for young people from around the world to share experience and ideas on achieving decent work for youth. The Decent Work for Youth platform follows up on the 2012 ILO Youth Employment Forum, which brought together over 100 young leaders in Geneva to discuss responses to the youth employment crisis. Users of the interactive site can connect and engage with online debates moderated by young people working on youth employment; share their experiences and ideas of good employment practice and learn more about Decent Work by asking questions directly to ILO experts.

9. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Under FAO's new Strategic Objectives, support targeted at youth is a priority area. FAO has designated a youth Focal Point in each of its regional and country offices, responsible for coordinating regional and national actions for and with youth. Mechanisms to incorporate youth concerns and voices in international processes are also provided: for example, since 2010, youth has

been recognized as a constituency in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) of the intergovernmental Committee on World Food Security (CFS), hosted by FAO.

FAO provides a vast range of educational materials for children and young people, their teachers and facilitators, including:

- The Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger portal, which is packed with information and games for interested young people on different issues of global importance.
- Resources on School Gardening, aimed at schools or youth groups eager to grow some crops and learn about farming.
- The Education for Rural People (ERP) website, which aims to bridge the divide between urban-rural knowledge, education and training. The ERP Tool Kit targets rural youth professionals, volunteer leaders and young people with relevant trainings, publications such as handbooks, guides, training modules and curriculum materials.

In order to help address these specific needs of vulnerable rural youth in developing countries, FAO and ILO have jointly developed the Junior Farmer Field and Life School (JFFLS) programme. The goal of the JFFLS is to empower vulnerable youth, and provide them with the employment and livelihood options needed for long-term food security while reducing their vulnerability to destitution and offering them risk coping strategies. The strength of the JFFLS programme is its unique learning methodology and curriculum, which combines agricultural, life and entrepreneurship skills in an experiential and participatory learning approach uniquely suited to rural communities and low literacy levels. Since 2004, the JFFLS programme has trained over 25 000 people in 25 countries.

Hosted by FAO since its foundation in 2009, the Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA) acts as a gateway to allow children and youth to participate in the activities and initiatives of the United Nations. YUNGA partners collaborate to produce the YUNGA Challenge Badge and Youth Guide series, which aim to raise awareness, educate and, most of all, motivate young people to change their behaviour and become active agents of change in their local communities.

10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Youth have always been a major focus in UNESCO's programmes. Since its creation -and its mandated mission regarding education- UNESCO was the first agency of the United Nations System to define and develop specific programmes for young people. UNESCO's longstanding commitment to youth has taken a new impetus with the recognition of youth as a priority group for the Organisation's action and the UNESCO Strategy for Action with and for Youth in 1998. UNESCO understands that young people are a heterogeneous group in constant evolution and that the experience of "being young" varies enormously across regions and within countries. Young people's experiences are heavily conditioned by their environment (urban or rural) and degree of exposure to certain risks and related stigma, depending on sex, place of residence, socio-cultural context, economic circumstances and marital status. The overall objective of UNESCO's work on youth is to ensure that young women and men are engaged in policies and programmes affecting them and lead action to promote peace and sustainable development in their countries and communities. As such, the organisation promotes the civic engagement of young people as means of empowerment and preventing violence. UNESCO's cross-cutting approach focuses on building skills for successful transitions to adulthood (including advocacy, employability and leadership skills); raising awareness of crucial issues for youth development (such as HIV/AIDS); and providing youth with opportunities to engage in development and building peace.

UNESCO has developed an Operational Strategy on Youth 2014-2021 which recognises youth as agents of change, social transformations, peace and sustainable development. The Strategy proposes three complementary and transversal axes of work on which UNESCO's work on youth will focus:

- UNESCO will accompany Member-States in building an enabling environment for youth development through the formulation or review of inclusive and integrated public policies on youth, with the participation of youth.
- UNESCO will work with Member States and youth development actors, including youth organisations, young researchers, teachers and trainers, to contribute to building capacities and improving the educational and

learning environment for youth to acquire skills and competencies for the transition to adulthood.

- UNESCO will provide opportunities for youth to put their skills and competencies to practice for the benefit of their communities and their peers, by supporting youth civic engagement, particularly in terms of youth participation in decision-making and democratic consolidation, youth community leadership, entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as youth engagement in conflict prevention and in the consolidation of peace.

11. United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

UNV has been promoting the role of youth in development since 1976, and it has extensive expertise in youth volunteer placement. Many UNV projects already involve a large number of young people. In 2011, 23 per cent of all UN Volunteers and 62 per cent of all UN Online Volunteers were below the age of thirty.

On 25 January 2012, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme to create a specific youth volunteers programme. Since then, UNDP, UNV and the UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth (IANYD) have been engaging with youth-led networks, international volunteer sending organizations, national volunteering and civil society organizations, and UN agencies to develop, design and implement the UN Youth Volunteers Programme. The new youth volunteers initiative aims to ensure leadership of youth volunteerism within the UN and enhance global partnerships with youth volunteering partners. The programme is based on the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Five-Year Action Agenda which seeks to empower the largest generation of young people the world has ever known to realize their full social, economic and human potential and to gain a strong sense of civic engagement to bring about transformational change in their communities.

12. United Nations alliance of civilizations (UNAOC)

The UNAOC Youth Program works with a vast array of youth-led NGOs, youth-serving NGOs, governments, regional and multilateral organizations and UN agencies. In addition, the UNAOC Youth Program works with its Youth Advisory Committee whose role is to support the development and

implementation of the UNAOC Youth Program, conduct outreach in their respective locations to promote and enhance the work of the UNAOC, attract new partners, and contribute to the content of the Youth Website.

The long-term vision of the UNAOC Youth Programming is that at all levels of action and decision-making, youth are seen as key actors and stakeholders in efforts to foster cross-cultural understanding. To support this vision, UNAOC implements many initiatives. The Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) provides seed funding to outstanding youth-led initiatives that promote long-term constructive relationships between people from diverse cultural and religious backgrounds. The YSF supports the development of young peoples' organizations and other means for their work to have an even broader and deeper impact and to be expanded.

13. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997 through a merger between the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention, UNODC operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC is mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs, crime and terrorism. UNODC mission is to empower and connect youth from around the globe to become active in their schools, communities and youth groups for the prevention of substance abuse and to help equip young people with resources and opportunities to help them make the best decisions for themselves and impact their communities on issues related to drugs.

Every year UNODC promote drug prevention in many countries all around the world. Every year, UNODC Youth Initiative gathers the most active youth engaged in drug use prevention and health promotion from around the globe, involved in the Youth Initiative, to exchange ideas and visions on how to better protect the health and wellbeing of their peers, and support them in conveying their message to the global level policy makers.

14. UN Department of Public Information (DPI)

DPI manages an extensive network that includes its UN Information Centres, NGOs, and academic institutions, which are essential partners in

reaching out to a youth audience. In addition, DPI is increasingly using social Media to deliver information to youth about UN events and the work of the UN. Finally, it offers multiple opportunities throughout the year for youth to participate in live interactions with senior UN officials, including the Secretary-General, Messengers of Peace and other youth who are active in searching for solutions to global problems.

15.The World Programme of Action for Youth

The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) provides a policy framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people. It contains proposals for action, aiming at fostering conditions and mechanisms to promote improved well-being and livelihoods among young people. The WPAY focuses in particular on measures to strengthen national capacities in the field of youth and to increase the quality and quantity of opportunities available to young people for full, effective and constructive participation in society.

In its original form, the World Programme of Action for Youth outlined 10 priority areas to be addressed; however, at the ten-year review of the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth, Member States agreed to the addition of five additional issue areas. These were expanded upon in a Supplement, which was adopted in 2007. The fifteen priority areas identified by the international community are education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women , full and effective participation of youth in the life of society and in decision-making, globalization, Information and communications technology , HIV/AIDS , armed conflict and intergenerational issues. Together these 15 issue areas and their related plans of action are what is understood to comprise the World Programme of Action for Youth, which guides policy and action in the area of youth development.

Special Initiatives on Youth Education:

Education comes first among the 15 priorities identified by the World Programme of Action for Youth. In doing so, they highlighted the need for ‘improving the level of basic education, skill training and literacy among all youth, including young women and youth in distressed circumstances’. In addition, at the World Education Forum (Dakar, Senegal, 2000), 164

governments pledged to achieve “Education for All” (EFA) by launching a world movement to meet the basic learning needs of all children, youth and adults.

The United Nations primarily concentrates its efforts in education in five key areas: promoting policy dialogue, monitoring progress, carrying out advocacy, developing capacities and mobilizing funding. To achieve its aims, the United Nations promotes education through many instruments, agencies and funds, including through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank.

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