

**EVALUATION STUDY REPORT OF CENTRAL  
SECTOR SCHEME OF RASHTRIYA YUVA  
SASHAKTIKARAN KARYAKRAM (RYSK)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government Of India**

**DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS  
MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS  
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME .....</b>	<b>32</b>
2.1 Background of the Scheme .....	33
a) Name of the Sub-schemes .....	33
b) Year of commencement of the Scheme.....	33
c) Brief write up on the scheme including Objectives, Implementation Mechanism, Scheme Architecture and Design .....	34
d) Present Status and the Coverage of the Scheme .....	39
e) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Served.....	39
f) National Development Plans (NDP) .....	40
2.2 Budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme .....	41
2.3 Summary of the Past Evaluation since Inception.....	42
<b>3. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1 Approach (Methodology adopted), Division of the country into 6 Geographical Regions/Zones (North, South, East, West, North East and Central) as Classified by NSSO .....	48
3.2 Sample Size and Sample Selection Process, Tools Used: Field Study/ Questionnaire, Primary and Secondary Data .....	49
<b>4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY .....</b>	<b>53</b>
4.1 Performance of the Scheme based on Output/Outcome Indicators .....	54
1 Impact of the Sub-Schemes on Empowering Youth.....	54
2 Present Status of the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes .....	57
3 Appropriateness of Honorarium for Youth Volunteers under NYC.....	61
4 Outreach of International Cooperation Scheme.....	64
5 Support Organisation/NGOs and sub-schemes- NPYAD, NYLP under RYSK .....	67
6 Impact of Youth Hostels on Accommodation to beneficiary students .....	69
7 Effectiveness of Scouting and Guiding organisations Camps .....	73
8 Overall Functioning of RYSK Scheme.....	74
4.2 Additional Parameters .....	76

a)	Coverage of the Scheme.....	76
b)	Implementation Mechanism.....	80
c)	Benefits (Individual, Community) .....	82
d)	Convergence with the scheme of Own Ministry/ Department or other Ministry/Department .....	83
4.3	Gaps in the achievement of outcomes.....	83
4.4	Key Bottlenecks and Challenges.....	84
4.5	Input Use Efficiency.....	84
<b>5.</b>	<b>NEW INITIATIVES .....</b>	<b>85</b>
5.1	Social Asset Adoption Program(under NYKS) .....	85
5.2	Establishing Disaster Response Teams of NYKS Youth for Disaster Risk Reduction(under NYKS) .....	86
5.3	Creation of a National Yuva Volunteer Registry .....	87
5.4	Global Outreach: Deploy Indian Youth Volunteers as UN Volunteers (under IC) .....	87
<b>6.</b>	<b>OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>88</b>
6.1	Observations.....	88
6.2	Recommendations .....	91
6.3	Thematic Assessment.....	94
5.1	Externalities.....	96
<b>7.</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>96</b>
7.1	New Initiatives .....	102
7.2	Vision for the future .....	103
7.3	Recommendation for Scheme with Reasons.....	103
	<b>RESEARCH TOOLS.....</b>	<b>107</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure Pattern of RYSK in Cr. ....	41
Table 3.1: Selection of the Study Area .....	49
Table 3.2: Proposed Sample-Size of the Evaluation Study .....	50
Table 3.3: Number of Respondents Contacted from Selected States .....	51
Table 3.4: Sample-Size for International Cooperation Scheme.....	52
Table 4.1: Impact of the Scheme on Empowering Youth.....	55
Table 4.2: Z-Test for the Skill Enhancement and Employability .....	56
Table 4.3: Activities under NYKS scheme in Sampled States for the period 2015-2019.....	58
Table 4.4: Responses of Beneficiary Volunteers on the appropriateness of Honorarium amount.....	62
Table 4.5: International Exchange Programme under IC .....	64
Table 4.6: Distribution of Sampled Beneficiaries under IC Programme by Gender .....	64
Table 4.7: Attitudinal Values and IC Scheme .....	66
Table 4.8: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2017-18 .....	67
Table 4.9: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2018-19 .....	68
Table 4.10: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2019-20 .....	68
Table 4.11: Assessment of Youth Hostel based on Rating Scale .....	70
Table 4.12: Measurement of benefits on attitudinal Scale of the target group .....	73
Table 4.13: Number of Clubs and Scouts in the Sampled States.....	74
Table 4.14: Distribution of National Youth Volunteers by Year.....	76
Table 4.15: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Gender.....	77
Table 4.16: Distribution of Beneficiaries by SC community .....	78
Table 4.17: Distribution of ST Male-female in NYVS.....	79
Table 4.18: Input-Use Efficiency.....	84

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 2.1: Budgetary allocation and Expenditure Pattern of RYSK .....	42
Figure 3.1: The Coverage of the Scheme by NSSO Classified Zones.....	51
Figure 4.1: Predication on the Schemes' Usefulness .....	56
Figure 4.2: NYKS Programmes during 2015-19 .....	60
Figure 4.3: Level of Satisfaction from honorarium .....	63
Figure 4.4: Countries Visited by Beneficiaries.....	65
Figure 4.5: Indicators for Youth Hostels in Sampled States.....	72
Figure 4.6: Distribution of Clubs and Scouts across the sampled States.....	74
Figure 4.7: Representation of beneficiaries' location through line graph .....	77
Figure 4.8: Distribution of Scheduled Caste in last five years as NYVS .....	79
Figure 4.9: Distribution of ST Male/female in the last Five years .....	80
Figure 4.10: Administrative Structure of NYKS .....	82
Figure 4.11: Exponential Smoothing of Input-use ratio .....	85

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We hope that the study report would meet all the requirements envisaged in the approved inception report of the evaluation study, giving a more effective direction to the scheme guidelines.

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. The scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme. The scheme has been developed by rationalizing seven sub-schemes, namely (1) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, (2) National Youth Corps, (3) National programme for Youth & Adolescent Development, (4) International Cooperation, (5) Youth Hostels (6) Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations, and (7) National Young Leaders programme.

2. To achieve better synergy/ convergence in the scheme implementation and for improving their effectiveness, the Department of Youth Affairs re-structured/ consolidated all seven sub-schemes implemented by Department into Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) w.e.f. April 1, 2016. By rationalization of seven sub-schemes into one, the department attempted to focus on twin objectives of personality development and nation-building thereby tapping the constructive energy for the youths of our country.

3. It is worth mentioning that to meet the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic, NYKS at the outset, created a comprehensive user-friendly database of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), and Members of Youth Clubs, and the same were provided to the concerned District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners for their engagement during the time of requirements. Since the start, youth were made stakeholders not only during the planning process but also in execution and monitoring. 24.17 Lakh NYKS Youth Volunteers supported the implementation of Janta Curfew, ensuring lockdown and dissemination of messages and Govt. directions among people regularly. As the activities scaled up, NYKS apart from its existing volunteers, added and engaged another group of 11.37 lakh volunteers for wider outreach across the length and breadth of the country by suitably sensitizing and training them for their different roles and responsibilities.

4. The Volunteers under the scheme were engaged in encouraging people for making Face Masks at Home, distribution of Face Masks, awareness on Hand Washing; Sanitation Drives in markets, streets, and other public places; maintaining Social Distancing in markets, Grain Mandis, Banks and public places; Making Public announcements in streets, market places for prevention of COVID-19 and observing complete lockdown; Providing food, grocery, vegetables to needy; Working in Control Rooms set up by the District Administration/Police, and other requirements from time to time, reaching out to needy, underprivileged, old people, migrant laborers, and other vulnerable groups and taking care of elderly people. The major achievements of the scheme are (1) 1.97 Crore persons motivated by volunteers to download



Aarogya Setu App, (2) 35.54 Lakh Volunteers enrolled on covidwarriors.gov.in, (3) 1.67 Crore citizens trained in making face masks at home, (4) 26.28 Lakh elderly people given to care for their protection against the COVID-19 (5) 11.37 Lakh volunteers added during COVID-19 Pandemic, (6) 14.62 Lakh Volunteers of NYKS also trained on iGOT Portal, (7) 1.32 Lakh Volunteers and Officials are facilitating various services and handling crowds at Banks, Hospitals, Grain Mandis Operations, Vegetable Markets, etc. all over the country.

5. NYKS is an autonomous organization under the department which is as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It has a General Body and a Board of Governors who is chaired by the Minister-in-charge of Youth Affairs and Sports along with the Director-General acting as the Member- Secretary. NYKS Scheme was launched in the year 1972. It presently covers a total of 623 districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras and has about 36.79 Lakh youths enrolled through 1.88 lakhs youth clubs.

6. Besides its National headquarters at New Delhi, NYKS constitutes 29 state offices at the State level. A District Youth Coordinator (DYC) is in-charge of the Nehru Yuva Kendra in the district through whom NYKS activities are being carried out along with 2 National Youth Volunteers in each block. The prime objective of the scheme is to engage the youths of the country in nation-building tasks by developing their personalities and leadership qualities. The key focus areas of the NYKS activities are: rural development, skill development, environment conservation, social issues awareness, sanitation and cleanliness, health and family welfare, rural development, women empowerment, civic education, sanitation, and cleanliness, disaster relief, and rehabilitation, etc.

7. In the districts, NYKs are mandated to implement the core programmes apart from conducting other activities either at the behest of district authorities or at their initiative. The role of National Youth Volunteers is to act as an interface between the District NYK offices and the youth clubs in addition to the Advisory Committees at District and State levels. These committees are comprised of official and non-official members. At the District level, the Advisory Committee is headed by the District Collector or the Dy. Commissioner of the District. However, at the State level, the Advisory Committee is headed by the State Minister-in-charge of Youth Affairs. In total, the sanctioned staff numbers of NYKS is 2,273. The broad programmes that fall under NYKS are: (i) Core programs, (ii) Programmes organized with funding from the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD), (iii) Programme organized with funding from other ministries/ Organizations, (iv) Programmes in coordination with various Departments/ Agencies, and

(v) Special Programmes. The core programmes are implemented by NYKS by using their sources of budget. The twelve core programs are (1) Youth Club Development Programme (YCPD), (2) Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD), (3) Promotion of Sports (4) Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP)/ Education in Basic Vocations, (5) Promotion of Folk Art and Culture (6) Observance of Days of National and International Importance, (7) District Youth Convention, (8) Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National Levels, (9) Mahatma Gandhi Yuva Swachhta Abhiyan evam Shramdaan Karyakram, and (10) Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakram, (11) Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme and (12) Declamation Contest on Patriotism and Nation Building.

8. The programmes under the scheme also include the Youth Club Development Programme, Observance of Days of National and International importance, etc. Also, several programmes are organized with funding from NPYAD including National Integration Camps (NICs), Youth leadership and Personality Development Programmes (YLPDPs), Life Skill Training Programmes and Adventure Camps. Programmes funded from Ministries/ Organizations include Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes, Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab, etc. Apart from that, there are few other programs in coordination with various Departments/Agencies without any funding so that National Youth Volunteers can actively participate in Nation building activities such as blood donation, plantation of saplings, campaigns against Social evil, etc. Besides, there are other need-based programmes under the scheme called Special programmes like promoting Digital payments, etc. taken up from time to time, as considered necessary. Certain other activities undertaken by various Youth Clubs of NYKS include various types of coordination activities such as Blood Donation, Sapling Plantation, Promotion & Facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial Inclusion Schemes, Cleaning, Digging, Maintenance, De-silting, and repair of Ponds, natural drinking water resources, small irrigation channels, water tanks, etc.

9. The National youth corps scheme was launched in the year 2010-11, the scheme has been intended to engage the volunteers in Training programs for nation-building activities with an honorarium @ 5,000/- per month. The beneficiaries of the scheme are the national youths who are looking forward to getting employed with some skill sets as they also get the opportunity to attend skill development training to make them employable. Being an

extended arm of NYKS plays an active role in program implementation. The rationale of the scheme is to increase the employment rate among youths of the nation.

10. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) was instituted in the year 2008 with the objective to provide financial assistance to Government/ non-Government organizations for taking up the youth and adolescent activities. The assistance can be divided into five major components such as development and trainings programs, promotional activities of integration programs, and National adventure awards. Technical and Resources Development like Seminars, Research, and Studies on Youth issues, etc. The rationale of the scheme is to provide assistance to the youths in developing their personality and to empower them through skill inculcation and career guidance. The awards and recognitions in the form of National Youth Awards motivate the youths and adolescents to take up community services.

11. The scheme for 'International Cooperation' was started with the objective to promote learning from the perspective of international cognition among youth in collaboration with international agencies. Events are being organized in the Asia-Pacific region on youth issues in collaboration with the Commonwealth countries so that international perspective can be taught to the youths of the country. It would involve youths in the promotion of peace and understanding through the exchange of ideas, values, and culture. The supply-side stakeholders, in this case, are UN Agencies like the United Nations Volunteers, UNDP, and Commonwealth Youth Program. A joint project by the Department of Youth Affairs and UNDP has been undertaken in 58 districts during 2018-19.

12. The main beneficiaries of the International Cooperation program are the students studying in schools, colleges, and Universities as they will get an opportunity to develop an international perspective through such exchange programs. The rationale of the program is to promote friendly relations with other countries and to sensitize the youths about international peace and fostering the spirit of international cooperation.

13. The Youth Hostels (YH) scheme was implemented with the objective to promote the traveling of the youths of the country so that they can better understand and learn about the rich cultural heritage of our country. Central and State governments jointly undertake the scheme to provide good facilities for accommodation to youths of the country at reasonable rates. The central government bears the construction cost of the hostel whereas; the state government provides free land and other necessary amenities. There is a total of 84 Youth Hostels that are being constructed across the country, out of which only 73 are under the

direct control of the department. Remaining 11 hostels have been transferred to NYKS, SAI so that it can be utilized for other development activities like sports. The rationale of the scheme is to promote tourism so that nation's youths can become closer to the cultural heritage of the country.

14. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organizations scheme aims at building character, confidence, idealism, and a spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. Scouting and Guiding also seek to promote balanced physical and mental development among boys and girls. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Scouting & Guiding, the Ministry has recognized 2 Non- Govt. organizations namely the Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG) and the Hindustan Scouts & Guides (HSG) for providing financial assistance for conducting the Scouting and Guiding activities and programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation, organization of training camps, skill development programmes, etc.

15. The crucial objective of the scheme is to promote the Scouts and Guides movement in the country so that it would lead to building up of character, confidence, patriotic spirit, idealism, and social service among youths of the nation. It also focuses on physical and mental health. The coverage of the scheme is to engage in the organization of programs such as camps for training, skill development programmes, etc. Further activities include literacy programs for adults, conservation of the environment, promotion of health awareness programs, sanitation and hygiene facilities, etc. As a result, the rationale of the scheme can be met through raising the concerns related to lack of scouting and guiding activities awareness programs.

16. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP) was launched in 2014-15, the objective of the scheme is to provide the platform for the development of the leadership skills so that they can realize their full potential towards the building process of the nation. There are five components of the program each having different goals of action catering to youths of the nation. The Neighbourhood youth parliament programs have the coverage of participating and organizing Capacity Building Programmes so that they can spread their learning through such blocks in remote areas and villages. So, in the process, the youth would learn leadership qualities through active participation in the governance process. Other Youth development programs include channelizing of the youth energy through Shramadaan of 100 hours each year for activities.

17. The National Young Leaders Awards (NYLA) help in motivating the youths to do pioneer work and to strive for excellence in each sector so that they can be rewarded for their outstanding work. NYAC has been set up to provide advice for youth-related initiatives. The resources mobilization activities are being done from non-budgetary resources through the National Youth Development Fund so that gaps can be filled in the on-going programmes.

18. The NYKS sub-scheme under the RYSK scheme has been implemented in 623 districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras with 29 State offices at the state level besides its headquarters in New Delhi. However, the Ministry has identified 106 remaining revenue districts where the scheme is to be implemented. The scheme of NYKS has been implemented in (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Arunachal Pradesh, (3) Assam, (4) Bihar, (5) Chhatisgarh, (6) Delhi, (7) Gujarat, (8) Haryana, (9) Himachal Pradesh, (10) Jammu and Kashmir, (11) Jharkhand, (12) Karnataka, (13) Kerala, (14) Madhya Pradesh, (15) Maharashtra, (16) Manipur, (17) Meghalaya, (18) Mizoram, (19) Nagaland, (20) Odisha, (21) Punjab, (22) Rajasthan, (23) Sikkim, (24) Tamil Nadu, (25) Telangana, (26) Tripura, (27) Uttar Pradesh, (28) Uttarakhand, and (29) West Bengal.

19. Besides the states where the NYKS scheme have been implemented, the sub-schemes of National Youth Corps, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development & National Young Leaders Programme are implemented in (1) Andaman and Nicobar Island, (2) Chandigarh (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (3) Daman and Diu (4) Lakshadweep, and (5) Pondicherry. The scheme had a maximum number of youth conventions in Maharashtra including Goa for the year 2019-20 (upto October 2019).

20. The Youth Hostel under the scheme has a total of 84 youth hostels across India. The scheme has been implemented in the states of (i) Andaman and Nicobar Island (1), (ii) Andhra Pradesh (5), (iii) Arunachal Pradesh (1) (iv) Assam (4), (v) Bihar (1), (vi) Goa (2), (vii) Gujarat (1), (viii) Haryana (7), (ix) Himachal Pradesh (2), (x) Jammu and Kashmir (3), (xi) Karnataka (4), (xii) Kerala (3), (xiii) Madhya Pradesh (3), (xiv) Maharashtra (2), (xv) Manipur (4) (xvi) Meghalaya (2), (xvii) Mizoram (1), (xviii) Nagaland (2), (xix) Odisha (4), (xx) Puducherry (1), (xxi) Punjab (6), (xxii) Rajasthan (4), (xxiii) Sikkim (2) , (xxiv) Tamil Nadu (5), (xxv) Telangana (3) (xxvi) Tripura (1), (xxvii) Uttar Pradesh (2), (xxviii) Uttarakhand (4), and (xxix) West Bengal (3).

21. The scheme of International Cooperation has been implemented through institutions. The IIT based components of the scheme have been implemented in the state of (1) Chennai, (2)

Madhya Pradesh, (3) Maharashtra (4) Bihar (5) Delhi (6) Himachal Pradesh (7) Punjab (8) Jharkhand (9) Assam (10) Andhra Pradesh and (11) Rajasthan.

22. The sub-scheme of Assistance to Guiding and Scouting Organizations is reported to have the same bandwidth as the other scheme under RYSK.

23. The umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashkatikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. There are three sub-goals under the SDGs that are aligned with the scheme. These are sub-goal numbers 4.4, 4.7, and 9.1.

24. As per the National Youth Policy 2014, the government of India invests more than Rs. 90000 crore per annum on youth development programmes or approximately Rs. 2710 per young individual per year, through youth-targeted (higher education, Skill development), health care, etc.), and non-targeted (food subsidies, employment, etc.) programmes. Also, the state governments and several other stakeholders are working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation. However, individual organizations in the non-government sector are small and fragmented, and there is little coordination between the various stakeholders working on youth issues. National Youth Policy provides a holistic vision for the youth of India which is to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations. To achieve this vision, 11 priority areas have been identified for youth development. The priorities areas are (1) education, (2) employment and skill development, (3) entrepreneurship, (4) health and healthy lifestyle, (5) sports, (6) promotion of social values, (7) community engagement, (8) community engagement, (9) participation in politics and governance, (10) youth engagement, (11) inclusion, and social justice. The future imperatives are also assigned against each of the priorities identified. By achieving the laid down vision, our country can harness the demographic dividend.

25. The RYSK scheme with its seven sub-components/sub-schemes aims to fulfill all these prioritized areas. To meet the challenges of skilling at scale with speed, standard, and sustainability, the RYSK also addresses the visions laid down in the National Policy for Skill development and Entrepreneurship-2015 through creating an effective system as well. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Youth Corps, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, National Young Leaders Programme, Youth Hostels, International Cooperation, and Assistance to Guiding and Scouting Organizations aim at meeting the eleven priority areas mentioned in the policy document. In a way, the objectives of the sub-

schemes are aligned with national development priorities. The holistic development of youth in-country would take our country to the seamless speed of growth and inclusive development. It is important to mention that the contribution of NYKS and its large number of grass root level volunteers in combating COVID-19 Pandemic have been recognized and appreciated by Governors, Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliaments (both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha), Ministers of State Govts, MLAs, MLCs, Chairman Zila Parishad, Deputy Commissioners /DMs, and SPs and other dignitaries.103 letters of appreciation have been placed on the home page of NYKS website as well.

26. The budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern are the major determinants to financially express the coverage of the scheme. The coverage of the scheme is primarily dependent on the financial inputs that have been pumped in. The least difference between budgeted, revised, and actual expenditure shows that the significance of the scheme has been prioritized across the stakeholders. The scheme over the years has been found continually expanding. The actual expenditure has grown over the years which shows an ascending trend of the scheme's potential to meet the expected number of beneficiary stakeholders. The financial inflow of all the schemes has been found significant looking at its strength. Its financial statements of the scheme show that over the years the quantum of financial inputs has increased. That again gives a staggering sign of the scheme's coverage.

27. As per the ToR, the objectives of the evaluation study are: (i) to study the outcomes of the schemes producing desirable results as set out in the scheme guidelines, (ii) to assess the appropriateness of the current administrative structures with regard to mobilization, training, trainers' competency, beneficiaries' skilling, assessment, and certification, (iii) to study the activities undertaken in the schemes with regard to the aspirations of youths in the changing environment, (iv) to evaluate the alignment of Youth issues with clubs and sanghas, (v) to examine the role played by various agencies associated with the schemes, (vi) to study the Monitoring Mechanism of the scheme at various levels and (vii) to suggest/recommend measures to improve the effectiveness of the scheme and the need for its continuation.

28. The approach for the study took cognizance of the objectives, processes, and outcomes of the scheme. Parameters were designed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the objectives of the evaluation study. Apart from the evaluation of the objectives of the scheme, its process, and its outcomes were also studied. The strengths and weaknesses of the scheme were viewed in light of whether the process of the scheme has been instrumental in achieving the desired objectives. Finally, the outcomes of the scheme, in addition to the set objectives

were evaluated to understand the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary volunteers across the sub-schemes. The evaluation strategy made use of both primary and secondary data for the assessment of the scheme's goals, processes, and outcomes. Secondary information in the form of Scheme Budget (particularly in terms of revised and disbursed amounts) has been obtained from the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs. One of the instruments for obtaining primary data was questionnaires. They were made available to the direct beneficiaries of the scheme to understand the effectiveness and gauge the overall success of the scheme. The total number of beneficiaries was statistically put to 95% of confidence level and 5% margin of error.

29. Based on this, a total of 382 beneficiaries were worked out as a sample size for the evaluation of the NYKS scheme. In accordance with the provision and guidelines set out by the Ministry for conducting the evaluation study taking into account the set of key objectives of the scheme, structured questionnaires were prepared by the study team. The study has used research tools like observation, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with supply-side and demand-side stakeholders. The framework of the study has taken into account both emic and etic approaches to arrive at the conclusive findings. A balanced blend of inductive and deductive interpretations of the facts and figures constituted the central thrust of our methodology.

30. The study has followed a multistage sampling technique. In the first stage, one state/UT from each of the NSSO zones with the highest number of beneficiaries was selected. This included Uttar Pradesh from the central zone, Maharashtra from the western zone, Bihar from the eastern zone, Assam from the North-Eastern zone, Tamil Nadu from the southern zone, and Rajasthan from the northern zone. In the second stage, districts from each of the selected states with the highest number of NYKS beneficiaries were selected to collect information to meet the study sample. Attempts were made to select at least two districts where a larger population proportion of notified beneficiary volunteers reside. Thus, the study has consisted of a total of 6 states, 12 districts. Based on the coverage of the scheme by state, the sample size was worked out proportionally a total of 382 sample beneficiary volunteers were covered. The sample size for the evaluation of NYKS scheme has been 382. For NPYAD, NYC and NYLP schemes the combined information was collected from a total of 382 beneficiary respondents. For the evaluation of the Youth Hostel Scheme, a total of 220 samples were collected across the six states. However, for the evaluation of the international cooperation scheme the information from a total of 45 beneficiaries were garnered from a



total of fourteen states. Thus, a total of 1029 responses were collected for the evaluation of RYSK scheme.

31. Based on the objectives of the evaluation study, parameters for outcome/output indicators have been laid down which are as under: (i) impact of the Sub-Schemes on empowering youth with, Personality Building, Confidence and exposure, Gaining Patriotism/Nation Building, Skill Enhancement and Employability; (ii) present Status of existing clubs, formation of new clubs & increasing number of Youth enrolled in Clubs under the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes; (iii) appropriateness of Honorarium provided to Youth Volunteers under NYC; (iv) appropriateness of intended objectives of sub-scheme International Cooperation and its global outreach of Indian Volunteer for exchange of ideas, values and culture to encourage cooperation with other countries; (v) impact of Support Organisation/NGOs on the sub-scheme NPYAD, NYLP on delivering the objectives of the Umbrella scheme RYSK; (vi) impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian heritage, social and cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries; (vii) effectiveness of Scouting and Guiding organisations Camps, Seminars, and Rallies among children and youths of the country for their skill development, character building, and feelings of national integration; and (viii) Overall Performance of the Scheme.

32. Empowering youth with, personality building, confidence and exposure, gaining patriotism/nation building, skill enhancement and employability are the underlying aims of most of the sub-schemes under RYSK. The aims largely intend to strengthen nation building process through providing appropriate opportunities to the youth including awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development, as well as other enablers to partner in planning and community engagement, so as to contribute towards nation building process. The aforesaid components have been integrated with the questionnaires for the youth core volunteers. NYKS focuses empowering the National Youth Volunteers in a manner where they are empowered with the Personality Building, Confidence and exposure, Gaining Patriotism, Skill Enhancement and Employability. The Information regarding these indicators was asked to the beneficiary volunteers. The views received from the beneficiary volunteers on the different indicators have been assessed through the rating scale (Likert Scale of 1 to 5 where the rating is in the ascending order).

33. The present status on existing clubs, formation of new clubs & increasing number of youth enrolled in clubs under the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes have also been

studied. Youth Club is an association of youth who are striving towards the achievement of common goals and objectives. It is formed, managed and run by youth themselves for the growth and development of youth in particular and the community in general. Youth Club provides a platform for the youth in a particular area to come together, meet, discuss and plan activities for their own development as well as that of the society. It has been found that the Youth Clubs empower the youth. Youth clubs follow the guidelines as per bye-laws and Memorandum of Association such as regular elections, maintaining books of records and conducting meetings. Renew annual membership of the Youth Club and affiliation with NYK and other organization. It involves all sections of the community in the Youth Club. It identifies a list of activities in consultation with all members as per their field/actual needs. The youth clubs also ensure effective convergence with Government Departments/Developmental Agencies/Non-Government Organizations. Network with like-minded community based organizations.

34. The maximum number of NYKS programs have been done in the state of Uttar Pradesh from the year 2015 to 2019. Youth Club Development Programme (YCDP) totaled to 5044, out of which majority happened in Central Zone (1426). The programs of observance of Days of National & International importance were celebrated in all the six sampled states followed by Bihar and Maharashtra having a figure of 4484 and 4483, respectively. National Integration Camp (NIC) programs have minimum number of contribution towards NYKS core programs during these five years and it needs to augment program outputs in all these six sampled states, namely Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

35. With regards to programs under the sub-scheme Assistance to Scouting and Guiding, 'Adventure Camps' and 'Life Skill' programs were covered by all the six states with the maximum contribution by Uttar Pradesh (32) and minimum by Bihar (14) and Tamil Nadu (14). The states of Assam and Maharashtra are working well in the given sub-scheme recognising a good participation rate by the National Youth Volunteers in adventure activities. In the similar vein, Uttar Pradesh conducted the maximum number of programs in five years period, which is double the rate of programs conducted by Maharashtra for Life Skill programs. There are a total 106 Adventure Camps and 238 Life Skill programs from 2015 to 2019 conducted. There were a total 147 of Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakram programs conducted in six sampled states during the five years period. Maharashtra (32) leads the number of programs conducted under Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakram,

followed by Tamil Nadu, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. However, Bihar and Rajasthan conducted the minimum number of programs under the core program of Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakram.

36. The programs of Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi were 554 for the same period reflecting the escalated contributions of Youth volunteers in National Days observance. Most of the states contributed almost equal number of programs under District Youth Convention programs making it a total figure of 852. Uttar Pradesh leads the total number by contributing 238 programs.

37. Programs related to Promotion of Folk Art & Culture were found to be 1070, which were in conjunction with other promotional activities related to patriotism and Nation Building programs. The six sampled states have worked quite extensively in the given program from 2015- 2019. The interpretation of sampled states predicates the symmetrical outreach in other states under the scheme's coverage. Skill Development Programme for women (SUTP) totaled to be 8193 programs from 2015 to 2019 in all the six sampled states.

38. The objectives of these sub-schemes are to set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building and to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic). The sub-schemes also incorporate the programs for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community. As a result, the National Youth Volunteers are expected to act as group modulators and peer group educators. They were found acting as role models for the younger people especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour. To provide opportunity for holistic development of youth including adolescents for realisation of their fullest potential, the core programmes are being organized by NYVs during the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 belonging to the sub-schemes like National Program for Youth and Adolescent Development, National Young Leaders Program and National Youth Corps. These core programs include (i) Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, (ii) Development and Empowerment of Adolescents, (iii) District Youth Convention, (iv) Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day, and Week; (v) Promotion of Adventure; (vi) Promotion of National Integration; (vii) Promotion of Sports; (viii) Youth Leadership and Personality Development.

39. Based on the views received by the beneficiary volunteers, it has been observed that the programs of 'Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi'; 'District Youth Convention'; 'Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day, and Week

and 'Promotion of Sports' were celebrated only in Bihar during the given period of study as all of them have 100% share in overall programs conducted by rest of the selected states. It shows the effective intensity of development of leadership qualities and personality development of youth and channelizing their energy towards socio-economic development and growth of the nation in Bihar State.

40. The program of 'Promotion of Adventure' are organized in Maharashtra and U.P. contributing 46.0% of share in overall program conducted by rest of the selected states, followed by Tamil Nadu (20%) and Assam (16.92%). It is observed that Bihar (7.70%) is contributing the least in conducting the adventure programs. However, the program 'Development and Empowerment of Adolescents' is organized at maximum level in the state of Rajasthan (21.43%), followed by U.P.(19.64%), Tamil Nadu (16.07%) and Maharashtra (16.07%). On the other hand, Assam is least active in conducting the programs on development and empowerment of adolescents as per the data obtained through survey, contributing only 12.50% of programs conducted by all states. The program of 'Promotion of National Integration' is the highest in Assam followed by Bihar (25.0%); U.P (16.67%) and Tamil Nadu (16.67%) signifying the promotion of national integration, strengthen secular and eclectic outlook through creative expressions by youth. The program of 'Promotion of Sports' is only organized in Bihar contributing 100% towards overall contribution of state programs. It signifies lack of fostering the spirit of adventure, risk-taking, teamwork, the capacity of ready and vital response to challenging situations and of endurance among youth in other states.

41. India is on the threshold of a unique demographic dividend with young persons within the age group of 13-35 years comprising more than 40% of the total population of India. This cohort which is the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the country's population constitutes potentially its most valuable human resource. This "Youth Bulge" in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios has been called a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country, an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes. This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multidimensional manners. In exploring opportunities to enable the youth to make their many sided contribution to national development, it must not be forgotten that this involvement is essentially a process of completion of their education.

42. Under the National Youth Corps Scheme, building a cadre of committed, trained and skilled youth provides for a stipulate honorarium of Rs 5,000 per month to the National Youth Volunteers. This amount is paid to the volunteers during the two-year training programme aiming for the volunteer to achieve employment once the programme ends. During 2 years, the Volunteers were found engaged in nation-building activities. The minimum qualification to become Youth Volunteer under the scheme is Class X-passed. To find whether the National Youth Volunteers enrolled under the scheme were satisfied with the amount of honorarium being paid. 26.43% of the beneficiary volunteers expressed that they did not have any issue with the amount being paid. However, 73.57% of the beneficiary volunteers wanted to increase the honorarium amount.

43. Appropriateness of intended objectives of sub-scheme International Cooperation with regard to global outreach of Indian youth for exchange of ideas, values and culture to encourage cooperation with other countries have been assessed based on 45 samples across fourteen States. The Sub-scheme of International Cooperation provides an opportunity to the Indian Youth to serve as UN Volunteers and gain invaluable skills and unique opportunities for their personal and professional growth. During in-depth interview with the beneficiary Youth under the scheme, it was found that the Indian Delegations went to countries, like China, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Brunei. It is observed that these visits have helped the Indian Youths to co-create new solutions to harness engagement and participation of youths in development of International Cooperation. The sample size for International Cooperation Beneficiary was 45, the number of volunteers chosen by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports from State specific IITs for exchange of delegation with international students. Two additional states, namely Delhi and Jharkhand were added, other than the sampled states.

44. The impact of Support Organisation/NGOs on the sub-schemes NPYAD, NYLP on delivering the objectives of the umbrella scheme RYSK has also been evaluated based on information collected from the beneficiary youth core volunteers. The support organizations/NGOs under sub-schemes NPYAD and NYLP have been found for the three years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The information collected confirms that a total 19 of such organizations were aligned with the scheme. In 2018-19, a total of 12 organizations were attached with the sub-schemes. In 2019-20, 8 such organizations are associated with the scheme. The maximum number of such organizations were found in the state of Delhi (4),

followed by Nagaland (3), Assam (2), West Bengal (2), Karnataka(2) and each one in Chandigarh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Meghalaya.

45. It has been found that the maximum number of NGO/ other organizations were from Delhi (6), followed by West Bengal (3), Assam (1), Himachal Pradesh (1) and Jammu and Kashmir (1). A total of 8 organizations/NGOs were found associated with the scheme during the year 2019-20. Out of the total organizations, four organizations from Delhi, and one each for West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been found. Overall, the organizations under the scheme ensured the effective outreach of the scheme.

46. The impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian heritage, social and cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries have been studied by employing a set of questions to the inmates across the sampled states. The views presented by the beneficiary students are : the impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian Heritage, Social and Cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries have been studied by employing a set of questions to the inmates across the sampled states. By analysing the above responses received on an average, it has been interpreted that Assam (has met the maximum number of parameters in the qualitative assessment. Subsequently, it has been followed by three states, namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan each having an overall average rate of 1.74. All these three states have the best quality of Hostel facilities and room hygiene along with Drinking water quality, seating arrangement and parameter of attention on problems by staff and management of the youth hostels.

47. While examining the indicators of intra-state exchange of cultural heritage, it has been observed that all the six sampled states are having same average rate in terms of allocation of room with students of other states and celebrations of any particular festival. It manifests that the scheme of Youth Hostel which aims to promote youth travel for the purpose of promoting National Integration and brotherhood is very well able to meet its potential among Youths of our nation. The views presented by the beneficiary students are: the state of Bihar having an average rate of 1.71 in terms of provision of infrastructural facilities of Youth hostels, which needs to be improved by drawing more attention of staff and management towards the problems of hostel infrastructure.

48. Additionally, the state of Uttar Pradesh having an average rate of 1.73 in terms of overall Hostel facilities and infrastructure. It needs to improve predominantly in the parameter of hostel surrounding, security and hygiene as it plays the pre-eminent role in determining the

qualitative factors of meeting the targets. In all the six sampled states, the parameter of 'Behaviour of staff and management' has the highest average standing at 2.14 accomplishing the prime factors of concern and responsibility by the authorities of the Youth Hostels. The parameters of 'Quality of mess facilities service by Staff' and 'Kitchen and dining hall hygiene' having an average of 1.83 and 1.80 respectively, entail careful attention to improve the implementation of the scheme in all states. Intrinsically, the scheme is seen as having huge potential for development in India in the context of progressively improving standards of living and enhanced personal mobility of the youth in the country.

49. Youth Hostels ensure strict discipline and are therefore preferred as best option by the educational institutions/parents as the best option for overnight stay on excursions etc. Besides this the nominal tariff for stay and food is an added attraction for preferring Youth Hostels. However, unfortunately the present state of Youth Hostels in the country is not satisfactory to cater to the huge potential demand for the youth travel. Besides promoting youth travel Youth Hostel can also be developed as a major centre for youth activities. This will also require higher level of management capabilities in terms of ensuring the quality of services and adherence to regulations and guidelines, including the five international standards of welcome, hygiene, security, privacy and comfort in accommodation. All the six sampled states have lowest average in 'Allocation of a room with student of other states' and 'Celebrations of any particular festival' signifying the lack of promotion of cultural heritage exchange and interfusion of students with different cultural groups. The four parameters of 'Quality of hostel facilities room hygiene'; 'Drinking water Quality'; 'Seating Arrangement' and 'Staff and management behaviour' are showing almost similar positions for all the six states except for a slight deficit in Tamil Nadu. It can be reiterated that the state of Assam is showing the unprecedented good quality in terms of 'Behaviour of Staff and Management' of youth hostels. Rest of the facilities are almost similar in all the six states as described earlier.

50. The effectiveness of scouting and Guiding organisations' Camps, Seminars, and Rallies among children and youths of the country for their skill development, character building, and feelings of national integration were considered as one of the instrumental indicators in the study area across the sample states. In fact, every citizen of India should be able to think clearly, take quick and proper decisions, be alert and develop an attitude to be of help to others. Under proper training and guidance right from childhood, these qualities can be nurtured in children to make them mature and responsible citizens in life. Scouting and Guiding - which is an international movement - intends to inculcate in the young boys and

girls a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. In India, Scouting and Guiding is immensely popular among the school students. The movement of Scouts and Guide is to promote physical and mental development among adolescents through adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. The Vision for Bharat Scouts one of the extended arm of for the Scouts and Guides movement aims to that by 2024, The Bharat Scouts & Guides will be a globally visible, consistently growing, self-reliant premium youth movement that is gender balanced, vibrant and responsive to trends. Providing young people with value-based, attractive and challenging youth programme, through competent leaders, effective communication, optimum use of technology and efficient management. There are a total of 55 Member Association under the Bharat Scouts and Guides under which the total number of Youth Clubs 742,062 and the total number Scouts is 2,54,683. The distribution of various Clubs and Scouts shows that under Bharat Scouts and Guides, the maximum number of Clubs is present in Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The count for maximum number of Scouts in a state is highest in Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam.

51. To align with Govt. of India National Polices, Schemes, Programs of importance and priorities there has been a paradigm shift in NYKS Action Plans, Programs and activities as well as processes for their implementation. Over the period it has been experienced that the youth associated with NYKS are not only socially aware, motivated but are also inclined towards community development and participation in Nation building activities with the spirit of volunteerism. Besides, youth being the most vibrant and resourceful segment of the country's population, they have a vital role to play in fostering and strengthening socio-economic development. Based on the outcome of the feedback from NYKS field functionaries as well as priority areas and focus of Government of India, the youths have appropriate opportunities for awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development to live a meaningful life, as well as develop capacities to partner in community engagement in Flagship Schemes and participate in Nation building activities with the spirit of volunteerism.

52. To achieve the six focus areas identified for implementation of NYKS across the country on voluntary basis with lead role of rural youth and National Youth Volunteers, with partnership of village communities and in coordination with various stakeholders have been recognized at development departments and agencies at different levels. The six focus areas



are, Youth Mapping, Skilling and Handholding – Aatma-Nirbhar Bharat, COVID-19: Ongoing Campaigns and Post Lockdown Interventions, Establishing Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Teams, Youth Led Fit India Movement, Youth Wellness and Positive Life Style, Clean Village – Green Village Campaign and Jal Jagran Campaign. It has been found in the focus areas that youth across the country would develop their respective village's Annual Action Plans, coordinate with service providers, mobilize local resources and implement them on voluntary basis.

53. The outcome of the scheme has factored-in such a way that the rural youth have appropriate opportunities for awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development, as well as other enablers to partner in planning and community engagement, so as to contribute towards nation building process. The scheme provides youth from all sections of society an opportunity to participate, exhibit their talent and meaningfully contribute towards Nation Building. It would also enable the developed and empowered youth to assume leadership in addressing contemporary as well as social and development issues, community welfare and peace building. It would further facilitate in establishing an institutional mechanism to generate youth movement, build Cadre of committed and more aware as well as competent Youth. It is also envisaged that the initiatives under the scheme would enable youth to partner in planning, community engagement and local development on one hand and meaningfully contribute towards nation building activities on voluntary basis on the other.

54. The RYSK scheme is implemented across the states/UTs. There are a total of 106 unreached districts where the bandwidth of the scheme requires expansion. The year-wise distribution of National Youth Volunteers based on their regional location, i.e Rural (approx. 98.40%) and Urban (approx. 1.60%) shows that maximum number of National Youth Volunteers from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 belonging to rural area whereas only marginal number of National Youth Volunteers hail from urban area. It signifies the maximum promotion and dissemination of information related to Youth core programs in rural area. However, based on the trend analysis, it has been observed that there is slight decrease in the percentage (approx 0.20%) of NYVs from rural areas over the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The highest number of rural NYVs are during the year 2015-16 and highest number of urban NYVs are during the year 2019-20. There is a rise in the urban region NYVs in the target duration.

55. It is observed that the percentage of males is less during the year 2018-19 standing at 64.3%, which is almost similar to that of the year 2017-18 (64.7%). Similarly, the contribution of female NYVs is maximum during the year 2018-19 (35.7%) and it stands at least during the year 2019-20 which is 32.2%. By critically analysing the data, it is observed that there has been falling trend in the number of female participation in core programs from 35.3% to 32.2% during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Hence, there is need to promote female oriented programs and skill orientation programs to encourage female National Youth Volunteers in various core programs of NYKS scheme. The data bifurcation of Schedule Caste Males and Females clearly describing that majority of National Youth Volunteers are SC males (66.10%) and that of SC females are 34.0%. Therefore, the ratio of SC males to SC females is 1.95 and it is in favour of SC males only. During the year 2019-20, there are 67% males whereas only 33.07% females served as National Youth Volunteers. The figure for number of SC males remains almost same during the year 2015-16 and that of 2016-17, as it is also the case with SC females. The data indicates the increased participation of SC females during the year 2017-18 because of rise in the awareness programs of core activities conducted by NYKS.

56. The male and female data of Schedule Tribes from the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 shows that the ratio of ST males and ST females is 1.56 signifying more support and contribution by ST males as compared to that of ST females in conducting National Youth Core programs across the nation. According to the trend analysis, there has been asymmetrical movement in the contribution of ST males as it falls from 62.6% to 59.8% during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. However, it again rose to 60.4% during the year 2018-19 and then to 61.6% during the year 2019-20 which is opposite in the case of ST female data standing at 38.4% during the year 2019-20. The movement in the trends of both ST males and ST females from the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 shows that there is homogeneous trend in movement of both ST males and ST females during the period 2016-17 to 2018-19.

57. Through NYKS Core programs, the youth volunteers attain awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development to facilitate implementation of focus areas and contribute to nation building process. The youth so empowered through NYKS Core Programs, should be provided opportunities to develop themselves for their socio-cultural, economic, and well-being for living a meaningful life. Earlier, only NYKS and NYC (which were already integrated administratively) had administrative presence at field level. Other Programmes did not have ground presence. Hence, their implementation, as

standalone programmes, posed problems in effective implementation and supervision. Merger of these programmes into the new umbrella schemes enables the Department to leverage the administrative structure of NYKS/ NYC for effective implementation of other Programmes.

58. Under NPYAD, assistance is given to NGOs for youth development programmes. Integration of this programme with NYKS/ NYC enables the Department to leverage NYKS set up for effective monitoring of the activities carried out under the assistance given to NGOs. Moreover, it will be possible to ensure that NYKS set up (NYKS offices/ National Youth Volunteers and Youth Clubs) and the NGO work in close collaboration with each other, which will improve the effectiveness of programme implementation. It is through this measure that it is also possible to closely monitor the activities of Scouting and Guiding Organisations being assisted by the Department. The Department has 84 running Youth Hostels, set up with the objective to promote youth travel with the country. Youth Hostels are directly managed from the Department.

59. Integration of Youth Hostels programme with NYKS has helped in effective management of Youth Hostels through NYKS functionaries at field level. 'International Cooperation' includes youth exchange programmes with various countries. Youth Delegations from various countries visit India and they are taken to various cities for showing them places of interest and arranging their interaction with Indian Youth. Integration of these Programmes with NYKS has helped in organising these programmes in a more effective manner at the field level. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), which has important components including neighbourhood youth parliament, shramadaan and youth development through support from National Youth Development Fund, has also benefited from complete integration with NYKS.

60. The sub-schemes under RYSK have also attempted to meet the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic. The NYKS at the outset, created a comprehensive user friendly data base of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), and Members of Youth Clubs and the same were provided to the concerned District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners for their engagement during the time of requirements. Since the start, youths were made stakeholders not only during planning process but also in execution and monitoring. 24.17 Lakh NYKS Youth Volunteers supported implementation of Janta Curfew, ensuring lockdown and dissemination of messages and Govt. directions among people regularly. These Volunteers were engaged in encouraging people for making Face Masks at Home, distribution of Face Masks, awareness

on Hand Washing; Sanitation Drives in markets, streets and other public places; maintaining Social Distancing in markets, Grain Mandis, Banks and public places; Making Public announcements in streets, market places for prevention of COVID-19 and observing complete lockdown; Providing food, grocery, vegetables to needy; Working in Control Rooms set up by the District Administration/Police, and other requirements from time to time, reaching out to needy, underprivileged, old people, migrant labourers and other vulnerable groups and taking care of elderly people. Similarly, NYKS had played a vital role in the field of Swachh Evam Sharamdaan, Water Conservation, Sanitation, Health & Nutrition, Voters Awareness, Disaster Management, etc. Overall, the sub-schemes under RYSK have enabled both individuals as well as community to receive benefits through collective social action.

61. The IT enablement with youth hostel were found to be not activated as of now. The IT enablement would have helped to assess online the total footfalls in a calendar year. That would have given sufficient ground to make the youth hostel more effective. For National Youth Corps, the contribution from the Ministry @ Rs. 5000/volunteer was found less considering the opportunity cost incurred in working youth volunteer as potential covid warriors. This makes the volunteers disenchanted to work with full vigour and interest. Thus, the amount needs to be rationalised in the light of existing Market Price Index (MPI).

#### **NEW INITIATIVES**

1. As per the information shared to the study team, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, intends to launch new initiatives under the RYSK scheme. The new initiatives would be implemented with all sub-components for a period of 5 years which seem to be a magnum opus beginning to keep the scheme live and encompassing. The initiatives are: **Social Asset Adoption Programme; Creation of a National Yuva Volunteer Registry; Global Outreach by Deploying Indian Youth Volunteers as UN Volunteers; & Establishing Disaster Response Teams of NYKS Youth for Disaster Risk Reduction.** Overall there is no other scheme which is one of its kind like RYSK scheme. The scheme has convergence with schemes like SBM, etc. Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of the rural economy and livelihood base for the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs and women. The scheme with its distinct traits and features meeting effectively the goalpost.

### **Recommendations with reasons**

The study was carried to assess whether the scheme is in a situation to meet the intended objectives and should, therefore be continued/restructured/closed. The schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs has risen to the situations and responded to the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It clearly indicates that the schemes under the evaluation have been able to achieve their set goals in the manner it was expected. As such, **considering the significant contributions made by NYKS with inclusively integrated other schemes' volunteers in COVID-19 situations, proactive approach to disseminate information in the communities and strengthen the idea of AatmaNirbhar Bharat along with the positive feedback received from the beneficiary volunteers, the study team recommends the scheme to be continued with all the seven components.** To further improve the effectiveness and usefulness of the RYSK scheme, following recommendations are proposed which are as under:

1. NYVs play a significant role for effective implementation of programmes/activities in the field, the honorarium amount of Rs. 5000/- per month for the NYC volunteers needs upgradation considering the Market Price Index (MPI).The enhanced remuneration to the NYVs would attract a sufficient number of Volunteers Pool, increasing the coverage of the scheme, thereby improving their satisfaction level as well. However, the minimum qualification for volunteer's deployment in NYC scheme should be increased to higher secondary, and preference should be given to those candidates who have aptitude for social work. Side by side, the NYVs can bridge rural urban digital divide by creating awareness, providing information and guidance to members of village communities who do not have access to digital methods.
2. Strides should be taken to cover more number of women, SC/ST category youth for deployment as NYVs. To ensure their improved level of motivation, a uniform dress code for NYC volunteers is prescribed to distinguish them from Youth Club members or other volunteers. It is worth mentioning that- due to the absence of provision for travel funds the movement of NYVs are restricted which hamper their functioning. Funds should be earmarked to enable volunteers to travel from one place to the other for undertaking various activities related to the projects.
3. Keeping in view the objectives and overall outcomes of the Sub- Scheme, more students should be chosen from remote areas of the country under International Cooperation so as to

increase the effective exposure to internationally acclaimed ideas, cultures, ethos, eidos and values in line with global citizenry.

4. For NGO/Other support groups under NPYAD, other than providing financial assistance, the provision for fellowships and internships to student beneficiaries can be imbued to compensate the opportunity cost incurred due to volunteerism.

5. For strengthening the programmes under NPYAD, and to bring improved coverage with efficient output, the per unit budgetary enhancement for quality output ought to be maintained.

6. NYKS engagement during COVID intervention has provided important insights on strengthening support system and inclusion of inputs in NYKS. The potential to bring multiplier effect on outcome, strengthening of NYKS network, provision of more number of programmes to groom leadership qualities among rural youth and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives ought to be undertaken.

7. In order to screen the growing mechanism to develop a balance between mental and physical development among Adolescents, the Scouts and Guides Association should deliver a complete ecosystem of camps that primarily focus on Skill learning & Commensurate employment by increasing the number of activities.

8. The Department must track rigorously the infrastructure, hygiene and quality standards of Youth Hostels in order to align with the objectives of the sub-scheme and meet the aspirations of the youth.

9. The bandwidth for NYLP should be increased in such a way that the youth clubs and volunteers be made self-sustainable through developing models at district level.

10. For the International Cooperation sub-scheme, exchange of youth delegations, other than the regularly visited countries, should be broadbased so as to promote volunteerism as an ideal modal for social mobilization, creativity, widened weltanschauung and global understanding for the social reconstruction and development. To ensure return on investment (RoI), mechanism should be developed to use internationally exposed beneficiary students to share their knowledge and skills with others in their institutions.

11. By strengthening support system and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives of NYKS, longtime engagement during times like COVID will bring multiplier effect on outcome.

12. The convergence with the other schemes needs to be ensured so as to keep sufficient size of financial basket. This would help the scheme to respond effectively at the event of any financial stringencies, risks and externalities.

13. To ensure the committed liabilities without interruptions, a 'Corpus Fund' may be created to meet out the liabilities related to pensions.

14. Looking at the demand of the scheme across the states, the number of volunteers to be inducted requires substantial increase with the quality outcome. Significantly, for the new districts to be included, particularly 117 identified aspirational districts, the bandwidth of the scheme need to be expanded along with financial inflow resulting to foster democratic values. It is required to keep the youth volunteers abreast of information pertaining to skills and knowledge. It is advised that an integrated customized capacity building program be run for the inducted volunteers, to ensure efficiency in their overall functioning.

15. In uncertain times or situation similar to COVID-19, National Youth Volunteers can act as an extended arm and be engaged in advocacy, community welfare, prevention, relief operations and response and support to District Administration. Therefore, a national online database/ Registry of trained and skilled Youth Volunteers be created on priority basis to enlarge its pool and to enable real time tracking of volunteering work and volunteers.

## **2. OVERVIEW OF THE SCHEME**

(i) The scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme. Is one of the three flagship scheme of the Department of Youth Affairs, the other two being NSS & RGNIYD. The scheme has been developed by rationalizing seven sub-schemes, namely (1) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, (2) National Youth Corps, (3) National programme for Youth & Adolescent development, (4) International cooperation, (5) Youth Hostels (6) Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations, and (7) National Young Leaders programme.

(ii) To achieve better synergy/ convergence in the scheme implementation and for improving their effectiveness, the Department of Youth Affairs re-structured/ consolidated all seven sub-schemes implemented by Department into Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) w.e.f. April 1, 2016. By rationalization of sub-schemes of the Department into one, the department attempted to focus on twin objectives of personality development and nation-building thereby tapping the constructive energy for the youths of our country. The budget allocation of seven sub-schemes under the RYSK has separately been done.

(iii) It is worth mentioning that to meet the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic, NYKS at the outset, created a comprehensive user-friendly database of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), and Members of Youth Clubs, and the same were provided to the concerned District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners for their engagement during the time of requirements. Since the start, youth were made stakeholders not only during the planning process but also in execution and monitoring. 24.17 Lakh NYKS Youth Volunteers supported the implementation of Janta Curfew, ensuring lockdown and dissemination of messages and Govt. directions among people regularly. As the activities scaled up, NYKS apart from its existing volunteers, added and engaged another group of 11.37 lakh volunteers for wider outreach across the length and breadth of the country by suitably sensitizing and training them for their different roles and responsibilities.

(iv) These Volunteers were engaged in encouraging people for making Face Masks at Home, distribution of Face Masks, awareness on Hand Washing; Sanitation Drives in markets, streets, and other public places; maintaining Social Distancing in markets, Grain Mandis, Banks and public places; Making Public announcements in streets, market places for prevention of COVID-19 and observing complete lockdown; Providing food, grocery, vegetables to needy; Working in Control Rooms set up by the District Administration/Police,



and other requirements from time to time, reaching out to needy, underprivileged, old people, migrant laborers, and other vulnerable groups and taking care of elderly people.

(v) Key major achievements are (1) 1.97 Crore persons motivated by volunteers to download Aarogya Setu App, (2) 35.54 Lakh Volunteers enrolled on covidwarriors.gov.in, (3) 1.67 Crore citizens trained in making face masks at home, (4) 26.28 Lakh elderly people given to care for their protection against the COVID-19 (5) 11.37 Lakh volunteers added during COVID-19 Pandemic, (6) 14.62 Lakh Volunteers of NYKS also trained on iGOT Portal, (7) 1.32 Lakh Volunteers and Officials are facilitating various services and handling crowds at Banks, Hospitals, Grain Mandis Operations, Vegetable Markets, etc. all over the country.

## **2.1 Background of the Scheme**

### **a) Name of the Sub-schemes**

The sub-schemes under RYSK are as under;

1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS);
2. National Youth Corps (NYC);
3. National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD);
4. International Cooperation;
5. Youth Hostel (YH);
6. Assistance to scouting and Guiding Organization; and
7. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP);

### **b) Year of commencement of the Scheme**

The information details on the component are as under:

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>Year of Commencement</b>
1	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	1972
2	National Youth Corps (NYC)	2011
3	National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	2008
4	International Cooperation	2006
5	Youth Hostel (YH)	1949
6.	Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organization	1909
7.	National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)	2015

**c) Brief write up on the scheme including Objectives, Implementation Mechanism, Scheme Architecture and Design**

The brief write-up on the scheme including objectives, implementation mechanism, scheme architecture, and design are as under:

**1. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**

**1.1** NYKS is an autonomous organization under the department which is registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It has a General Body and a Board of Governors who is chaired by the Minister-in-charge of Youth Affairs and Sports along with the Director-General acting as the Member- Secretary. NYKS Scheme was launched in the year 1972. It is present in 623 districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras and has about 36.79 Lakh youths enrolled through 1.88 Lakhs youth clubs. Besides its National headquarters at New Delhi, NYKS constitutes 29 State offices at the State level. A District Youth Coordinator (DYC) is in-charge of the Nehru Yuva Kendra in the district through whom NYKS activities are being carried out along with 2 National Youth Volunteers in each block where NYKS has its presence and 3 National Youth Volunteers in districts where NYKS does not have its office.

**1.2** The prime objective of the scheme is to engage the youths of the country in nation-building tasks by developing their personalities and leadership qualities. The key focus areas of the NYKS activities are entrepreneurship development, rural development, skill development, environment conservation, social issues awareness, sanitation and cleanliness, health and family welfare, women empowerment, civic education, disaster relief, and rehabilitation, etc. In the districts, NYKs are mandated to implement the core programmes apart from conducting other activities either at the behest of district authorities or at their own initiative.

**1.3** The role of National Youth Volunteers is to act as an interface between the District NYK offices and the youth clubs in addition to the Advisory Committees at District and State levels. These committees are comprised of official and non-official members. At the District level, the Advisory Committee is headed by the District Collector or the Dy. Commissioner of the District. However, at the State level, the Advisory Committee is headed by the State Minister-in-charge of Youth Affairs. In total, the sanctioned staff numbers of NYKS is 2,273.

**1.4** The following broad programmes fall under NYKS:

(i) Core programs,

- (ii) Programmes organized with funding from the National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) of the Department of Youth Affairs,
- (iii) Programme organized with funding from other ministries/ Organizations,
- (iv) Programmes in coordination with various Departments/ Agencies, and
- (v) Special Programmes.

1.5 The core programmes are implemented by NYKS from the budgetary allocation provided in the form of Grant- in Aid by Government of India. The twelve core programs are (1) Youth Club Development Programme (YCPD), (2) Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development (TYLCD), (3) Promotion of Sports (4) Skill Upgradation Training Programme (SUTP)/ Education in Basic Vocations, (5) Promotion of Folk Art and Culture (6) Observance of Days of National and International Importance, (7) District Youth Convention, (8) Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State and National Levels, (9) Mahatma Gandhi Yuva Swachhta Abhiyan evam Shramdaan Karyakram, and (10) Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakram, (11) Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme and (12) Declamation Contest on Patriotism and Nation Building.

1.6 Also, several programmes are organized with funding from NPYAD including National Integration Camps (NICs), Youth leadership and Personality Development Programmes (YLPDPs), Life Skill Training Programmes and Adventure Camps.

Programmes funded from Ministries/ Organizations include Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes, Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab, etc.

1.7 Apart from these, there are other programs that NYKS conducts in coordination with various other Departments/Agencies without any funding. Volunteers of NYKS actively participate in Nation building activities such as blood donation, plantation of saplings, campaigns against Social evil, etc.

1.8 Besides, there are other need-based programmes under the scheme called Special programmes like promoting Digital payments, etc. taken up from time to time, as considered necessary. Certain other activities undertaken by various Youth Clubs of NYKS include various types of coordination activities such as Blood Donation, Sapling Plantation, Promotion & Facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial Inclusion Schemes, Cleaning, Digging, Maintenance, De-silting, and repair of Ponds, natural drinking water resources, small irrigation channels, water tanks, etc.

## **2. National Youth Corps (NYC) Scheme**

The scheme was launched in the year 2010-11, the scheme has been intended to engage the volunteers in mobilising youth in the Nation Building Activities. The objectives of the scheme are:

- To setup a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building.
- To act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community.
- To act as group modulators and peer group educators.
- To act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

The rationale of the scheme is to develop leadership quality among youth.

## **3. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)**

The component of was launched in Launched in 2008, the objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Government/ non-Government organizations for taking up the youth and adolescent activities. The assistance can be divided into five major components such as development and trainings programs, promotional activities of integration programs, and National adventure awards. Technical and Resources Development like Seminars, Research, and Studies on Youth issues, etc. The rationale of the scheme is to provide assistance to the youths in developing their personality and to empower them through skill inculcation and career guidance. The awards and recognitions in the form of National Youth Awards and Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award motivate the youths and adolescents to take up community services and encourage young people to develop the spirit of endurance, risk-taking, cooperative teamwork and quick, ready and effective reflexes in challenging situations.

## **4. International Cooperation**

4.1 The Department has endeavoured to create an international perspective among youth in collaboration with other countries and international agencies/organisations on various youth issues. The Department also collaborates with UN Agencies like United Nations Volunteers (UNV)/ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) on various youth related issues.

4.2 Under the scheme, exchange of Youth Delegations with friendly countries is taken up on reciprocal basis for promoting exchange of ideas, values and culture amongst the youth of different countries and also to provide exposure and promote international perspective. The

Department has signed 19 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with different countries on Youth Exchange. These are Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Morocco, Nepal, Palestine, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Vietnam, and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, China & South Africa).

Youth exchange program with Maldives, youth delegations to Japan for participation in the Ship for World Youth Leaders Programme, annual delegations to participate in the Youth 20 Summit a side event of G20 are also being organized.

4.3 Efforts are being made to initiate youth exchange programmes with more countries. The rationale of the program is to promote friendly relations with other countries and to sensitize the youths about international peace and fostering the spirit of international cooperation.

4.4 The strength of the delegations exchanged with different countries ranges from 200 to 10. At present, the average exchange of youth annually is approximately 300 from each side. The cost of board/logding and local transportation is borne by the host country and International air –fare, travel insurance etc. are borne by the sending country.

4.5 A joint project by the Department of Youth Affairs and UNDP has been undertaken in 58 districts during 2018-19 & 2019-20. For empowerment of Youth, regular events are being organized in the Asia-Pacific region in collaboration with the Commonwealth countries. Further, under the perspective plan further collaboration with UNV is being contemplated wherein, 50 Indian youth will be deployed to other countries annually as International United Nations Volunteers.

## **5. Youth Hostels (YH)**

The objective of the scheme is to promote traveling of the youths of the country so that they can better understand and learn about the rich cultural heritage of the country. Central and State governments jointly undertake the scheme to provide good facilities at nominal rates. The central government bears the construction cost of the hostel whereas; the state government provides free land and other necessary amenities. There are a total of 84 Youth Hostels that have been constructed across the country, out of which only 73 are under the direct control of the department. Rests of 11 hostels have been transferred to NYKS, SAI so that it can be utilized for other development activities like sports. 23 Youth hostels are being used for the purpose other than the designated one. 6 youth hostels have got ISO 9001:2008 certifications. The rationale of the scheme is to promote tourism so that nation's youths are exposed to the rich cultural heritage of the country.

## **6. Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organizations**

6.1 The Scouts and Guides movement is an international movement aimed at building character, confidence, idealism, and a spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. Scouting and Guiding also seek to promote balanced physical and mental development among boys and girls. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Scouting & Guiding, the Ministry has recognized two non-Govt. organizations namely, the Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG) and the Hindustan Scouts & Guides (HSG) for providing financial assistance for conducting the Scouting and Guiding activities and programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation, organization of training camps, skill development programmes, etc.

6.2 The objective of the sub-scheme is in line with the objective of the Scout and Guide to promote the Scouts and Guides movement country through a financial assistance so that it would lead to building up of character, confidence, patriotic spirit, idealism, and social service among youths of the nation. It also focuses on physical and mental health. The coverage of the scheme is to engage in the organization of programs such as camps for training, skill development programmes, etc.

## **7. National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)**

The scheme was launched during 2014-15 with the objective to provide the platform for the development of the leadership skills so that beneficiaries can realize their full potential towards the Nations building process of the nation. There are five components of the program each having different goals of action catering to youths of the nation. The Neighbourhood Youth Parliament programs have the coverage of participating and organizing Capacity Building Programmes so that they can spread their learning through such blocks in remote areas and villages. So, in the process, the youth would learn leadership qualities through active participation in the governance process. Other Youth development programs include channelizing of the youth energy through Shramadaan of 100 hours each year for activities. Programs such as National Young Leaders Awards (NYLA) help in motivating the youths to do pioneer work and to strive for excellence in each sector so that they can be rewarded for their outstanding work. NYAC has been set up to provide advice for youth-related initiatives. The resources mobilization activities are being done from non-budgetary resources through the National Youth Development Fund so that gaps can be filled in the on-going programmes.

#### **d) Present Status and the Coverage of the Scheme**

The (1) **NYKS** sub-scheme under the RYSK scheme has been implemented through 623 districts Nehru Yuva Kendras with 29 State offices at the state level besides its headquarters in New Delhi. The Ministry has further identified 106 remaining revenue districts where Nehru Yuva Kendras are to be opened. The scheme of NYKS is being implemented through its office situated in (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Arunachal Pradesh, (3) Assam, (4) Bihar, (5) Chhatisgarh, (6) Delhi, (7) Gujarat, (8) Haryana, (9) Himachal Pradesh, (10) Jammu and Kashmir, (11) Jharkhand, (12) Karnataka, (13) Kerala, (14) Madhya Pradesh, (15) Maharashtra, (16) Manipur, (17) Meghalaya, (18) Mizoram, (19) Nagaland, (20) Odisha, (21) Punjab, (22) Rajasthan, (23) Sikkim, (24) Tamil Nadu, (25) Telangana, (26) Tripura, (27) Uttar Pradesh, (28) Uttarakhand, and (29) West Bengal. Besides, the states where the NYKS scheme have been implemented, the sub-schemes of (2) **National Youth Corps**, (3) **National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development & (4) National Young Leaders Programme** are implemented in (1) Andaman and Nicobar Island, (2) Chandigarh (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (3) Daman and Diu (4) Lakshadweep, and (5) Pondicherry. The (5) **Youth Hostel** under the scheme has a total of 84 youth hostels. The scheme has been implemented in the states of (i) Andaman and Nicobar Island (1), (ii) Andhra Pradesh (5), (iii) Arunachal Pradesh (1) (iv) Assam (4), (v) Bihar (1), (vi) Goa (2), (vii) Gujarat (1), (viii) Haryana (7), (ix) Himachal Pradesh (2), (x) Jammu and Kashmir (3), (xi) Karnataka (4), (xii) Kerala (3), (xiii) Madhya Pradesh (3), (xiv) Maharashtra (2), (xv) Manipur (4) (xvi) Meghalaya (2), (xvii) Mizoram (1), (xviii) Nagaland (2), (xix) Odisha (4), (xx) Puducherry (1), (xxi) Punjab (6), (xxii) Rajasthan (4), (xxiii) Sikkim (2) , (xxiv) Tamil Nadu (5), (xxv) Telangana (3) (xxvi) Tripura (1), (xxvii) Uttar Pradesh (2), (xxviii) Uttarakhand (4), and (xxix) West Bengal (3). The beneficiary Youth of the scheme (6) International Cooperation is selected based on the calling of nominations from the different institutions viz. IIT, IIM, NIT, NSS, NYKS, RGNIYD, ICCR, AIIMS, Universities, Language Institutions etc. The sub-scheme of (7) **Assistance to Guiding and Scouting Organizations** is reported to have the same bandwidth as the other scheme under RYSK.

#### **e) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Served**

The umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashkatikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. There are three sub-goals under the SDGs that are aligned with the scheme. These are sub-goal numbers 4.4, 4.7, and 9.1. In sub-goal number 4.4, it has categorically been mentioned that skill development

and training are essential components in the development of youth and adolescents, culminating in nation-building and personality development. The sub-goal number 4.7 mentions by 2030, it is to be ensured that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through the education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of the culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development. The RYSK scheme with its different sub-schemes attempts to fulfill the SDG sub-goals identified. Side by side, the SDG goal no. 9.1 vouches for developing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with the focus on affordable and equitable access for all. To achieve these SDG goals, the effectiveness and usefulness of the RYSK scheme are instrumental. Indeed, nation-building can be promoted and developed far and wide, provided the aspirations of the nation is aligned with global standards.

**f) National Development Plans (NDP)**

1. As per the National Youth Policy 2014, the government of India invests more than Rs. 90000 crore per annum on youth development programmes or approximately Rs. 2710 per young individual per year, through youth-targeted (higher education, Skill development), health care, etc.) and non-targeted (food subsidies, employment, etc.) programmes. Also, the state governments and several other stakeholders are working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation. However, individual organizations in the non-government sector are small and fragmented, and there is little coordination between the various stakeholders working on youth issues. National Youth Policy provides a holistic vision for the youth of India which is to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations. To achieve this vision, 11 priority areas have been identified for youth development. The priorities areas are (1) education, (2) employment and skill development, (3) entrepreneurship, (4) health and healthy lifestyle, (5) sports, (6) promotion of social values, (7) community engagement, (8) community engagement, (9) participation in politics and governance, (10) youth engagement, (11) inclusion, and (11) social justice. The future imperatives are also assigned against each of the priorities identified. By achieving the laid down vision, our country can harness the demographic dividend. The RYSK scheme with its seven sub-components/sub-schemes aims to fulfill all these prioritized areas.



2. To meet the challenges of skilling at scale with speed, standard, and sustainability, the RYSK also addresses the visions laid down in the National Policy for Skill development and Entrepreneurship-2015 through creating an effective system. The Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Youth Corps, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, National Young Leaders Programme, Youth Hostels, International Cooperation, and Assistance to Guiding and Scouting Organizations aim at meeting the eleven priority areas mentioned in the policy document. In a way, the objectives of the sub-schemes are aligned with National Development Plans. The holistic development of youth in-country would take our country to the seamless speed growth and inclusive development.

3. It is important to mention that the contribution of NYKS and its large number of grass root level volunteers in combating COVID-19 Pandemic have been recognized and appreciated by Governors, Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers, Members of Parliaments (both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha), Ministers of State Govts, MLAs, MLCs, Chairman Zila Parishad, Deputy Commissioners /DMs, and SPs and other dignitaries.103 letters of appreciation have been placed on the home page of NYKS website.

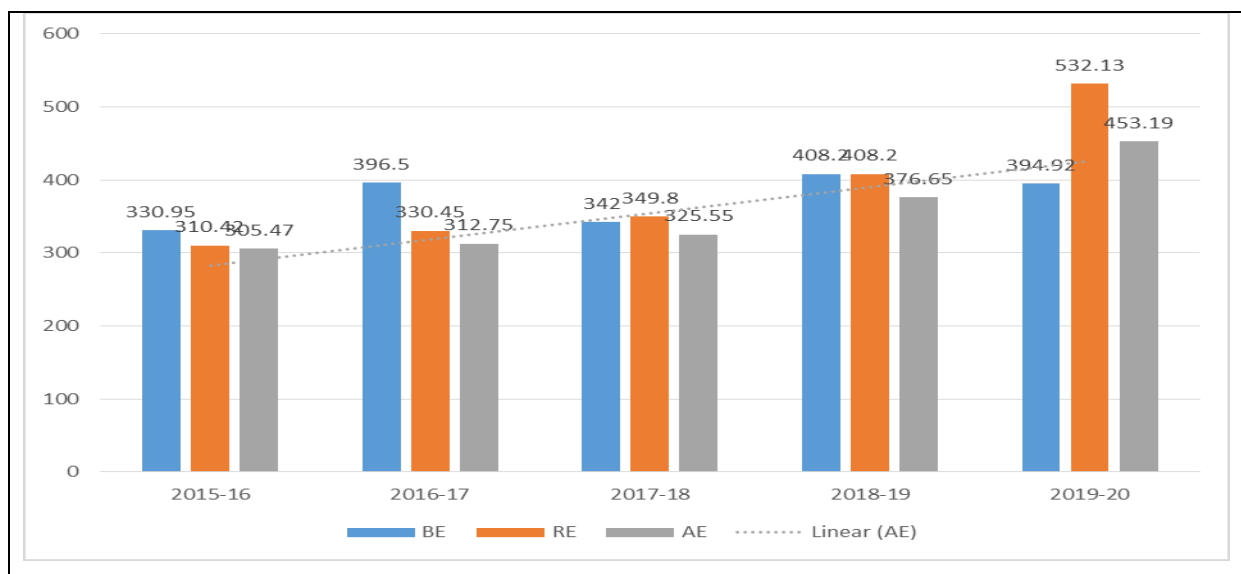
## **2.2 Budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the scheme**

The budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern are the major determinants to financially express the coverage of the scheme. The coverage of the scheme is primarily dependent on the financial inputs that have been pumped in. The least difference between budgeted, revised, and actual expenditure shows that the significance of the scheme has been prioritized by the supply-side stakeholders. The scheme over the years is continually expanding. The actual expenditure has grown over the years which shows an ascending trend of the scheme's potential to meet the expected number of beneficiary stakeholders. The financial inflow of all the schemes has been found significant looking at its strength.

**Table 2.1: Budgetary Allocation and Expenditure Pattern of RYSK in Cr.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>AE</b>
2015-16	330.95	310.42	305.47
2016-17	396.50	330.45	312.75
2017-18	342.00	349.80	325.55
2018-19	408.20	408.20	376.65
2019-20	394.92	532.13	453.19

In the year 2015-16, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 305.47 crores. The amount has become Rs. 312.75 crores in the year 2016-17. In the year 2017-18, the actual expenditure has increased and gone to Rs. 325.55 crores. The actual expenditure for the year 2017-18 has come to Rs. 376.65 crores. The actual expenditure in the year 2019-20 has gone to rs. 453.19 crore. The table above shows the ascending trend of the actual expenditure since the year 2015-16 which is a good sign.



**Figure 2.1: Budgetary allocation and Expenditure Pattern of RYSK**

The figure above represents the budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern under RYSK. It indicates that over the years the actual expenditure in the scheme is astoundingly being guided by buoyancy which shows a good sign about the financial performance of the scheme. It further shows that over the years the quantum of financial inputs has increased. That again gives a staggering sign of the scheme's coverage. This shows a positive outcome of the scheme based on financial flows.

### **2.3 Summary of the Past Evaluation since Inception**

1. Year of evaluation: 2017
2. The agency hired for Evaluation: Development & Research Services (P.) Ltd., New Delhi
3. Recommendations made and accepted:

The recommendations were made by the third party evaluating agency which is as under:

There is a need for formulation of guidelines at the planning stage of different rural development programmes such that the Youth Clubs are involved in their formulation and execution. This should be built up in the scheme itself.

The cost of materials and logistics varies from state to state. Therefore, there should be a provision of variable funding depending on the cost requirements of different states.

The design of the scheme should be realigned with the current scenario and the needs of youth. Keeping in view the future vision of New India, the programme design should include focus on 8 point development programmes with detailed initiatives on each, to charter high growth path and deliver good governance to the citizens; development and harnessing of the talents and energies of youth towards constructive channels to promote the heritage of India's rich social and cultural diversity, its tradition and the aspirations of the youth and women.

The objective of the National Young Leaders Awards (NYLA) programme should be modified to include 'initiatives' to motivate them to strive for excellence in their respective field by recognizing and rewarding their outstanding work.

The *Shramdaan* activities under the Youth for Development programme are being covered under NSS, and are generally not acceptable by youth. Therefore, their participation should be more thematic under this component of the scheme.

#### SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

There should be very effective coordination between the Centre and States.

Efforts should be made to fill up all the vacancies at the earliest, plan for inducting staff on deputation, and contractual basis to ensure effective implementation of the scheme.

The DYCs, NYC volunteers, and Youth Club members should have a very clear understanding of the scheme. They should be provided regular training, by a reputed organization with credibility, on the behavioral skill, and maintenance of records through proper documentation.

Newly appointed NYC volunteers should be given field level orientation to facilitate liaison with the village community and programme functionaries.

There should be an effective linkage between NYKS and local NGOs for the implementation of different components of the scheme.

Organize exit training programs under NYKS for the youth on completion of their term to strengthen their capacity for nation-building through enhanced employability skills; social entrepreneurship; gender sensation and life skills, etc.

Organize centers in slum clusters for urban youth belonging to underprivileged sections of society to promote their positive development, healthy life choices, and prevent delinquency in youth at risk, through strategic community-based programs and other areas of skill and talent development.

The budget for implementation of the scheme should be prepared in accordance with the needs of the local community and the funds should be disbursed to the Youth Clubs at the beginning of the financial year.

There should be a mechanism to ensure timely release of funds; adequacy in linkages with line departments and adequacy in other infrastructural support.

The District Magistrate/Collector should be requested to provide support of line departments in local project activities besides overseeing the progress of implementation of the scheme in his area.

The Department of Youth Affairs should consider running the government youth hostels on the PPP model for effective utilization of the financial and infrastructural resources in providing quality services to young travellers. In this regard reputed agencies having credibility in successfully running hostels, guest houses, budget hotels should be first engaged in running selected youth hostels on a pilot basis to provide good services to young travelers before extending the scheme to other hostels.

The state governments should establish an information- Cum- Facilitation Centre at the district level for the dissemination of information on the development of youth and other welfare schemes. Concerted efforts should be made to increase the enrolment under Scouts and Guides, in a phased manner, from 70 lakh to at least three times in the next five years.

To pursue the intended objectives in an increased measure under the Scouts and Guide scheme following measures are strongly recommended:

- A federation of more new number organizations should be created to take up the Scouts and Guide activities.
- The curriculum of Scouts and Guide should be redesigned to focus and aligned with current social issues;
- A committee of experts should be constituted to prepare revised guidelines for the scheme to bring in increased transparency and credibility;
- The resource persons should be imparted quality training for capacity building;
- An external agency of experts should be appointed for regular Audit of Account;

- The Managing Committee of each organization must have a Govt. nominee. A permanent monitoring committee should be appointed by the Ministry for the regular audit of the scheme;

- Instead of an ad-hoc annual grant, the only project-based grant should be released to the organizations; and

A web portal should be developed where the initiatives and achievements of the participants of their program may be displayed for the dissemination of information and motivation of others to follow similar activities. The portal may also be used for the dissemination of information related to funding allocation and Utilisation.

### **MONITORING MECHANISM**

The implementation of the program should be regularly monitored at the national, state, district, and village levels. For this purpose monitoring committees should be constituted at each level. A village committee having a youth club leader as a member can be very helpful in this regard. Besides monitoring the progress of implementation of the scheme, they should also provide logistic support in the implementation of the scheme. The monitoring committee at the village level should comprise members down from youth leaders, government officials, teachers, grass-root level workers like ANM, Asha, Anganwadi workers, etc. The committee may ask help from DM for getting requisite support from the line departments for project-related activities.

Separate funds, about 5%, should be allocated for the monitoring process.

Monitoring reports should be regularly uploaded on the website of the DoYA.

The youth clubs should be made self-sustainable through developing a model village scheme. There should be an increased focus on employable skill development, vocational training, and personality development training of youth to provide them better opportunities for livelihood and employment.. The district NYKs should link members of Youth Club and Mahila Mandals with Employable Skill Development training programs.

The NYC volunteers are generally overloaded with work. It is therefore important that their strength is suitably increased to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently. They should be hired at the Block level to ensure improved implementation of the scheme as in many blocks, the distances between villages are too much for a single volunteer to cover.

Minimum qualification for NYC volunteers should be increased to a higher secondary and preference should be given to candidates having an aptitude for social work.

The honorarium of NYC volunteers should be increased.

It should be ensured that all the youth clubs have the necessary information about the NYCs in their respective area and that they worked together with them.

Increase awareness and knowledge of adolescents about their emerging problems and solutions to address them.

Engage the adolescents in activities that boost their self-esteem/ confidence, and productively channelize their energies in the nation-building process.

Provide expert counseling to the parents of adolescents for addressing the mental sickness and the other issues of adolescents, and provide them the right direction.

The staff strength of the IC section of the DoYA needs to be strengthened by at least 2 more ASOs. This can be considered favorably after conducting the work-study. Further, to speed up the approval of proposals under 'International Cooperation' the proposals of the IC Section may be channelized through the US, JS & Secretary level only.

A formal orientation of the country to be visited should also be provided under the International Cooperation program to the visiting youth one day before departure for a better understanding of their culture and traditions. It would also help him in better debriefing the knowledge gained on return.

The Youth Hostels must follow stringent hygiene and quality standards and provide opportunities for adventure activities to meet the aspiration of youth.

#### **4. Recommendations made but not accepted**

Most of the recommendations proposed by the third party evaluating agency were accepted by the Department of Youth Affairs.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

The approach for the study took cognizance of the objectives, processes, and outcomes of the scheme. Parameters were designed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the objectives of the evaluation study. The objective-based approach measured if the initially set goals of the scheme were duly met with. Apart from the evaluation of the objectives of the scheme, its process, and its outcomes were also studied. The strengths and weaknesses of the scheme were viewed in light of whether the process of the scheme has been instrumental in achieving the desired objectives. Finally, the outcomes of the scheme, in addition to the set objectives were evaluated to understand the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary volunteers across the sub-schemes. The evaluation strategy made use of both primary and secondary data for the assessment of the scheme's goals, processes, and outcomes. Secondary information in the

form of Scheme Budget (particularly in terms of revised and disbursed amounts) has been obtained from the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs. One of the instruments for obtaining primary data was questionnaires. They were made available to the direct beneficiaries of the scheme to understand the effectiveness and gauge the overall success of the scheme. Overall, the impact assessment involved a holistic approach to evaluate the benefits of the scheme and collate suggestions and recommendations received in the form of responses obtained from the candidates who availed of the scheme's benefits.

The selection of samples under any study was crucial for the evaluation strategy. The sample under study was selected based on the total number of beneficiaries covered. The total number of beneficiaries was statistically put to 95% of confidence level and 5% margin of error. Based on this, a total of 382 beneficiaries were worked out as a sample size for the evaluation of the NYKS scheme.

In accordance with the provision and guidelines set out by the Ministry for conducting the evaluation study taking into account the set of key objectives of the scheme, structured questionnaires were prepared by the study team. The questionnaires were also discussed with the officials of the Ministry.

Subsequent telephonic follow-ups were conducted with the beneficiaries at several stages of the evaluation study to mitigate concerns of attrition bias- a typical factor that tends to undermine scheme evaluation study. The different layers of stakeholders were contacted and questionnaires, administered. The several interaction rounds proved to be significantly effective in obtaining the feedback in terms of existential challenges faced by the stakeholders of the scheme under study. Telephonic conversation and video conferencing were commenced with many beneficiaries to arrive at objective findings. While interacting with the beneficiary volunteers, the observation was also applied. As such, the study has used research tools like observation, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with supply-side and demand-side stakeholders. The collected information in the excel sheet was sorted and objective-based findings were brought out. The measure of central tendency has been used to find the quantitative value of indicators with regard to the findings. We have also assessed the scheme to know the extent to which it has increased the values of composite culture contributing to personality development and the nation-building process. It is worth mentioning that the study has followed a positivist frame of reference bridging the gap between a-priori and post-priori perceptions and preludes. The framework of the study has taken into account both emic and etic approaches to arrive at the

conclusive findings. A balanced blend of inductive and deductive interpretations of the facts and figures constituted the central thrust of our methodology. The secondary information was derived from the data shared by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The primary data was used based on establishing a contact base with the beneficiary respondents. The quantitative data was derived from questionnaires, interview schedule whereas for the qualitative data the beneficiaries provided their concerns through focus group discussion while the study team applying observation. The evaluation with a pragmatic approach included research tools like questionnaires, observation, interview schedules, and focus group discussions. We had adopted evaluation methodology like interaction with National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), District Youth Coordinator of NYKS, Youth Clubs and Officials of Government departments/ other agencies with whom NYVs are involved in organizing youth programmes. Same districts / states as has been identified for NYKS, have been taken for NYC evaluation as well.

### **3.1 Approach (Methodology adopted), Division of the country into 6 Geographical Regions/Zones (North, South, East, West, North East and Central) as Classified by NSSO**

With the comprehensive methodology, and pragmatic approach the study was conducted. The methodology under the study was designed in such a way that the selected sample size was representative of the population. The NSSO classified six zones that were considered while selecting the states. One state from each of the six zones was selected based on the maximum number of beneficiary Students/Youth covered under the sub-schemes. However, in certain cases other than selected states have also been taken into account. In the study, six states were selected, namely (1) Rajasthan, (2) Maharashtra (3) Bihar, (4) Tamil Nadu, (5) Uttar Pradesh, and (6) Assam. The states were selected from each of the six NSSO zones as per the requirement of the study. Two districts from each of the states were selected based on the maximum number of beneficiary volunteers of the NYKS scheme. From Rajasthan, two districts, namely Jaipur and Jodhpur, from Maharashtra, Mumbai, and Nagpur, from Bihar, Aurangabad, and Bhagalpur, from Tamil Nadu, Chennai and Salem, from Uttar Pradesh, Sitapur and Fatehpur and lastly from Assam, Bongaion and Morigaon. However, consultation with the Ministry has been extremely fruitful in selecting the states and their respective districts.



**Table 3.1: Selection of the Study Area**

UNIT		SAMPLE SIZE
Zones	States (6)	Districts (12)
North	Rajasthan	(1) Jaipur, (2) Jodhpur
West	Maharashtra	(1) Mumbai, (2) Nagpur
East	Bihar	(1) Aurangabad, (2) Bhagalpur
South	Tamil Nadu	(1) Chennai, (2) Salem
Central	Uttar Pradesh	(1) Sitapur, (2) Fatehpur
North-East	Assam	(1) Bongaigon, (2) Morigaon

### **3.2 Sample Size and Sample Selection Process, Tools Used: Field Study/ Questionnaire, Primary and Secondary Data**

The study has followed a multistage sampling technique. In the first stage, one state/UT from each of the NSSO zones with the highest number of beneficiaries was selected. This included Uttar Pradesh from the central zone, Maharashtra from the western zone, Bihar from the eastern zone, Assam from the North-Eastern zone, Tamil Nadu from the southern zone, and Rajasthan from the northern zone.

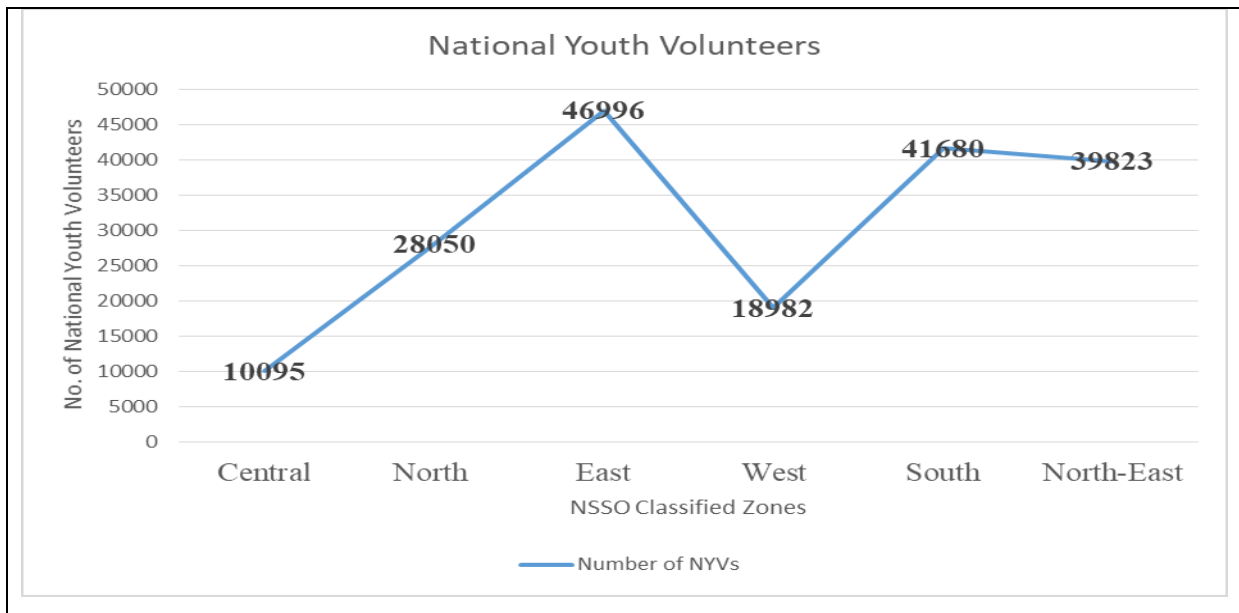
In the second stage, districts from each of the selected states with the highest number of NYKS beneficiaries were selected to collect information to meet the study sample. Attempts were made to select at least two districts where a larger population proportion of notified beneficiary volunteers reside. Thus, the study has consisted of a total of 6 states, 12 districts.

For shortlisting beneficiaries to be included in the sample, data provided by the ministry was used. By applying the confidence level of 95% and 5% margin of error, the sample size of the study for beneficiaries was calculated. Based on the coverage of the scheme by state, the sample size was worked out proportionally a total of 382 sample beneficiary volunteers were covered. The sample size for the evaluation of NYKS scheme has been 382. For NPYD, NYC and NYLP schemes the combined information was collected from a total of 382 beneficiary respondents. For the evaluation of the Youth Hostel Scheme, a total of 220 samples were collected across the six states. However, for the evaluation of the international cooperation scheme the information from a total of 45 beneficiaries were garnered from a total of fourteen states. Thus, a total of 1029 responses were collected for the evaluation of RYSK scheme.

**Table 3.2: Proposed Sample-Size of the Evaluation Study**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs)</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
1.	Central	Uttar Pradesh	6046	27.91	107
2.	North	Rajasthan	2743	12.66	48
3.	East	Bihar	4236	19.55	75
4.	West	Maharashtra	3309	15.27	58
5.	South	Tamil Nadu	2865	13.22	51
6.	North-East	Assam	2465	11.38	43
<b>Total</b>			<b>21664</b>	100	<b>382</b>

Based on the information shared from the Ministry for the year 2015-2019 of 36 States/UTs where the scheme for NYKS functions, by applying a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, the sample size for the given data came out to be 382. This sample selection was obtained by selecting the maximum number of beneficiary volunteers by NSSO classified zone. Six states were selected from each of the zones, namely (1) Bihar, (2) Assam, (3) Rajasthan, (4) Maharashtra, (5) Uttar Pradesh, & (6) Tamil Nadu. After selecting the states by zone, we proportionally selected the sample based on its outreach by beneficiary volunteers. Based on this sample selection for NYKS, samples were drawn for other schemes. Every effort was made to select the sample in such a way that it could be representative of the population. The study has comprehensively analysed the scheme in the light of laid down objectives of the Term of Reference (ToR).



**Figure 3.1: The Coverage of the Scheme by NSSO Classified Zones**

The line graph above shows the coverage of the scheme by the NSSO classified zone. The lowest coverage of beneficiary volunteers is evident in the Central zone as compared to other zones. The highest coverage of the beneficiary volunteers under the scheme looks elevated in the East zone. However, in the North, West, and northeast zones, the line graph shows the little fluctuation in terms of its outreach. The data collected from the target group by selected states for the scheme of NYKS, NPYAD, NYC and NYLP are as under:

**Table 3.3: Number of Respondents Contacted from Selected States**

State	NYKS	NPYAD, NYC and NYLP	Youth Hostel
Rajasthan	63	64	40
Maharashtra	62	64	40
Bihar	61	66	20
Tamil Nadu	66	66	40
Uttar Pradesh	64	64	40
Assam	66	58	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>220</b>

For the international cooperation scheme, the number of beneficiaries contacted to register their responses were 30. Maximum number of beneficiaries were selected from the State of Rajasthan (5), followed by Maharashtra (3), Delhi (3), Telangana (3), Bihar (2), Haryana (2), Himachal Pradesh (2), Punjab (2), Tamil Nadu (2), West Bengal (2), Chhattisgarh (1), Uttarakhand (1), Karnataka (1), and Jharkhand (1). As per the NSSO classified six zones, one sample from central, 5 from east, 14 from north, 6 from south and 4 from west zones were selected. The details are as under:

**Table 3.4: Sample-Size for International Cooperation Scheme**

States	Sample size
Maharashtra	5
Delhi	5
Telangana	5
Bihar	3
Haryana	3
Jharkhand	2
Karnataka	2
Himachal Pradesh	3
Punjab	3
Rajasthan	8
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttarakhand	2
West Bengal	3
Chhattisgarh	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

**a. Questionnaire**

The beneficiary questionnaire consisted of 41 questions. With 1 open-ended question; the questionnaire was divided into 2 sections, namely basic details, thematic details. The first section deals with the personal details of the beneficiary. The thematic section incorporates questions focusing on the adequate and relevant information given by the District Youth Coordinator to the beneficiary volunteers, the effectiveness of the training on the core programmes, whether the scheme has helped the beneficiary in developing personality, confidence, exposure, skill enhancement, gaining patriotism/nation-building and securing employability. The Thematic part also focuses on the contribution of the beneficiary in terms of Shramdaan as a part of Nation building activities.

**b. In-depth Interview**

The study team individually interacted with beneficiary volunteers, various levels of stakeholders including officials from national to the district level, National Youth volunteers, youth clubs, officials of various Central/State Ministries/ Departments/ organizations with whom NYKS works/ collaborates on various programmes; District/ Block Administration, Local Bodies, etc. are detailed to capture required information for an effective outcome. The instrument provided qualitative information to the study team.

### **c. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)**

The focus group discussion involved different stakeholders. The focus group discussions involved gathering people from different capacities relating to the scheme. The different nuances of the schemes were discussed to arrive at the precision. The perceptions of both demand and supply-side stakeholders were asked and responses were documented in the research dairy. The participants were given full freedom to explain the issues and concerns in detail. It is a discussion under FGD that was moderated by the study team. One of the objectives of the FGDs was to cross-check the claims of the institutes and faculty about the facilities and services being provided.

### **d. Observation**

Observation as a tool was used in understanding the issues and challenges of the scheme. It involved three processes, i.e. (i) sensation (ii) attention (iii) perception. The sensation was gained through the idea of pre-conceived through secondary information. The attention was paid to the way stakeholders were found responding. The perception comprises the interpretation of benefits vis-à-vis supply of the subsidized mobility. Thus, observation served the purpose of (i) studying collective behavior and complex situations; (ii) following up of individual units composing the situations; (iii) understanding the whole and the parts in their interrelation; (iv) getting the out of the way details of the situation.

The information shared by the ministry has informed us about the coverage of the scheme that finally guided us to select the sample size.

## **4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the outcomes of the schemes producing desirable results as set out in the scheme guidelines,
2. To assess the appropriateness of the current administrative structures with regard to mobilization, training, trainers' competency, beneficiaries' skilling, assessment, and certification,
3. To study the activities undertaken in the schemes with regard to the aspirations of youths in the changing environment,
4. To evaluate the alignment of Youth issues with clubs and sanghas,
5. To examine the role played by various agencies associated with the schemes
6. To study the Monitoring Mechanism of the scheme at various levels,

7. To suggest/recommend measures to improve the effectiveness of the scheme and the need for its continuation.

#### **4.1 Performance of the Scheme based on Output/Outcome Indicators**

Based on the objectives of the evaluation study, the following parameters for outcome/output indicators have been laid down which are as under:

Based on the objectives of the evaluation study, the following parameters for outcome/output indicators have been laid down which are as under:

- a) Impact of the Sub-Schemes on empowering youth with, Personality Building, Confidence and exposure, Gaining Patriotism/Nation Building, Skill Enhancement and Employability.
- b) Present Status of existing clubs, formation of new clubs & increasing number of Youth enrolled in Clubs under the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes.
- c) Appropriateness of Honorarium provided to Youth Volunteers under NYC.
- d) Appropriateness of intended objectives of sub-scheme International Cooperation and its global outreach of Indian Volunteer for exchange of ideas, values and culture to encourage cooperation with other countries.
- e) Impact of Support Organisation/NGOs on the sub-scheme NPYAD, NYLP on delivering the objectives of the Umbrella scheme RYSK.
- f) Impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian heritage, social and cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries.
- g) Effectiveness of Scouting and Guiding organisations Camps, Seminars, and Rallies among children and youths of the country for their skill development, character building, and feelings of national integration .
- h) Overall Performance of the Scheme

#### **1 Impact of the Sub-Schemes on Empowering Youth**

Empowering youth with, personality building, confidence and exposure, gaining patriotism/nation building, skill enhancement and employability are the underlying aims of most of the sub-schemes under RYSK. The aims largely intend to strengthen nation building process through providing appropriate opportunities to the youth including awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development, as well as other enablers to partner in planning and community engagement, so as to contribute towards nation building process. The aforesaid components have been integrated with the questionnaires for the National youth volunteers. NYKS focuses empowering the National

Youth Volunteers in a manner where they are empowered with the Personality Building, Confidence and exposure, Gaining Patriotism, Skill Enhancement and Employability. The Information regarding these indicators was asked to the beneficiary volunteers. The views received from the beneficiary volunteers on the different indicators have been assessed through the rating scale (Likert Scale of 1 to 5 where the rating is in the ascending order). The information collected on the parameters is presented in the tabular form as under:

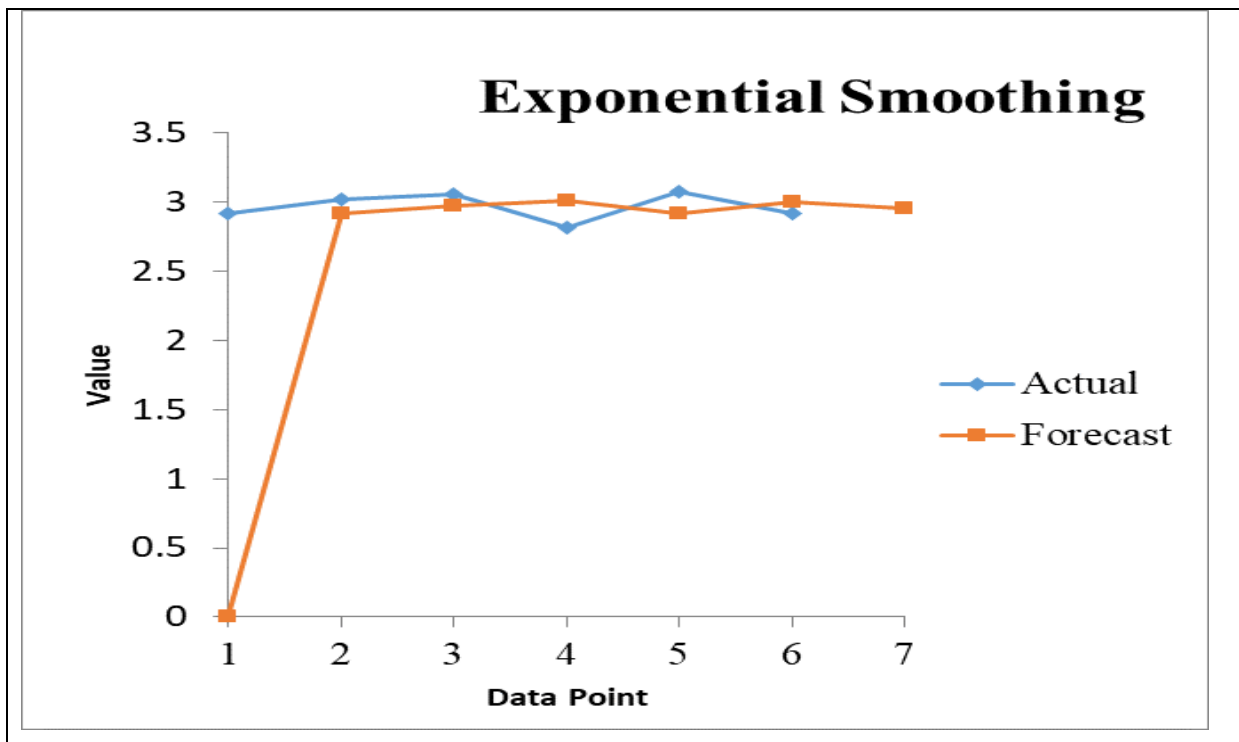
**Table 4.1: Impact of the Scheme on Empowering Youth**

State	Personality building	Confidence and Exposure	Skill Enhancement	Gaining Patriotism	Employability	Overall
Assam	3	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9
Bihar	2.9	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.1	3.0
Maharashtra	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1
Rajasthan	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Tamil Nadu	3.1	2.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.6	3.1	2.9
<b>Mean</b>	2.9	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.0

The table above shows the impact that the youth volunteers have received after being covered under the scheme. The indicators placed in the table above have been measured using Likert Scale (Rating Scale in the range of 1 to 5 where one stands for lower score whereas in ascending order 5 for highest score). The score of mid value i.e. 2.5 is considered to be good. It has been found that overall performance of the indicators is 3.0 which is a better score. The maximum score for the personality development is visible in the State of Tamil Nadu (3.1) followed by Assam (3.0), 2.9 score, each for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra (2.8), and Rajasthan (3.1). The maximum score for the confidence and exposure is visible in the state of Maharashtra (3.2), followed by Bihar (2.9), Assam (2.8), Uttar Pradesh (2.6) Rajasthan (2.3), and Tamil Nadu (2.2). The maximum score for the skill enhancement indicator has been recognised in the State of Tamil Nadu (3.8), followed by Bihar (3.5), 3.4 each for Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra (3.3) and Assam (3.1). As a result of the scheme influence, more patriotism is vivid in the volunteers of Maharashtra (3.2), followed by Tamil Nadu (2.9), Assam (2.8), 2.7 each for Bihar and Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh (2.6). The employability in the volunteers of Tamil Nadu (3.4) were found the highest as compared to volunteers from Bihar (3.1), Rajasthan (3.1), Uttar Pradesh (3.1), followed by Assam (2.9) and Maharashtra (2.8). Overall, the scheme has impacted more on the volunteers of

Maharashtra (3.1) and Tamil Nadu (3.1), followed by Bihar (3.0), Assam (2.9), Uttar Pradesh (2.9), and Rajasthan (2.9).

The overall trend of the impact of the scheme can be shown through the graph below:



**Figure 4.1: Predication on the Schemes' Usefulness**

The figure above shows that exponential smoothing where-in the overall impression of different components have been taken into account. The forecast shows almost symmetrical usefulness of the scheme with the constant resource base. The upper line graph shows the actual position whereas the line graph below the average shows the forecast line.

**Table 4.2: Z-Test for the Skill Enhancement and Employability**

z-Test: Two Sample for Means		
	Skill Enhancement	Employability
Mean	3.47	3.07
Known Variance	0.03	0.045
Observations	6	6
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
z	2.3	
P(Z<=z) one-tail	0.001	
z Critical one-tail	1.6	
P(Z<=-z) two-tail	0.003	
z Critical two-tail	1.95	

Based on the co-variance derived for both the components, the z-test was conducted to see the only association with the skill enhancement with the employability. It shows that the



value of z is greater than z critical two tail i.e. 1.95. It implies that there are other factors that contribute to the employability of the beneficiary volunteers in the sampled states. The P value of two tail is 0.002 which is less than the 0.05 for the significance. Therefore, the skill enhancement stands rejected as the single factor for the employability as per the z-test conducted.

The components identified for the youth empowerment has also been assessed in the light of correlations ( $\rho$ ) of different components with the employability. The  $\rho$  value for personality development has been identified as 0.38, for confidence and exposure -0.84, for skill enhancement 0.89 and for patriotism -0.39. It shows the improved correlation is evident with skill enhancement. It suggests that the volunteerism under the scheme should be promoted along with skill enhancement.

## **2 Present Status of the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes**

The present status on existing clubs, formation of new clubs & increasing number of youth enrolled in clubs under the NYKS and other integrated sub-schemes have also been studied. Youth Club is an association of youth who are striving towards the achievement of common goals and objectives. It is formed, managed and run by youth themselves for the growth and development of youth in particular and the community in general. Youth Club provides a platform for the youth in a particular area to come together, meet, discuss and plan activities for their own development as well as that of the society. It has been found that the Youth Clubs empower the youth. Youth clubs follow the guidelines as per bye-laws and Memorandum of Association such as regular elections, maintaining books of records and conducting meetings. Renew annual membership of the Youth Club and affiliation with NYK and other organization. It involves all sections of the community in the Youth Club. It identifies a list of activities in consultation with all members as per their field/actual needs. The youth clubs also ensure effective convergence with Government Departments/Developmental Agencies/Non-Government Organizations. Network with like-minded community based organizations.

The coverage of activities under NYKS scheme has been assessed in the light of number of activities conducted on the various heads. The number of activities in the sample states are as under:

**Table 4.3: Activities under NYKS scheme in Sampled States for the period 2015-2019**

State	YCDP	Training on YL&CD	Awareness and Education Programme	Skill Development for women (SUTP)	Promotion of Folk Art & Culture	Observance of Days of National & International importance	District Youth Convention	Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi	Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakrram	National Integration Camps (NIC)	Adventure Camps	Life Skill
Assam	598	314	435	928	131	3012	104	73	23	3	15	27
Bihar	788	314	650	1372	175	4484	139	82	15	2	14	32
Maharashtra	893	416	573	1336	177	4483	140	89	32	2	15	44
Rajasthan	601	335	477	1072	143	3713	113	74	17	2	16	16
Tamil Nadu	738	356	535	1120	152	3579	118	79	31	2	14	31
Uttar Pradesh	1426	731	951	2365	292	7783	238	157	29	3	32	88
<b>Total</b>	5044	2466	3621	8193	1070	27054	852	554	147	14	106	238

The above table shows that maximum number of NYKS programs have been done in the state of Uttar Pradesh from the year 2015 to 2019. Youth Club Development Programme (YCDP) totalled to 5044, out of which majority happened in Central Zone (1426).

The programs of observance of Days of National & International importance were celebrated in all the six sampled states followed by Bihar and Maharashtra having a figure of 4484 and 4483, respectively.

National Integration Camp (NIC) programs have minimum number of contribution towards NYKS core programs during these five years and it needs to augment program outputs in all these six sampled states, namely Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu Assam and Uttar Pradesh.

With regards to programs under the sub-scheme Assistance to Scouting and Guiding, 'Adventure Camps' and 'Life Skill' programs were covered by all the six states with the maximum contribution by Uttar Pradesh (32) and minimum by Bihar (14) and Tamil Nadu (14). The states of Assam and Maharashtra are working well in the given sub-scheme recognising a good participation rate by the National Youth Volunteers in adventure activities. In the similar vein, Uttar Pradesh conducted the maximum number of programs in five years period, which is double the rate of programs conducted by Maharashtra for Life Skill programs. There are a total 106 Adventure Camps and 238 Life Skill programs from 2015 to 2019 conducted.

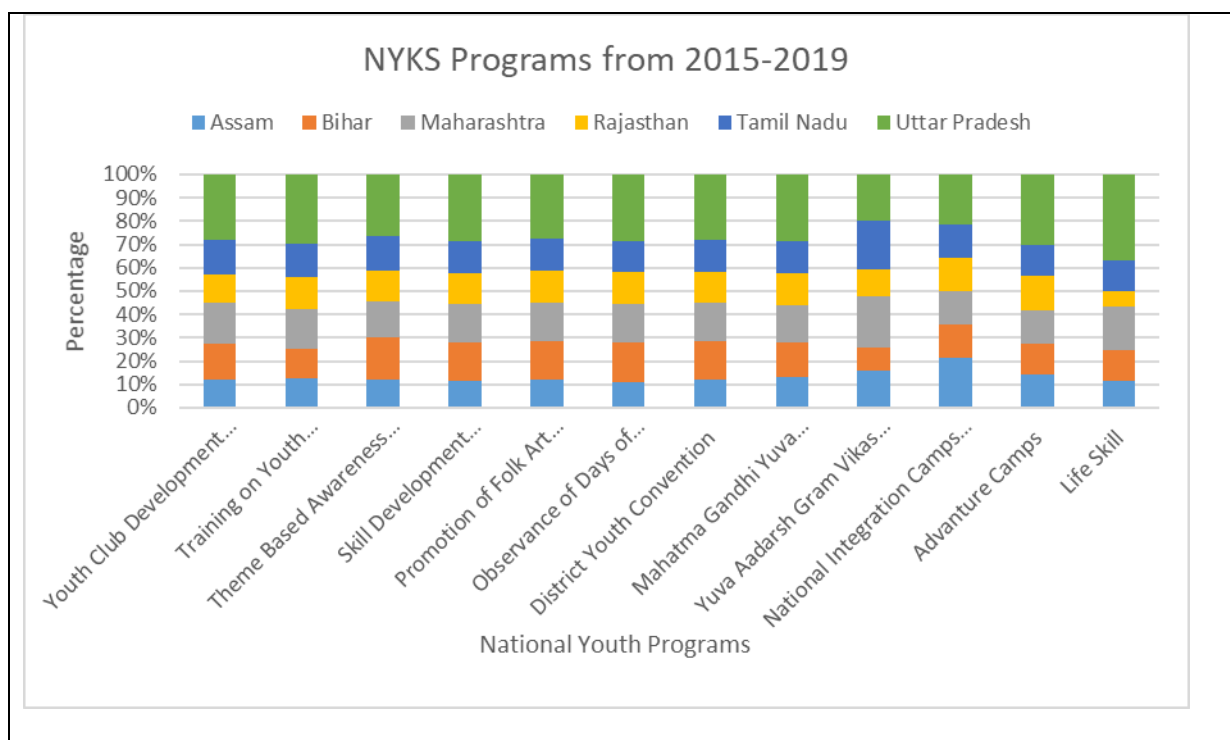
There were total 147 Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakrram programs conducted in six sampled states during the five years period. Maharashtra (32) leads the number of programs conducted under Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakrram, followed by Tamil Nadu, Assam and Uttar Pradesh. However, Bihar and Rajasthan conducted the minimum number of programs under the core program of Yuva Aadarsh Gram Vikas Karyakrram.

The programs of Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi were 554 for the same period reflecting the escalated contributions of Youth volunteers in National Days observance. Most of the states contributed almost equal number of programs under District Youth Convention programs making it a total figure of 852. Uttar Pradesh leads the total number by contributing 238 programs.

Programs related to Promotion of Folk Art & Culture were found to be 1070, which were in conjunction with other promotional activities related to patriotism and Nation Building programs. The six sampled states have worked quite extensively in the given program from

2015- 2019. The interpretation of sampled states predicates the symmetrical outreach in other states under the scheme’s coverage.

Skill Development Programme for women (SUTP) totalled to be 8193 programs from 2015 to 2019 in all the six sampled states.



**Figure 4.2: NYKS Programmes during 2015-19**

The objectives of these sub-schemes are to set up a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building and to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic). The sub-schemes also incorporated the programs for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community. As a result, the National Youth Volunteers are expected to act as group modulators and peer group educators. They would act as role models for the younger people especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour.

To provide opportunity for holistic development of youth including adolescents for realisation of their fullest potential, the core programmes are being organized by NVYs during the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 belonging to the sub-schemes like National Program for Youth and Adolescent Development, National Young Leadership Program and National Youth Corps.

These core programs include (i) Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, (ii) Development and Empowerment of Adolescents, (iii) District Youth Convention, (iv) Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day, and Week; (v) Promotion of Adventure; (vi) Promotion of National Integration; (vii) Promotion of Sports; (viii) Youth Leadership and Personality Development.

Based on the views received by the beneficiary volunteers, it has been observed that the programs of ‘Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi’; ‘District Youth Convention’; ‘Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day, and Week and ‘Promotion of Sports’ were celebrated only in Bihar during the given period of study as all of them have 100% share in overall programs conducted by rest of the selected states. It shows the intensity of development of leadership qualities and personality development of youth and channelizing their energy towards socio-economic development and growth of the nation in Bihar State.

The program of ‘Promotion of Adventure’ are organized in Maharashtra and U.P. contributing 46.0% of share in overall program conducted by rest of the selected states, followed by Tamil Nadu (20%) and Assam (16.92%). It is observed that Bihar (7.70%) is contributing to the adventure programs.

However, the program ‘Development and Empowerment of Adolescents’ is organized at the maximum level in the state of Rajasthan (21.43%), followed by U.P.(19.64%), Tamil Nadu (16.07%) and Maharashtra (16.07%). On the other hand, Assam is least active in conducting the programs on development and empowerment of adolescents as per the data obtained through survey, contributing only 12.50% of programs conducted by all states.

The program of ‘Promotion of National Integration’ is the highest in Assam followed by Bihar (25.0%); U.P (16.67%) and Tamil Nadu (16.67%) signifying the promotion of national integration, strengthen secular and eclectic outlook through creative expressions by youth.

The program of ‘Promotion of Sports’ is only organized in Bihar contributing 100% towards overall contribution of state programs. It signifies lack of fostering the spirit of adventure, risk-taking, teamwork, the capacity of ready and vital response to challenging situations and of endurance among youth in other states.

### **3 Appropriateness of Honorarium for Youth Volunteers under NYC**

India is on the threshold of a unique demographic dividend with young persons within the age group of 13-35 years comprising more than 40% of the total population of India. This cohort which is the most vibrant and dynamic segment of the country’s population constitutes

potentially its most valuable human resource. This “Youth Bulge” in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios has been called a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country, an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes. This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multi-dimensional manner. In exploring opportunities to enable the youth to make their many sided contribution to national development, it must not be forgotten that this involvement is essentially a process of completion of their education.

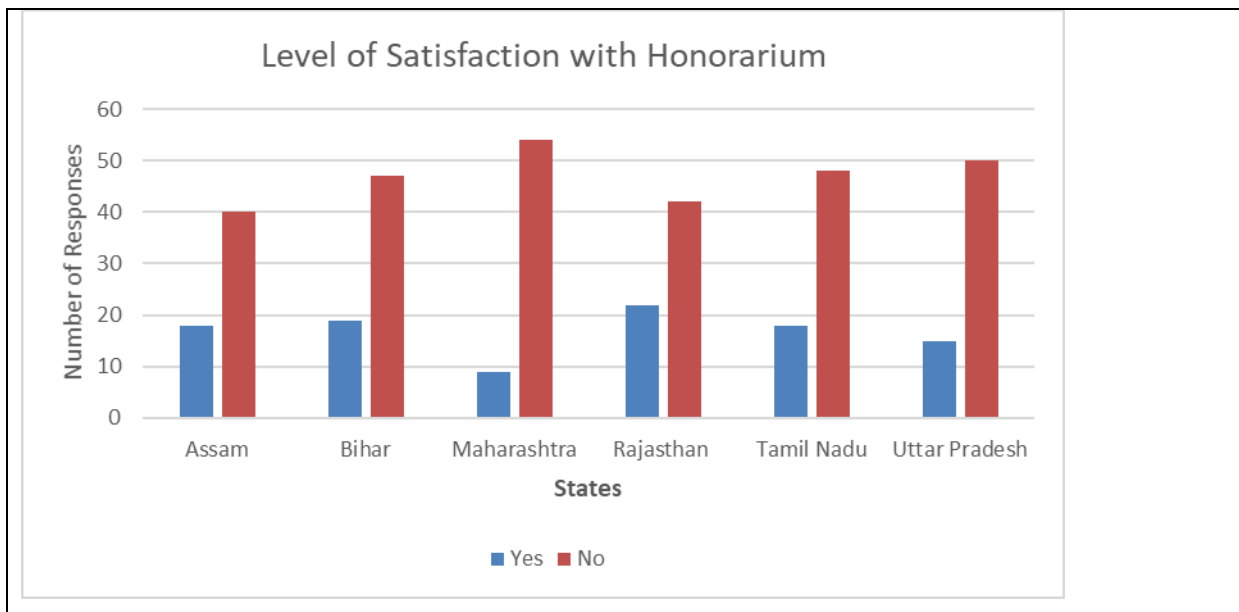
Under the National Youth Corps Scheme, building a cadre of committed and trained youth provides for a stipulate honorarium of Rs 5,000 per month to the National Youth Volunteers. This amount is paid to the volunteers during the 2- year deployment aiming for the volunteer to acquire leadership qualities before completing their tenure. During these 2 years, the Volunteers were found engaged in nation-building activities. The minimum qualification to become Youth Volunteer under the scheme is Class X-passed. To find whether the National Youth Volunteers enrolled under the scheme were satisfied with the amount of honorarium being paid, questions were administered to the beneficiary volunteers and the responses received are as under:

**Table 4.4: Responses of Beneficiary Volunteers on the appropriateness of Honorarium amount**

<b>State</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total</b>
Assam	18	40	58(100)
Bihar	19	47	66(100)
Maharashtra	9	54	63(100)
Rajasthan	22	42	64(100)
Tamil Nadu	18	48	66(100)
Uttar Pradesh	15	50	65(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>382(100)</b>

The table above presents the views received by the beneficiary volunteers on the honorarium provided under NYC scheme. The honorarium provided per month to youth core volunteer is Rs. 5000/month. 26.43% of the beneficiary volunteers expressed that they did not have any issue with the amount being paid. However, 73.57% of the beneficiary volunteers wanted to increase the honorarium amount. Such responses were found mostly in Uttar Pradesh (76.9%), followed by Maharashtra (71.4%), Bihar (62%), Assam (62%), Tamil Nadu

(42.4%), and Rajasthan (26.5%). However, the same may be revised keeping in view the MPI index.



**Figure 4.3: Level of Satisfaction from honorarium**

The bar graph shows the views of beneficiaries on the Honorarium of Rs 5,000 per month. Looking at the total number of affirmations, the views for the reconsideration of the honorarium was received more in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra and other sampled states.

An exercise as part of the evaluation study was made to understand the level of satisfaction of volunteers in terms of their monthly honorarium of Rs 5000/-. It is revealed that more than 95% of volunteers of each state have categorically pointed out that they are visiting youth clubs frequently for organising various programmes of NYKS and coordination programmes as well. Without extensive visits and proper follow up, it will be difficult for youth clubs to get motivated for taking up programmes of National importance. Most of the volunteers have expressed that they have been visiting NYKS District Office and office of other development departments frequently during every month and thus major portion of their honorarium is spent on travelling charges only. Beside this, they have to spend on mobile call and internet packages for using social media and reporting. Accordingly, most of the volunteers have requested for substantial increase in their monthly honorarium and travelling expenses.

#### 4 Outreach of International Cooperation Scheme

Appropriateness of intended objectives of sub-scheme International Cooperation with regard to global outreach of Indian youth for exchange of ideas, values and culture to encourage cooperation with other countries have been assessed based on 45 samples across fourteen States. The Sub-scheme of International Cooperation provides an opportunity to the Indian Youth to serve as UN Volunteers and gain invaluable skills and unique opportunities for their personal and professional growth. During in-depth interview with the beneficiary Youth under the scheme, it was found that the Indian Delegations went to countries, like China, Portugal, Russia, South Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Brunei. It is observed that these visits have helped the Indian Youths to co-create new solutions to harness engagement and participation of youths in development of International Cooperation. The following table shows the number of Target Beneficiaries that have participated in International Youth Exchange programmes in different financial years:

**Table 4.5: International Exchange Programme under IC**

Year	Incoming	Outgoing	Total
2015-16	382 (53.8)	328 (46.2)	710 (100.0)
2016-17	449 (55.7)	356 (44.3)	805 (100.0)
2017-18	545 (51.7)	509 (48.3)	1054 (100.0)
2018-19	486 (56.5)	374 (43.5)	860 (100.0)
2019-20	276 (47.8)	301 (52.2)	577 (100.0)

The sample size for International Cooperation Beneficiary was 45. To understand the outreach and effectiveness of the sub-scheme, beneficiaries who participated in the International Youth Exchange programmes have been contacted. A questionnaire was administered to the beneficiary participants. Following are the number of volunteers chosen by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports from State specific IITs for exchange of delegation with international students. Two additional states, namely Delhi and Jharkhand were added, other than the sampled states.

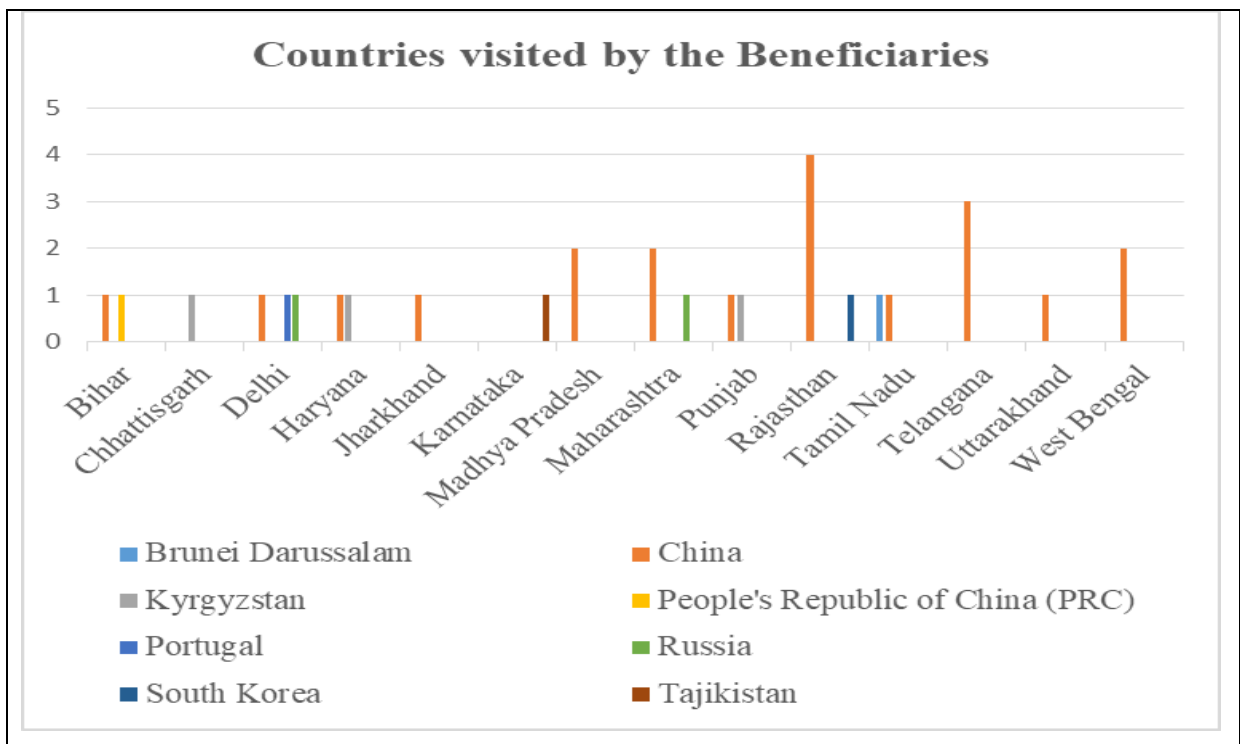
**Table 4.6: Distribution of Sampled Beneficiaries under IC Programme by Gender**

State	Male	Female	Grand Total
Bihar	3	0	3
Chhattisgarh	2	0	1
Delhi	4	1	3
Haryana	2	1	3
Jharkhand	1	1	2



Karnataka	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2
Maharashtra	3	0	3
Punjab	1	1	2
Rajasthan	1	4	5
Tamil Nadu	1	1	2
Telangana	2	1	3
Uttarakhand	1	0	1
West Bengal	2	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>

The table above shows the number of responses received to the study team for the evaluation of the IC sub-component under the scheme. It has been found that out of total 45 beneficiaries 71.1% of the beneficiaries were male males while the women representation under the target group has been account for 28.9%.



**Figure 4.4: Countries Visited by Beneficiaries**

The bar diagram shows that maximum number of beneficiaries went China , followed by Kyrgyzstan, Russia and so on. The maximum number of beneficiaries have gone from Rajasthan, followed by Delhi, Maharashtra, Telangana, Bihar, Haryana , Madhya Pradesh,

Punjab , Tamil Nadu West Bengal , Chhattisgarh , Jharkhand , Karnataka and Uttarakhand from the sampled beneficiaries.

**Table 4.7: Attitudinal Values and IC Scheme**

STATE	Confidence	Skill Enhancement	Employability	Perception by others	Initiatives of Youth Ambassador	Assistance by Liaison Officer	Total
Bihar	3	3	3	3	5	2	3.1
Chhattisgarh	1	2	3	2	5	1	2.3
Delhi	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.3	4.3	2	2.7
Haryana	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.9	4.9	2	2.6
Jharkhand	1	2	2	1	4	1	1.8
Karnataka	1	3	3	3	5	1	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	2	1	5	1	2
Maharashtra	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.9	1.9	2.7
Punjab	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.7	4	2.2	2.8
Rajasthan	2.3	2	2.6	1.9	4.8	2	2.6
Tamil Nadu	1.3	1.6	2	1.6	5	1	2
Telengna	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.1	2.7
Uttarakhand	1	2	5	1	5	1	2.5
West Bengal	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.2	4.5	1.8	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

The responses from the beneficiary Volunteer were asked on six Parameters of the Sub-scheme of International Cooperation to assess the effectiveness of it. The Parameter for Gaining Confidence was highest in the State of Bihar(3) followed by, Telengna (2.6), Punjab (2.5), Delhi( 2.4) and Maharashtra(2.4), Rajasthan (2.3) and West Bengal (2.3), Haryana (2.2),Tamil Nadu(1.3), Chattisgarh (1), Jharkhand(1), Karnataka(1), Madhya Pradesh(1), and Uttarakhand (1). The second Parameter of Skill Enhancement has been the Highest in the state of Bihar(3), and Karnataka(3) followed by, Maharashtra(2.6), and Punjab (2.6), Telangana( 2.5),Delhi (2.4), Rajasthan (2.3), West Bengal (2.2), Haryana (2.1), Chattisgarh (2), Jharkhand(2), Rajasthan(2), Madhya Pradesh(2), and Uttarakhand (2).The third Parameter of employability is highest in the State of Uttarakhand(5) followed by Punjab (3.1), Bihar(3), and Chhattisgarh(3) , Maharashtra(2.9),Delhi(2.8), Telangana( 2.7)and, West Bengal(2.7), Haryana(2.6), Rajasthan (2.6), Jharkhand(2), Madhya Pradesh(2) and Tamil Nadu(2).The Parameter of the perception of friends and family about the beneficiary varied state wise, the highest was recorded in the state of Bihar(3),and Karnataka(3) followed by, Punjab (2.7), Maharashtra (2.6), Telangana ( 2.4) and Delhi(2.3), West Bengal (2.2), Haryana

(1.9),and Rajasthan(1.9), Tamil Nadu (1.6), Jharkhand(1), Madhya Pradesh(1), and Uttarakhand (1). The Students of the states Bihar(5),Chhattisgarh(5),Karnataka(5),Madhya Pradesh(5),Tamil Nadu(5) and Uttarakhand(5) were extremely satisfied with the Initiatives taken by the Youth Ambassador during the Exchange programe, followed by Haryana(4.9), Rajasthan(4.8), West Bengal(4.5), Delhi(4.3), Jharkhand(4) and Punjab(4),and Maharashtra (3.9). The Last Parameter on the guidance given by the laision during the exchange programme was felt extremely useful by the students in the IIT of Punjab (2.2), followed by Telangana (2.1), Bihar(2), Delhi(2), Haryana(2), Rajasthan(2), Maharashtra(1.9), West Bengal(1.8), Chhattisgarh(1), Jharkhand(1), Karnataka(1),Madhya Pradesh(1), Tamil Nadu(1) and Uttarakhand (1).

### **5 Support Organisation/NGOs and sub-schemes- NPYAD, NYLP under RYSK**

Impact of Support Organisation/NGOs on the sub-schemes NPYAD, NYLP on delivering the objectives of the umbrella scheme RYSK has also been evaluated based on information collected from the beneficiary youth core volunteers. The support organizations/NGOs under sub-schemes NPYAD and NYLP have been found for the three years i.e. 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The information collected confirms that a total19 of such organizations were aligned with the scheme. In 2018-19, a total of 12 organizations were attached with the sub-schemes. In 2019-20, 8 such organizations are associated with the scheme.

**Table 4.8: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2017-18**

<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Name of the Organisation</b>	<b>State</b>
1	NUR SOCIETY	Assam
2	National Adventure Club	Chandigarh
3	Association For Development Of Society	Nagaland
4	Urban and Rural Welfare and Development Society	Delhi
5	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering & Winter Sports	Jammu & Kashmir
6	Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation	New Delhi
7	Boji Multipurpose Society	Nagaland
8	Generation Promoter	Nagaland
9	Bitan Institute for Training, Awareness & Networking	West Bengal
10	Street Level Awareness Program	Delhi
11	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	West Bengal
12	Development Action Society Foundation	Odisha
13	Youth club of Bejipuram	Andhra Pradesh
14	Samaja Seva Samithi	Karnataka
15	Nongkrem Youth Development Association	Meghalaya
16	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	Karnataka

17	Sur Sadhna	Assam
18	Islamic Social Educational and Culturel Development Organisation	Manipur
19	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	Delhi

The information shared for the year 2017-18 shows the distribution of civil society organizations/NGOs involved under the scheme. The maximum number of such organizations were found in the state of Delhi (4), followed by Nagaland (3), Assam (2), West Bengal (2), Karnataka(2) and each one in Chandigarh, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, and Meghalaya.

**Table 4.9: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2018-19**

Sr No	Name of the Organisation	State
1	Indian Mountaineering Foundation	New Delhi
2	National Adventure Foundation	Delhi
3	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering & Winter Sports (JIM & WS)	Jammu & Kashmir
4	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	West Bengal
5	Sea Explorers' Institute	West Bengal
6	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	Delhi
7	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	West Bengal
8	North East Institute of Fashion technology	Assam
9	Street Level Awareness Program	Delhi
10	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports	Himachal Pradesh
11	Headquarter National Security guard	New Delhi
12	Society for Disability and Rehabilitation Studies	New Delhi

The table above presents the number of organizations/NGOs integrated with the scheme. It has been found that maximum number of organizations were from Delhi (6), followed by West Bengal (3), Assam (1), Himachal Pradesh (1) and Jammu and Kashmir (1).

**Table 4.10: Support Organization/NGOs under Sub-Schemes in the year 2019-20**

Sr No	Name of the Organisation	State
1	Indian Mountaineering Foundation	New Delhi
2	Spic Macay	Delhi
3	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan	New Delhi
4	National Adventure Foundation	Delhi
5	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute	West Bengal
6	North East Institute of Fashion Technology	Assam
7	Phoenix Rising LLP	Arunachal Pradesh
8	Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering & Winter Sports	Jammu & Kashmir

The table shows the number of organizations/NGOs associated with the scheme during the year 2019-20. A total of 8 organizations have been found. Out of the total organizations, four organizations from Delhi, and one each for West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have been found. Overall, the organizations under the scheme ensure the effective outreach of the scheme.

## **6 Impact of Youth Hostels on Accommodation to beneficiary students**

Impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian heritage, social and cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries have been studied by employing a set of questions to the inmates across the sampled states. The views presented by the beneficiary students are as under:

The impact of Youth Hostels on constructive channels to promote Indian Heritage, Social and Cultural diversity and the infrastructure to provide excellent accommodation to students beneficiaries have been studied by employing a set of questions to the inmates across the sampled states. By analysing the above responses received on an average, it has been interpreted that Assam (1.83) has met the maximum number of parameters for qualitative assessment. In terms of infrastructure, it has best quality of quality of Bathrooms (Light & Water), Kitchen and Dining hall hygiene, and behaviour of staff and management. Subsequently, it has been followed by three states, namely, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan each having an overall average rate of 1.74. The state of Uttar Pradesh (1.73) and Bihar (1.71) have ranking below the average. All these three states have the best quality of Hostel facilities and room hygiene along with Drinking water quality, seating arrangement and parameter of attention on problems by staff and management of the youth hostels. While examining the indicators of intra-state exchange of cultural heritage, it has been observed that all the six sampled states are having same average rate in terms of allocation of room with students of other states and celebrations of any particular festival. It manifests that the scheme of Youth Hostel which aims to promoting youth travel for the purpose of promoting National Integration and brotherhood is very well able to meet its potential among Youths of our nation. The views presented by the beneficiary students are as under:

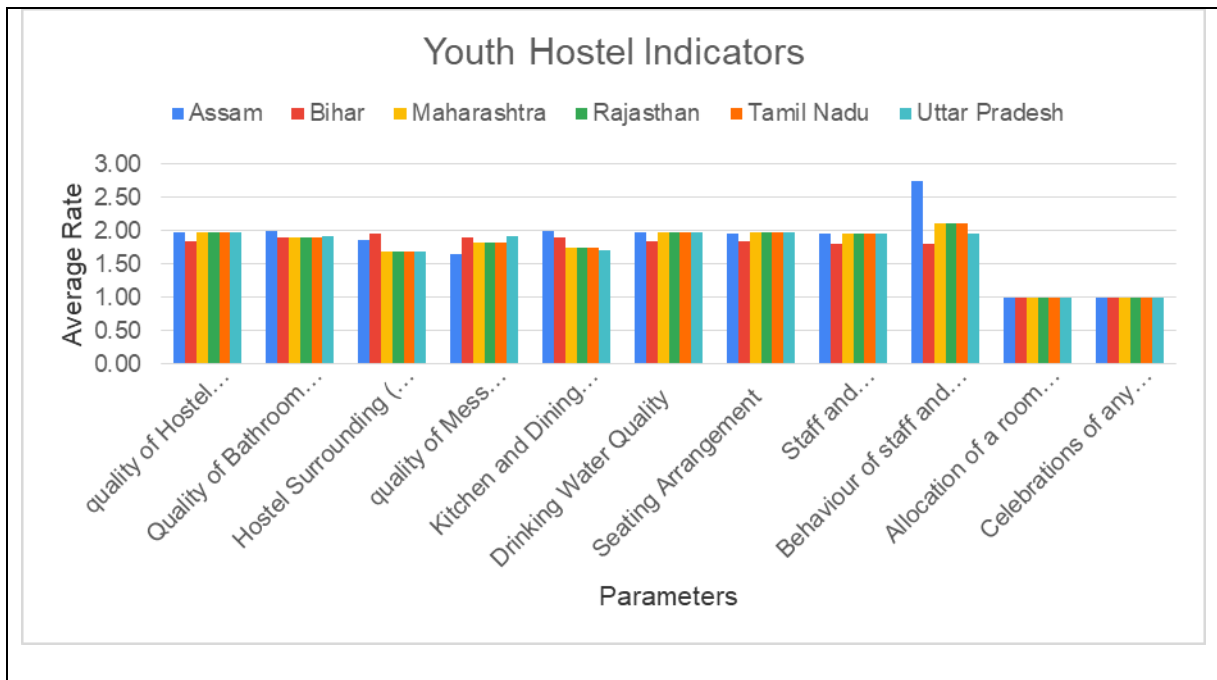
**Table 4.11: Assessment of Youth Hostel based on Rating Scale**

State	Hostel Facilities Room Hygiene	Quality of Bathroom (Light & Water)	Hostel Surrounding (Security & hygiene)	Quality of Mess Facilities Service by Staff	Kitchen and Dining hall hygiene	Drinking Water Quality	Seating Arrangement	Staff and management ; Attention on problems	Behaviour of staff and management	Allocation of a room with students of other states	Celebrations of any particular festival	Average
Assam	1.98	2.00	1.85	1.66	2.00	1.98	1.95	1.95	2.76	1	1	<b>1.83</b>
Bihar	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.80	1	1	<b>1.71</b>
Maharashtra	1.99	1.90	1.70	1.82	1.74	1.99	1.98	1.96	2.11	1	1	<b>1.74</b>
Rajasthan	1.99	1.90	1.70	1.82	1.74	1.99	1.98	1.96	2.11	1	1	<b>1.74</b>
Tamil Nadu	1.99	1.90	1.70	1.82	1.74	1.99	1.98	1.96	2.11	1	1	<b>1.74</b>
Uttar Pradesh	1.98	1.93	1.68	1.93	1.71	1.98	1.98	1.95	1.95	1	1	<b>1.73</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>	1.75

The state of Bihar has an average rate of provision of infrastructural facilities of Youth hostels. Additionally, the state of Uttar Pradesh (1.73) with an average in terms of overall Hostel facilities and infrastructure. The facilities are amenable. Keeping in view the changing scenario, the hostel facilities may be updated. The amenities need to improve predominantly on the parameters like, hostel surrounding, security and hygiene as it plays a deterrent role in determining the qualitative factors for improving with overall ecosystem.

In all the six sampled states, the parameter of 'Behaviour of staff and management' has the highest average standing at 2.14 accomplishing the prime factors of concern and responsibility by the authorities of the Youth Hostels. The parameters of 'Quality of mess facilities service by Staff' and 'Kitchen and dining hall hygiene' having an average of 1.83 and 1.80 respectively, entail careful attention to improve the implementation of the scheme in all states.

Intrinsically, the scheme is seen as having huge potential for development in India in the context of progressively improving standards of living and enhanced personal mobility of the youth in the country. Youth Hostels ensure strict discipline and are therefore preferred as best option by the educational institutions/parents as the best option for overnight stay on excursions etc. Besides this the nominal tariff for stay and food is an added attraction for preferring Youth Hostels. Youth Hostels hold huge potential to cater to the demands of demand for the youth travel. Besides promoting youth travel Youth Hostel can also be developed as a major centre for youth activities. This will also require higher level of management capabilities in terms of ensuring the quality of services and adherence to regulations and guidelines, including the five international standards of welcome, hygiene, security, privacy and comfort in accommodation. Add to it, the net connectivity and accessibility in the present day scenario. While the administration of the youth hostels has to remain in the realms of the Government, the day-to-day operations have to be evolved to make the hostels self-sustainable in public private partnership/franchising mode, for which also models will need to be developed.



**Figure 4.5: Indicators for Youth Hostels in Sampled States**

In the above bar graph, it can be observed that all the six sampled states have lowest average in last two parameters namely, ‘Allocation of a room with student of other states’ and ‘Celebrations of any particular festival’ signifying the lack of promotion of cultural heritage exchange and interfusion of students with different cultural groups. The four parameters of ‘Quality of hostel facilities room hygiene’; ‘Drinking water Quality’; ‘Seating Arrangement’ and ‘Staff and management behaviour’ are showing almost similar positions for all the six states except for a slight deficit in Tamil Nadu. It can be reiterated that the state of Assam is showing the unprecedented good quality in terms of ‘Behaviour of Staff and Management’ of youth hostels. Rest of the facilities are almost similar in all the six states as described earlier.



**Table 4.12: Measurement of benefits on attitudinal Scale of the target group**

STATE	Confidence	Skill Enhancement	Employability	Perception	Initiatives of Youth Ambassador	Assistance by Liaison Officer	Average
Bihar	3	3	3	3	5	2	3.1
Chhattisgarh	1	2	3	2	5	1	2.3
Delhi	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.3	4.3	2	2.7
Haryana	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.9	4.9	2	2.6
Jharkhand	1	2	2	1	4	1	1.8
Karnataka	1	3	3	3	5	1	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	2	1	5	1	2.0
Maharashtra	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.9	1.9	2.7
Punjab	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.7	4	2.2	2.8
Rajasthan	2.3	2	2.6	1.9	4.8	2	2.6
Tamil Nadu	1.3	1.6	2	1.6	5	1	2
Telengna	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.1	2.7
Uttarakhand	1	2	5	1	5	1	2.5
West Bengal	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.2	4.5	1.8	2.6
<b>Mean value</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

## 7 Effectiveness of Scouting and Guiding organisations Camps

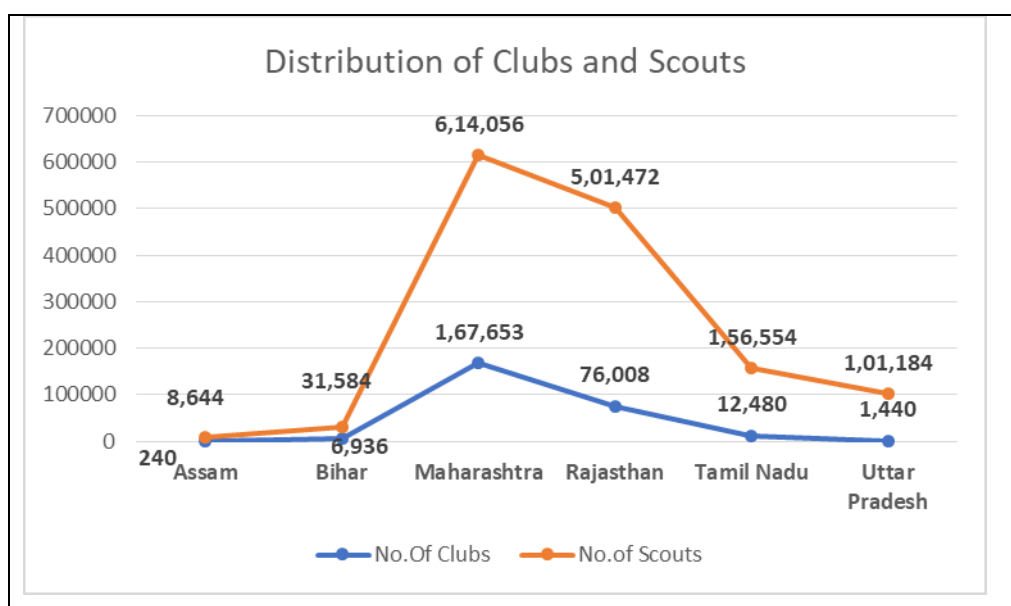
The effectiveness of scouting and Guiding organisations' Camps, Seminars, and Rallies among children and youths of the country for their skill development, character building, and feelings of national integration were considered as one of the instrumental indicators in the study area across the sample states. In fact, every citizen of India should be able to think clearly, take quick and proper decisions, be alert and develop an attitude to be of held to others. Under proper training and guidance right from childhood, these qualities can be nurtured in children to make them mature and responsible citizens in life. Scouting and Guiding - which is an international movement - intends to inculcate in the young boys and girls a spirit of loyalty, patriotism and thoughtfulness for others. In India, Scouting and Guiding is immensely popular among the school students. The movement of Scouts and Guide is to promote physical and mental development among adolescents through adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation. The Vision for Bharat Scouts one of the extended arm of for the Scouts and Guides movement aims to that by 2024, The Bharat Scouts & Guides will be a globally visible, consistently growing, self-reliant premium youth movement that is gender balanced, vibrant and responsive to trends. Providing young people with value-based, attractive and challenging youth programme, through competent leaders, effective communication, optimum use of technology and efficient management. There are a total of

55 Member Association under the Bharat Scouts and Guides under which the total number of Youth Clubs 742,062 and the total number Scouts is 2, 546, 83. The Number of Clubs and Scouts in the sampled states are as under:

**Table 4.13: Number of Clubs and Scouts in the Sampled States**

State	Number of Clubs	Number of Scouts	Total
Assam	240	8,644	8884
Bihar	6,936	31,584	38,520
Maharashtra	1,67,653	6,14,056	7,81,709
Rajasthan	76,008	5,01,472	5,77,480
Tamil Nadu	12,480	1,56,554	1,69,034
Uttar Pradesh	1,440	1,01,184	1,02,624
Total	264757	14,13,494	<b>16,78,251</b>

The table above shows the distribution of various Clubs and Scouts under Bharat Scouts and Guides, the maximum number of Clubs is present in Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Assam. The count for maximum number of Scouts in a state is highest in Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam.



**Figure 4.6: Distribution of Clubs and Scouts across the sampled States**

The diagram shows the highest elevation of the line graph in the state of Maharashtra, followed by Rajasthan.

## 8 Overall Functioning of RYSK Scheme

To align with Govt. of India National Policies, Schemes, Programs of importance and priorities there has been a paradigm shift in NYKS Action Plans, Programs and activities as

well as processes for their implementation. Over the period it has been experienced that the youth associated with NYKS are not only socially aware, motivated but are also inclined towards community development and participation in Nation building activities with the spirit of volunteerism. Besides, youth being the most vibrant and resourceful segment of the country's population, they have a vital role to play in fostering and strengthening socio-economic development.

Based on the outcome of the feedback from NYKS field functionaries as well as priority areas and focus of Government of India, the youths have appropriate opportunities for awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development to live a meaningful life, as well as develop capacities to partner in community engagement in Flagship Schemes and participate in Nation building activities with the spirit of volunteerism. To achieve the same six focus areas have been identified for implementation of NYKS across the country on voluntary basis with lead role of rural youth and National Youth Volunteers, with partnership of village communities and in coordination with various stakeholders, development departments and agencies at different levels.

The six focus areas are, Youth Mapping, Skilling and Handholding - AatmaNirbhar Bharat, COVID-19: Ongoing Campaigns and Post Lockdown Interventions, Establishing Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Teams, Youth Led Fit India Movement, Youth Wellness and Positive Life Style, Clean Village – Green Village Campaign and Jal Jagran Campaign. It has been found in the focus areas that youth across the country would develop their respective village's Annual Action Plans, coordinate with service providers, mobilize local resources and implement them on voluntary basis.

The capacities of youth to implement six focus areas to participate voluntarily in nation building process, has been stimulated through Core Programs. The outcome of the scheme has factored-in such a way that the rural youth have appropriate opportunities for awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development, as well as other enablers to partner in planning and community engagement, so as to contribute towards nation building process.

The scheme provides youth from all sections of society an opportunity to participate, exhibit their talent and meaningfully contribute towards Nation Building. It would also enable the developed and empowered youth to assume leadership in addressing contemporary as well as social and development issues, community welfare and peace building. It would further

facilitate in establishing an institutional mechanism to generate youth movement, build Cadre of committed and more aware as well as competent Youth.

It is also envisaged that the initiatives under the scheme would enable youth to partner in planning, community engagement and local development on one hand and meaningfully contribute towards nation building activities on voluntary basis on the other.

## 4.2 Additional Parameters

### a) Coverage of the Scheme

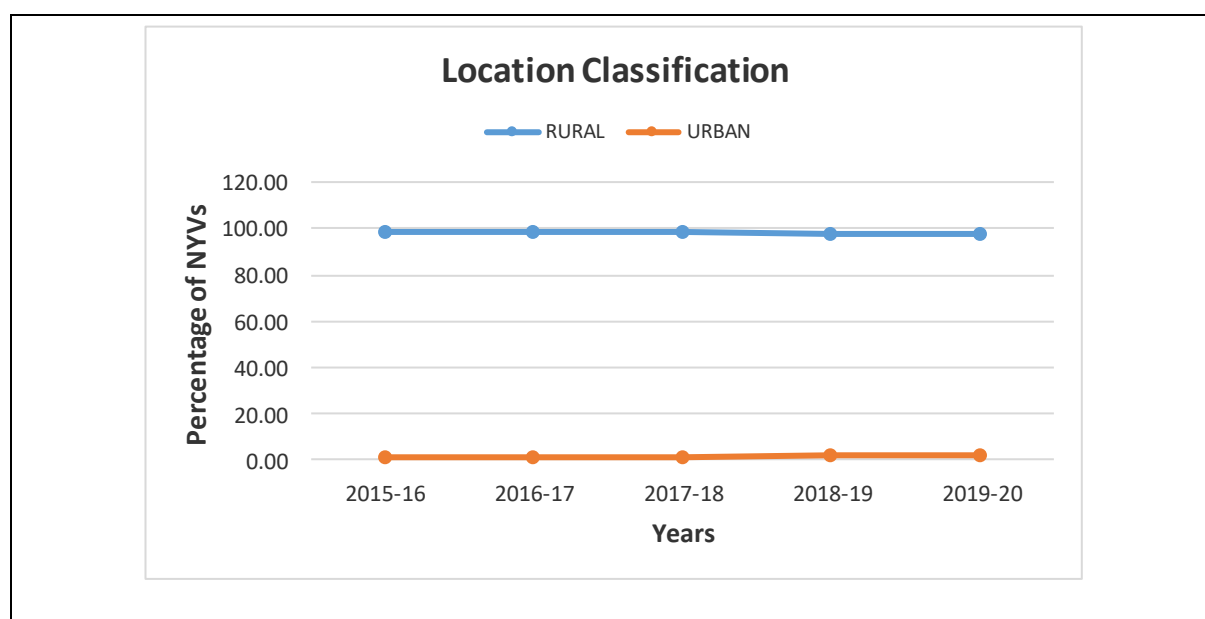
The RYSK scheme is implemented across the states. There are a total of 106 unreached districts where the bandwidth of the scheme is to be improved. By the rural-urban divide the distributions of National Youth Volunteers are as under:

**Table 4.14: Distribution of National Youth Volunteers by Year**

<b>Year</b>	<b>RURAL</b>	<b>URBAN</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
2015-16	9596(98.83)	114(1.17)	9710(100)
2016-17	9941(98.61)	140(1.39)	10081(100)
2017-18	11010(98.38)	181(1.62)	11191(100)
2018-19	8147(98.23)	147(1.77)	8294(100)
2019-20	12948(98.05)	258(1.95)	13206(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51642(98.40)</b>	<b>840(1.60)</b>	<b>52482</b>

The above table classifies the year-wise distribution of National Youth Volunteers based on their regional location, i.e., Rural (approx. 98.40%) and Urban (approx. 1.60%). It has been observed that maximum number of National Youth Volunteers from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 belong to rural area whereas only marginal number of National Youth Volunteers belongs to Urban area. It signifies the maximum promotion and dissemination of information related to Youth core programs in rural area. However, based on the trend analysis, it has been observed that there is slight decrease in the percentage (approx 0.20%) of NYVs from rural areas over the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. According to the given data, highest numbers of rural NYVs are during the year 2015-16 and highest numbers of urban NYVs are during the year 2019-20. It shows that there is a rise in the urban region NYVs in the target duration. Descriptively, it clearly indicates the activity levels of the Rural Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programme for the development of leadership qualities, national character, comradeship and personality development among the rural youth. Hence,

it helps in motivating the youth to act as focal point for dissemination of knowledge in the rural area and involve them in nation building process.



**Figure 4.7: Representation of beneficiaries' location through line graph**

The line graph above shows that there is almost similar trend in the graph line of urban area moving around 2.0% from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20. Similarly, the graph line indicates the homogeneous trend in percentage terms of rural area revolving around 98% from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20.

**Table 4.15: Distribution of Beneficiaries by Gender**

Year	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
2015-16	6535(67.3)	3175(32.7)	9710(100)
2016-17	6639(65.9)	3442(34.1)	10081(100)
2017-18	7239(64.7)	3952(35.3)	11191(100)
2018-19	5335(64.3)	2959(35.7)	8294(100)
2019-20	8959(67.8)	4247(32.2)	13206(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>34707(66.1)</b>	<b>17775(33.9)</b>	<b>52482</b>

The table above provides the data over the distribution of National Youth Volunteers by gender for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. The ratio of males to females has come out to be 1.95 describing the contribution of higher number of males (66.1%) as compared to females (33.9%).

As the report shows the trend analysis having inclination to male participation, it is observed that the percentage of males is least during the year 2018-19 standing at 64.3%, which is almost similar to that of the year 2017-18 (64.7%). Similarly, the contribution of female

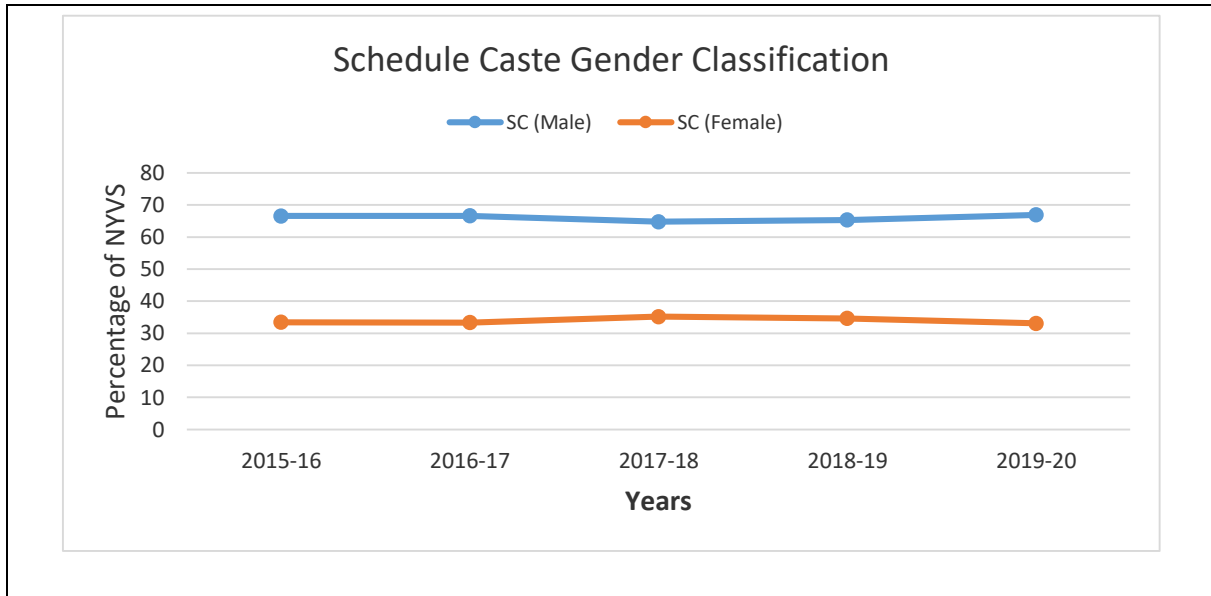
NYVs is maximum during the year 2018-19 (35.7%) and it stands at least during the year 2019-20 which is 32.2%. By critically analysing the data, it is observed that there has been falling trend in the number of female participation in core programs from 35.3% to 32.2% during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20. Hence, there is need to promote female oriented programs and skill orientation programs to encourage female National Youth Volunteers in various core programs of NYKS scheme.

**Table 4.16: Distribution of Beneficiaries by SC community**

<b>Year</b>	<b>SC (Male)</b>	<b>SC (Female)</b>	<b>SC TOTAL</b>
2015-16	1093(66.56)	549(33.43)	1642(100)
2016-17	1121(66.46)	561(33.35)	1682(100)
2017-18	1252(64.80)	680(35.20)	1932(100)
2018-19	986(65.34)	523(34.65)	1509(100)
2019-20	1617(67.0)	799(33.07)	2416(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6069(66.10)</b>	<b>3112(34.0)</b>	<b>9181</b>

The table provides the data bifurcation of Schedule Caste Males and Females clearly describing that majority of National Youth Volunteers are SC males (66.10%) and that of SC females are 34.0%. Therefore, the ratio of SC males to SC females is 1.95 and it is in favour of SC males only.

During the year 2019-20, there are 67% males whereas only 33.07% females served as National Youth Volunteers. The figure for number of SC males remains almost same during the year 2015-16 and that of 2016-17, as it is also the case with SC females. The data indicates the increased participation of SC females during the year 2017-18 because of rise in the awareness programs of core activities conducted by NYKS.



**Figure 4.8: Distribution of Scheduled Caste in last five years as NYVS**

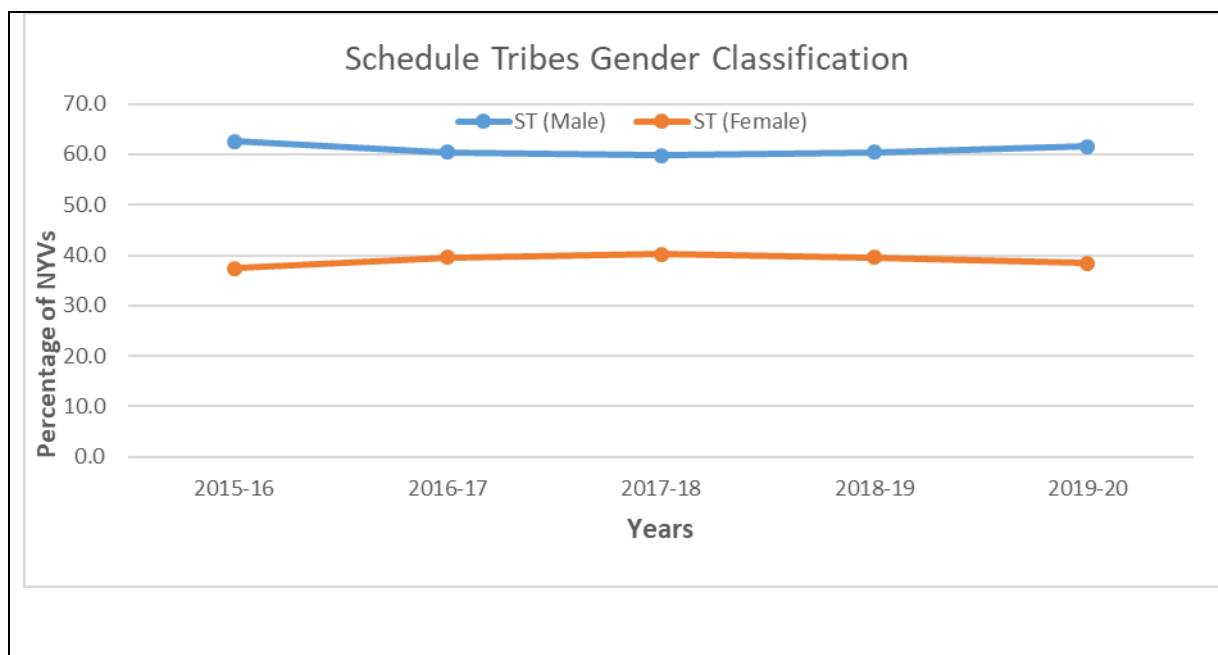
The line graph shows that there is almost similar trend in the graph line of SC males moving around 66.0% from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20. Similarly, the graph line indicates the homogeneous trend in percentage terms of SC females revolving around 34% from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20. This difference in SC males and SC females is identical to that of difference in males and females on overall basis.

**Table 4.17: Distribution of ST Male-female in NYVS**

Year	ST (Male)	ST (Female)	ST TOTAL
2015-16	778(62.6)	464(37.4)	1242(100)
2016-17	729(60.4)	478(39.6)	1207(100)
2017-18	826(59.8)	555(40.2)	1381(100)
2018-19	596(60.4)	390(39.6)	986(100)
2019-20	991(61.6)	619(38.4)	1610(100)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3920(61.0)</b>	<b>2506(39.0)</b>	<b>6426</b>

The above table specifies the male and female data of Schedule Tribes from the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. The ratio of ST males and ST females is 1.56 signifying more support and contribution by ST males as compared to that of ST females in conducting National Youth Core programs across the nation. According to the trend analysis, there has been

asymmetrical movement in the contribution of ST males as it falls from 62.6% to 59.8% during the year 2015-16 to 2017-18. However, it again rose to 60.4% during the year 2018-19 and then to 61.6% during the year 2019-20 which is opposite in the case of ST female data standing at 38.4% during the year 2019-20.



**Figure 4.9: Distribution of ST Male/female in the last Five years**

The line graph above describes the movement in the trends of both ST males and ST females from the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. There is homogeneous trend in movement of both ST males and ST females during the period 2016-17 to 2018-19. However, the number of ST males rises towards the end of 2019-20 and the number of ST females shows downward trend for the same year. The difference between the two lines of graph is diverging over the period.

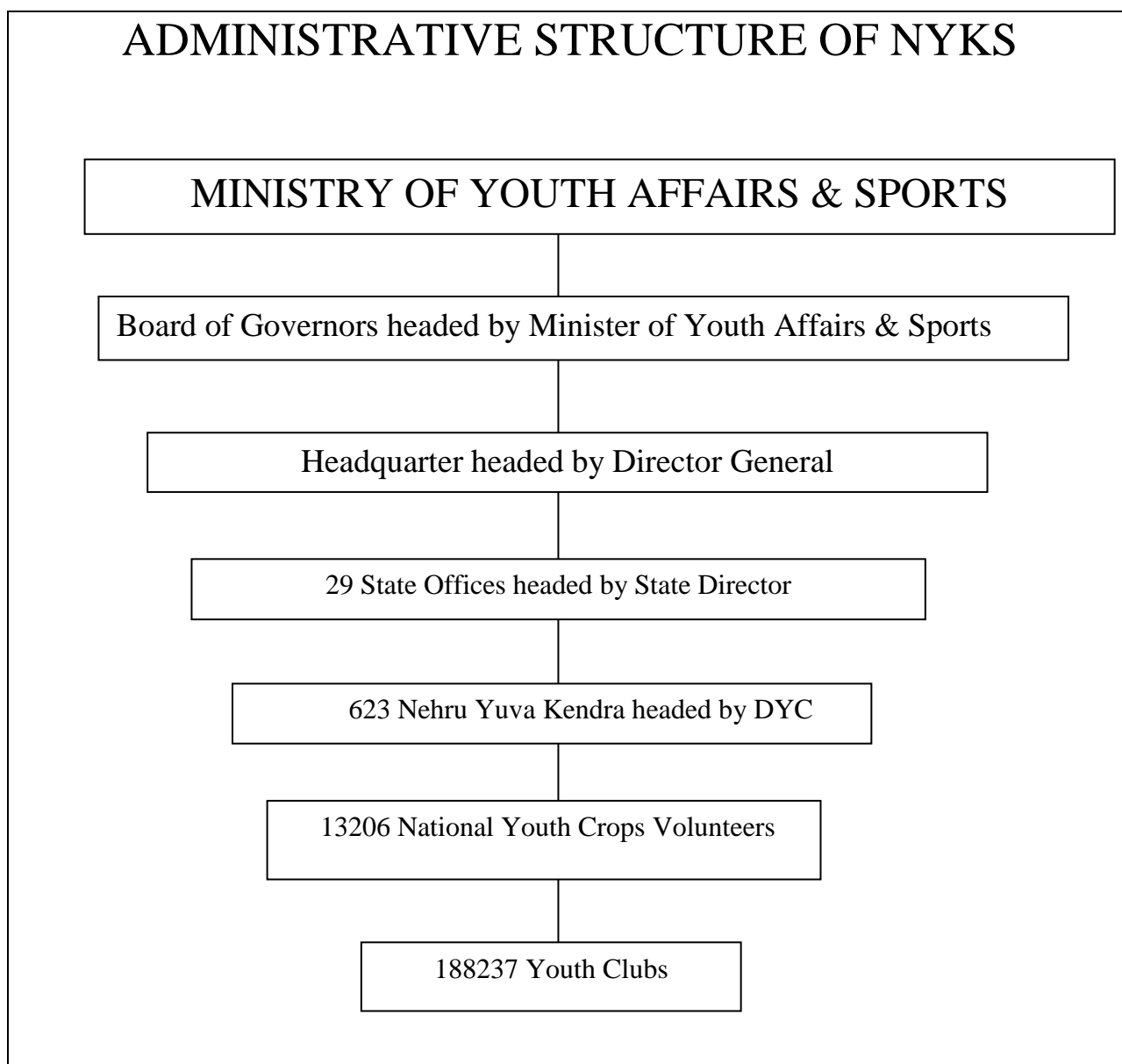
#### **b) Implementation Mechanism**

Through NYKS Core programs the youth volunteers attain awareness, education, capacity building, leadership, personality and skills development to facilitate implementation of focus areas and contribute to nation building process. The youth so empowered through NYKS Core Programs, should be provided opportunities to develop themselves for their socio-cultural, economic, and well-being for living a meaningful life.

Earlier, only NYKS and NYC (which were already integrated administratively) had administrative presence at field level. Other Programmes did not have ground presence. Hence, their implementation, as standalone programmes, posed problems in effective



implementation and supervision. Merger of these programmes into the new umbrella schemes enables the Department to leverage the administrative structure of NYKS/ NYC for effective implementation of other Programmes. Under NPYAD, assistance is given to NGOs for youth development programmes. Integration of this programme with NYKS/ NYC enables the Department to leverage NYKS set up for effective monitoring of the activities carried out under the assistance given to NGOs. Moreover, it will be possible to ensure that NYKS set up (NYKS offices/ National Youth Volunteers and Youth Clubs) and the NGO work in close collaboration with each other, which will improve the effectiveness of programme implementation. It is through this measure that it is also possible to closely monitor the activities of Scouting and Guiding Organisations being assisted by the Department. The Department has 84 running Youth Hostels, set up with the objective to promote youth travel with the country. As a result, close supervision has not been possible. The capacity of the Hostels is not being fully utilised. Integration of Youth Hostels programme with NYKS has helped in effective management of Youth Hostels through NYKS functionaries at field level. 'International Cooperation' includes youth exchange programmes with various countries. Youth delegations from various countries visit India and they are taken to various cities for showing them places of interest and arranging their interaction with the Indian Youth. Integration of these Programmes with NYKS & NSS has helped in organising these programmes in a more effective manner at the field level. The National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP), which has important components including neighbourhood youth parliament, *shramadaan* and youth development through support from National Youth Development Fund, has also benefited from complete integration with NYKS. The Administrative Structure of the Core Programme is as follows:



**Figure 4.10: Administrative Structure of NYKS**

The structure drawn above shows the administrative form of the NYKS scheme. Since this is the major component of the scheme under RYSK, the other sub-schemes also follow almost the same system in the implementation mechanism.

**c) Benefits (Individual, Community)**

The sub-schemes under RYSK have also attempted to meet the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic. The NYKS at the outset, created a comprehensive user friendly data base of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), and Members of Youth Clubs and the same were provided to the concerned District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners for their engagement

during the time of requirements. Since the start, youth were made stakeholders not only during planning process but also in execution and monitoring. 24.17 Lakh NYKS Youth Volunteers supported implementation of Janta Curfew, ensuring lockdown and dissemination of messages and Govt. directions among people regularly. These Volunteers were engaged in encouraging people for making Face Masks at Home, distribution of Face Masks, awareness on Hand Washing; Sanitation Drives in markets, streets and other public places; maintaining Social Distancing in markets, Grain Mandis, Banks and public places; Making Public announcements in streets, market places for prevention of COVID-19 and observing complete lockdown; Providing food, grocery, vegetables to needy; Working in Control Rooms set up by the District Administration/Police, and other requirements from time to time, reaching out to needy, underprivileged, old people, migrant labourers and other vulnerable groups and taking care of elderly people. Similarly, NYKS had played a vital role in the field of Swachh Evam Sharamdaan, Water Conservation, Sanitation, Health & Nutrition, Voters Awareness, Disaster Management, etc.

Overall, the sub-schemes under RYSK have enabled both individuals as well as community to receive benefits through collective social action. The information about the different sub-schemes helped community and individuals to considerably minimise investment to receive the outcome of public good on the edge of production possibility frontier.

**d) Convergence with the scheme of Own Ministry/ Department or other Ministry/Department**

As per the information available with the study team, there is no other scheme which is one of its kinds like RYSK scheme. The scheme has convergence with schemes like SBM, etc. Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening the rural economy and livelihood base of the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs and women. To effectively address the issue of poverty alleviation, there is a need to optimise efforts through inter-sectoral approaches.

**4.3 Gaps in the achievement of outcomes**

1. The IT enablement with youth hostel was found to be not activated as of now. The IT enablement would have helped to assess online the total footfalls in a calendar year. That would have given sufficient ground to make the youth hostel more effective.
2. For National Youth Corps, the contribution from the Ministry @ Rs. 5000/volunteer was found less considering the opportunity cost incurred in working youth volunteer as potential covid warriors. This makes the volunteers disenchanted to work with full vigour and

interest. Thus, the amount needs to be rationalised in the light of existing Market Price Index (MPI).

#### 4.4 Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

Looking at the bandwidth of the scheme, the financial basket needs to be escalated so that the number of activities and size of volunteers can be made to a satisfactory level.

Presently, 2 volunteers in each block of 623 NYK Districts have been deployed. In the 83 non NYK districts only 3 volunteers are deployed. This shows that there are no volunteer in about 35 new districts. For popularising NYKS programmes and mobilising youth for the cause of Nation Building, deployment of 2 volunteers in each block is required.

Under the NYKS scheme, the challenge is to unleash volunteers' innate capabilities by providing them education, guidance, enabling environment and opportunities to perform.

Looking at the growth of the youth population of our country, the coverage of the scheme needs to be improved and goalpost, revised.

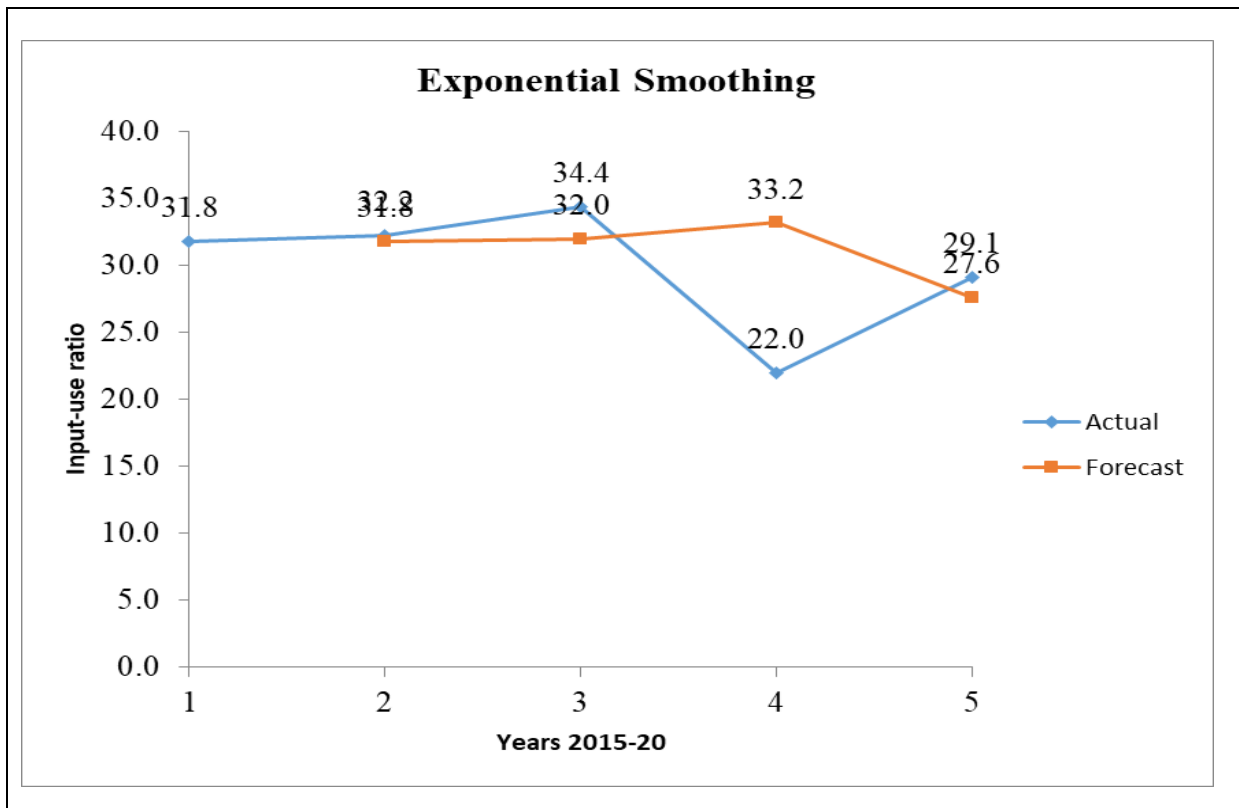
#### 4.5 Input Use Efficiency

Input use efficiency, also known as the productivity ratio refers to the extra unit of output generated from an additional unit of input. This indicates as to how efficient the input (funds disbursed in the context of the scheme evaluation) was in terms of generating the required output (the beneficiaries covered). The efficiency of input use can be computed by taking a simple ratio of output to input. A higher input use efficiency ratio indicates that output is maximized without requiring more of any input values or use of input is minimized while satisfying at least the given output levels.

**Table 4.18: Input-Use Efficiency**

Year	Expenditure (in Cr)	Physical Target Achieved	Input-use ratio
2015-16	305.47	9710	31.79
2016-17	312.75	10081	32.23
2017-18	325.55	11191	34.38
2018-19	376.65	8294	22.02
2019-20	453.19	13206	29.14

Based on the input use efficiency ratio, the exponential smoothing has been drawn which predicts same as the input-use ratio. The graph is as under:



**Figure 4.11: Exponential Smoothing of Input-use ratio**

In the graph above, the input-use ratio has performed better for the year 2015-16 (1), 2016-17 (2) and 2017-18 (3), but in 2018-19 the ratio has gone down the average predicted. However, in 2019-20, it has again gained the positive momentum. It shows that at present the scheme is producing more desirable results than the expected. Side by side, the implementation mechanism needs to be corrected to find better results.

## 5. NEW INITIATIVES

As per the information shared to the study team, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, intends to launch new initiatives under the RYSK scheme. The new initiatives would be implemented with all sub-components for a period of 5 years which seem to be a magnum opus beginning to keep the scheme live and encompassing. The initiatives are as under:

### 5.1 Social Asset Adoption Program(under NYKS)

It has been proposed that NYKS Youth Clubs adopt social assets for maintenance and cleanliness throughout the country. Majority of the Youth Clubs are already involved in these activities, but there is a need to institutionalize Youth Club engagement in maintenance and cleanliness of social assets like schools, Public Health Centres/Community Health Centers/hospitals, Anganwadi Centres, public libraries, Lakes/Ponds, public gardens etc. through community service/ volunteering at the local level. This is expected to lead to greater

civic engagement and community ownership of assets at the local level. A Competition/Challenge under the scheme is also to be designed and launched for Youth Clubs to submit proposals for adoption of social assets. Each Youth Club is expected to receive Rs 5,000/- per month which is Rs 60, 000 per annum. 5 assets per district per annum are to be taken up in 623 NYKS districts. Total of 3115 assets are to be taken up all over the country in a year. Total cost implication is Rs 18.69 crores per annum. Youth clubs can mobilize additional financial resources including maintenance funds available for the selected social assets.

## **5.2 Establishing Disaster Response Teams of NYKS Youth for Disaster Risk Reduction(under NYKS)**

Any disaster requires a quick response to save lives, contain the damage and prevent any secondary disasters. Keeping in view the HVRCA parameters, affected community is always the “First Responder”. Youth are the most active in such situations. Volunteers from the community play a vital role in providing initial rescue & relief & also act as link between the affected community and Institutions arriving at the scene. Volunteers also work as “force multiplier”. The High Power Committee (HPC) Report on Disaster Management, India, highlighted the role of volunteer action. National Disaster Management Plan 2016 (NDMP 2016) also emphasizes the role of volunteers. It is proposed to establish institutional mechanism for organized & structured engagement of NYKS. Block Level Disaster Response Teams (DRTs) of volunteers will be set up as first responders in hazard prone districts. This will be in collaboration with NDRF & DDMA.

This has already been piloted during 2018-19. 32 multi-hazard Districts (295 blocks) from 28 States/UTs (excluding Chhattisgarh because NDRF has not identified a hazard prone district in that State) have been selected in consultation with NDRF. 30 youth volunteers from NYKS Youth Clubs will be selected from each Block. 8850 youth volunteers (DRTs) will be trained through 6 days customized training at 12 battalions of NDRF in disaster response, pre-disaster preparedness, community awareness, disaster preparedness planning, post-disaster response and relief activities. Costs will be shared between DoYA & NDRF. DoYA will bear cost of transportation, boarding, lodging, training consumables etc amounting to Rs. 4.70 crores. NDRF will bear cost of resource persons, part lodging and training. 3325 Volunteers have been trained. NDRF trained Volunteers played significant role in floods in Bhagalpur district in Bihar (Kahalgaon, Rangra, Sabour, Sultanganj blocks).

The initiative will also be supported by robust data to be made accessible (to all stakeholders) on NYKS website. NYC concerned will be responsible for data entry/maintenance. This

inventory will enable the district authorities to track, mobilize & deploy trained volunteers. Database has been uploaded on NYKS official website (nyks.nic.in). Data of trained Volunteers has been uploaded. DDMA's will prepare an Action Plan for continued community level engagement of trained volunteers eg deployment in District Control Rooms/Emergency Operation Centres; normal time DRR ; mock drills at local levels; local DRR awareness; peer education; participation in events such as 26<sup>th</sup> January Parade etc.

During 2020-2021 training to 11,070 youth volunteers from 369 blocks of 37 districts would be imparted. It would be scaled to 47,340 youth volunteers from 1578 blocks of 153 multi-hazard disaster prone districts from 28 States/ UTs. Total cost per youth volunteer to be borne by NYKS is Rs.5,400 and the total cost for implementation for a period of four years would be Rs. 25.57 crore. Which accounts for Rs. 18.76 Crores for 3 years.

### **5.3 Creation of a National Yuva Volunteer Registry**

Setting up of a national online database of trained and skilled YV's is proposed under the initiative. Details of Volunteers are not available at a common platform. Currently database of several Volunteering Schemes is not standardised or available at a common platform for retrieval & use. Registry will facilitate: quick and effective mobilization & deployment of volunteers; enables appropriate match of volunteers' skills with organizational need; enables real time tracking of volunteering work; creates evidence of volunteering for planning and investment. It will include their identity, qualifications, training, experience as well as availability for deployment. Process includes feasibility study to integrate existing platforms or set up a new platform; appoint a Consulting Agency; develop architecture of the Registry; consult stakeholders; conclude EFC; launch & maintain site. Consulted Ministry of HRD and based on its recommendation M/S Ernet of MHRD and Delhi University (Institute of Informatics & Communication) involved in exercise. Meetings held with ERNET/M/o HRD & Delhi University to discuss the design and the architecture of the Registry. Stakeholder proposed the Timeline of 9 months for development and testing of the Registry from date of approval and Tentative Expenditure. Development cost has been estimated as Rs 5.60 crore and Operations & Maintenance for 5 years for Rs 6.0 crore. Thus making a total of Rs 11.60 crore.

### **5.4 Global Outreach: Deploy Indian Youth Volunteers as UN Volunteers (under IC)**

Also, it is proposed that GoI sponsors 50 Indian YV's to other countries as International UN Volunteers. India has been one of the biggest contributors to UN Peace keeping operations. But it does not contribute to UN Volunteers. UNV is a common service to the UN system and

is administered by the UNDP. UNV contributes to peace & development worldwide through volunteerism. It has presence in 130 countries & works with 36 UN entities. UNV is already working in partnership with Deptt. of Youth Affairs in implementing youth volunteers program in 58 districts. This further deepens the partnership between the Government of India, UN Agencies and member states. It will boost the global ratio of India in the UN System which is underrepresented among UN staff. As per the data available in 2017, India's global population ratio was 17.74% while UN staff ratio was only 1.45%. As against this Russia's global population is 1.91% but UN staff ratio is 1.39%. Asian Examples: China, Bangladesh, Thailand sponsor UNV's.

Under the initiative, the Youth is to be selected through a competitive process. They will be sponsored to countries aligned with defined and strategic priorities of GoI. They will be further assigned to specific development projects and programmes contributing towards peace and development in various countries. UN Volunteers deployment program will be funded by GoI and will cover UN Volunteer contracts including their travel, VISA, health and life insurance, resettlement and living allowance etc. for 12 months each.

The matter has been taken up with MEA and it has conveyed its endorsement and support for the project. Rough estimate of sponsoring 50 Indian Youth Volunteers is expected to be INR 17 crores for 12 months. Costs will be worked out on proforma costs of UNV which are variable from country to country. During 2018, 7201 UN Volunteers from 161 countries were hosted by UN entities in 146 countries. 561 UN Volunteers were fully funded by Members States mostly developed countries (Republic of Korea, Sweden, France, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Luxembourg, Agency for Volunteer Service, China, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Thailand. The remaining volunteers were funded by organizations like CISCO Systems, Save the Children Fund and AIESEC.

## **6. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 Observations**

1. As per the provision of the scheme, a total of 13,206 volunteers in 623 NYK districts and 83 new districts are being deployed in 5948 blocks, every year. There is a selection committee under Chairpersonship of DM/DC of the district for selecting volunteers. Volunteers in the age group of 18-29 years and having education qualification of minimum 10th class pass are being deployed for maximum period of 2 years duration only. Normally, two volunteers are deployed in every block. All volunteers in their district will report to the concerned District Youth Coordinator of NYK. As on date, a total of 12104 volunteers are



working with NYKs. Each volunteer is being paid Rs. 5000/- as monthly honorarium. The honorarium of each volunteer is directly deposited in their bank accounts through PFMS/Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

2. Preference to weaker sections like SC/ST is given at the time of selection of NYVs. Gender balance among volunteers is maintained as far as possible.

3. As per the provision under the scheme, 15 days in-house Induction Training Programme for the newly deployed volunteers and 7 days Refresher Training Programme for the volunteers continued in the 2nd year are being organized as per the schedule. These in-house trainings are organized at reputed/recognized Government Training Institutes. Efforts have been made to involve resource person / trainers having vast experience in the field of youth work.

4. NYVs have established effective links between rural youth / youth clubs and district administration / development departments / community organizations/ village panchayat and other related agencies for effective implementation of various programmes through involvement of youth clubs.

5. It is worth to mention here that NYVs are playing a significant role in creating awareness on COVID-19 related activities such as importance of wearing face mask, hand wash and sanitization, maintaining social distance and free distribution of groceries and face mask to the needy persons etc. by mobilizing youth/youth clubs for the purpose. In many districts, the district administration has deployed NYVs for reaching out to needy people and to help the district administration on COVID-19 related awareness programmes. The role of NYVs in organizing NYKS programmes/ special programmes/ coordination programmes in the blocks/districts is highly significant.

6. NYKS Action Plan is evolving in nature. The previous year's programmes and activities and their feedbacks and responses from the field provided vital clue and input which led to the formulation of Action Plan 2020-21. Six Focus Areas have been identified by NYKS for implementation across the country with lead role of rural youth with partnership of village communities and in coordination with various stakeholders, development departments and agencies at different levels.

7. The Annual Action Plan covered the six focus areas viz. Youth Mapping, Skilling and Handholding - Aatma Nirbhar Bharat, COVID-19: Ongoing Campaigns and Post Lockdown Interventions, Establishing Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness Teams, Youth Led Fit

India Movement, Youth Wellness and Positive Life Style, Clean Village – Green Village Campaign and Jal Jagran Campaign are reflective of priority areas of concerns for community development and youth empowerment. These are aspiration in nature & spirit and have also created eco-system for youth led community engagement.

8. COVID-19 Pandemic initially was very challenging because epidemic was new to the country with little or no knowledge, apprehension on what needs to be done to stop the epidemic, mobilizing youth on the issue with purpose, lack of support educational, training, awareness material in beginning and garnering support for community engagement.

9. NYKS in the midst of such challenging situations, undertook various initiatives and measures to execute directions of the Govt. and disseminate important messages among people with the support of its youth volunteers. The seamless delivery and uninterrupted dissemination were daunting but these handicaps were easily surmounted by NYKS with its prior experience and exposures of working in and with the community. This put them on vantage point as communities are, generally speaking, averse in becoming partners to any initiative spearheaded by youth. Apart from this, capacity building measures such as awareness creation, sensitization, training, imparting of knowledge and information enabled the young volunteers of NYKS to play their roles effectively.

10. Every crisis brings along new opportunity. The COVID-19 Pandemic is a disruptor of a sort but while combating it, new possibility and trends emerged. Some of the important takeaways are as following:

11. Indian youth when equipped with information, knowledge, motivation and follow up they are capable enough to combat pandemic with the spirit of volunteerism.

12. Acceptance by community to recognize the potential value of youth inputs, and willingness to regard youth as equals during various actions, Support for meaningful youth participation by District Administration, Police Deptt., health and frontline workers involved in combating COVID-19 Pandemic; and , Service to National Cause became meaningful incentives to encourage youth involvement.

13. Out of 117 Aspirational Districts, NYKS covered villages having Youth Clubs in 102 Aspirational districts where the District Nehru Yuva Kendras are functional in 29 States of our country. The Core Programmes, Special Programmes and Other Activities were implemented in 102 Aspirational Districts. In order to provide opportunity to youth who are from remote areas of the country, NYKS has undertaken focussed intervention approach in

102 Aspirational Districts of the country. While implementing programmes and activities health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, Prime Minister financial schemes have been priority. The major areas as observed were:

- a) Health and Nutrition - - Mission Indradhanush - Immunization of Children (0-5 yrs) and Pregnant Mothers, Motivate Girls and their Parents to postpone her marriage till attaining 18 yrs., Awareness for Institutionalized Deliveries, Health Check-up Camps (DOTs, Hypertension, Diabetics and others); Providing access of Iron Folic Acid Tablet to Adolescent Girls, awareness to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women, breast feeding and children enrolment in Anganwadis and Mid Day Meal.
- b) Education - Promoting Sarv Siksha Abhiyan, enrolment of children in schools and re-enrolment of school drop-outs.
- c) Agriculture and Water Resources - Agriculture Land Soil Cards, Awareness Camps on Best Agricultural practices and eradication of weeds in villages; Creation of new Water Bodies, Maintenance/ repair/ improvement of existing Water Bodies, Cleaning, Digging, De-silting and repair of Ponds, natural drinking water resources, small irrigation channels, water tanks, etc Water Harvesting in Villages
- d) National Flagship Schemes of Govt. of India - Promotion and facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial and Social Inclusion Schemes.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

The study was carried to assess whether the scheme is in a situation to meet the intended objectives and should, therefore be continued/restructured/closed. The schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs has risen to the situations and responded to the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It clearly indicates that the schemes under the evaluation have been able to achieve their set goals in the manner it was expected. As such, **considering the significant contributions made by NYKS with inclusively integrated other schemes' volunteers in COVID-19 situations, proactive approach to disseminate information in the communities and strengthen the idea of AatmaNirbhar Bharat along with the positive feedback received from the beneficiary volunteers, the study team recommends the scheme to be continued with all the seven components.** To further improve the effectiveness and usefulness of the RYSK scheme, following recommendations are proposed which are as under:

1. NYVs play a significant role for effective implementation of programmes/activities in the field, the honorarium amount of Rs. 5000/- per month for the NYC volunteers needs upgradation considering the Market Price Index (MPI).The enhanced remuneration to the NYVs would attract a sufficient number of Volunteers Pool, increasing the coverage of the scheme, thereby improving their satisfaction level as well. However, the minimum qualification for volunteer's deployment in NYC scheme should be increased to higher secondary, and preference should be given to those candidates who have aptitude for social work. Side by side, the NYVs can bridge rural urban digital divide by creating awareness, providing information and guidance to members of village communities who do not have access to digital methods.
2. Strides should be taken to cover more number of women, SC/ST category youth for deployment as NYVs. To ensure their improved level of motivation, a uniform dress code for NYC volunteers is prescribed to distinguish them from Youth Club members or other volunteers. It is worth mentioning that- due to the absence of provision for travel funds the movement of NYVs are restricted which hamper their functioning. Funds should be earmarked to enable volunteers to travel from one place to the other for undertaking various activities related to the projects.
3. Keeping in view the objectives and overall outcomes of the Sub- Scheme, more students should be chosen from remote areas of the country under International Cooperation so as to increase the effective exposure to internationally acclaimed ideas, cultures, ethos, eidos and values in line with global citizenry.
4. For NGO/Other support groups under NPYAD, other than providing financial assistance, the provision for fellowships and internships to student beneficiaries can be imbued to compensate the opportunity cost incurred due to volunteerism.
5. For strengthening the programmes under NPYAD, and to bring improved coverage with efficient output, the per unit budgetary enhancement for quality output ought to be maintained.
6. NYKS engagement during COVID intervention has provided important insights on strengthening support system and inclusion of inputs in NYKS. The potential to bring multiplier effect on outcome, strengthening of NYKS network, provision of more number of programmes to groom leadership qualities among rural youth and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives ought to be undertaken.

7. In order to screen the growing mechanism to develop a balance between mental and physical development among Adolescents, the Scouts and Guides Association should deliver a complete ecosystem of camps that primarily focus on Skill learning & Commensurate employment by increasing the number of activities.
8. The Department must track rigorously the infrastructure, hygiene and quality standards of Youth Hostels in order to align with the objectives of the sub-scheme and meet the aspirations of the youth.
9. The bandwidth for NYLP should be increased in such a way that the youth clubs and volunteers be made self-sustainable through developing models at district level.
10. For the International Cooperation sub-scheme, exchange of youth delegations, other than the regularly visited countries, should be broad-based so as to promote volunteerism as an ideal modal for social mobilization, creativity, widened weltanschauung and global understanding for the social reconstruction and development. To ensure return on investment (RoI), mechanism should be developed to use internationally exposed beneficiary students to share their knowledge and skills with others in their institutions.
11. By strengthening support system and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives of NYKS, longtime engagement during times like COVID will bring multiplier effect on outcome.
12. The convergence with the other schemes needs to be ensured so as to keep sufficient size of financial basket. This would help the scheme to respond effectively at the event of any financial stringencies, risks and externalities.
13. To ensure the committed liabilities without interruptions, a 'Corpus Fund' may be created to meet out the liabilities related to pensions.
14. Looking at the demand of the scheme across the states, the number of volunteers to be inducted requires substantial increase with the quality outcome. Significantly, for the new districts to be included, particularly 117 identified aspirational districts, the bandwidth of the scheme need to be expanded along with financial inflow resulting to foster democratic values. It is required to keep the youth volunteers abreast of information pertaining to skills and knowledge. It is advised that an integrated customized capacity building program be run for the inducted volunteers, to ensure efficiency in their overall functioning.
15. In uncertain times or situation similar to COVID-19, National Youth Volunteers can act as an extended arm and be engaged in advocacy, community welfare, prevention, relief operations and response and support to District Administration. Therefore, a national online

database/ Registry of trained and skilled Youth Volunteers be created on priority basis to enlarge its pool and to enable real time tracking of volunteering work and volunteers.

### **6.3 Thematic Assessment**

1 Two NYVs have been deployed in each block of 623 NYK Districts in the country. In addition to this, 3 volunteers in the 83 newly created districts (non NYK districts) are also deployed. Further, 2 volunteers at Kendra office are deployed for documentation of NYK programmes.

2 Each volunteer is being paid Rs. 5000/- as monthly honorarium based on monthly online attendance provided by the concerned DYK.

3 The honorarium of each volunteer is directly deposited in their bank accounts through PFMS/Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

4 A web application ( nyks.nic.in/nyc ) has been developed for NYC Scheme. Applications are invited online from the youth for deployment as NYVs (National Youth Volunteer). After the selection, the selected candidates are registered online as NYVs.

5 As per the provision under the scheme, 15 days in-house Induction Training Programme for the newly deployed volunteers and 7 days Refresher Training Programme for the volunteers continued in the 2nd year are being organized as per the schedule.

6 National Youth Volunteers (NYVs) act as link between youth club members and concerned district NYK/ various other departments. Volunteers are taking up the task of motivating and revitalization of Youth clubs in the village/ community level. Volunteers (NYVs) are involved in facilitating implementation of NYKS core programmes / special programmes and coordination programmes as well.

7 Further, it is also found that NYVs have been involved in motivating the Youth clubs to take up variety of programmes/ activities in their locality/blocks. A part from this, NYVs are involved in organizing many programmes of NYKS in their blocks/district. Programmes/activities organized by NYVs through youth clubs includes:

i. Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan Program, Digital India Programme, Open Defecation Free Villages, Opening of Bank account under Jan Dhan Yojana, International Yoga Day Programme, Indradhanush – Free Immunization, Literacy Programme, Awareness campaign on social issues, Linking Youth Club and Mahila Mandal Members with Employable Skill Development Trainings, Formation of SHGs, Sapling Plantation and their survival, Collection of Polythene Bags to generate awareness and facilitate in protecting environment, Eradication of weeds e.g. (Gajar Ghas, Lantana, Water Hyacinth) in villages, Motivation resulting into construction of Toilets, Blood Donation, Enrolment of Voluntary Blood Donors and their Blood Grouping, Motivated Girls and their Parents to postpone her marriage

till attaining 18 yrs, Immunization of Pregnant Mothers, Motivate and Facilitated Institutionalized Deliveries, Motivate and Immunization of Children (0-5 yrs), Cataract (Eye) operations, Providing access of iron Folic Acid Tablet to Adolescent Girls, Health Check-up Camps (DOTs, Hypertension, Diabetics and others), Enrolment of children in schools, Facilitating into getting Voters ID Cards, New Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals formed, Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals further revitalized/ strengthened and Youth Club's and Mahila Mandals current status verified and updated in the revised prescribed proforma.

8 The above aspects proves that all NYVs have been engaged in organizing NYKS programmes/activities on a full time basis. In true sense, NYKS has provided immense opportunity to the volunteers in developing their sense of volunteerism and leadership qualities. NYVs have established effective links between rural youth / youth clubs and district administration / development departments / community organizations/ village panchayat and other related agencies for effective implementation of various programmes through involvement of youth clubs.

9 It is worth to mention here that NYVs are playing a significant role in creating awareness on COVID-19 related activities such as importance of wearing face mask, hand wash and sanitization, maintaining social distance and free distribution of groceries and face mask to the needy persons etc. by mobilizing youth/youth clubs for the purpose. In many districts, the district administration has deployed NYVs for reaching out to needy people and to help the district administration on COVID-19 related awareness programmes. The role of NYVs in organizing NYKS programmes/ special programmes/ coordination programmes in the blocks/districts is highly significant.

10 Volunteers are highly responsible for activation of youth clubs/opening of new youth clubs in their blocks. Each volunteer has been assigned specific roles/targets. This shows that each volunteer has to act very actively in their area for mobilizing the youth under each activities of the Kendra. NYVs and Youth clubs are mainly responsible for effective implementation of NYKS programmes / youth activities in the district. Volunteers are involved in organizing various programmes of NYKS and other agencies/ departments under coordination programmes which highlight the significance of each NYVs.

11 The DYCs and NYVs should establish good rapport with the district administration for getting required cooperation for effective implementation of youth programmes. The scheme, helpful in generating a high level of awareness among rural youth, needs to be encouraged. The implementation of the scheme calls for a clear understanding of the scheme by the DYC, NYC volunteers and the Youth Club members. The volunteer requires extensive/ frequent

visit to various youth clubs in the villages and other agencies for effective implementation of youth programmes.

12 Presently, there is no separate Travel Allowances provision for NYVs.

13 There are volunteers with 10th pass qualification. NYVs with higher education qualification can be more effective than the volunteer with 10th pass qualification as they can be a good communicator and easily grasps the online reporting/documentation requirements.

14 Volunteers (NYVs) act as link between youth club members and concerned district NYK/ various other departments. Volunteers are taking up the task of motivating and revitalization of Youth clubs in the village/ community level. Volunteers (NYVs) are involved in facilitating implementation of NYKS core programmes / special programmes and coordination programmes as well. It is worth to mention here that NYVs are playing a significant role in creating awareness on COVID-19 related activities such as importance of wearing face mask, hand wash and sanitization, maintaining social distance and free distribution of groceries and face mask to the needy persons etc. by mobilizing youth/youth clubs for the purpose. In many districts, the district administration has deployed NYVs for reaching out to needy people and to help the district administration on COVID-19 related awareness programmes. Thus, the scheme of NYC has provided an effective platform for the volunteers to develop the spirit of volunteerism and qualities of leadership.

### **5.1 Externalities**

The major externality detected under the scheme was the lack of financial flow. The appropriate financial disbursement for the RYSK scheme can produce efficiently desirable outcomes.

The implementation of NYKS scheme required to be implemented in the remaining 106 districts because its positive impacts are obvious and uncovered youth population in those districts would be confronting with fathomless opportunity cost.

The scheme of RYSK scheme did not have optimum number of exchange programme under IC sub-scheme.

The youth hostel was not integrated with IT enablement that could have provided proper boost to the programme in terms of the record footfalls.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

The scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is an umbrella scheme that has been developed by rationalized seven sub-schemes, namely (1) Nehru Yuva Sangathan, (2) National Youth Corps, (3) National programme for Youth & Adolescent development, (4)



International cooperation, (5) Youth Hostels (6) Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations, and (7) National Young leaders programme.

To meet the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic, NYKS at the outset, created a comprehensive user-friendly database of National Youth Volunteers (NYVs), and Members of Youth Clubs, and the same were provided to the concerned District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners for their engagement during the time of requirements. Since the start, youth were made stakeholders not only during the planning process but also in execution and monitoring. 24.17 Lakh NYKS Youth Volunteers supported the implementation of Janta Curfew, ensuring lockdown and dissemination of messages and Govt. directions among people regularly. As the activities scaled up, NYKS apart from its existing volunteers, added and engaged another group of 11.37 lakh volunteers for wider outreach across the length and breadth of the country by suitably sensitizing and training them for their different roles and responsibilities.

The programmes under the scheme also includes the Youth Club Development Programme, Observance of Days of National and International importance, etc. Also, several programmes are organized with funding from NPYAD including National Integration Camps (NICs), Youth leadership and Personality Development Programmes (YLPDPs), Life Skill Training Programmes and Adventure Camps. Programmes funded from Ministries/ Organizations include Tribal Youth Exchange Programmes, Projects on Awareness and Education for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism in Punjab, etc. Apart from that, there are few other programs in coordination with various Departments/Agencies without any funding so that National Youth Volunteers can actively participate in Nation building activities such as blood donation, plantation of saplings, campaigns against Social evil, etc. Besides, there are other need-based programmes under the scheme called Special programmes like promoting Digital payments, Declamation, etc. taken up from time to time, as considered necessary. Certain other activities undertaken by various Youth Clubs of NYKS include various types of coordination activities such as Blood Donation, Sapling Plantation, Promotion & Facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial Inclusion Schemes, Cleaning, Digging, Maintenance, De-silting, and repair of Ponds, natural drinking water resources, small irrigation channels, water tanks, etc.

The National youth corps scheme was launched in the year 2010-11, the scheme has been intended to engage the volunteers in Training programs for nation-building activities with an honorarium @ 5,000/- per month. The beneficiaries of the scheme are the national youths

who are looking forward to getting employed with some skill sets as they also get the opportunity to attend skill development training to make them employable. Being an extended arm of NYKS plays an active role in program implementation. The rationale of the scheme is to increase the employment rate among youths of the nation.

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) was instituted in the year 2008 with the objective to provide financial assistance to Government/ non-Government organizations for taking up the youth and adolescent activities. The assistance can be divided into five major components such as development and trainings programs, promotional activities of integration programs, and National adventure awards. Technical and Resources Development like Seminars, Research, and Studies on Youth issues, etc. The rationale of the scheme is to provide assistance to the youths in developing their personality and to empower them through skill inculcation and career guidance. The awards and recognitions in the form of National Youth Awards motivate the youths and adolescents to take up community services.

The scheme for 'International Cooperation' was started with the objective to promote learning from the perspective of international cognition among youth in collaboration with international agencies. Events are being organized in the Asia-Pacific region on youth issues in collaboration with the Commonwealth countries so that international perspective can be taught to the youths of the country. It would involve youths in the promotion of peace and understanding through the exchange of ideas, values, and culture. The supply-side stakeholders, in this case, are UN Agencies like the United Nations Volunteers, UNDP, and Commonwealth Youth Program. A joint project by the Department of Youth Affairs and UNDP has been undertaken in 58 districts for which Rs. 3.50 Crores has been released to UNDP during 2018-19.

The Youth Hostels (YH) scheme was implemented with the objective to promote the traveling of the youths of the country so that they can better understand and learn about the rich cultural heritage of our country. Central and State governments jointly undertake the scheme to provide very good facilities for accommodation to youths of the country at reasonable rates. The central government bears the construction cost of the hostel whereas; the state government provides free land and other necessary amenities. There is a total of 83 Youth Hostels that are being constructed across the country, out of which only 72 are under the direct control of the department. Remaining 11 hostels have been transferred to NYKS, SAI so that it can be utilized for other development activities like sports. The rationale of the

scheme is to promote tourism so that nation's youths can become closer to the cultural heritage of the country.

Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organizations scheme aims at building character, confidence, idealism, and a spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. Scouting and Guiding also seek to promote balanced physical and mental development among boys and girls. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Scouting & Guiding, the Ministry has recognized 2 two non Govt. organizations namely the Bharat Scouts & Guides (BSG) and the Hindustan Scouts & Guides (HSG) for providing financial assistance for conducting the Scouting and Guiding activities and programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation, organization of training camps, skill development programmes, etc.

The NYKS sub-scheme under the RYSK scheme has been implemented in 623 districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras with 29 State offices at the state level besides its headquarters in New Delhi. However, the Ministry has identified 106 remaining revenue districts where the scheme is to be implemented. The scheme of NYKS has been implemented in (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Arunachal Pradesh, (3) Assam, (4) Bihar, (5) Chhatisgarh, (6) Delhi, (7) Gujarat, (8) Haryana, (9) Himachal Pradesh, (10) Jammu and Kashmir, (11) Jharkhand, (12) Karnataka, (13) Kerala, (14) Madhya Pradesh, (15) Maharashtra, (16) Manipur, (17) Meghalaya, (18) Mizoram, (19) Nagaland, (20) Odisha, (21) Punjab, (22) Rajasthan, (23) Sikkim, (24) Tamil Nadu, (25) Telangana, (26) Tripura, (27) Uttar Pradesh, (28) Uttarakhand, and (29) West Bengal.

Besides the states where the NYKS scheme have been implemented, the sub-schemes of Youth Corps, National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development & National Young Leaders Programme are implemented in (1) Andaman and Nicobar Island, (2) Chandigarh (3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli (3) Daman and Diu (4) Lakshadweep, and (5) Pondicherry. The scheme had a maximum number of youth conventions in Maharashtra including Goa for the year 2019-20 (upto October 2019).

The Youth Hostel under the scheme has a total of 83 youth hostels across the 29 states. The scheme has been implemented in the states of (i) Andaman and Nicobar Island (1), (ii) Andhra Pradesh (5), (iii) Arunachal Pradesh (1) (iv) Assam (4), (v) Bihar (1), (vi) Goa (2), (vii) Gujarat (1), (viii) Haryana (7), (ix) Himachal Pradesh (2), (x) Jammu and Kashmir (3), (xi) Karnataka (4), (xii) Kerala (3), (xiii) Madhya Pradesh (3), (xiv) Maharashtra (2), (xv) Manipur (4) (xvi) Meghalaya (2), (xvii) Mizoram (1), (xviii) Nagaland (2), (xix) Odisha (4),

(xx) Puducherry (1), (xxi) Punjab (6), (xxii) Rajasthan (4), (xxiii) Sikkim (2) , (xxiv) Tamil Nadu (5), (xxv) Telangana (3) (xxvi) Tripura (1), (xxvii) Uttar Pradesh (2), (xxviii) Uttarakhand (4), and (xxix) West Bengal (3).

The scheme of International Cooperation has been implemented through institutions. The IIT based components of the scheme have been implemented in the state of (1) Chennai, (2) Madhya Pradesh, (3) Maharashtra (4) Bihar (5) Delhi (6) Himachal Pradesh (7) Punjab (8) Jharkhand (9) Assam (10) Andhra Pradesh and (11) Rajasthan.

The umbrella scheme of Rashtriya Yuva Sashkatikaran Karyakram (RYSK) is aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. There are three sub-goals under the SDGs that are aligned with the scheme. These are sub-goal numbers 4.4, 4.7, and 9.1.

As per the National Youth Policy 2014, the government of India invests more than Rs. 90000 crore per annum on youth development programmes or approximately Rs. 2710 per young individual per year, through youth-targeted (higher education, Skill development), health care, etc.) and non-targeted (food subsidies, employment, etc.) programmes. Also, the state governments and several other stakeholders are working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation. However, individual organizations in the non-government sector are small and fragmented, and there is little coordination between the various stakeholders working on youth issues. National Youth Policy provides a holistic vision for the youth of India which is to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations. To achieve this vision, 11 priority areas have been identified for youth development. The priorities areas are (1) education, (2) employment and skill development, (3) entrepreneurship, (4) health and healthy lifestyle, (5) sports, (6) promotion of social values, (7) community engagement, (8) community engagement, (9) participation in politics and governance, (10) youth engagement, (11) inclusion, and social justice. The future imperatives are also assigned against each of the priorities identified. By achieving the laid down vision, our country can harness the demographic dividend.

As per the ToR, the objectives of the evaluation study are: (i) to study the outcomes of the schemes producing desirable results as set out in the scheme guidelines, (ii) to assess the appropriateness of the current administrative structures with regard to mobilization, training, trainers' competency, beneficiaries' skilling, assessment, and certification, (iii) to study the activities undertaken in the schemes with regard to the aspirations of youths in the changing

environment, (iv) to evaluate the alignment of Youth issues with clubs and sanghas, (v) to examine the role played by various agencies associated with the schemes, (vi) to study the Monitoring Mechanism of the scheme at various levels and (vii) to suggest/recommend measures to improve the effectiveness of the scheme and the need for its continuation.

The approach for the study took cognizance of the objectives, processes, and outcomes of the scheme. Parameters were designed to quantitatively and qualitatively assess the objectives of the evaluation study. Apart from the evaluation of the objectives of the scheme, its process, and its outcomes were also studied. The strengths and weaknesses of the scheme were viewed in light of whether the process of the scheme has been instrumental in achieving the desired objectives. Finally, the outcomes of the scheme, in addition to the set objectives were evaluated to understand the impact of the scheme on the beneficiary volunteers across the sub-schemes. The evaluation strategy made use of both primary and secondary data for the assessment of the scheme's goals, processes, and outcomes. Secondary information in the form of Scheme Budget (particularly in terms of revised and disbursed amounts) has been obtained from the Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs. One of the instruments for obtaining primary data was questionnaires. They were made available to the direct beneficiaries of the scheme to understand the effectiveness and gauge the overall success of the scheme. The total number of beneficiaries was statistically put to 95% of confidence level and 5% margin of error.

In accordance with the provision and guidelines set out by the Ministry for conducting the evaluation study taking into account the set of key objectives of the scheme, structured questionnaires were prepared by the study team. The study has used research tools like observation, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions (FGDs) with supply-side and demand-side stakeholders. The framework of the study has taken into account both emic and etic approaches to arrive at the conclusive findings. A balanced blend of inductive and deductive interpretations of the facts and figures constituted the central thrust of our methodology.

The study has followed a multistage sampling technique. In the first stage, one state/UT from each of the NSSO zones with the highest number of beneficiaries was selected. This included Uttar Pradesh from the central zone, Maharashtra from the western zone, Bihar from the eastern zone, Assam from the North-Eastern zone, Tamil Nadu from the southern zone, and Rajasthan from the northern zone. In the second stage, districts from each of the selected states with the highest number of NYKS beneficiaries were selected to collect information to

meet the study sample. Attempts were made to select at least two districts where a larger population proportion of notified beneficiary volunteers reside. Thus, the study has consisted of a total of 6 states, 12 districts. Based on the coverage of the scheme by state, the sample size was worked out proportionally a total of 382 sample beneficiary volunteers were covered. The sample size for the evaluation of NYKS scheme has been 382. For NPYD, NYC and NYLP schemes the combined information was collected from a total of 382 beneficiary respondents. For the evaluation of the Youth Hostel Scheme, a total of 220 samples were collected across the six states. However, for the evaluation of the international cooperation scheme the information from a total of 45 beneficiaries were garnered from a total of fourteen states. Thus, a total of 1029 responses were collected for the evaluation of RYSK scheme.

The RYSK scheme is implemented across the states. There are a total of 106 unreached districts where the bandwidth of the scheme requires expansion. The year-wise distribution of National Youth Volunteers based on their regional location, i.e Rural (approx. 98.40%) and Urban (approx. 1.60%) shows that maximum number of National Youth Volunteers from the year 2015-16 to 2019-20 belonging to rural area whereas only marginal number of National Youth Volunteers hail from urban area. It signifies the maximum promotion and dissemination of information related to Youth core programs in rural area. However, based on the trend analysis, it has been observed that there is slight decrease in the percentage (approx 0.20%) of NYVs from rural areas over the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The highest number of rural NYVs are during the year 2015-16 and highest number of urban NYVs are during the year 2019-20. There is a rise in the urban region NYVs in the target duration. As such, all the seven components rationalized under the umbrella scheme are meeting the set targets effectively.

## **7.1 New Initiatives**

As per the information shared to the study team, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, intends to launch new initiatives under the RYSK scheme. The new initiatives would be implemented with all sub-components for a period of 5 years which seem to be a magnum opus beginning to keep the scheme live and encompassing. The initiatives are: **Social Asset Adoption Programme; Establishing Disaster Response Teams of NYKS Youth for Disaster Risk Reduction; Creation of a National Yuva Volunteer Registry; & Global Outreach by Deploying Indian Youth Volunteers as UN Volunteers.** Overall there is no other scheme which is one of its kind like RYSK scheme. The scheme has convergence with

schemes like SBM, etc. Substantial public investments are being made for strengthening of the rural economy and livelihood base for the poor, especially the marginalised groups like SC/STs and women. The scheme with its distinct traits and features meeting effectively the goalpost.

## **7.2 Vision for the future**

The evaluation for the scheme suggesting a threefold visions for the future operation of the RYSK Scheme. These are: short, medium & long terms.

The short term vision includes the initiatives taken by the Government for skill development and entrepreneurship intended to create a conducive ecosystem for skilling through the RYSK scheme. It is important to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth to enable them work in harmony in the nation building process for overall development at the personal level, household level and societal levels.

Medium term vision keeps in view the importance of 'Skill India' and 'Make in India' initiatives in the nation building process. It would be appropriate to associate youth with the scheme. The 'New India' focuses on initiatives taken by government for the young population and their aspirations by building a strong and inclusive India.

The long term vision needs to be beneficiary centric. The most important resource of any country is its young population. They are that percentage of the population that are zestful, spirited and vital. India is one of the youngest nations in the World, with about 65% of the population under 35 years of age. The youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population. As majority of the youth comes from rural areas, the rural youth should be considered as the main target group.

## **7.3 Recommendation for Scheme with Reasons**

The study was carried to assess whether the scheme is in a situation to meet the intended objectives and should, therefore be continued/restructured/closed. The schemes of the Department of Youth Affairs has risen to the situations and responded to the clarion call of the Hon'ble Prime Minister. It clearly indicates that the schemes under the evaluation have been able to achieve their set goals in the manner it was expected. As such, **considering the significant contributions made by NYKS with inclusively integrated other schemes' volunteers in COVID-19 situations, proactive approach to disseminate information in the communities and strengthen the idea of AatmaNirbhar Bharat along with the positive feedback received from the beneficiary volunteers, the study team recommends the scheme to be continued with all the seven components.** To further improve the

effectiveness and usefulness of the RYSK scheme, following recommendations are proposed which are as under:

1. NYVs play a significant role for effective implementation of programmes/activities in the field, the honorarium amount of Rs. 5000/- per month for the NYC volunteers needs upgradation considering the Market Price Index (MPI). The enhanced remuneration to the NYVs would attract a sufficient number of Volunteers Pool, increasing the coverage of the scheme, thereby improving their satisfaction level as well. However, the minimum qualification for volunteer's deployment in NYC scheme should be increased to higher secondary, and preference should be given to those candidates who have aptitude for social work. Side by side, the NYVs can bridge rural urban digital divide by creating awareness, providing information and guidance to members of village communities who do not have access to digital methods.
2. Strides should be taken to cover more number of women, SC/ST category youth for deployment as NYVs. To ensure their improved level of motivation, a uniform dress code for NYC volunteers is prescribed to distinguish them from Youth Club members or other volunteers. It is worth mentioning that- due to the absence of provision for travel funds the movement of NYVs are restricted which hamper their functioning. Funds should be earmarked to enable volunteers to travel from one place to the other for undertaking various activities related to the projects.
3. Keeping in view the objectives and overall outcomes of the Sub- Scheme, more students should be chosen from remote areas of the country under International Cooperation so as to increase the effective exposure to internationally acclaimed ideas, cultures, ethos, eidos and values in line with global citizenry.
4. For NGO/Other support groups under NPYAD, other than providing financial assistance, the provision for fellowships and internships to student beneficiaries can be imbued to compensate the opportunity cost incurred due to volunteerism.
5. For strengthening the programmes under NPYAD, and to bring improved coverage with efficient output, the per unit budgetary enhancement for quality output ought to be maintained.
6. NYKS engagement during COVID intervention has provided important insights on strengthening support system and inclusion of inputs in NYKS. The potential to bring multiplier effect on outcome, strengthening of NYKS network, provision of more number of



programmes to groom leadership qualities among rural youth and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives ought to be undertaken.

7. In order to screen the growing mechanism to develop a balance between mental and physical development among Adolescents, the Scouts and Guides Association should deliver a complete ecosystem of camps that primarily focus on Skill learning & Commensurate employment by increasing the number of activities.

8. The Department must track rigorously the infrastructure, hygiene and quality standards of Youth Hostels in order to align with the objectives of the sub-scheme and meet the aspirations of the youth.

9. The bandwidth for NYLP should be increased in such a way that the youth clubs and volunteers be made self-sustainable through developing models at district level.

10. For the International Cooperation sub-scheme, exchange of youth delegations, other than the regularly visited countries, should be broad-based so as to promote volunteerism as an ideal modal for social mobilization, creativity, widened weltanschauung and global understanding for the social reconstruction and development. To ensure return on investment (RoI), mechanism should be developed to use internationally exposed beneficiary students to share their knowledge and skills with others in their institutions.

11. By strengthening support system and provision of awards for incentivizing voluntary youth initiatives of NYKS, longtime engagement during times like COVID will bring multiplier effect on outcome.

12. The convergence with the other schemes needs to be ensured so as to keep sufficient size of financial basket. This would help the scheme to respond effectively at the event of any financial stringencies, risks and externalities.

13. To ensure the committed liabilities without interruptions, a 'Corpus Fund' may be created to meet out the liabilities related to pensions.

14. Looking at the demand of the scheme across the states, the number of volunteers to be inducted requires substantial increase with the quality outcome. Significantly, for the new districts to be included, particularly 117 identified aspirational districts, the bandwidth of the scheme need to be expanded along with financial inflow resulting to foster democratic values. It is required to keep the youth volunteers abreast of information pertaining to skills and knowledge. It is advised that an integrated customized capacity building program be run for the inducted volunteers, to ensure efficiency in their overall functioning.

15. In uncertain times or situation similar to COVID-19, National Youth Volunteers can act as an extended arm and be engaged in advocacy, community welfare, prevention, relief operations and response and support to District Administration. Therefore, a national online database/ Registry of trained and skilled Youth Volunteers be created on priority basis to enlarge its pool and to enable real time tracking of volunteering work and volunteers.

## **RESEARCH TOOLS**

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION (4)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH VOLUNTEERS UNDER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BASIC DETAILS

1) NAME OF THE VOLUNTEER :

2) MOBILE NUMBER :

3) AGE :

15-20 ( ) 21-25 ( ) 26- 29 ( )

4) GENDER :

Male ( ) Female ( ) Transgender ( )

5) CATEGORY :

SC ( ) ST ( ) OBC ( ) GEN ( ) MINORITY ( )

6) WHETHER DIFFERENTLY ABLE :

Yes ( ) No ( )

7) STATE :

8) DISTRICT :

9) RESIDENTIAL LOCATION :

(i) Rural ( ) (ii) Urban ( )

10) QUALIFICATION :

THEMATIC DETAILS

1) Who Introduced & encouraged you to join this scheme?

(i) Social Media ( ) (ii) State Officials ( ) (iii) Educational Institutional ( ) (iv) Peer group ( ) (v) District seminars and exhibitions ( )

2) Program attended and duration of the programme :

3) Was the information given to you about the program in advance adequate? :

4) Country Visited in Asia Pacific region under the specific programme :

5) Was the accommodation provided comfortable?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

6) What is your view on the interaction programme arranged?

7) The expectation from the programme and to what extent were they met?

8) Rate the effectiveness of your learning outcomes under International cooperation sub scheme

Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

(i)Highly unsatisfied ( ) (ii) Unsatisfied ( ) (iii) Neutral ( ) (iv)Satisfied ( ) (v)Highly Satisfied ( )

9) How has this programme benefitted /affected you

Items	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Quality Of Life					
Confidence/ Exposure					
Skill Enhancement					
Getting a job of choice					
How Family and friends perceive you					

10) Was the time allocated for visiting a place enough?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

11) Rate the assistance provide by liaison officer and tour guide throughout the programme

Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

(i) Highly unsatisfied ( ) (ii)Unsatisfied ( ) (iii)Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v)  
Highly Satisfied ( )

12) What according to you are the Highlights of the Scheme and what are the Shortcomings?

13) How can you feel the scheme can be improved further?

Questionnaire For Trainers/liaison officer under International Cooperation (IC)

Basic Details

- 1) NAME OF THE TRAINER/LIAISON OFFICER :
- 2) MOBILE NUMBER :
- 3) AGE :
- 4) GENDER :
  - (i) Male ( )
  - (ii) Female ( )
  - (iii) Transgender ( )
- 5) STATE :
- 6) DISTRICT :
- 7) RESIDENTIAL LOCATION :
  - (i) Rural ( )
  - (ii) Urban ( )
- 8) QUALIFICATION :

Thematic Issues

- 1) Whether the Project team of IC is doing an adequate job for mobilization, assessment, beneficiary training & Overall monitoring & evaluation of IC
  - (i) YES ( )
  - (ii) NO ( )
  
- 2) Is the orientation/training by the IC department designed as per the demand of the Volunteer? If yes what is your overall rating on the relevance of course: Rank answer 1=Very Poor: 2 = Poor: 3= Average: 4 = Good: 5= Excellent
  - (i) Very ( )
  - (ii) Poor ( )
  - (iii) Average ( )
  - (iv) Good ( )
  - (v) Excellent ( )
  
- 3) What is the overall rating of the IC infrastructure : Rank answers from 1= Very Poor : 2= Poor : 3 = Average : 4 Good : 5 = Excellent
  - (i) Very poor( )
  - (ii) Poor ( )
  - (iii) Average ( )
  - (iv) Good ( )

(v) Excellent ( )

4) How frequently do you get assessed for your training

(i) Very frequently ( ) (ii) Moderately ( ) (iii) Rarely ( ) (iv) Never ( )

5) Do you receive clear and concise background information on the group of volunteers to be trained for a specific programme?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

6) Is there a fair induction of marginalized and disadvantaged sections at the IC department?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

7) How effective was the training in helping volunteers gain relevant knowledge and skill ?

Rank answers from 1= Very Poor : 2= Poor : 3 = Average : 4 Good : 5 = Excellent

(i) Very ( )

(ii) Poor ( )

(iii) Average ( )

(iv) Good ( )

(v) Excellent ( )

9) Were the Volunteers able to apply what they learned to improve their performance at a specific program?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

10) Other benefits did the training programme achieve?

11) What problems do you face under training programmes or with agencies assessing you?

12) Are the suggestions of volunteers taken into consideration while framing the training programmes?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )



13 ) What suggestion would you like to provide to the IC department and the training agencies to improve the inquisitiveness of the volunteers?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPPORT GROUP IC

### Basic Details

1. Name of the Industry Partner:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Designation in the IC department :
4. General Designation, If any:
5. State:
6. District:
- 7 Location :
  - (i) Rural ( ) (ii) Urban ( )

### Thematic Issues

How actively are you associated with the Functioning of the IC Department?

- (i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )

2. Which are the programmes/skill enhancement projected in your industry?
3. Whether the projected trainers & volunteers' requirement is aligned with Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram ( RYSK )?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

4. What percentage (%) of manpower do you hire from the vulnerable sections like

- (i) SC ( ) (ii) ST ( ) (iii) Divyangjan ( ) (iv) Women ( )

5. Do you visit the linked sub schemes to RYSK as a resource person?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

6. If yes, how often you are invited to assess any related sub-scheme?

- (i) Once in a week ( ) (ii) Once in a month ( ) (iii) Twice in a month ( ) (iv) Always ( )

7. Have you incorporated any highlights in the IC department from any other scheme under RYSK

- (i) Yes( ) (ii) No ( )

8. Do you find the volunteers receptive to whatever is taught at the IC department?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

9. Do you prefer the skilled trainees to be a part of your valuable IC programmes?

- (i) Yes( ) (ii) No ( )

10. For how long, a trainer/Liaison officer for a specific programme engaged with the IC department?

(i) Three Months ( ) (ii) Six Months ( ) (iii) One year ( ) (iv) More than one year ( )

11. Do you incentivize skilled trainees to retain at the specific programme for future events?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

13. Which programme under the IC department is popular amongst the other stakeholders?

14. How do you rate the efficiency in terms of the quality component of the beneficiary volunteer?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied ( ) (ii) Unsatisfied ( ) (iii) Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v) Highly satisfied ( )

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROJECT TEAM UNDER INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

(IC)

**BASIC DETAILS**

Name of the Member:

Designation:

Mobile number:

Name of the state:

Name of the district :

Years of experience in working with the department of IC:

**THEMATIC DETAILS**

1. How do you ensure the strengthening of the NYKS and NSS projects at the local and district level?

Rank answers from 1= Very Poor : 2= Poor : 3 = Average : 4 Good : 5 = Excellent

Facilitating National youth volunteer in promoting objectives of the scheme ( )

Updating Youth clubs and Sanghatans ( )

Training deployed volunteer force( )

Through local/ district level authorities ( )

Self-help groups ( )

3. Regular monitoring and evaluation (quantitative and qualitative) of the programs are undertaken with follow up action.

Always( )            ii. Sometimes ( )        iii. Rarely( )            iv Never( )

4. For district and local mobilization of the scheme, do district authorities, Panchayat, and district level schools take enough initiatives?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

5. If yes, then how frequently do these initiatives of holding seminars, workshops or exhibitions take place?

Very frequently ( )    Moderately ( )    Rarely ( )    Never ( )    other ( )

6. On what basis are the districts selected for this particular scheme?

- (i) Based on youth demographics ( )
- (ii) based on availability of existing resources ( )
- (iii) based on literacy levels of a district ( )
- (iv) awareness about the scheme in a district ( )
- (v) Need ( based ) of the scheme to be implemented in a district ( )

7. Who ensures that the Project Team is working under the set rules of guidelines?

8. Do you think the current framework is appropriate for the scheme?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

9. Do you think the schemes need to change with respect to the demand of the Youth ?

- (i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )
- (v) To no Extent ( )

10. what do you think is the contribution of the stakeholders for increasing bandwidth and efficiency of the scheme?

# NATIONAL YOUTH CORPS SCHEME (4)

## Questionnaire for National Youth Corps Volunteers

### Basic Details

1. Name of the Volunteer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Age: (i) 18- 21 ( ) (ii) 22-25 ( ) (iii) 26 -29 ( )
4. Sex:  
(i) Male ( ) (ii) Female ( ) (iii) Transgender ( )
5. State:
6. District:
7. Residential Location:  
(i) Rural ( ) (ii) Urban ( )
8. Social Category:  
(i) General ( ) (ii) OBC ( ) (iii) SC ( ) (iv) ST ( ) (v) Minority ( )
9. Physical Status:  
(i) Abled ( ) (ii) Divyangjan ( )
10. Category of Income group: (i) APL ( ) (ii) BPL ( )
11. Your Educational Qualification: (i) Secondary (up to 10<sup>th</sup>) ( ) (ii) Diploma (more than 12<sup>th</sup> but less than graduation) ( ) (iii) Graduate ( ) (iv) Post Graduate ( ) (v) Above Post Graduate ( )

### Thematic Details

1. How did you get to know about the scheme?  
(i) Through door to door campaign ( ) (ii) Mobile van campaign ( ) (iii) Community group meeting/interview ( ) (iv) through village leaders ( ) (v) Local academic circle ( ) (vi) Peer group ( ) (vii) Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media ( ) (viii) others
2. What is the instrumental reason for your participation in the NYC Scheme?  
(i) Interested in the course ( ) (ii) Beneficial to get employment ( ) (iii) Increase Income level ( ) (iv) Utilize the leisure hours ( ) (v) Family members encouraged ( ) (vi) In anticipation of stipend ( ) (vii) To start own venture ( )
4. What documents were taken for your enrolment?

(i) Aadhar Card ( ) (ii) Educational Certificates ( ) (iii) Income Certificate ( ) (iv) Residential Certificate ( ) (v) Social Category Certificate ( )

5. Did you pay any money for the enrolment?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

6. How has this programme benefitted /affected you

Items	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Quality Of Life					
Confidence/ Leadership Qualities					
Skill Enhancement					
Getting a job of choice					
Alignment to Nation building activities					

7. For how many hours per day the training programme was conducted? ( )

8. How do you rate the infrastructure of the training centre on the scale of 1-5 wherein; 1= being the Worst & 5 = the Best. ( )

9. How do you rate the quality of training session at the training centre in terms of-

Items	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Training Kit					
Training Method					
Participation					
Use of the Digital Tool					



Course Content					
Reading Material					
Placement Cell					
Overall Training Eco System					

10. How do you rate the practical sessions (On a scale of 1-5)?

(i) Very poor ( ) (ii) Poor ( ) (iii) Average ( ) (iv) Good ( ) (v) Excellent ( )

11. Did you give any assessment test after the training completion? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

12. How do you rate the assessment process at NYC Scheme on the scale of 1-5 wherein 1 being the worst and 5 the best ( )

13. What is the mode of training?

(i) Digital ( ) (ii) Manual ( ) (iii) Oral ( ) (iv) Written ( )

14. Did you receive any certificate after the end of the course? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

15. How many days after assessment did you receive the certificate: ( )

16. How fair is the training certification?

(i) Poor ( ) (ii) To a limited extent ( ) (iii) To some extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( ) (v) To an unlimited extent ( )

17. Were you provided with any pre-placement mentoring for any particular skill/ programme? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

18. Were you provided with any post-training placement support?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

19. Are you satisfied with the paid honorarium of Rs 5,000 by the selection committee?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

20. Are you placed?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

21. If you are placed, are you satisfied with the wage rate that you receive?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

22. Did the nation-building activities and leadership incorporating skills beneficial to you in your placed job?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

23. Do you know any fellow volunteers dropping the training program?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

24. Do you recommend others to join the training program for Nation building activities?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

25. Are the trainers & other stakeholders for the NYC approachable and friendly to address grievances?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

26. To what extent do you agree with the time invested in training was a worthy investment?

(Rating Scale 1-5. 1=useless, 5= Very effective) ( )

27 Do you think the expense borne for proceeding with an extra 3 months of training is worth investing?

28. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the training imparted to you?

## Questionnaire for Trainers under the National Youth Corps

### Basic Details

1. Name of the trainer :

2. Mobile Number:

3. Location :

(i) Urban ( ) (ii) Rural ( )

4. State:

5. District:

6: Qualification

7. For how long have you been training under this scheme?

### Thematic Issues

1. What percentage of allotted intake of youth volunteers have been taken in the last three years?

(i) 100%( ) (ii) 99%-90%( ) (iii) 89%- 80%( ) (iv) 79% - 70%( ) (v) 69%-60%( )  
(vi) 59%-50%( ) (vii) less than 50%( )

2. How do you rate the following with regard to National Youth Corps departments working (on rating scale: 1=Bad: 5=Best):

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Mobilization of the Scheme					
Selection of Volunteers					
The relevance of Training wrt to nation-building activities					
Infrastructure					
Assessment					
Training Ecosystem					
Monitoring					
Evaluation					
Placement of volunteers					

3. Is your training aligned with the objectives of the scheme?

(i) Yes( ) (ii) No ( )

4. Do you as a trainer think the selection Committee ensures the objective of incorporation of activities interlinked to nation-building and employment generation?

5. How often do you check & update the authorities about placement cell, volunteer's details, attendance, certificate issued, etc?

(i) 1= Not at all ( ) (ii) 2= Very little( ) (iii) 3= Sometime( ) (iv) 4= Many a time( ) (v) 5= Always( )

6. Do you keep an update of the volunteers once they have been employed after the end of the 2-year programme?

(i) Yes( ) (ii) No ( )

7. Do you think 4 weeks of training is sufficient to incorporate public ethics, probity, and dignity of labor in the youth volunteers?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii)No ( )

8. To what extent the training has led to increasing multiple skills in the youth volunteers?

(i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )

9. Rank answers from 1=Needs significant improvement, 2=Needs Improvement, 3=Consistently better, 4= Good, 5=Outstanding

(i) The incentives( paid honorarium) provided to the youth volunteers is attractive :

(ii) The training course is designed such to generate maximum employment opportunities :

(iii) The resources are effectively and efficiently used :

10. Is there fair inclusion and induction of the minority groups?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

11. How often the functionaries under the parent scheme Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karayam advisory committee and Industry partners assess the training curriculum under the NYC scheme?

Rank from 1= Not at all 2= Very little 3= Sometime 4= Many a time 5=Always

12. How frequently are new training modules with public ethics, probity, and dignity of labor induced?

Rank from 1= Not at all 2= Very little 3= Sometime 4= Many a time 5=Always

15. How the major decisions with respect to budget allocation and training modules taken in the NYC scheme?

(i) By Chairperson( ) (ii) By district youth coordinator( ) (iii) By district advisory committee( ) (iv) selection committee( ) (v) In consultation of all these ( )

16 ) Whether the district advisory scheme is doing an adequate job for mobilization, assessment, beneficiary training & Overall monitoring & evaluation of National Youth Volunteers

(i) Yes ( ) (ii)No ( )

17) Do you receive clear and concise background information on the group of volunteers to be trained for a specific programme?

(i)Yes ( ) (ii) N( )

18 ) Were the Volunteers able to apply what they learned to improve their performance after the 2 year NYC scheme?

(i)YES ( ) (ii) NO ( )

19 ) Other benefits did the NYC scheme achieve?

19) What problems do you face with agencies assessing you?

20 ) Are the suggestions of volunteers taken into consideration while framing the training programmes?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

21 ) What suggestion would you like to provide to the NYC scheme and the industry partners to improve the inquisitiveness of the volunteers?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE UNDER NYC SCHEME

### Basic Details

1. Name of the Member :
2. Mobile Number:
3. Designation in the advisory committee :
4. General Designation, If any:
5. State:
6. District:
7. Location
  - (i) Urban ( ) (ii) Local ( )

### Thematic Issues

1. How actively are you associated with the Functioning of the National Youth Corps Scheme?
  - (i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )
2. Which programmes/skill enhancement is projected or performed by your industry?
3. Whether the projected trainers & volunteers' requirement is aligned with Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram ( RYSK ) and NSS?
  - (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
4. What percentage (%) of manpower do you hire from the vulnerable sections like SC, ST, Divyangjan, and Women?
5. Do you visit the linked sub schemes to RYSK as a resource person?
  - (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No( )
6. If yes, how often you are invited to assess any related sub-scheme under the umbrella scheme RYSK?
  - (i) Once in a week ( ) (ii) Once in a month ( ) (iii) Twice in a month ( ) (iv) Always ( )
7. Have you incorporated any highlights in the NYS scheme t from any other flagship scheme under RYSK
  - (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
8. Do you find the national youth Volunteer content with the scheme and the training module of the NYC Scheme?

9. Do you prefer already skilled volunteers to be part of your valuable NYS scheme?

(i) Yes (ii) No

10. How frequently the trainers assessed?

(i) Three Months ( ) (ii) Six Months ( ) (iii) One year ( ) (iv) More than one year ( )

11. To what extent do you think the scheme has been able to incorporate inclusive growth and public ethics, probity, and dignity of labor?

(i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )

12. How do you rate the efficiency in terms of quality components for the beneficiary volunteer?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied ( ) (ii) Unsatisfied ( ) (iii) Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v) Highly satisfied ( )

13. How do you ensure that there is equal opportunity for each category of the **National youth volunteer** applying for this scheme?

14. Who ensures that there are no repetitive and outdated training modules/ orientations being designed for the Youth volunteers?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SELECTION COMMITTEE UNDER NYC

### Basic Details

Name of the Official:

Designation:

Mobile number:

Name of the state:

Name of the district :

Years of experience in working with the NYC Scheme :

### Thematic Details

1. How do you rate the equal representation of gender and categories for the scheme?

(i) Highly Unsatisfied ( ) (ii) Unsatisfied ( ) (iii) Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v) Highly satisfied ( )

2. How frequently do you visit the training centres to see whether the selection process is in sync with the guidelines provided by your committee?

(i) Once in a week ( ) (ii) Once in fortnight ( ) (iii) Once in a month ( ) (iv) Occasionally ( ) (v) Never ( )

Has there any evaluative study taken place for selection committee Under this scheme ?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

If yes? what were the changes suggested?

Who decides upon the area of deployment of the national youth volunteers?

(i) Chairperson ( ) (ii) Member Secretary ( ) (iii) Youth coordinator ( )

Who is responsible for the coordination and policy framework for the deployment of the volunteers?

5. What changes are required to be put in the existing selection process to make them financially sustainable and more acceptable by the volunteers?



6. To what extent the feasibility plan with respect to incorporating the objectives of schemes suggested by the selection committee has been executed on the ground? Rate on the scale of 1-5 where 1 is 'worst' & 5 is the 'best'
7. Who ensures the execution of selection policies on the ground is
8. What are the strength and weaknesses of the National youth corps in imparting employability training?
9. To what extend is this scheme beneficiary centric and how?

# YOUTH HOSTELS(2)

## Questionnaire for Youth Hostels students

### Basic Details

1. Name of the Student :

2. Mobile Number:

3. Age:

4. Sex:

(i) Male ( ) (ii) Female ( ) (iii) Transgender ( )

5. State:

6. District:

7. Residential Location:

(i) Rural ( ) (ii) Urban ( )

8. Social Category:

(i) General ( ) (ii) OBC ( ) (iii) SC ( ) (iv) ST ( ) (v) Minority ( )

9. Physical Status:

(i) Abled ( ) (ii) Divyangjan ( )

10. Category of Income group:

(i) APL ( ) (ii) BPL ( )

11. Your Educational Qualification:

12. Location :

(i) Urban ( ) (ii) Rural ( )

### Thematic Details

1. What documents were taken for allocating a room to you in the hostel?

(i) Aadhar Card ( ) (ii) Educational Certificates ( ) (iii) Income Certificate ( ) (iv) Residential Certificate ( ) (v) Social Category Certificate ( )

2. Are you a migrant or a non -migrant for any state hostel?

3. How many times have you availed benefit from this scheme?

4. How do you rate the infrastructure of the youth hostel that you stayed in on a scale of 1-5 wherein; 1= being the Worst & 5 = the Best. ( )

5. How do you rate the quality of Hostel Facilities -

Sections	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Room Hygiene					

Bathroom ( Light & Water)					
Hostel Surroundings ( security & Hygiene )					

6. How do you rate the quality of Mess Facilities -

Sections	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Service by staff					
Kitchen and Dining Hall hygiene					
Drinking- Water Quality					
Seating Arrangement					

7. How do you rate staff and management -

Sections	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Attention on problems					
The behavior of Staff and management					

8. What steps have been taken by the hostel where you visited to provide you with cultural diversification of that state/ district/ locality?

9. Have you been allocated a room with students of other states?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

10. During the stay have you noticed celebrations of any particular festival?

11. Who would you refer to incase there was an issue with any hostel facility?

12. How frequently does the warden/caretaker keep a record of visitors?

(i) Poor ( ) (ii) To a limited extent ( ) (iii) To some extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( ) (v) To an unlimited extent ( )

13. How close are other facilities and transportation available from the hostel?

(i) Poor ( ) (ii) To a limited extent ( ) (iii) To some extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( ) (v) To an unlimited extent ( )

14 . Have you ever witnessed any member of Hostel Management Committee on inspections and checks ?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

15. If yes, then how frequently do they come for routine tours?

16. Did you give any feedback after the completion of your stay?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

16. What other suggestion would like to give for the betterment of youth hostels?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MANAGER UNDER YOUTH HOSTELS SCHEME

### Basic Details

1. Name of the Hostel Manager:

2. Mobile Number:

3. Designated at which hostel :

4. State:

5. District:

6. Location

(i) Urban ( ) (ii)Rural ( )

### Thematic Issues

1. What percentage of the objective of running day today facilities at the youth hostels done in the last three years?

(i) 100% ( ) (ii) 99%-90%( ) (iii) 89%- 80%( ) (iv) 79% - 70%( ) (v) 69%-60%( )  
(vi) 59%-50%( ) (vii) less than 50% ( )

2. Do you ensure the Youth hostels are aligned to its objective of providing low-cost budget hostels and comfortable stay for the students?

(i) Yes( ) (ii) No( )

3. How do you ensure that the students staying at a particular state hostel get exposure to the culture and diversity of the state?

4. Who inspects the hostels under H.M.C?

5. How do you ensure the celebration of the multiplicity of festivities in the Hostel?

6. How do you rate the following with regard to Youth hostel working (on a rating scale:

1=Bad: 5=Best):

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Mobilization					
Selection of staff					
Security					
Infrastructure					

Assessment of staff					
Hostel Ecosystem					
Monitoring					
Evaluation					
Arranging workshops, seminars, and exhibitions on Indian culture and diversity					

7. Do you think the current framework is appropriate and benefitted the students?

(i) Yes (ii) No

8. Do you think the scheme needs changes with the changing and growing aspirations of the students?

(i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )

9. How often do you check & update with the stakeholders with respect to the implementation of the scheme on the bandwidth level?

(i) 1= Not at all ( ) (ii) 2= Very little( ) (iii) 3= Sometime( ) (iv) 4= Many a time( ) (v) 5= Always( )

10. How do you assess the success rate of youth hostels?

(i) By number of students availing this scheme ( ) (ii) By accessing employment figure of the H.M.C( ) (iii) By receiving feedback from the students ( ) (iv) Others, please specify( )

11.. To what extent the youth hostels have led to plug-in cultural and diversification of the Indian culture gap?

(i) To a limited extent( ) (ii) To some extent( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent( ) (v) no extent

12.Do the functioning under the Umbrella Scheme of RYSK asses Nation hostel scheme on achieving its objective and UC?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

10. If yes, how frequently are inspections conducted by the Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram representatives?

(i) To a limited extent( ) (ii) To some extent( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent( ) (v) No extent ( )

**NATIONAL YOUNG LEADERS PROGRAMME(2)**





8. Did you find any correlation between their family Income level and performance level/ active participation in core programs?

(i) Poor (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) To an unlimited extent.

9. As a Support Organization, how frequently you receive financial assistance from the Scheme coordinators for undertaking its related activities?

(i) Quite frequently (ii) Frequently (iii) Rarely (iv) Never (v) Always

10. What kind of activities and association goals are there in your alignment with NYLP?

(i) Environmental Building (ii) Social Upliftment Activities (iii) Patriotism Awareness Activities (iv) Cleanliness Drives (v) Health-related Campaigns/Acts (vi) Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programs (vii) Multicultural activities (viii) Life Skills Education

11. How do you rate the efficiency in terms of quality component of beneficiary trained?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly satisfied

12. How do you rate the employability skills of trained youth volunteers under the Scheme?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

13. How do you rate the patriotism/Nation-building skills of trained Youth and Adolescent volunteers under the Scheme?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

14. Do you think the NYLP Scheme meet its goals to channelize the energy of youth and adolescent positively for nation-building?

(i) Poor (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) To an unlimited extent

15. Any further suggestions to improve the NYLP Scheme?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (NYLP)

### BASIC DETAILS

1. Name of the Volunteer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Age:
4. Sex: (i) Male (ii) Female (iii) Transgender
5. State:
6. District:
7. Residential Location: (i) Rural (ii) Urban
8. Social Category: (i) General (ii) OBC (iii) SC (iv) ST (v) Minority
9. Physical Status: (i) Abled (ii) Divyangian
10. Category of Income group: (i) APL (ii) BPL

### THEMATIC DETAILS

1. How did you get to know about the NYLP scheme?
  - (i) Through the door to door campaign
  - (ii) State /Central Officials
  - (iii) Youth clubs/ Yuva Sangathan
  - (iv) Through village leaders
  - (v) Local academic circle
  - (vi) Peer group
  - (vii) Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media
  - (viii) others
2. How many hours of *Shramdaans* in a year do you put in NYLP programs?
  - (i) Less than 25 hours (ii) 26-50 hours (iii) 51-75 hours (iv) More than 76 hours (v). More than 100 hours
3. Was the information given to you about the programme in advance adequate and relevant?
  - (i) Completely inadequate (ii) Inadequate (iii) Can't say (iv) Adequate (v) Completely adequate
4. Did you actively participate in Youth Programs regularly?
  - (i) Very Active (ii) Active (iii) Neutral (iv) Inactive (v) Very inactive

5. For which core programs you opted under NYLP?

- (i) Neighbourhood Youth Parliament (NYP)
- (ii) Youth for Development Programme (YFDP)
- (iii) National Young Leaders Awards (NYLA)
- (iv) National Youth Advisory Council (NYAC)
- (v) National Youth Development Fund (NYDF)

5. Did you attend the Training of the Core Program you opted for?

- (i) Yes (ii) No

6. Did you give any assessment test after the training completion?

- (i) Yes (ii) No

7. What is the mode of training?

- (i) Digital (ii) Manual (iii) Oral (iv) Written

8. Rate the quality of training sessions of Core Program on a scale of 1 to 5.

- (i) Highly Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

9. Did you receive any certificate after the end of the course?

- (i) Yes (ii) No

10. How many days after assessment did you receive the certificate:

- (i) Within a week (ii) Within two weeks (iii) Within a month (iv) Within three weeks (v) Haven't received

11. How fair is the training certification?

- (i) Poor (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) To an unlimited extent

12. Were you provided with any pre-placement mentoring for any particular skill/ programme?

- (i) Yes (ii) No

13. Were you provided with any post-training placement support?

- (i) Yes (ii) No

14. Rate the quality of amenities and infrastructure provided by Youth Clubs to undertake the activities of NYLP.

- (i) Totally Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

15. Rate the assistance provide by liaison officer and Youth coordinators throughout the programme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

(i) Totally Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

16. How has this programme benefitted /affected you:

Items	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Personality/ Moral building opportunities					
Confidence/ Exposure					
Skill Enhancement					
Gain in Patriotism/ Nation- building					
Getting a job of choice/ Employability					
How Family and friends perceive you					

17. Did you enjoy the overall experience after serving as the Youth volunteer?

(i) Yes (ii) No

18. Would you like to again serve as a volunteer for such Government Youth empowerment initiatives?

(i)Yes (ii) No

19. Does your expectations of the programme have been met?

(i)Yes (ii) No

20. Rate the effectiveness of your learning outcomes under the International cooperation sub-scheme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

(i) Totally Unsatisfied (ii) Unsatisfied (iii) Neutral (iv) Satisfied (v) Highly Satisfied

21. Were there any exclusive sessions organized during the conduct of NYLP Core Programmes, schemes, projects, and coordination activities.

(i)Yes (ii) No

22. What according to you are the Highlights of the Scheme and what are the Shortcomings?

23. Any further suggestions for improvement of the Scheme?

ASSISTANCE TO SCOUTING AND GUIDING ORGANISATIONS YOUTH (3)

## Questionnaire for Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations Youth Volunteers

### Basic Details

1. Name of Volunteer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Sex: (i) Male ( ) (ii) Female ( ) (iii) Transgender ( )
5. State:
6. District:
7. Residential Location: (i) Rural ( ) (ii) Urban ( )
8. Social Category: (i) General ( ) (ii) OBC ( ) (iii) SC ( ) (iv) ST ( ) (v) Minority ( )
9. Physical Status: (i) Abled ( ) (ii) Divyangjan ( )
10. Category of Income group: (i) APL ( ) (ii) BPL ( )

### Thematic Details

1. How do you come to know about the Scouting & Guiding training camps?  
(i) Educational institutions ( ) (ii) SHGs ( ) (iii) Training Centres ( ) (iv) By State/ Central officials (viii) others ( )
3. Select the SGO from which you belong for carrying on various scouting and guiding activities:  
(i) Bharat Scouts and Guides ( ) (ii) Hindustan Scouts and Guides ( )
4. What is the entry load for Scouting & Guiding training camps? ( )
5. Rank the quality of training on the scale of 1 to 5 wherein; 1= Worst & 5 = Best among trainings at SGOs on:  
(i) Value education ( )  
(ii) National integration ( )  
(iii) Preservation of cultural heritage ( )
6. For how many hours per day the training programme was conducted? (\_\_\_\_hr/s.)
7. In which national/regional level activity did you receive Scouting & Guiding training?  
(i) Cubs & Bulbuls (ii) Scouts & Guides (iii) Rovers & Rangers
8. How do you rate the infrastructure of training camps on the scale of 1-5 wherein; 1 is The Worst & 5 is The Best ( )
9. How has this programme benefitted /affected you-

Items	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Quality Of					

Life					
Confidence/ Exposure					
Skill Enhancement					
Getting a job of choice					
How Family and friends perceive you					

10. How do you rate the quality of training session at the training camps at in terms of-

Items	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Training Kit					
Receptivity					
Training Method					
Participation					
Use of the Digital Tool					
Quality of scouting and guiding activities					
Overall Training Eco System					



11. How do you rate the activities at training camps (On a scale of 1-5)?  
 (i) Very poor ( ) (ii) Poor ( ) (iii) Average ( ) (iv) Good ( ) (v) Excellent ( )
12. Did you give any assessment test after the training completion? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
13. Did you qualify for the assessment test? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
14. How do you rate the assessment process at SGOs on the scale of 1-5 wherein 1 being the worst and 5 the best? ( )
15. What is the mode of assessment?  
 (i) Digital ( ) (ii) Manual ( ) (iii) Oral ( ) (iv) Written ( )
16. Did you receive any certificate after the end of the training camp? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
17. How many days after assessment did you receive the certificate: ( )
18. How fair is the certification of the training? (i) Poor ( ) (ii) To a limited extent ( ) (iii) To some extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( ) (v) To an unlimited extent ( )
19. State your satisfaction level on the process of training activities at the camps? (i) Highly Unsatisfied ( ) (ii) Unsatisfied ( ) (iii) Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v) Highly satisfied ( )
20. Do you know any fellow trainee dropping the training camps? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )  
 If yes, can you specify the reason, \_\_\_\_\_
21. Do you think the amount for training material: Maximum Rs. 120 per participant for distribution among the participants of the training programmes is apt?  
 (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

#### Multiple Issues

1. Whether the acquired skills help building the following areas, rank on the scale of 5.

Areas	1= Highly Unsatisfied	2=Unsatisfied	3= Neutral	4= Satisfied	5= Highly Satisfied
Building character					
Confidence					
Idealism					
Spirit of patriotism					

2. Whether the current framework is appropriate?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) NO ( )

- If yes, do you recommend others to join the training camps? (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
3. Whether the activities conducted at the training camps aligned with the guidelines?  
(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )
4. Are you asked to provide your feedback after every training session that you attended  
(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( ) (iii) Sometimes ( )
5. Whether you receive the training as per the (i) Aspiration (ii) maximum member of enrollment in an activity
6. To what extent do you agree with the time invested in receiving training was a worthy investment? (Rating Scale 1-5. 1=useless, 5= Very effective)
7. Any suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the training camps.

Questionnaire for Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations Trainers

Basic Details

1. Name of the trainer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. State:
4. District:
5. Qualification:
6. Length of work experience as a trainer under scouting and guiding:

Thematic Issues

1. What percentage of allotted intake of youth volunteers have been taken in the last three years?  
(i) 100% (ii) 99%-90% (iii) 89%- 80% (iv) 79% - 70% (v) 69%-60% (vi) 59%-50% (vii) less than 50%
2. How do you rate the following with regard to SGOs working (on a rating scale: 1=Bad: 5=Best):

Items	1	2	3	4	5
Mobilization of the Scheme					
Selection of Volunteers					
The relevance of Training with respect to nation-building activities/strategic development					

of youths					
Infrastructure					
Assessment					
Training Ecosystem					
Monitoring					
Evaluation					

3. How often do you check & update the volunteer's details, attendance, certificate issued, etc?

- (i) 1= Not at all ( ) (ii) 2= Very little ( ) (iii) 3= Sometime( ) (iv) 4= Many a time( )  
(v) 5= Always( )

4. Do you keep an update of the volunteers once they have completed training after the end of the training programme?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

5. Do you think during training is sufficient to incorporate confidence, idealism, and spirit of patriotism in the youth volunteers?

- i) Yes ( ) No ( )

6. To what extent the training has led to promote awareness among the youths for the variety, diversity, and richness of the Indian Cultural heritage and tradition in the youth volunteers?

- (i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent( ) (iii) To a large extent( ) (iv) To a great extent ( )

7. Is there fair inclusion and induction of the minority groups?

- (i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

8. How often the functionaries under the parent scheme Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karayam advisory committee and Industry partners assess the training curriculum under the SGO scheme?

- Rank from (i) 1= Not at all (ii) 2= Very little (iii) 3= Sometime (iv) 4= Many a time (v) 5=Always

9. How frequently you organize the various programmes like Camps, Seminars, and Rallies among children and youths of the country for their skill development, character building, and feelings of national integration along with physical fitness?

Rank from 1= Not at all 2= Very little 3= Sometime 4= Many a time 5=Always

10. How the major decisions with respect to budget allocation and training modules taken at SGOs?

(i) By Chairperson (ii) By district youth coordinator (iii) By district advisory committee (iv) selection committee (v) In consultation of all these.

11. Whether district advisory scheme is doing an adequate job for mobilization, assessment, beneficiary training, and overall monitoring & evaluation of national youth volunteers

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

12. Do you receive clear and concise background information on the group of volunteers to be trained for a specific programme?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

13. Were the Volunteers able to apply what they learned to improve their performance after the training camps?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

14. What problems do you face with agencies assessing you?

15. Are the suggestions of volunteers taken into consideration while framing the training camps /programmes?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

16. Do you think the amount for training material: Maximum Rs. 120 per participant for distribution among the participants of the training programmes is justified?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

17. Any suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the training camps.

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS UNDER SGOs

### Basic Details

1. Name of the support organizations:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Designation in the department:
4. General Designation, If any:
5. State:
6. District:

### Thematic Issues

How actively are you associated with the functioning of the SGOs?

(i) To a limited extent ( ) (ii) To some extent ( ) (iii) To a large extent ( ) (iv) To a great extent ( ) (v) To no extent ( )

2. Which are the programmes /skill enhancement projected in your industry?

3. Whether the projected trainers & volunteers' requirement is aligned with Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram ( RYSK )?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

4. What percentage (%) of manpower do you hire from the vulnerable sections like SC, ST, Divyangjan, and Women?

5. Have you incorporated any highlights in the SGOs department from any other flagship scheme under RYSK

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

6. Do you think the training camps need to change with respect to the demand of the youth volunteers?

(i) Yes (ii) No

7. Do you find the volunteers receptive to whatever is taught at the SGOs?

8. Do you prefer skilled trainees to be part of your valuable SGOs programmes?

(i) Yes (ii) No

9. For how long, a trainer for a specific programme engaged with the SGOs programme?

(i) Three Months ( ) (ii) Six Months ( ) (iii) One year ( ) (iv) More than one year ( )

10. Do you incentivize skilled trainees to retain at the specific programme for future events?

(i) Yes ( ) (ii) No ( )

11. Which programme under SGOs is popular amongst the other stakeholders?

12. Tick mark the pattern of assistance admissible for the below areas-

AREAS	YES	NO
Conducting scouting and guiding camps		
Conducting training programmes for the Scouts and Guides and trainers of Scouting and Guiding with special emphasis on value education, national integration, and preservation of cultural heritage		
Conducting periodical meets of national level on the theme of Scouting and Guiding		
Co-ordination of Scouting and Guiding activities		
Development of Training Centres		
Monitoring and evaluation of Scouting and Guiding activities in India and sharing of experiences of scouting and guiding with other countries;		
Travel grant for participation in important national/international seminars on scouting/guiding		
Research and publications on scouting/guiding.		

13. How do you rate the efficiency in terms of the quality component of the beneficiary volunteer?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied ( ) ii) Unsatisfied ( ) iii) Neutral ( ) (iv) Satisfied ( ) (v) Highly satisfied ( )

14. Any suggestion to improve the effectiveness of the training camps.

## NATIONAL YUVA SANGATHAN KENDRA(4)

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS (NYKS)

### BASIC DETAILS

Name of the Member:

Designation:

Mobile number:

Name of the state:

Name of the district :

Years of experience in working with the NYKS:

### THEMATIC DETAILS

Q1. How do you ensure strategic Utilization of Services of **National Youth Volunteers** (NYVs) and NYK Youth Clubs?

Facilitating district NYKs in promoting e-governance

Updating Youth clubs and profile

Training deployed volunteer force

Assigning targets to each NY volunteers

Q2. To what extent the trained Youth volunteers get a job after the training under the NYKS Core programs?

(i) Negligible (ii) To a limited extent (iii) To some extent (iv) To a great extent (v) Almost all

Q3. As the State Director, do you submit a compiled State-wise Annual Action Plan to NYKS headquarters?

Yes                      ii. No                      iii. Sometimes

Q4. As the State Director, do you regularly review and follow up on the achievements against the set physical and financial targets of the Annual Action Plan?

Yes                      ii. No                      iii. Sometimes

Q5. How much of the total allotted budget and corresponding programmes are completed by the 31st of December, 2019?



100%            ii. More than 90%    iii. Less than 50%

Q6. How many of the total number of Core programmes be organized exclusively for women during a year?

Zero    ii. Minimum 2                      iii. 2-5                      iv. More than 5

Q7. Under each programme, how much of the total participants/beneficiaries are women from different sections of society?

0-10%    ii. 10-20%    iii. 21-30%    iv. More than 30%

Q8. Under each programme, how much of the total participants/beneficiaries (Male and Female) are SC/ST from different sections of society?

0-10%    ii. 10-20%    iii. 21-30%    iv. More than 30%

Q9. Under each programme, due care is taken of total participants/beneficiaries (Male and Female) are OBC/ General/Minority out of the remaining 50% of the participants/beneficiaries of the programme?

Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

Q 10. As District coordinators, Monthly Progress Report and specially designed Cumulative Progress Report (total number of activities organized/achievements made to date) based on physical targets set are submitted by the 27<sup>th</sup> of every month.

Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

Q11. As State Office coordinators, Monthly Progress Report and specially designed Cumulative Progress Report (total number of activities organized/achievements made to date) based on physical targets set are submitted by the 29<sup>th</sup> of every month.

Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

Q12. District NYKs Physical targets of Action Plans are aligned with the targets set for the State as per the Annual Action Plan.

Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

Q13. Regular monitoring and evaluation (quantitative and qualitative) of the programmes are undertaken with follow up action.

Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

Q14. How frequently you approach Heads of Panchayati Raj Departments or Local Schools and Gram Panchayat Pradhans to allow Youth Clubs to hold meetings and programs in Panchayat Bhawan.

i. Always                      ii. Sometimes                      iii. Rarely                      iv Never

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDUSTRY PARTNERS (NYKS)

### BASIC DETAILS

1. Name of the Industry Partner:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Designation in NYKS:
4. General Designation, If any:
5. State:
6. District:

### THEMATIC DETAILS

Q1. Since how long have the organization been collaborated with NYKS core programmes?

0-1 year

1-2 years

Less than 5 years

More than 5 years

Q2. What percentage (%) of manpower do you hire from the vulnerable sections like SC, ST, Divyangjan, and Women?

Q2. Do you visit the linked NYKS as a resource person?

Yes

(ii) No

Q3. If yes, how often you are invited to conduct the classroom sessions?

(i) Once in a week

(ii) Once in a month

(iii) Twice in a month

(iv)

Always

Q4. If yes, how often you are invited to conduct the practical sessions?

(i) Once in a week

(ii) Once in a month

(iii) Twice in a month

(iv)

Always



Q11. How do you rate the patriotism/Nation-building skills of trained Youth volunteers under the Scheme?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied      ii) Unsatisfied      iii) Neutral      (iv) Satisfied      (v)

Highly satisfied

Q12. Any further suggestions to improve the Scheme?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH/ DISTRICT COORDINATORS/TRAINERS (NYKS)

### BASIC DETAILS

Name of the Official:

Designation:

Mobile number:

Name of the state:

Name of the district :

Years of experience in working with the NYKS:

### THEMATIC DETAILS

1. How actively are you associated with the functioning of the NYKS core programs?

(i) To a limited extent           (ii) To some extent   (iii) To a large extent

2. Whether the projected Youth empowerment under NYKS is aligned with National Youth Policy -2014?

(i) Yes                               (ii) No                               (iii) Can't say

3. Is your Youth Club registered and affiliated with District NYKS?

Yes                               ii. No

4. What are the prime reasons to associate with NYKS Scheme as Youth Coordinator?

Existing knowledge and Interest

Supplement income

Leisure activity

Gain leadership skills

To serve the nation

Entrepreneurial ability

5. With how many agencies/organizations (such as NSS, NCC, BSG, Eco Clubs, and Red Cross Society) have you been collaborated since its inception?

0-5

6-10

11-15

16-20

More than 20

6. For how many projects your Youth Club was sanctioned from developmental Ministries, Departments, and Agencies for the development and empowerment of youth.

Zero

1-10

11-20

21-30

More Than 30

7. Has your Youth Club ever been awarded under the Scheme of AOYC (Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs) during the last 02 years?

Yes            ii. No

8. Do you prepare Audit Reports of the Youth Club on annual basis?

Yes            ii. No

9. What modes are being used to engage Youth volunteers in NYKS Core programs?

Engaging in nation-building activities

Arranging seminars/workshops

Conducting supervisory visits at centres

Providing training sessions on leadership/ empowerment

10. What innovative ways are used to keep youths engaged and motivated for the Core programs of NYKS?

Providing them more opportunities

Being flexible in the activity schedule

Providing training for each activity

Motivational Lecturers and Discussion by Experts

Interactive sessions

11. Sufficient quantity of Sports materials is being made available to youth volunteers.

Yes            ii. No            iii. To some extent

12. On what basis did you select the Youth Volunteers for NYKS core programs?

Qualification

Experience

Family Background

Location

13. On what basis the performance of Youth Volunteers is measured?

Awards and Recognitions

Number of activities participated

Duration of volunteership

Gain in new skills

Sense of being responsible

14. Did you face challenges to keep transparency, austerity, and meaningfulness essence of expenditure of the activities of the core program?

Yes ii. No

15. Was there any action being taken against your Youth Club for not submitting the monthly progress report on time?

Yes ii. No

16. How do you ensure an active partnership of Youth Clubs and NYVs for undertaking programmes?

Motivating Youth Clubs to get positioned among the top 5

Rotating the responsibilities from time to time

Conducting presentations of each Youth Club regarding their achievements

Conducting interactive sessions with volunteers

17. Do the profile of Youth Clubs and their members are updated online from time to time?

Always ii. Sometimes iii. Rarely iv Never

Q18. How do you maintain coordination and linkages with other development departments, agencies, and NGOs?

Conducting regular meetings with them

Sharing activity reports

Conducting interactive sessions with their heads

Q19. How frequently your Youth Club holds meetings and programs in Panchayat Bhawan and local schools, community buildings as well as seek the active involvement of NYKs affiliated Youth Clubs in Panchayat development programmes and activities.

i. Always ii. Sometimes iii. Rarely iv Never



Q20. How do you revitalize the Youth clubs?

Updating the Youth Club's profile

Enrolling new members with due representation of all sections of society

Q21. What programs are being taken up in coordination with other departments and agencies as well as service providers with help of NYKs Deputy Director/ District Youth Coordinator and Youth Volunteers?

Linking Youth Club Members with Employable Skill Development Trainings

Promotion & Facilitating Villagers to get benefits under Prime Minister Financial Inclusion Schemes

Infrastructure Development Activities

Green India Activities

Cleanliness drive along with schools/colleges

Health Awareness Programs

Social upliftment activities of women

Q22. Did you face finance/Budgetary issues while undertaking your implementing Core programmes to involve Youth volunteers under NYKS?

Yes            (ii) No            (iii) To some extent

Q23. How challenging was it to engage adolescent Youth volunteers below 15 years of age?

Very challenging

Not at all

To some extent

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (NYKS)

### BASIC DETAILS

1. Name of the Volunteer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Age:
4. Sex: (i) Male (ii) Female (iii) Transgender
5. State:
6. District:
7. Residential Location: (i) Rural (ii) Urban
8. Social Category: (i) General (ii) OBC (iii) SC (iv) ST (v) Minority
9. Physical Status: (i) Abled (ii) Divyangian
10. Category of Income group: (i) APL (ii) BPL
11. Qualification:

### THEMATIC DETAILS

Q1. How did you get to know about the scheme?

- i. Through a door to door campaign
- ii. Mobile van campaign
- iii. Community group meeting/interview
- iv. through village leaders
- v. Local academic circle
- vi. Peer group
- vii. Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media
- viii others

Q2. How many hours of *Shramdaans* in a year do you put in NYKS programs?

- i. Less than 25 hours
- ii. 26-50 hours
- iii. 51-75 hours
- iv. More than 76 hours
- v. More than 100 hours

Q3. Was the information given to you about the programme in advance adequate and relevant?

- i. Highly Adequate
- ii. Adequate
- iii. Neutral
- iv. Inadequate
- v. Highly inadequate

15. Did you actively participate in Youth Programs regularly?

- i. Highly active ii. Active iii. Neutral iv. Inactive v. Highly inactive

16. For which core program you opted under NYKS?

i. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development

ii. Promotion of Sports:

a. Sports Material to Youth Clubs

b. Block-level Sports Meet

c. District level Sports Meet

iii. Education in Basic Vocations – Revised

iv. District Level Promotion of Art and Culture

v. Observance of Days of National Importance, National Youth Day, and Week

vi. District Youth Convention

vii. Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi:

a. Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan (Swachhata Action Plan)

b. Swachhata Pakhwada (Fortnight)

c. Work Camp – New Program

viii. Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs at District, State, and National levels

ix. Theme Based Awareness and Education Program

x. Youth Club Development Convention

xi. Observance of International Day of Yoga

xii. Declamation Contest on Patriotism and Nation Building

17. Did you attend the Training of the Core Program you opted for?

- i. Yes ii. No

18. Rate the quality of training sessions of Core Program on a scale of 1 to 5.

- i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

19. Rate the quality of amenities and infrastructure provided by Youth Clubs to undertake the activities of NYKS.

- i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

19. Rate the assistance provide by liaison officer and Youth coordinators throughout the programme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

20. Did you get the placement after Training?

i. Yes ii. No

21. If you are placed, are you satisfied with the wage rate that you receive?

i. Yes ii. No

22. Did the nation-building activities and leadership incorporating skills beneficial to you in your placed job?

i. Yes ii. No

23. Do you know any fellow volunteers dropping the training program ?

i. Yes ii. No

24. Do you recommend others to join the training program for Nation building activities? i. Yes ii. No

25. Are the trainers & other stakeholders for the NYKS approachable and friendly to address grievances?

i. Yes ii. No

26. How has this programme benefitted /affected you

	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Personality/ Moral building opportunities					
Confidence/ Exposure					

Skill Enhancement					
Gain in Patriotism/ Nation-building					
Getting a job of choice/ Employability					
How Family and friends perceive you					

27. Did you enjoy the overall experience after serving as the Youth volunteer?

- i. Yes            ii. No

28. Would you like to again serve as a volunteer for such Government Youth empowerment initiatives?

- i. Yes            ii. No

29. Does your expectations of the programme have been met?

- i. Yes            ii. No

30. Rate the effectiveness of your learning outcomes under the International cooperation sub-scheme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

- i. Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

31. Were there any exclusive sessions organized during the conduct of NPYAD Core Programmes, schemes, projects, and coordination activities.

- i. Yes            ii. No

32. Any further suggestions for improvement of the Scheme?

33. What according to you are the Highlights of the Scheme and what are the Shortcomings?

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT  
DEVELOPMENT (2)

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NGOs (NPYAD)

### BASIC DETAILS

1. Name of the Industry Partner:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Designation in NPYAD:
4. General Designation, If any:
5. State:
6. District:
7. Location:  
Urban-Rural

### THEMATIC DETAILS

1. Since how long has the organization been collaborated with NPYAD core programmes?

0-1 year

1-2 years

Less than 5 years

More than 5 years

Less than 10 years

2. What percentage (%) of manpower do you hire from the vulnerable sections like SC, ST, Divyangjan, and Women?

0-10%

ii. 11-20%

iii. 21-30%

iv. 31-40%

v. None

3. Do you visit the linked NPYAD as a resource person?

Yes

(ii) No

4. If yes, how often you are invited to conduct the classroom sessions?

i. Once in a week ii. Once in a month iii. Twice in a month iv. Fortnightly basis v. Once in two months.

5. If yes, how often you are invited to conduct the practical sessions/training programs?



i. Once in a week ii. Once in a month iii. Twice in a month iv. Fortnightly basis v. Once in two months.

6. Do you find the Youth volunteers receptive to the training process at the NPYAD?

i. Poor ii. To a limited extent iii. To some extent iv. To a great extent v. To an unlimited extent

Q7. Did you find any correlation between their educational background and performance level/ active participation in core programs?

i. Poor ii. To a limited extent iii. To some extent iv. To a great extent v. To an unlimited extent.

Q8. Did you find any correlation between their family Income level and performance level/ active participation in core programs?

i. Poor ii. To a limited extent iii. To some extent iv. To a great extent v. To an unlimited extent

Q9. As an Industry partner, how frequently you receive financial assistance from the Scheme coordinators for undertaking its related activities?

Quite frequently ii. Frequently iii. Rarely iv Never v. Always

Q10. What kind of activities and association goals are there in your alignment with NPYAD?

Environmental Building

Social Upliftment Activities

Patriotism Awareness Activities

Cleanliness Drives

Health-related Campaigns/Acts

Youth Leadership and Personality Development Programs

Multicultural activities

Life Skills Education

Q11. How do you rate the efficiency in terms of quality component of beneficiary trained?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

(i) Highly Unsatisfied      ii) Unsatisfied      iii) Neutral      (iv) Satisfied      (v)  
Highly satisfied

Q12. How do you rate the employability skills of trained Youth and Adolescent volunteers under the Scheme?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

Q13. How do you rate the patriotism/Nation-building skills of trained Youth and Adolescent volunteers under the Scheme?

Rank on the scale of 1-5

i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

Q14. Do you think the NPYAD Scheme meet its goals to channelize the energy of youth and adolescent positively for nation-building?

i. Poor      ii. To a limited extent      iii. To some extent iv. To a great extent      v. To an unlimited extent

Q15. Any further suggestions to improve the NPYAD Scheme?

## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR YOUTH VOLUNTEERS (NPYAD)

### BASIC DETAILS

1. Name of the Volunteer:
2. Mobile Number:
3. Age:
4. Sex: (i) Male (ii) Female (iii) Transgender
5. State:
6. District:
7. Residential Location: (i) Rural (ii) Urban
8. Social Category: (i) General (ii) OBC (iii) SC (iv) ST (v) Minority
9. Physical Status: (i) Abled (ii) Divyangian
10. Category of Income group: (i) APL (ii) BPL
11. Qualification:

### THEMATIC DETAILS

12. How did you get to know about the NPYAD scheme?
  - i. Through a door to door campaign
  - ii. Mobile van campaign
  - iii. Community group meeting/interview
  - iv. Through village leaders
  - v. Local academic circle
  - vi. Peer group
  - vii. Advertisement on print/radio/audio-visual media
  - viii others
  
13. How many hours of *Shramdaans* in a year do you put in NPYAD programs?
  - i. Less than 25 hours
  - ii. 26-50 hours
  - iii. 51-75 hours
  - iv. More than 76 hours
  - v. More than 100 hours

14. Was the information given to you about the programme in advance adequate and relevant?

- i. Completely inadequate ii. Inadequate iii. Can't say iv. Adequate v. Completely adequate

15. Did you actively participate in Youth Programs regularly?

- i. Very Active ii. Active iii. Neutral iv. Inactive v. Very inactive

16. For which core programs you opted under NPYAD?

- i. Youth Leadership and Personality Development  
ii. Promotion of National Integration  
iii. Promotion of Adventure  
iv. Development and Empowerment of Adolescents  
v. Technical and Resource Development

17. Did you attend the Training of the Core Program you opted for?

- i. Yes ii. No

18. Did you give any assessment test after the training completion?

- i. Yes ii. No

19. What is the mode of training?

- i. Digital ii. Manual iii. Oral iv. Written

20. Rate the quality of training sessions of Core Program on a scale of 1 to 5.

- i. Highly Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

21. Did you receive any certificate after the end of the course?

- i. Yes ii. No

22. How many days after assessment did you receive the certificate:

- i. Within a week ii. Within two weeks iii. Within a month iv. Within three weeks v. Haven't received

23. How fair is the training certification?

- i. Poor          ii. To a limited extent    iii. To some extent    iv. To a great extent. To an unlimited extent

24. Were you provided with any pre-placement mentoring for any particular skill/ programme?

- i. Yes                          ii. No

25. Were you provided with any post-training placement support?

- i. Yes ii. No

26. Rate the quality of amenities and infrastructure provided by Youth Clubs to undertake the activities of NPYAD.

- i. Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

27. Rate the assistance provide by liaison officer and Youth coordinators throughout the programme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

- i. Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

28. How has this programme benefitted /affected you

	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Highly Unsatisfied
Personality/ Moral building opportunities					
Confidence/ Exposure					
Skill Enhancement					
Gain in					

Patriotism/ Nation- building					
Getting a job of choice/ Employability					
How Family and friends perceive you					

29. Did you enjoy the overall experience after serving as the Youth volunteer?

- i. Yes            ii. No

30. Would you like to again serve as a volunteer for such Government Youth empowerment initiatives?

- i. Yes            ii. No

31. Does your expectations of the programme have been met?

- i. Yes            ii. No

32. Rate the effectiveness of your learning outcomes under the International cooperation sub-scheme. Rank answers from 1 = highly unsatisfied : 2 = Unsatisfied : 3 = Neutral : 4 = Unsatisfied : 5= Highly satisfied

- i. Unsatisfied ii. Unsatisfied iii. Neutral iv. Satisfied v. Highly Satisfied

33. Were there any exclusive sessions organized during the conduct of NPYAD Core Programmes, schemes, projects, and coordination activities.

- i. Yes            ii. No

34. Any further suggestions for improvement of the Scheme?

35. What according to you are the Highlights of the Scheme and what are the Shortcomings?