

GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH
H.P. STATE YOUTH POLICY

Nodal Department for implementation
Department of Youth Services & Sports
Himachal Pradesh

H.P. STATE YOUTH POLICY-2002

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H.P. STATE YOUTH POLICY-2002

1. Introduction :-

1.1 Advent of twenty first century provides an opportunity to redefine our thrusts and priorities in development. Dynamics of development . Dynamics of development and growth also throw challenges to cope with. Youth is widely recognized as a resource and purpose of development, who are symbol of change and growth in itself. Idealistically put, young people have always been the hope, imagination, enthusiasm, energy, idealism and bubbling blood in the arteries of the society. Glorious antecedotes which generated an unquenched thirst for freedom in while nation Quantum and proportion of youth has multiplied manifolds since then. Exceeding 40% of one billion mark at national level, majority of whom are in migration due to cause and effect of education and employment, youth is a divergent group. Within the group needs and priotities change with age, education, demographic placement, access to resources and prevalent social environment. Challenges in the shape of paucity of access to be economically productive, cutting edge competitions, vulnerability under pressures to substances of abuse, forces of diversion at its peak with demolishing communication barriers and for a majority to make day to day living a top priority are exposing our young ones to pressure cooker situation.

1.2 It has the endeavour of successive governments to ensure appropriate educational, health, skill development and recreational facilities for youth so that to make transition from childhood to adulthood smooth and capacity building one But to put a coordinated effort in the areas of youth concern is a long cherished dream, State Youth Policy is a step forward in the direction, an effort to ensure the conditions in which youth can hareness their inherent energy to blossom, With a vision for the future and keeping in view profile of youth in new millennium, youth age has been lowered to 13 to 35 from 15 to 35 in our new National Youth Policy (draft) and H.P. State will abide by that. In 1981, Himachal Pradesh was having 31.88% youth population in the total number of 42,80,818 Now this proportion has risen to 40 plus, Growth of youth population in burban settlements is considerable, Rural youth still out number their urban brethren, but are a scattered lot. Declining gender equation in the State and burgeoning unemployed force demand intervention at every level.

1.3 Since independence, importance of youth in national development has been a recurring theme, Schemes for personality development and participation of youth in nation building were emphasized. It was in early eighties that origin of youth services came into being at National level as well as in the State. National Youth Policy in the 7th Five Year Plan period and Plan of Action in 1992 saw youth concerns coming to the forefront. At National level nineties have been the most happening decade in youth spheres. Youth Policy have been at the centre stage. After much deliberations, youth stakes in all functional areas have been recognized. State Youth Policy recognizes and adopts the vision of 10th Five Year Plan. Major milestones to be achieved are Youth to be make focal point of planning and development, youth empowerment, tackling unemployment, gender justice, youth health and responsible living, Formulation and adoption of State Sports Policy also addresses youth concerns in a relevant field directly. State Youth Policy is build upon the important values and principles of democracy, secularism, self-reliance, National development and unity of nation. Equity, participation and access will be the key words in all youth development efforts of working with youth

2. Vision Statement.

2.1 Youth is a key player in the process of development. Empowered youth with positive perspectives can only develop their potential and participated actively in national development. State Youth Policy instruments to provide guidelines from which a co-ordinated action in all youth concerns will be developed. It will facilitate active involvement of youth in areas of National as well as individual concern. Conduive environment will be achieved through the collaborative effort of youth, society, government and non-government organizations.

3. Policy Objectives:-

Objectives of State Youth Policy:

- 3.1 To emphasize commitment of the State towards youth concerns and development of an integrated approach to address them; thereby creation of youth friendly environment.
- 3.2 To instill in youth a deep awareness of and respect for principle and values enshrined in constitution of India, with and abiding commitment to national integration, non-violence, secularism, youth welfare and rule of law.
- 3.3 To facilitate youth leadership in all socio-economic and cultural spheres which includes active participation in the process of decision making.

- 3.4 To provide youth with proper educational and training opportunities with access of young people to all information on opportunities to take up economically productive activities.
- 3.5 To promote & popularize self employment initiatives among the young people.
- 3.6 To create access of young people to health and information services including reproductive health.
- 3.7 To promote a social environment so that young people are not lured away by drugs and other forms of substance abuse and become victims of diseases.
- 3.8 To promote major participative role of youth in protection and preservation of nature.
- 3.9 To promote positive and critical thinking with scientific attitude among the youth.
- 3.10 To inculcate value or respect and services toward aged and elders among youth and promote supportive family and community environment.
- 3.11 To create Access of all young people to sports and other recreational facilities.
- 3.12 To create awareness among youth about Indian history, heritage, art and culture and promote rich cultural heritage of the state.
- 3.13 To ensure a gender sensitive approach in all youth endeavours.
- 3.14 To promote spirit of adventure among youth.
- 3.15 To encourage youth group/youth club initiatives in nation and individual concern.
- 3.16 To encourage non-government organization to promote non formal group activities among youth in rural areas.

4. Areas of youth concern:

- 4.1 Youth, is a period of change imbibing skill and knowledge, formulating attitudes, behavior pattern and hope. Society is a non formal learning institution for youth. Hence, youth concerns are varied and wide, name any issue and you will find youth stakes in it.
- 4.2 Broadly we can categories youth issues into structural pathways or concerns which young persons requires in the transition from childhood to adulthood or dependence to adult independence and then there are personal issues related to citizenship and participation in decision making process or National main stream, This policy identifies the following major areas of youth concern called youth issues:
 - (a) Educational and training
 - (b) Youth employment.

- (c) Health and Population
- (d) Youth empowerment
- (e) Gender Justice
- (f) Environment
- (g) Drug abuse
- (h) Recreation, sports and leisure.
- (i) Art and culture.
- (j) Science and Technology
- (k) Civics and citizenship.

4.2 (a) Education & Training:-

Education and ability to take up economically productive activity are the two most important elements of essential preparations for future in terms of young generation. Himachal Pradesh with an overall literacy rates of 77.13% has taken a big leap in providing accessibility of education to masses. At the same time policy recognizes the right of every young person to relevant education which will enable young people to make themselves socially useful and economically self-sufficient. Reality states that for majority education in the sense of schooling is a luxury while employment for making a living is a necessity. There are two concerns of education system as it exists at present. The first one is relevance of education system to employment and its usefulness in assisting young people in transition to adulthood. The second concern is adequate and equitable education opportunities for rural folk, young women, nomads and migrants, minorities and young people who face mental and physical challenges.

This policy will pursue the lines, which ensure that youth during crucial age of 15-19 is encouraged in educational or training institutions rather than in unskilled labour force. Thrust areas in collaboration with education, technical education, science and technology, panchayatiraj and local bodies will be:

- Learning process must be joyful and efforts must be made to minimize stress that the system has come to exercise on students, particularly in young age.
- Out door learning must form the integral part of the education process. Physical education, sports and extension education is to be presented as a part of education system.

- Vocationalisation of secondary and above level education will be promoted to ensure inculcation of necessary skills to face economic challenges among youth in last years of life.
- Syllabi of vocational training institutions and other formal technical institutions will be made more market driven and demand oriented.
- Close links with the educational institutions and future employers will be developed on institutional basic.
- Programs will be undertaken to upgrade artisanal skill and also new trades and training programs particularly nontraditional ones, will be introduced.
- Development of skills required in promotion of tourism and bio-technology will be promoted.
- Programs will be undertaken for proper dissemination of information to ensure that all young persons can have all the relevant information regarding their careers.
- Career counseling will be make effective through technical institutional, higher educational institutions and proposed youth centres.
- Challenges in the shape of exodus of unskilled young persons of the state to adjoining urban settlements will be looked into by efforts to strengthen the skill base.

4.2(b) Youth Employment:-

A burgeoning unemployed youth population is the core concern of the state. It is most serious issues facing the young people. The policy recognizes that wide spread unemployment and under employment among youth is the root cause of host of social problems as well. A path for successful redressal of problems, like drugs abuse, alcoholism, declining social values, hooliganism/delinquency and spread of terrorism in the name of various political, religious or social cause certainly treads through unemployment barrier.

This policy recognizes that, due to population explosion and a shift in traditional trades, unemployment is not an area specific problem these days. There can be difference of opinion regarding growth rate of unemployment per annum but there is no doubt that it is much below the required. Growth rate envisioned to ensure full employment during 1995-2002 was 3% plus for which a minimum GDP growth of 7% would have been necessary. The trends, till now, have been:

- (a) Growth rate of employment has been low than the growth rate of labour force.
- (b) Growth rate of employment has not been elastic to growth in GDP.

Some of the most important problems obstruction the full employment are as follows.

- Mismatch between skills available and employment opportunities.
- Lower skill base, low wages and lowest productivity.
- Occupational shift from artisan to unskilled labour force.
- Under Employment due to seasonal factor and excess of labour supply vis-a-vis the demand.
- Migration of unskilled labour force from rural areas to urban areas.
- Inability of Industrial sector to generate employment opportunities which commensurate with the investment of capital and resources in it.

This policy recognizes that advances in technology and communication has further accentuated the problem of unemployment . Though a positive development, but cost-effective means of production using minimum man force, portends a future of declining job opportunities for young people.

This challenge has to be met by evolving and creating fresh opportunities in the field of self employment. Bio-technology, Eco and adventure tourism, full harvesting of stat's potential in hydel power, mineral wealth, horticulture and development of infrastructural facilities in information technology are the few amongst host of avenues open in the State of H.P. Efforts are already on by various agencies . Youth policy intends to provide the impetus by way of co-ordination and a sense of urgency.

Entrepreneurship will be developed and promoted. Scheme to provide seed money and support system will be strengthened.

Co-operative schemes involving young people in production and marketing of goods and services would be encouraged and strengthened with support from the government. Micro-credit would be adopted as the most important strategy to enable young persons in the rural areas to undertake fruitful economic activity.

To maintain relevance of education and training system to the employment market, review and re-orientation of education system in general and technical education in particular will be carried on by respective departments, Flexibility in training systems and collaboration in between institutions and employments will be developed.

Generation of economic activity in rural areas will be major thrust. Youth organizations, Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Forest, cooperatives, Ayurveda and Khadi Gramodyog Board will be actively involved to prioritise opportunities, imparting training in the new methods of production harvesting and marketing based rural needs and needs of young people .

Concept of self-help groups will be supported. Youth organisations will be encouraged to organise direct marketing group in consultation with marketing board.

All delivery agencies in training and entrepreneurship development will be asked to support young women, youth with disabilities and other priority target groups specifically.

4.2 (c) Health & Population Issue :

Youth health is the least traversed area. Youth are supposed to be a healthy and vibrant lot. Therefore a general health situation of health situation of youth population. But a change in perspective has taken place. Spurt in infection diseases, challenges in mental health, reproductive and sexual health are the grey areas which need urgent attention. Youth is a segment, which bears the maximum effect of population in anytime. Hence, policy recognizes that specific targeted approach in ensuring youth health and are responsive sexual behavior has to be adopted. Dealing with youth health, there are two sub groups, adolescents (10-19) and the other young people (20-35 years).

Low mean age needs of marriage especially among women in rural areas gives another dimension to adolescent health. It is not only important to cater to health needs for the adolescents but also maternal and childcare should form part of such services.

Adolescents need food not only for their abundant activities but for growth. The growth standards of Indian adolescents are much lower than in most industrialized countries. In addition, iron deficiency and anemia are most common especially among girl.

Adolescence is the age, in which all persons attain puberty and go through physical and psychological changes in relation to their awaiting sexuality. Reproductive health enables an individual to enjoy and control sexual and reproductive behavior with freedom from guilt, fear and other psychological, social and economic factors.

Pregnancy and childbirth in adolescence offer serious bio-medical problems to the bearer. The risk of first birth is further compounded by tender age, lack of knowledge experience and resources.

Adolescence is a period of change and consequently period of stress. It is characterized by uncertainty about their own identity, their position in the peer group and insociety at lare. Pressures of upcoming adulthood, parental approval and self-exertion show mood swings in adolescents. All this may lead to self-destructive behaviour. Offering crative channels, an open minded and sympathetic treatment can go a long way in lessening the mental stress.

Infectious diseases in general and sexually infectious diseases in particular are the major concern areas in youth health . Adolescents are especially vulnerable because of high risk behavior, limited access to information, counseling and barriers in approaching treatment facilities Teenaged women are more susceptible biologically and socially, Hence need to augment HIV aids and STD campaigns instead of traditionally accepted soft targets i.e. commercial sex workers, truck drivers etc, has to be age specific as well.

Smoking is the largest single preventable cause of illness and death. It is during tender age that a person is allured towards this health hazard; Adoption of habit of smoking during adolescence multiplies the risk of diseased further more.

Being a mild form of tranquilizer it seldom receive the seriousness it should have otherwise. Most of these problems are faced by young adults as well. The percentage of young people falling victims of substance abuse, HIV, AIDS are over wheling large. Hence, these problems are recognized as primarily youth problems, An active involvement of youth in awareness generation and preventive efforts will only ensure results.

- Grass root level youth groups will be involved actively in promoting good sanitation and hygiene.
- NSS-NCC and other student youth movements will be utilized in vigorous campaign implementation.
- HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign will be targeted towards this tender age group through AIDS awareness society while giving utmost attention to cultural context.
- Programs will be instituted to sensitise medical & paramedical students and health functionaries to the issue of youth health. Youth organization will be enlisted in such efforts.
- Young people will be recognized as health promoters.
- Youth will be involved in structured manner in the following health activities.
- Construction of latrines, water points etc.
- Community level surveys and research on health issue.
- Blood donation and nutrition projects.
- “Peer education” will be the most important element in promoting health services.

- Social marketing principles will form an integral part of strategies to disseminate information .

4.3 (d) Youth Empowerment:

Youth empowerment is much wider term but having still wider implications. Youth empowerment has two dimensions. Youth Policy recognized that “Young people are empowered when they have or can create choices in life, are aware of implication of those choices, make an informed decision freely take action based on that decision and accept responsibility for the consequences of that action”. And empowering young people means “ Creating and supporting the enabling condition under which young people can act on their behalf, and on their own terms, rather than at the direction of others, “Enabling conditions fall into four broad categories’ an economic and social base’ Political will, adequate resource allocation and supportive legal and administrative frame works; a stable environment of equality, peace and democracy; and access to knowledge, information and skill, and positive value system.

In nutshell, the very motive behind formulating state youth policy is to expedite the process of ensuring youth empowerment. It is believed that youth are themselves the best known resource in promoting their development. They are active participant the process and product of development. It also entails participation of youth at every level of decision making. This policy also intends to provide a non-political framework by which youth are more actively involved in visualizing, assessing and responding to the challenges of youth development in particular.

Representative and active involvement in youth endeavours at block, district and state level will be ensured.

4.2 (e) Gender Justice:

State youth policy recognized that gender biases are apparent in the state in some shapes, A downward trend in sex ratio in the state from 976/1000 in 1991 to 970/1000 in provisional figure of 2001 is indicative enough of this plight.

Youth Policy enunciates that:

- Economics, social and cultural equality is essential for individual fulfillment and social progress. Any discrimination on the basis of sex violates the human rights of that individual.
- Provision of free education up to secondary level to every girl child is to be further strengthened and made effective. No doubt, literacy rate in the state has risen but still female literacy needs attention.
- Women will have the ultimate say in defining the size of family. Young women are to be provided access to nutrition, physical and mental health services. Because women are more vulnerable to sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases, renewed sensitivity in approach is required.
- Negative cultural attitude and practices against women in society are to be eliminated.
- Economic exploitation of women at all stages is to be looked after seriously.
- Youth clubs, student youth organizations and media will be involved effectively in sensitizing the society about prevalent gender biases.

4.2 (f) Environment.

State youth policy recognizes that young people are most vulnerable to the effects of environmental degradation. Himachal Pradesh is an environmentally sensitive state and in the present geographical scenario onus of protecting green covers, land erosion and eco-systems lies with the state only. Young people have the most critical stakes in a healthy environment.

This policy foresees a great role of young people in mobilizing the people at grass roots level for environment protection.

Because, environmental degradation victimizes the young people in more ways than one. In rural areas means of sustenance become scarce and some become non-existent, which further initiates migration, longer hours of work to make living and jump to non-traditional occupations.

Having concern for all these, policy exhorts the following actions:

Greater emphasis to environmental education in school curriculum. Environment education would be part of the outdoor learning process, Active participation of youth organizations in planning and understanding actual environmental action.

Vocational training in recycling of materials and waste management would be encouraged in a big way to ensure that young people can find a source of livelihood and at the same time, arrest the degradation of environment.

Youth clubs will be encouraged to document the community resources like water springs/reservoirs, forests, grazing land, flora and fauna in the area.

Participation of youth and youth groups in schemes like Sanjhi van Yojna will be encouraged and facilitated.

Green club movement in schools will be strengthened in active participation of NSS.

4.2 (g) Drug Abuse:

The use of dependence producing substances has been an universal phenomena. But induction of heroin, hashish, LSD & others in the already existing list of alcohol, opium and cannabis has worsened the situation, Youth of today, because of their life and conditions prevalent is the sofa target, State has also seen a spurt in cannabis trafficking, and tourism industry, with all its boons, is also contributing in exposing our youth to the vices.

Youth Policy recognized that drug abuse among youth is a major concern area. It implies to make an intervention by way of prevention activities and facilitation a co-ordinated action in cure.

Knowing that score of strict measures has not resulted in demotivation youth form experimenting durgs and then falling prey to the vicious circle, youth forums will be utilized more extensively to generate awareness and disseminate information.

Counselling cells will be set up in proposed youth centers.

Involvement of youth in the running of deaddiction centres and portraying the drug addicts as victims rather than out-casters will be encouraged.

Role models will be propagated among youth.

Non-government and charity organization will be promoted to address this issue

4.2 (h) Recreation, Sports and Leisure:

Main objective of any youth policy is to develop around personality of youth. But it is true that recreative sports and leisure get marginalized in overall curricula. Policy strongly recognize the above activities as most effective Human Resource Development too. Inherent enthusiasm, creativeness, fraternity and will to succeed get stronger in sports. Lack of sports culture in our society is hampering the around growth of young generation. Our prejudice always visualizing sports as an alternative career option rather than an effective mean to develop positive personality traits has contributed in the declining standards of competitive sports as well alongside depriving our youth the thrill of sports.

Therefore, policy enunciates that:

- Recommendation of State sports Policy are implemented in letter & spirit.
- One fifth of time spent by a student in the educational institutions would be spent on outdoor activities.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions would be encouraged to take up rural sports and build adequate infrastructures.
- Open Yuva Utsavs-Youth festivals will be held from block level on wards.
- Events like elocution, debate will be initiated at state level.
- Youth Hostels to be constructed under Govt. of India Scheme.
- Adventure sports will be promoted through department of YSS tourism and forests.
- Eco-trekking among youth in the state will be promoted.
- Rural sports tournaments and women sports festivals will be held regularly with assistance from the Govt. of India.

4.2 (i) Arts & Culture:

The primary objective of art and culture is to refine the mind and broaden the heard thereby, helping one with the capacity to appreciate life and nature. Young people need to be sensitized to the great heritage of India and Himachal in particular. Art & Culture from an important recreational activity. It brings out creativity and facilitate growth. Youth policy enunciates that:

Young people will be given every opportunity to sensitise themselves to the rich tradition and heritage of country and the state.

They will also be sensitized to the need for preservation of this great heritage.

A state youth centre will be established, which will give the young people full opportunities to show their creativity. Similarly districts youth centers will be established.

4.2 (j) Science & Technology

Principles of science and technology are very important for common people as well. A scientific detest dogmas and superstitions. It helps young generation in broadening of vision and accelerating pace of development.

The state youth policy provides for:

- Popularisation of science among all categories of youth and be encouraged as a utility subjects.
- The revival and encouragement of the use of basic scientific principles among the youth in order to improve the quality and quantity of scientific achievements.
- Deptt. Of education and STEP have already initiated efforts, policy intends to stress the need further.
- A mechanism within the system to identify and train, as early as possible, gifted youth in the field of Science & technology.
- The encouragement of multi sectoral approach involving the private sector, Govt. and NGO etc. to prepare the youth for basic scientific research.

4.2 (k) Civics & Citizenship:

It is envisaged to promote responsible living and prevention of anti social behaviour among youth. Human behaviour is significantly shaped by norms and values which form the basis for attitudinal development . Rapid changes in life style. Increasing amount of exposure to alien cultures through jet-set means of communication are setting changes in values, attitudes and norms in individual, as well as, in society.

Youth imbibe the impression, positive or negative, faster and are susceptible to influences. Anti social behaviour can be regarding as a break down or absence

of certain values. There is need to understand such changes in youth behaviour empathetically.

Targeted interventions have to be made at different levels to control such traits which manifest crime in communities, violence in public places, vandalism of public properties, breakdown of parenting and parental authority in family life, disrespect and apathy toward elders, indiscipline in institutions and sporting activities and low work and corruption in public life.

5. Priority Target Groups:

5.1 State youth policy is directed to the aspirations and needs of all young person. Youth age is broadly segmented in to two stages:

13-19: Adolescence

20-35: Attainment of maturity

5.2 Adolescence is most crucial phase, physical and psychological changes give a person restlessness, sense of enquiry and eagerness to perform. Considering the peculiar behavior pattern and highly impressionable stage, adolescent is top priority group. On the basis of social and economic realities, state youth policy will give priority to following group of young persons:

- a. Young people with disabilities.
- b. Rural Youth
- c. Unemployed Youth
- d. Out of School Youth
- e. Students
- f. Young women
- g. Tribal & Down Trodden Youth
- h. Youth with socially unacceptable behaviour (drug addicts, delinquents)

6. Implementation Mechanism:

6.1 State youth policy envisages the following implementation mechanism:

- a) Each ministry/department of the state government will make identifiable allocations in their budgets for the young people.
- b) A committee of State Vidhan Sabha to review all programmes for young people.

- c) Department of Youth Services & Sports, Government of Himachal Pradesh will be the nodal department for all programmes concerning young people and will be responsible for supplying all information to the Vidhan Sabha Committee regarding implementation of schemes in all departments.
- d) State Youth Commission/Council will be set up on the pattern of National Youth Commission (proposed). It will be given statutory powers to oversee the implementation of all aspects of this policy
- e) State Youth Board as a nominated body to discuss, design and deliver youth development initiatives in priority areas.
- f) To make youth focal point of attention in future planning, youth cell in planning is being proposed.

7. Review:

7.1 State Youth Policy will be reviewed and revised, every five years from the date of first adoption, on the recommendations of Vidhan Sabha Committee.

8. Conclusion:

8.1 Any policy on youth is basically a development charter. The very idea of having a separate youth Policy denotes the emergence of youth as a priority group. State Youth Policy has taken into consideration National and global trends in youth work while giving due space for local situation.

8.2 Education and health two of the key areas of youth concern have received keen attention of the government. Growth in these two sectors, reach as well as quality of services has been substantial and efforts are always onto improve upon. Youth Policy guidelines will provide much needed sensitivity and urgency in dealing with youth. Employment opportunities in this hilly state had been very few. Traditionally government sector was the sole breadwinner of majority of masses. But imagination, ingenuity and hard work of people and governmental support has already opened new horizons in the form of horticulture, handicrafts and unorthodox farming and bio-diversification, it is further expanding Self-reliance and co-operative living have always been the hallmarks of remote and hilly societies. We intend to revive it while harbouring the benefits of living in the era of narrowing distances. Judicious development of industry in hydel as well as mineral sector to further improve the

situation has been taken up. Exodus of unskilled and semi-literate youth with least of employable capabilities in present day situations from rural to urban settings has been a major cause of concern along with growing influence of drug abuse and deadly communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS. An integrated approach will certainly take youth along to lessen the menace.

8.3 State Youth Policy is being launched at a time when youth initiative in the fields of environment conservation and sustainable harvesting of natural resources is much needed. Depleting number of girl child demands elimination of negative cultural attitude and practices against girls. A few steps in the right direction to ensure conditions for youth empowerment will certainly involve in building of a vibrant state.

Annexure “A”

Plan of Action

The following shall represent the plan of Action for the implementation of H.P. State Youth Policy:

1. In order to achieve inter sectoral co-ordination all departments/agencies of State government will make identifiable allocations in its budget for the youth welfare programmes.
2. State Vidhan Sabha will be requested to constitute a Legislative Committee of legislators to review all programmes for youth. Department of Youth Services & Sports , Himachal Pradesh will be the nodal agency.
3. Opportunities in the field of entrepreneurship development credit finance and youth development schemes, Presently offered through Government departments/agencies.
4. Department of Youth Services and Sports will take a pro-active and catalytic role in exploring and identifying employment opportunities for the youth in a co-ordinate manner with other departments of government. Detailed study analysis of development interventions made by youth organizations in other states will be studied as a pilot project.
5. To Promote self employment ventures and entrepreneurship among youth, initiation of Best Upcoming Young Entrepreneurship Award (First generation) in tiny and small scale sector at District/State level. (In Co-ordination with Science & Technology. Himcon, Department of Industries and State Youth Board.)
6. Information on self-employment opportunities to be made available at District level through Youth Services. Concept will be further developed into creation of fully equipped youth centers in due course.
7. Formation of State Youth Commission on the pattern of National Youth Commission will be initiated. Female youth will be adequately represented. State Youth Commission will be Apex Body for monitoring all youth programmes. .
8. Gender equity will be ensured in all programmes for youth; right from registration of youth clubs and providing programme based input. 30% female membership will be made mandatory for registration of youth club.
9. Youth activities and youth development schemes offered by Government of India. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, NGO's shall be implemented in

co0rdination with those offered by Healthy competition for better delivery of programmes will be encouraged.

- 10.State Level co-ordination under the chairmanship of Director, Youth Services & Sports, H.P. in Youth Services & Sports, Nehru Youva Kendra and National Service Scheme activities.
- 11.NSS will be further strengthened and coordinated at District level NSS Coordination Committee with DYSSO as Convener will be set up.
- 12.In consultation with department of health, AIDS awareness society and other NGO's working in the filed aggressive campaign against infectious deadly diseases will be carried, giving due concern to cultural context and filed realities.
- 13.Youth oganisations and youth through academic institutions will be encouraged to spread awareness about the ill effects of substance abuse. De-addiction centers, wherever established, will be assisted through youth volunteers of NSS, NCC & youth clubs etc.
- 14.Initiative to set up "State Youth Centre" will be taken as per Government of India Scheme. It will be important centre of youth activities, act as a single window for dissemination of information on education , training, employment and all youth programmes. Besides, a platform for cultural recreational and personality development training resource centre. Efforts will be make to further extend the concept to district level cyber outlet be part of facilities offered.
- 15.Youth Hostels, under Government of India Scheme will be constructed and opened in all the districts.
- 16.Personality development programmes for student youth such as NCC, Bharat Scouts & Guides will be co-ordinate as part of youth activities.
- 17.Adventure sports will be promoted among Himachali youth with the assistance of youth organization, department of forest, tourism and Directorate of Mountaineering and allied Sports H.P.
- 18.Programs will be devised to sensitize the community regarding youth concerns and promoting respect for values of service towards family and elders among youth.
- 19.Youth Clubs in initial stages along with State Youth Centre, District Youth centers and Youth Hostel will be made instrumental in creation of awareness and respect for principles and values enshrined in Constitution of India among youth alongside developing of youth leadership in all socio-economic and cultural spheres.

20. Promotion of Physical fitness through mass participation in Yoga, indigenous games and modern sports will be made an integral part of all youth programmes together with adventure activities to develop the spirit of risk taking, team work and endurance.
21. State Youth Board will be reorganized and made resourceful to take up youth training and self employment ventures.
22. State Youth Board rules will be made more individual youth specific, in skill, education & employment development, whereas under other schemes we are catering to youth groups only.
23. Department of Youth Services & Sports H.P. will undertake research in the development of youth work, updating of organizational and professional skills for youth organizers/professional in consultation with Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development and other agencies working in the field.
24. To act as nodal agency for monitoring and review of all youth programmes in the State Youth Services will be strengthened with infrastructures and professionals and reach of department will be extended upto Block Level.
25. In the light and thrust of present policy guidelines detailed review of youth development training, recreation, sports culture and adventure activities will be undertaken.
26. Formulation of voluntary youth groups/youth clubs at village level and its registration under co-operative societies act will be streamlined in collaboration with Register, Cooperative Societies by the department of Youth Services & Sports Himachal Pradesh. Youth clubs of the area will be made nodal agency for taking up all youth programmes. Community & Panchayati Raj institutions will also be involved, Efforts to make these gender friendly will be initiated.
27. Strengthening of youth clubs through training input, project based funding and regular counseling will be ensured/promoted. Priority areas for club intervention will be identified.
28. A manual defining the role and duties of youth club/Nodal club will be prepared by the department. This manual will spell out calendar of activities with targets which will be carried out by the youth club.
29. Training facility for new youth club office bearers-twice in a year at District level.
30. Performance appraisal committee on functioning of Youth Club will be set up. Cash award of Rs. 25,000/-, Rs 15,000/- and Rs. 10,000/- will be given

to first three best youth clubs at District level every year. These will be given in a State level function.

31. For spread of information and awareness about youth programmes, in the fields, trained youth volunteers on the pattern of National service volunteer on the pattern of National service volunteer scheme will be implemented effectively.
32. Role of youth volunteer will be defined in terms of duties and objectives of youth welfare programmes.
33. Self Employment Training Programme for youth in tourism, floriculture, biotechnology (short term) (A shift in youth training already being offered by Youth Services & Sports Department in consultation with respective departments/agencies)
34. Construction of Yuva Bahwan under State Scheme of Vikas Mein Jan Sehyog (VMJS) will be recommended.
35. Youth Welfare Programmes under Swami Vivekananda Yuva Protasahan Yojna (SVYPS) will be reviewed and new programmes for youth welfare will be introduced under SVYPS. A committee at State Level will be set up to suggest modifications in these programmes.
36. Special assistance to youth clubs under Government of India Scheme of Youth Development Centres @ Rs. 30,000/- each will be facilitated to the maximum number of clubs in the State in coordination with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan.
37. Special project proposal will be submitted, on sensitive issues calling immediate attention, to the State & centre government from time to time.