

# KARNATAKA YOUTH POLICY DRAFT 2012



**Department of Youth Services and Sports  
&  
Karnataka Jnana Aayoga**

# Foreword

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August 7, 2012



Mr. Girish Patel

Chairman, Steering Committee, Youth Policy

Vice Chairman, Sports Authority of Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka has taken this unique initiative of drafting a Youth Policy involving wide public consultation. As the Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Karnataka Youth Policy, it was indeed a pleasure to work with a team of experts in the Steering and Drafting Committees, to prepare this Draft Report. The interactions that we had with a cross-section of people including youth from across the state, provided us the right perspective and direction. The net result of all the hard work of a number of people is seen in the Draft Youth Policy document.

I would like to thank the Steering Committee and Drafting Committee members for the time, effort and energy that they have invested in creating the Draft Report. Mr. M.K. Baladevakrishna, the Director of the Department of Youth Services and Sports and his entire team at the Department did a commendable job in helping create this Report. Dr.M.K.Sridhar, the Executive Director and Member Secretary of the Karnataka Jnaana Ayoga and his dedicated team has put in a lot of effort to give a direction to the draft Youth Policy. I thank them for their efforts.

I would like to thank the Karnataka Government for having given me the onerous task of chairing the team that has worked on creating the Draft Youth Policy. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Chief Minister and the Minister for Youth Services and Sports for their support and encouragement.

I do hope this Draft Report will generate an extensive dialogue across the state, especially among young people. This draft youth policy is about the future of the young people in the state. I am sure their active involvement and participation in the discussions on the Draft Policy will help us create a final policy document which will represent the true aspirations of the youth of our State.



# Foreword

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7 August 2012



Dr. Sandeep Shastri

Chairman, Drafting Committee, Youth Policy

Pro Vice Chancellor, Jain University

It has indeed been a pleasure and an enriching learning experience to work on the Draft Youth Policy for the State of Karnataka. It gave me an opportunity to interact with some wonderful people including a wide range of young people. All those who have been involved in the preparation of the Draft Youth Policy have always kept in mind the fact that this is a policy `of` the youth and `for` the youth. It is my sincere hope that this Draft Policy will lead to a vibrant and intense debate in society especially among the younger generation.

I would like to thank the Government of Karnataka for having entrusted me with the special responsibility of Chairing the Drafting Committee. I was lucky to have colleagues in the Drafting Committee who worked with unbounded enthusiasm, unlimited energy and a passionate commitment to the youth. Mr. Girish Patel and the entire Steering Committee provided us the right direction and perspective. The Karnataka Jnana Aayoga and its Executive Director and Member Secretary, Dr. M.K.Sridhar was a great pillar of strength and support. Mr. M.K.Baladevakishna, the Director of Youth Services and Sports provided us with all the institutional support we needed to do our job. The entire team at the Department of Youth Services and Sports, Government of Karnataka were ever so helpful and brimming with ideas. My research team at the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CERSSE) Jain University did a great job of collating together information, analyzing data and preparing background material. My special thanks to the President of Jain University Trust and the Vice Chancellor, Jain University for having supported and encouraged the Centre to take on this important task.

The effort that has gone into the framing of the Draft Youth Policy is dedicated to the young people of the State. Its is their vision, their hopes and their future we have tried to capture in this Draft Policy.

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State Youth Policy – Steering Committee Members

State Youth Policy – Drafting Committee Members

Karnataka Jnana Aayoga

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# Karnataka Youth Policy: Draft

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## 1. Vision, Mission and Objectives

### Vision

REACH, ENGAGE AND EMPOWER YOUTH OF KARNATAKA TO FACILITATE THE ALL ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIETY, OUR NATION AND THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

### Mission

To give expression to the `**world**`, `**vision**` and `**voice**` of the young people in Karnataka state to build a state of their dreams.

### Objectives

- To open out channels to reach youth at all levels in the state
- To outline the aims and aspirations of the youth of the state
- To focus on the needs of different strands of youth across socio-economic groups and cultural settings in the State
- To suggest both short term and long term youth-centric policy priorities
- To provide opportunities for youth to develop their inherent strengths and facilitate their journey to socio-economic empowerment
- To devise strategies for youth to take on greater responsibilities in multiple spheres and be active participants and partners in the all round development and growth of the state
- Ensuring the implementation of policies by appropriate mechanisms with desirable outcomes

## 2. Age Segments

Youth refers to young people in the age group of 16-30 years. The Policy takes cognizance of the fact that those aspirations and needs of those below 16 need to be budgeted into the policy framework. Also, the experience and expectations of those who have crossed thirty, need to be taken into cognizance when framing the youth policy. They are divided into three sub-groups

a)16-21; b)22-25; c) 26-30

## 3. The Contextual Framework

The desire of the Government of Karnataka to frame a youth policy is aimed at highlighting the importance of a **new generation of Kannadigas** who will play a crucial role in shaping the destinies of the 21<sup>st</sup> century Karnataka state, society, economy, politics and culture. As the nation celebrates the 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda, a youth icon, who has inspired generations of young people, this youth policy is dedicated to his vision and mission. The youth policy aims at recognizing the critical role of the younger generation and focuses on facilitating the process of their seamless integration with the rest of society. The Vision 2020 document formulated by the Karnataka Government authentically articulates the role of the youth in shaping and steering the destinies of the society of tomorrow.

Across the world many countries have framed imaginative policies focusing on the youth. At the national level in India, a youth policy exposure draft has also been formulated. Many states have taken the initiative to craft a youth policy. In Karnataka, we have taken cognizance of all these developments and have attempted to provide an authentically unique flavor to our youth policy.

Youth constitute a little over one third of the population of the state. While many young people have accessed the benefits of education and learning,

close to one-fourth of the state youth continue to be illiterate. Two thirds of the youth who do not know how to read and write are young women. More than half the youth have not been able to continue their education beyond SSLC. Close to one of every five youth hail from the marginalized sections and nearly two-third live in rural Karnataka. There is a more or less equal gender mix of young women and men among the youth in the state. The state has been privileged to have the youth of /from the state making significant contributions to the multi-dimensional growth of not just the state and the country but also creating a global impact.

Given these factors, a clearly focused youth policy, allows the state to bring to centre-stage a very special segment of its population. The youth policy aims to reach, engage and empower the youth to contribute to society and develop their full potential.

A youth policy for the state would at one level make young people feel that their State **respects** their presence, **reflects** their aspirations, **responds** to their needs and **resolves** to use their capacities and capabilities for the integral and holistic development of the state. At another level this policy needs to give expression to the `**world**`, `**vision**` and `**voice**` of the young people in the state.

The youth policy takes into account that there are `**multiple youth**` in the state. Multiple in terms of **diverse age groups** - resulting in different aspirations and expectations; multiple in terms of `**different stages of contribution**`; multiple in terms of **diverse `socio-economic status`**; multiple in terms of capacities, potential and talent; multiple in terms of **varied opportunities for participation and access to different forms, levels and quality of education/ learning**; multiple in terms of **different stages and ways of dependence on the state**.

The youth policy, has as its ultimate vision, an inclusive approach that hopes to ensure a `**take away**` for each segment of the youth. The policy also aims at making the structures and institutions of the State, more `**youth friendly**`, `**youth-sensitive**` and `**youth-oriented**` and at the end of the

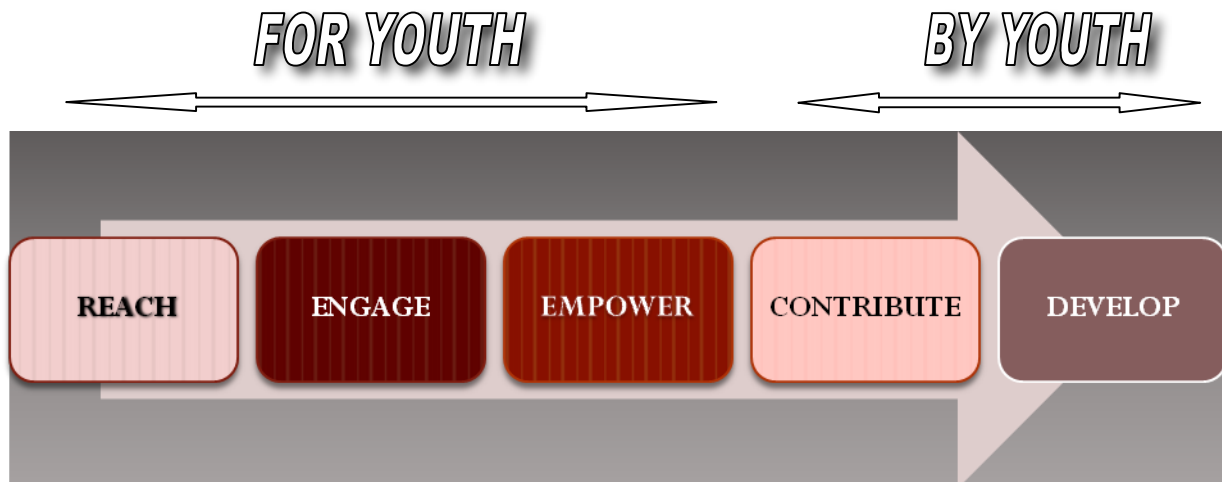


day **`youth-driven`**. It aims at an inclusive and participatory framework, which allows young people to take ownership **`for`** and **`of`** the state.

The context of the youth policy is the aspirations and expectations of the youth as articulated and outlined in the following pathways

1. Providing an **inter generational connect**
2. Facilitating youth to be **socially responsible** in more effective and imaginative ways
3. Align youth to **global realities** and yet be sensitive to **local necessities**
4. Facilitate the process of helping them maintain their **individual autonomy** and yet maintain their **group identity**
5. Create a community network which allows for **sharing, caring and mutual learning** among the youth
6. To **support and sustain their idealism** and link the same with an **element of realism**
7. Help **channel their capacities** and provide **avenues for their legitimate expression**
8. Address the desire of **youth to take responsibility** and **create the necessary spaces** for operationalizing the same
9. Ensure a **meeting of minds** when it comes to **expectations of youth** and **government policies**

The Youth Policy focuses on a five-phased strategy for/with youth in Karnataka:

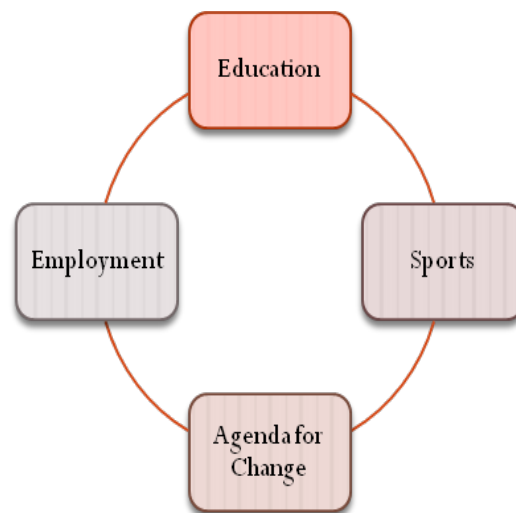


The principal aim of the policy is to **reach** out to the youth in the state. This inclusive approach creates a framework to **engage with** each youth and helps realize the concept of **engage among** youth. This creative and energizing process of engagement would as a natural corollary **empower** youth to take ownership for their future and the collective wellbeing of the society, nation and the world they are part of. This `energy of involvement and participation`, would pave the way for unleashing their potential and help youth **contribute** to the fullest possible all round **development** of the society.

The agenda is all inclusive as our dreams represent the powerful aspirations of an enthusiastic and energetic new generation of young people in Karnataka.

#### 4. Voices of the Youth

With the decision to formulate a Youth Policy, the Department of Youth Services and Sports (DYSS) decided to provide an opportunity for young people to articulate their expectations from the state. Details of the same are carried in the annexure. The main focus of the youth was in the following areas.



#### 5. Youth Policy: A Multi-pronged Approach

The goal of the youth policy is to ensure meaningful `take-aways` for each and every youth in the state. If this vision is to be realized, the approach needs to be inherently multi—track. Youth in the state are from diverse socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. They have varied experiences, live and have grown in diverse environments. This has shaped their attitudes, expectations and world views. Some aspire for quality education, some look to the state for relief and support to tide over challenges, some others seek a healthy and nurturing environment to excel, yet others would hope to equip themselves for the professional world of work and each one would dream of achievements in their personal/ professional lives. The approach of the youth policy is to allow every youth to take ownership for the said policy by being able to identify a key element in the

said policy as reflecting their vision and world.

Keeping this in mind a holistic vision, the youth policy had chosen four distinct approach pathways: a) relief; b) welfare; c) development and d) empowerment. The policy framework provides for a combination of the above keeping in mind the diverse needs and expectations of young people in the state.

The `**relief**` approach recognizes the fact that for many dimensions of youth aspirations, the state and its different instruments are means to provide support and sustenance to young people. For many young people, the state represents the only hope for providing those opportunities and means in the present, for realizing their dreams of a bright tomorrow filled with hope, joy and achievement. The youth policy underscores the `relief` role that it is expected to fulfill.

The `**welfare**` aspect of the youth policy aims at securing for young people those conditions that make it possible for them to realize their full potential. Each segment of the youth population requires schemes, programmes and an orientation that would provide the right environment for them to develop their latent talent. The welfare focus aims at securing that context which makes it possible for them to realise their aspirations.

The `**development**` dimension of the youth policy focuses on providing opportunities for the all round, holistic development of the personality of each and every young person in the state. Development is about visualizing and creating a better tomorrow. This `hope` of a better tomorrow that should fill the life of every youth makes them negotiate the challenges of a today. The youth policy aims at helping the youth in addressing the issues of today in that search of the `visioned` tomorrow.

The `**empowerment**` scope of the youth policy, hopes that youth can take ownership for their lives and how they wish to shape their future. Empowerment is about partnering, participating and preparing for shaping the course of society, our nation and being effective global citizens. It is about facilitating the process of every young person participating in development and realising that collective vision for peace, progress, prosperity and global harmony.

In consonance with the above approaches, the youth policy specifically espouses the following:

**Holistic Development** – An integrated approach that would lead to educational, physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and social development of youth – Youth who will have physical fitness, positive attitude, self - confidence, requisite skills and abilities and spirit of volunteerism and sense of idealism to contribute to the multifaceted development of their locality/ region/ nation and the world at large.

**Multi Sector Coordination** – Integrating services of key sectors of education, employment and health to initiate holistic development. Putting in place coordination and monitoring mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of linkages among government departments.

**Protection of Youth at Risk** – Protecting those youth who are vulnerable to abuse, neglect and harm and assisting them to gain a sense of control over their lives - to address the needs of youth living under negative environmental influences.

**Gender Equity and Social Justice**– While adhering to equal opportunity for all in their socio-economic and cultural development, addressing the concerns of gender equity in the main areas of education, employment, health and leadership. Ensuring justice for all segments of society and reaching out to the socially and economically disadvantaged groups in order to ensure that they are equal partners in the processes of development.

**Respect for and Pride in the Nation, Its Culture and Beliefs** – Enabling all opportunities for modern education, skill learning and technological advancement through the window of Indian heritage, infusing the passion for accepting and spearheading the rich Indian culture and belief systems that are based on the principles of justice, equality and fraternity.

**Strengthening Family and Social Connections** – Imbibing a sense of belonging and emotional ties with the family, facilitating a nurturing

element through the family and other social connections of friends, teachers and mentors, providing supportive home, school and community environments.

**Community or Stakeholders Engagement** – Involving the Industry, Media, University, School System and NGO sector in the government’s initiatives of youth development, seeking the involvement of local self - governing institutions and the community in youth development initiatives.

**Inclusion of Youth Perspectives and enabling Youth Participation** – Facilitating structures that would listen and document youth views on youth policy, incorporating such perspectives into policy, not merely stopping with consulting youth on policy issues but enabling their active involvement in all phases of policy and programme development, implementation and monitoring.

**Technology and Innovation:** The policy would assess strategies for the most effective use of modern technology to serve the best interests of the youth. It would also focus on ways and means of providing a legitimate space for innovation and creativity.

**Evidence-based approach/philosophy:** The policy encourages shaping interventions and programmes on analysis from research and studies, establishing systems for robust data collection, both to demonstrate the effectiveness of youth policies and to suggest revisions.

## **6. Segments**

All sections of youth ensuring inclusiveness and accounting for all the distinct groups who fall within the ambit of youth.

## **7. Target Groups**

Among youth:

1. Women
2. Those from socially marginalized section

3. Those from economically disadvantaged groups
4. Dalits and Tribals
5. Minorities
6. Those denied access to education
7. Those living in rural areas
8. Urban poor
9. Differently abled

The policy also acknowledges the inherent strengths in the youth of this State and focuses on them with a view to developing the emerging leadership.

## **8. Focus Areas**

In specific terms, the youth policy gives concrete shape to the aspirations of the young people in the following domains

- Access to relevant educational opportunities
- Access to opportunities to enhance physical, mental and moral well being and development
- Access to sports and recreational facilities and opportunities
- Access to relevant skill development and employment opportunities
- Access to health care
- Access to inclusive growth and development
- Access to forms and means of equal and uninhibited participation
- Addressing inter regional/ inter-sectoral diversities

## 9. Policy Navaratnas

The following `Navaratnas` as policy rubrics have been identified:



### Youth as the Engine of Hope, Achievement, Pease, Prosperity and Yearning for Innovation (HAPPY)

Hone Today the Hope of Tomorrow - Youth as a Collective Resource

Access Opportunities for Achievement - at Multiple Levels -

Promoters of Peace - Working Towards the Greater Good

Participants in Prosperity, Physical, Mental and Moral

Youth as Ambassadors of Innovation who yearn for a better, safer, happier and fulfilling life for themselves and their fellow beings



### Developing & Harnessing Youth Potential, Talent & Capacity

Inclusiveness of/ in the Education System - Everything Curricular

Multiplicity and Openness of the Sources of Knowledge and Learning - widest possible choice and access

Functional Literacy

Promoting Multi-talent

Developing the Spirit of Entrepreneurship



## Family as the Primary Institution of Socialization



Conveyor belt from 'birth' to 'being'

Transforming 'Challenge' to 'Capacity'

A more comprehensive and inclusive family welfare approach

Family wellbeing - Securing, Sustaining, Strengthening (SSS)

Family & Society as 'psychologically' safe spaces

## Sports and Recreation Opportunities



Grass root level / Mass Sports For Spotting Talent, Inculcating Sports Culture & Value to keep fit.

Excellence In Sports – To achieve higher goals across disciplines.



## Partnering for Participation

`It takes a whole village to raise a child`  
Opportunities for community service  
Contributing Locally Focussing Globally  
Single Point Contact (SPC)



## Promoting Social Justice

An Inclusive Approach based on equality and equity  
Providing a Platform for the Socially and Economically Marginalized to Reach and Achieve their Full Potential  
Ensuring Gender Justice  
A multipronged approach for the differently abled



## Building Self Esteem and Pride

Creating resilient individuals

Individual, Community, Society, State - A dynamic relationship

Life skills training

Sense of Belonging, Involvement and Ownership



## With and Beyond Government .. Towards Greater Public Engagement

Going Beyond the Government and the State

Partnering for Progress - Allowing all Stakeholders to take ownership

Corporate Social Responsibility

Earn while you Learn



## Ensuring a Well Coordinated Effort

A clearly defined and well orchestrated youth framework

Cooperation, Coordination and Consolidation (CCC)

Single Window Monitoring Framework (SWMF)

## **1. Youth as the Engine of Hope, Achievement, Pease, Prosperity and Yearning for Innovation (HAPPY)**

If Karnataka is to reap the benefits of the `demographic dividend`, the youth in/of the state need to be recognized as a unique segment of the state's population. They are the `change makers` of today and the `heart-beat` of tomorrow. This policy underscores the vital need to recognize the `youth segment` of the population as a powerful engine of hope, achievement, peace, prosperity and yearning for innovation.

- 1.1 Youth as a distinct segment of the state population will be the focus. This policy recognizes the need to target youth schemes and programmes that cater to `youth` as a collective entity. These schemes and programmes can be accessed by any young person in the age group of 16 to 30.
- 1.2 Youth as a `clear-cut` segment would be provided a special space as `stake-holders` at multiple levels. `Vivekananda Youth Forums` (Vivekananda Yuva Mandalis) will be created, consulted, involved and strengthened at the village, taluka, district and state levels to give voice to the aspirations and perspectives of youth on different issues.
- 1.3 The State endorses the fact that youth icons (Adarsha Yuvajana) need to be recognized, felicitated and further encouraged. They would be role models for their peers and would be `icons` not merely on account of their achievement in a particular field but as shining examples for other youth to emulate.
- 1.4 `Youth Vision` will be reflected in a `Youth Portal` created for and by the youth. This would be single platform for youth in the state to

articulate their perspectives, suggest initiatives, participate in programmes, reflect on developments and contribute to the dialogue on different socio-economic, cultural and political issues that impact on the life of people.

- 1.5 Government schemes and programmes will focus on the vision of the youth. A major challenge that some among the youth face is `limited access` - access to information, access to resources and benefits, access to opportunities for participation and involvement. The youth policy would strive for such access to be available for young people. Government offices at all levels and government officials in important decision making and implementation positions would be further sensitized on the need to provide meaningful `access` to youth in their visioning, planning and implementation of policies, programmes and schemes.
- 1.6 Peace and security in a nation is often the by-product of peace and security in every locality. The `Vivekananda Youth Forums` (Vivekananda Yuva Mandalis) that are formed (or already in existence) at the village, taluka, district and state levels will have, an important action agenda - the promotion of peace, solidarity, community partnership and human oneness in their region. Local Peace Committees will coordinate their actions with the `Vivekananda Youth Forums` (Vivekananda Yuva Mandalis)
- 1.7 The youth policy commits itself to the physical, moral and mental well-being of all youth. The state will encourage youth to `partner` in ensuring the prosperity of not merely individuals but the larger community of youth and all citizens. More specifically, the health needs of young people would be specifically focused on at primary health centres (PHC) and government hospitals. The existing awareness campaign on health issues related to young people would be reinvigorated and dovetailed to the specific challenges that young people face today.

- 1.8 The policies and programmes for youth will be aligned to the larger vision and goals of the State. The youth policy will be in consonance with the larger policy of the state government.
- 1.9 In all societies, youth are the symbols of innovation and creativity. The policy recognizes and emphatically endorses this fact. This policy commits itself to leveraging the creative potential among the youth and harness the same for the welfare, wellbeing and development of society.

## **2. Developing & Harnessing Youth Potential, Talent & Capacity**

This Policy unequivocally commits itself to providing the context for developing and harnessing the multi-faceted potential, talent and capacities of the youth of the state. This policy aims at ensuring that every potential resource among the youth has an opportunity to fully develop and contribute to society.

- 2.1 This policy commits itself to the Right to Education Act and the provisions enshrined in the same. It would aim at further expanding the scope of ensuring access, equity and justice to all those young people who seek to equip themselves with capacities by being part of different levels of formal education.
- 2.2 This policy recognizes the importance of education in the shaping of the destinies of young people. Educational institutions need to be spaces of learning filled with joy where young people are excited to spend time. While the `content` of education is critical, the environmental `context` in which learning happens is equally vital. This policy is determined to ensure that such an environment becomes a reality.

- 2.3 In contemporary times, the `classroom` as an important site of education has been dramatically transformed. This policy asserts the need to make every classroom a `space for learning` rather than a `room for teaching`. This requires not merely a change in the tools and techniques of learning and how they are deployed but seeks a more basic change in attitudes and approaches adopted by every stake holder.
- 2.4 Today's youth aspire for a learning space that is learner centered rather than faculty centred. This policy suggests the creation of a `Task Force on Learner Centred Education` that could create a framework for activity-based learning methodologies.
- 2.5 With the fast pace of change and access to technology, there are today multiple sources of knowledge and instruments and processes of learning. The Youth policy commits itself to helping the youth gain, conserve, create, distribute and use knowledge from these multiple sources. Open sources of data and information would be encouraged by the state and young learners would be ensured access to the same.
- 2.6 Public libraries across the state are important potential resources for learning. These are today no longer physical store-houses of information located at a particular place. The concept of mobile libraries already in place would be strengthened and more widely networked. Reading needs to become a social activity. A mobile learning service, with one or more buses fitted out as a small public library, for the rural, semi-urban and urban community with a regular pre-determined and well publicized schedule needs to be strengthened. Public libraries must create a "live" environment alongside the "recorded" one. It should become different spaces to suit different users: a hangout space for teenagers and also a community meeting room for youth. It can connect with the communities by providing free services to encourage early literacy, quiet study /work areas for all, book clubs to encourage appreciation of literature in



adults, language learning, homework help, after-school programs, free lectures and cultural performances, author visits, children's story time, adult hobby classes and exhibitions and thus "enter training" people. The internet or CDs with Audio-visual training on healthcare or agriculture, the basics of fertilizers, or the entire vaccination program can overcome the hurdle of illiteracy and further empower the youth.

- 2.7 The policy commits itself to making the youth of the state 'functionally literate'. This implies not merely equipping them with the skills of 'reading and writing', but the capacities to develop and showcase one's full potential.
- 2.8 This policy makes a commitment to ensure appropriate skill development and training for youth. This will be based on a mapping of requirements and would focus on diverse needs – those who seek technical skills, those from non-technical domains, those aspiring for managerial roles, those aiming at non-managerial jobs and the like.
- 2.9 This policy will ensure entrepreneurial development opportunities among young people to provide them a platform to hone their skills, talents and latent entrepreneurial capacities.
- 2.10 Given the fact that young people across the state aspire for government jobs, Training Centres to coach young people to compete for government jobs at different levels need to be established/ strengthened at the Taluka level. These training centres must be equipped with the latest resources and local human resources need to be tapped for providing inputs and information to young people aspiring for government jobs.
- 2.11 The policy recognizes that we are in an age of multi-tasking. The youth would be encouraged to empower themselves with varied skill sets to be able to become effective 'multi-taskers'. The Taluka level

Training Centres could facilitate this process.

### **3. Family as the Primary Institution of Socialization**

Indian tradition deeply values the `family`. The family is the primary site of socialization for young people. This institution continues to have a sustained influence on the shaping of values and attitudes among the youth. This policy celebrates the place and importance of the family in shaping the future of the youth.

- 3.1 The family is verily the `conveyor belt` from `birth` to `being`. From the time children are born and till the time they become individuals with a clear identity, the family is the `cradle of growth`. The focus on the family is an important building block of the youth policy.
- 3.2 Studies that preceded this policy visibly demonstrated that most young people – irrespective of gender, place of residence or socio-economic status, categorically endorsed the importance of the family. This makes it imperative for the policy to privilege the role of the family.
- 3.3 As the family continues to be an important institution in the lives of young people, this policy would drive at targeting programmes and schemes which aim at `family welfare` rather than mere `individual well-being`. A comprehensive `Family First and Family Always` scheme (Kutumba Prathama Kutumba Sadaa Yojane) will be designed for the same.
- 3.4 Young people today face a variety of challenges. While they do attempt to cope with the same, many are seen losing out in the battle against different challenges. This policy recognizes the importance of the family in helping young people to meet challenges and transform the same into capacities. This policy would ensure that `Family First Family Always` scheme (Kutumba Prathama Kutumba Sadaa Yojane)

would help families develop coping strategies to help youth transform challenges into capacities.

- 3.5 During their upbringing, youth require a `psychologically safe environment`. Given the importance of the family, this `psychologically safe environment` needs to be protected, preserved and further expanded.
- 3.6 There is today an urgent need to strengthen the intergenerational connect. The family offers an important site to facilitate this connect. Counselling centres at the local community level, would be an important support system.

#### **4. Sports and Recreational Opportunities**

Sports and Recreational facilities are critical for the all round development of the youth. This policy distinguishes between mass sports and sports for excellence. It underscores the need for inculcating a sports culture among young people and underscoring the value of remaining keep fit. Sports for excellence aims at, helping sportspersons achieve higher goals of excellence in their chosen sport.

- 4.1 This policy endorses the importance of all sports and affirms its commitment to ensure that indigenous sports are encouraged and popularized.
- 4.2 This policy underscores the importance of greater coordination between different government and non-government agencies involved with the promotion of competitive sports.
- 4.3 There is a pressing need to review the infrastructure need for

sports. In this context, the policy emphasizes the need for

- a) Providing Adequate Play Fields appropriate to the youth population at all the locations – Rural, Semi-Urban, Urban and Metro.
- b) Ensuring access to Play Fields Owned By Apex Sporting Bodies, Corporations, Universities and all the Educational Institutions, where the land is granted by the Government / Aided by Government.

4.4 The human resource mapping for sports is a crucial element of this policy.

- a) Ensuring the appointment of Qualified Coaches in Proportion to the Youth Population.
- b) Appointment of Qualified Physical Education Faculty at Educational Institutions.

4.5 The services and expertise of outstanding, knowledgeable & experienced, International Sports Persons in their specific sporting discipline needs to be made in all the relevant Committees constituted for the purpose of promotion of sports.

4.6 This policy believes that there is need for a more concerted effort to promote and create awareness about sports in the society. This can be done by partnering with clubs, academies and other reputed sports organizations. Seminars, debates and interactions with people from all walks of life need to be organized.

4.7 A set of welfare measures for sports persons needs to be put in place to recognize and reward sports achievers.

## 5. Partnering for Participation

In these times of interconnectedness, it becomes a challenge for people to operate in silos and in splendid isolation. This policy will provide a thread to bond: permit young people to bond with one another; facilitate young people to bond with others in society; create opportunities for young people to bond with their local community, society and the state. Vivekananda Youth Forums ( Vivekananda Yuva Kendras) at the village, taluka, district and state level will be critical for the same.

- 5.1 There is an old saying ` It takes a whole village to raise a child`. It is also true that `It takes one youth to transform a village`. This policy would drive for partnerships at multiple levels so that we create self-supporting and mutually supporting communities of people across the state. Vivekananda Youth Forums ( Vivekananda Yuva Kendras) could play a crucial role in this process.
- 5.2 Most young people in the state often say that, they would like to be involved in serving the community but have very limited opportunities for the same. This policy places a premium on `Volunteerism`. Voluntary youth groups (Namma Yuvaka Sangha) could be formed in every locality and could link up with Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs). This would facilitate the process of participative development in its true spirit. These Voluntary youth groups could also be involved in monitoring the implementation of local programmes, especially those which impact the youth.
- 5.3 Partnering for progress could also involve bringing youth into the mainstream of local activities. This could include strategies for making agriculture more sustainable, developing local small scale units, creating small manufacturing units and the like.

- 5.4 Youth are the most powerful resource for creating partnership for protecting and preserving our environment. Karnataka is flush with success stories of young people having strived relentlessly to save their local areas from environmental degradation. This policy would incentivize small initiatives of youth for environmental protection and arresting environmental degradation at the local level.
- 5.5 Many young people say that they are often unaware of what they could do to contribute to society. Further, they have also expressed the view that while they would like to contribute to society/ community activities they are not aware of how they could go about doing so. This policy envisages a Single Point Contact (SPC) at the taluka level. This would allow youth to access opportunities for community service and offer themselves as volunteers for the same.

## **6. Promoting Social Justice**

The reality of inequality and unequal opportunities in our society requires a re-affirmation of our commitment to social justice. This re-affirmation is both an assurance to every youth and also in the nature of a commitment from every youth. A Karnataka that is firmly dedicated to implementing social justice in all its manifestations, is the core value that the youth policy believes in.

- 6.1 The youth policy believes in an inclusive approach based on equality and equity. For youth from disadvantaged sections of society, the policies of social justice represent their hope and aspiration for a better future. This policy is committed to ensuring that they have an opportunity to fulfill that dream. The youth policy also underscores the importance of a public awareness programme (PAP) on the continued social inequalities that plague the society

and the role that the younger generation could play in ameliorating the same.

- 6.2 Given the rapid strides that young women in the state are taking they today rightfully claim their legitimate place on the table of equality. In spite of this progress, there continue to be glaring examples of injustice being perpetrated on women. The Life Skills Programme proposed, 'Learning for Life, Training for Living' (Kaliyuvudu Jeevanakaagi, Tarabethi Jeevanopaayakkagi) would help sensitize a younger generation to gender issues. Voluntary youth groups (Namma Yuvaka Sangha) envisaged as part of this policy could also play a major role in enhancing and spreading awareness through street plays, discussions, debates and road shows on the need for gender sensitivity. Such a measure would help the younger generation understand gender issues from a proper perspective and instill in them an attitude of treating the opposite gender with empathy, fairness and equality.
- 6.3 The differently-abled among the youth need to be provided appropriate opportunities to showcase their capacities and develop their full potential. The Life Skills Programme proposed, 'Learning for Life, Training for Living', could spread awareness about the differently-abled and the Functional Literacy Drive could help the differently-abled further hone their skills. Voluntary youth groups (Namma Yuvaka Sangha) could also provide a platform for differently-abled youth. Sensitivity to the special needs of the differently-abled to allow them access to public places needs to be developed across the state.

## **7. Building Self Esteem and Pride**

Youth with self-confidence, youth who are positive about their capacities and potential, youth who take pride in their family, society, local area, state and nation would be a youth that would be a priceless resource in

any society. This youth policy aims at creating space for youth to grow, develop and realize their full potential.

- 7.1 Today's youth live in a world of multiple challenges, diverse sources of stress, heightened expectations and pressure to achieve. A support system to help them develop resilience is often absent. This, many a time results in youth going astray or taking rash decisions with disastrous consequences. This policy, affirms its resolve to help youth develop resilience by making available multiple support systems. Equipping families to help youth face challenges, a 24-hour helpline, fully functional counseling centres in talukas, counselling centres in educational institutions would be some of the initiatives.
- 7.2 The multiple capacities of youth often do not find an avenue for expression. While they would like to contribute to society, their state and the nation, they are often constrained by lack of an appropriate and viable platform. This policy proposes to link young people to their local community, broader society, their state and the nation. A dynamic process of mutual support and sustenance would allow young people to not just access benefits from the society and the state but contribute back to those institutions and processes which nurtured them.
- 7.3 Today's youth are often caught between their individual autonomy and group identity. Appropriate life skills programme to help young people cope with pressures is visualized in this policy. `Learning for Life, Training for Living` (Kaliyuvudu Jeevanakaagi, Tarabethi Jeevanopaayakkagi) would be a scheme that aims at appropriate life skills modules for the youth.
- 7.4 It is heartening to note that the survey on youth in Karnataka found that young people in the state were proud of their Kannadiga identity. They were equally proud to call themselves Indians. This pride in our nation, state, culture and symbols needs to be further



strengthened and sustained. There needs to be visible opportunities for expression of this sense of belonging as it often remains latent and unexpressed.

## **8. With and Beyond Government : Towards Greater Public Engagement**

Today, there continues to be a significant dependence on the state and its attendant institutions when it comes to support for different sections of society. The same is true for the youth. In this age of globalization, when the state continues to be the provider it is also increasingly becoming a facilitator. As a facilitator it partners with non-government agencies to coordinate policy and implement programmes. This policy recognizes the importance of this emerging partnership involving the government and non-governmental agencies.

- 8.1 The future of the youth is about the youth. This however depends on all stakeholders. A youth policy needs to focus on the multiple stakeholders and cater to their perspectives, aspirations and expectations also. This includes the youth too. There is a need to ensure that all stakeholders partner to assure realization of goals. The State Youth Empowerment Corporation (SYEC) could be an umbrella agency that bring together different stakeholders. Right from the local level, if consultative bodies involve the youth and youth representatives, it would permit the authentic voice of the youth to be effectively heard. They would then have a greater stake in taking ownership for the different programmes and schemes.
- 8.2 Public Private Partnership (PPP) is today increasingly the preferred model for development and growth. It is a vehicle to allow multiple stakeholders to participate. As part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the private sector could be encouraged to partner more in programmes for youth

empowerment and development. Their engagement could be specifically dovetailed to their future requirements as industry, business and service providers.

- 8.3 As more and more youth aspire for higher education opportunities, an `earn – while – you-learn` scheme needs to be popularized and given wide publicity. This allows youth to take ownership for their learning and lives. It instills in them a heightened sense of responsibility. Such a scheme could be linked to the CSR plans of the private sector and an Internship programme with the government.

## **9. Ensuring a Well Coordinated Effort**

To facilitate the process of the society, state and government to function as a well-coordinated unit, it would be necessary to devise strategies for a more effective and practical coordination mechanism.

- 9.1 There is a need for a clearly defined and well-orchestrated youth programme framework. Today, several agencies in the state are working for the betterment of the youth. Most of them have well designed programmes which are implemented with sincerity. However, there is often a duplication of tasks and agencies often unconsciously work at cross purposes. It may be useful to synchronize all youth related activities of the state. This would ensure that there is no duplication of tasks, thus avoiding a waste of energy and resources. A focused policy and `objectives-driven` approach to issues would become possible. There needs to be a coordination of the activities of different departments of government linked to youth issues. Many a time the coordination is also needed within a department. A three-fold strategy of Cooperation, Coordination, and Consolidation would be vital. The creation of a State Youth Empowerment Corporation (SYEC) as a body that monitors and evaluates the implementation of different

youth related programmes seems to be in order. This would provide for a Single Window Monitoring Framework (SWMF).

- 9.2 A quarterly review of implementation of youth related programmes involving all agencies needs to be pursued with renewed vigour. This review should be clearly focused on what has been implemented and a time frame for corrective actions that need to be taken. Such a review could be undertaken by an Apex level Youth Policy Review Committee (YPRC).

## 10. Implementation Scheme

Phase-I					
<b>Objective:</b> REACH					
<b>Implementation Duration:</b> 0-3 Months					
<b>Initiatives</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Approximate Budget</b>
Dedicated Portal	Provide INFORMATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On government programmes and schemes relating to youth-cross sectors and cross departments.</li> <li>On activities-by-for-of youth from across country and globe.</li> <li>On education programmes offered by state-national and international organisations. (UN specialised agencies)</li> <li>Act as a PLATFORM for youth to express their views and opinions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increases awareness</li> <li>Diversifies linkages</li> <li>Encourages youth participation</li> <li>In the long run will reduce the digital divide</li> <li>Tracking the traffic activity of the portal will provide significant information on the region-wise participation of the youth. In the long run this will enable the state to make appropriate policy intervention to empower youth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating a portal with social media enabled</li> <li>Portal to have hyperlinks to other key stakeholders.</li> <li>All the DYSS Centres to have x number of computers with internet connectivity and a facilitator to help first time learners</li> </ul>		
Youth Network	Networking among different youth segments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Region-wise-within the state, national and international</li> <li>Between students and non-students</li> <li>With beneficiaries of youth programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates opportunity for our youths to understand the life of their peers in other parts of the state, nation and elsewhere.</li> <li>Infuses a sense of empathy leading to integrity among diverse groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify organisations and groups</li> <li>Initiate and institutionalise networking</li> <li>Involve local bodies in the process</li> </ul>		

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also enables to understand the socio-economic and cultural heritage of society to which the youth belongs to</li> <li>Network of youth can also be used for nation building.</li> <li>Will prevent youth from taking drastic-life ending decision</li> <li>Creates awareness and opportunities-enables informed decision making</li> <li>Feeling of 'being helped' infuses confidence and motivation</li> </ul>				
Youth Helpline Free 24/7 tele-helpline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides answers to multi-sector multi-level queries</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with tele-service providers</li> <li>Tie up with voluntary social workers and counsellors</li> <li>Tie up with government departments, NGOs and educational institutions</li> </ul>			
Collaboration with Stakeholders	Constant interaction and close collaboration with key stakeholders is essential to have an integrated approach towards youth empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will enable state and educational institutions to evolve holistic programmes/schemes for youth</li> <li>Prevents duplication</li> <li>Streamlines implementation</li> <li>Industry collaboration will have mutual benefit-manpower supply to industries and jobs to youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing Youth Wings in every major Govt Departments- Government departments and government constituents-DPSE, Department of Planning, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Labour Department, Karnataka Vocational Training and Skill Development Corporation (KVTSDC), Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Social Welfare and other dealing with youth related programmes-schemes</li> <li>Tie ups with educational and training institutes and industries-CII, FICCI, NASSCOM etc.,</li> <li>Appoint-coordinators/ liaison officers to interface with the stakeholders</li> </ul>				
Youth Newsletter	Complements the portal by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sharing information</li> <li>Connecting to youth to different stakeholders-state-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two way information dissemination-youth to the govt and govt to youth</li> <li>Acts as a means for reaching out to youth (of the state) and also to network with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dept. to facilitate formation of a voluntary group of journalist and writers to bring out the newsletter (Voluntary Journalist for Youth Empowerment)</li> <li>Department liaison officer (Public Relation Officer-Youth Empowerment Officer) to be point of contact (POC)</li> </ul>				

Institutional Capacity Buildings (DYSS)	<p>Strengthening of Department by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renaming the department as 'Department for Youth Empowerment'</li> <li>Training/orienting the existing manpower (at all levels) to take on the newer role of the Dept.</li> <li>Creating new positions-posts (for portal, coordinating liaison among departments, monitoring implementation)</li> </ul>	<p>other youth groups within and outside the state</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives new image and identity to the department</li> <li>Manpower capacity building strengthens the departments collective ability to effectively implement the renewed responsibilities/initiatives</li> <li>New posts will help horizontal and vertical expansion of department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on organisational development and management principles-Change Management</li> <li>Appoint project consultants</li> <li>Filling up vacant posts (as per the government recruitment norms)</li> </ul>						
Vivekananda Yuva Mandali	Creation of Vivekananda Yuva Mandali's in Villages, Talukas and Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give voice to aspirations and perspectives of youth</li> <li>Forum for youth dialogue and exchange of ideas</li> <li>Promote peace, solidarity and community partnership</li> <li>Age appropriate Life Skills Training for youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating Mandali's in a select district across Talukas and villages</li> </ul>						
Learning for Life, Training	Form a Committee to		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee to design the scheme</li> </ul>						

for Living	design details of the scheme					
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Phase-II						
<b>Objective: ENGAGE</b>						
<b>Implementation Duration: 0-1 Year</b>						
<b>Initiatives</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Target Group</b>	<b>Approximate Budget</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Skill Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imparting skills through training</li> <li>Vocational/job skills/sports</li> <li>Life skills</li> <li>Entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>Facilitate skill certification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies innate talent-natural ability</li> <li>Addresses the skill gaps</li> <li>Infuses confidence</li> <li>Produces new breed of entrepreneurs-industrialists</li> <li>Skills certification will provide livelihood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop aptitude tools to identify natural competencies</li> <li>Partner with state departments having skill development as mandate (Dept. of Labour-KVTSDC, Skill Commission)</li> <li>Tie up with educational and training institutes and industry</li> <li>Link up with certification and Regulatory Bodies-State and National</li> <li>Private Public Community Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students</li> <li>Non-students</li> <li>Marginalised class</li> <li>Young women</li> <li>Unemployed youth</li> </ul>		
Youth Exchange Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two way periodical youth exchange programme within the state, national and abroad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives exposure to and creates opportunity for greater learning leading to appreciation of diversity</li> <li>Interactions may inspire and motivate to life changing acts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set criteria to select the group for exchange programme</li> <li>Evolves guideline for interaction</li> <li>Train the group to observe, learn and share the experiences gained through exchange programme</li> <li>Explore govt-to-govt programmes</li> <li>Collaborate with worldwide youth organisations</li> <li>Tie up with UN youth agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students</li> <li>Non-students</li> <li>Entrepreneurs</li> <li>Young women</li> <li>Rural youth</li> <li>Marginalised</li> </ul>		
Youth Icon Award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognising and rewarding X number of youth. The process of selection should be through a transparent, accountable and rigorous mechanism that allows for public confidence. These youth icons should be</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives visibility to young achievers</li> <li>Motivates youth to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Department to evolve transparent and accountable guideline to select Youth Icons</li> <li>An expert panel to process and select</li> <li>Tie up with media for pre and post (event) propaganda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students-Education</li> <li>Youth engaged in other select sectors-industry, agriculture etc.</li> <li>Young craftsmen</li> <li>Other youth fulfilling the criteria</li> </ul>		



	recognized for a particular field. Their being accorded the status of Youth Icons is on account of their being role models for others to emulate						
Institutional Capacity Buildings (DYSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish District Youth Empowerment Centres</li> <li>• Identifying Fellows (for Youth Empowerment)</li> <li>• Setting up of Management Information Systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Youth Empowerment Centres will lead to decentralisation of implementation and acts as a central hub for youth activities at the district level</li> <li>• Making use of youth as Fellows to channelise the initiative gives the youth a sense of ownership of the activities undertaken by the state</li> <li>• Helps state to create a database of entire youth population of the state with all dimensions-age, gender, education, occupation, region, interests, aspirations etc,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade the existing DYSS centres</li> <li>• Establish new centres in collaboration with Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR)</li> <li>• Redefine the roles and responsibilities</li> <li>• Involve universities and local stakeholders as the functionaries (besides dept. officials)</li> </ul>				
Vivekananda Yuva Mandali	Creation of Vivekananda Yuva Mandalis in Villages, Talukas and Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give voice to aspirations and perspectives of youth</li> <li>• Forum for youth dialogue and exchange of ideas</li> <li>• Promote peace, solidarity and community partnership</li> <li>• Strategies for transforming classrooms as spaces of learning rather than rooms of teaching</li> <li>• Developing learner centered</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spread the creation of Mandalis to more districts across the state</li> </ul>				
Task Force on Learner Centred Education	Constitution of the Task Force by the Government		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Task Force works with Educational Institutions on Creating Learner Centred Classrooms</li> </ul>				

Task Force on Learner Centred Education	Constitution of the Task Force by the Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies for transforming classrooms as spaces of learning rather than rooms of teaching</li> <li>Developing learner centered classroom activity/ material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task Force works with Educational Institutions on Creating Learner Centred Classrooms</li> </ul>			
Pubic Libraries	Mobile Learning Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reading as a social activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a platform for information dissemination and sharing</li> </ul>			
Skill Development Centres	Creation of new and Strengthening of Existing Skill Development Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare youth for Competitive Examinations</li> <li>Enhance the skill set of youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up expertise for training in competitive examinations</li> <li>Train youth in specific skills that are job oriented</li> </ul>			
Family First Family Always Scheme - Kutumba Prathama Kutumba Sada Yojane	Launch of the scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impetus to family welfare</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Help youth developing coping skills to face challenges and develop greater resilience</li> </ul>			
Learning for Life, Training for Living	Committee to submit report on scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age appropriate Life Skills Training for youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch of scheme at select locations</li> </ul>			
Namma Yuvaka Sangha	Formation of Sanghas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage Volunteerism</li> <li>Opportunities for Community Service for youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launch Sanghas in select areas</li> </ul>			
Public Private Partnership	DYSS forms Committee to forge Public Private Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve Multiple Stake holders in partnering for the youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee dialogues on PPP and submits action plan</li> </ul>			
Sports	DYSS forms Committee of Eminent Sportspersons and Administrators to chalk out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phillip to all games especially indigenous games</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Committee submits action plan for encouraging all sports with a special focus on indigenous sports. The same is implemented</li> </ul>			

Phase-III						
<b>Objective: EMPOWER</b>						
<b>Implementation Duration: 0-3 Years</b>						
<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Expected Outcome</i>	<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Target Group</i>	<i>Approximate Budget</i>
Life Long Learning		One of the prerequisite of the knowledge society is life long learning. Learning beyond the stipulated age limit must be made possible through life long learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables upgradation of knowledge and skills through continuous learning</li> <li>Equips youth for smooth transition from one to job to another</li> <li>Enables state to build and sustain knowledge society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create an institutional framework for life long learning</li> <li>Partner with universities, community colleges, vocational education and training institutes to design and impart relevant courses</li> <li>Assistance from UNESCO Institute of Life Long Learning can also be sought.</li> </ul>		
Task Force on Learner Centred Education	Task Force submits its report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategies for transforming classrooms as spaces of learning rather than rooms of teaching</li> <li>Developing learner centered classroom activity/ material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of recommendations of Task Force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Task Force works with Educational Institutions on Creating Learner Centred Classrooms</li> </ul>		
Youth (Development) Index		Creating demographic profile of youth which includes-gender, age, religion, education, occupation, disability, region and class. This would help state to create a Youth Development Index/Indices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographic information enables state to device appropriate programmes and policies for youth</li> <li>Index can be used to make trends and projections pertaining to youth development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth census or survey of youth population</li> <li>Proposed DYEC can collect the data</li> </ul>	All the youth within the age group	
<b>Establishment of Youth Empowerment Corporation (of Karnataka)</b>						

**REACH-ENGAGE-EMPOWER leads to DEVELOPMENT of the self and state.**

## **Annexure I**

# **Process Document**

## Karnataka Youth Policy 2012

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## **Starting Youth Policy Work in Karnataka**

### **Karnataka Jnana Aayoga – Study on Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of Youth of Karnataka**

The Karnataka Knowledge Commission conducted a study on “Perceptions, Aspirations, Expectations and Attitudes of the Youth of Karnataka”, which throws light on how youth perceive family, society, economy and governance.

This was the first study of its kind by a government on youth and conducted systematically on such a large scale (9000 sample youth).

The main outcome of the study was that young people in the state share the vision for Karnataka to be in the forefront of creating a “knowledge society”.

One of the main recommendations of the study was to come out with a youth policy for the state of Karnataka.

### **Youth Budget to Youth Policy**

Government of Karnataka organized a mega National event – 17<sup>th</sup> National Youth Festival at Mangalore from 12<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> January 2012. This event became a platform for youth to showcase their vibrant talent, prompting the then Hon’ble Chief Minister Shri.Sadananda Gowda to announce in his speech about bringing out a youth budget.

In his speech, then Hon’ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri.Sadananda Gowda referred to the study Karnataka Jnana Aayoga had conducted and the need for focusing on youth of the state by brining in new measures and initiatives for empowering the youth.

The Department of Youth Services and Sports (DYSS) and Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (KJA) jointly worked a youth budget proposal and presented it to the then Hon’ble Chief Minister, Shri.Sadananda Gowda. In the meeting, Hon’ble

Chief Minister directed both DYSS and KJA to evolve a holistic policy framework for youth – Karnataka State Youth Policy.

### **National Youth Policy Exposure Draft 2012**

As per the expectation and example set by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports at the Centre, Government of Karnataka initiated a process of evolving youth policy. The added advantage for Karnataka was the fact that Karnataka Jnana Aayoga had already conducted a survey that had opened a channel of communication between the youth and the Government.

The National Youth Policy Exposure Draft unveiled by Shri. Ajay Maken set a contemporary framework for empowering youth and setting the tone for creating policies that can impact both short and long-term changes.

## Process of Evolving the Youth Policy

### Evidence-based Approach

Karnataka has a youth population of 1.86 Crores (34.6% of total population, age 15-30). By 2020, a majority of the working population of Karnataka will be the Youth of today and tomorrow. To leverage this demographic dividend, to empower the youth to be creators of opportunities for themselves and others, and to have a direct representation of this diverse group we call “youth” with myriad segments in it, the government decided to evolve the youth policy based on responses of youth and society.

This process of evolving the youth policy involved:

1. Public Survey through a response questionnaire (Kannada and English)
2. Consultation meetings with various stakeholders:
  - Youth from various segments
  - Organizations working with youth
  - Sports Associations
  - Student wings of political parties
  - Senior Sports persons and Youth Awardees
  - Vice Chancellors of Universities
  - District Administration
  - Panchayat Raj Institutions
  - MLAs and MLCs
3. Online, social media – platforms for interaction and response gathering
  - Website – online response form
  - Facebook and Twitter
  - Blog



We have received about 10000 responses from youth from all over Karnataka. The profile of respondents is shared at the end of this document.

To motivate the youth and society to contribute to youth policy, a direct message from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka, a sound byte was played on mobiles – IVR – had a great impact on the 25 lakh people who received this phone call.

### **Constituting Committees**

To oversee, guide and manage the entire process of evolving the policy, a G.O. No Yu Se E 158 Yu Se Kri 2012 dated 2/6/2012, established two important committees:

**Steering Committee** – A nine member Steering Committee was established to make high-level decisions and drive the policy making process

**Drafting Committee** – A committee of experts who have worked with youth and are authorities in their field were chosen as part of the Drafting Committee to analyze the response of the youth and society in drafting a relevant youth policy that responds to reality of Karnataka youth.

The profiles of Committee members have been shared at the end of this document.

The Steering Committee guided the Drafting Committee by making high-level decisions and setting the course for evolving a draft youth policy. The members of Drafting Committee sat together and discussed the structure of the youth policy. After several drafts and deliberations, the context and approach of the policy were agreed on, paving the way for the rest of the policy document.

A systematic plan and guidelines were set for the collation and analysis of the responses. These were mapped and categorized based on which the youth target groups; focus areas and policy interventions were drafted.

The Draft Youth Policy was submitted to the Steering Committee on August 07, 2012. The Steering Committee submitted the final Draft Youth Policy document to the Government in the presence of the Hon'able Chief Minister of Karnataka.

### **Research on Youth Policies and Programs**

In order to create a unique policy that responds to the context of current youth, extensive research was done on existing youth policies and programs of Indian States, Nations, European Union and other International Organizations like UN, Commonwealth Youth Forum etc. to expand understanding on current trends and contemporary global and national thoughts.

The existing schemes and programs of Government of India as well as various departments of Government of Karnataka that were relevant to youth were studied and mapped. This helped the drafting committee recommend holistic implementation mechanism to coordinate the efforts of various departments and bring synergy.

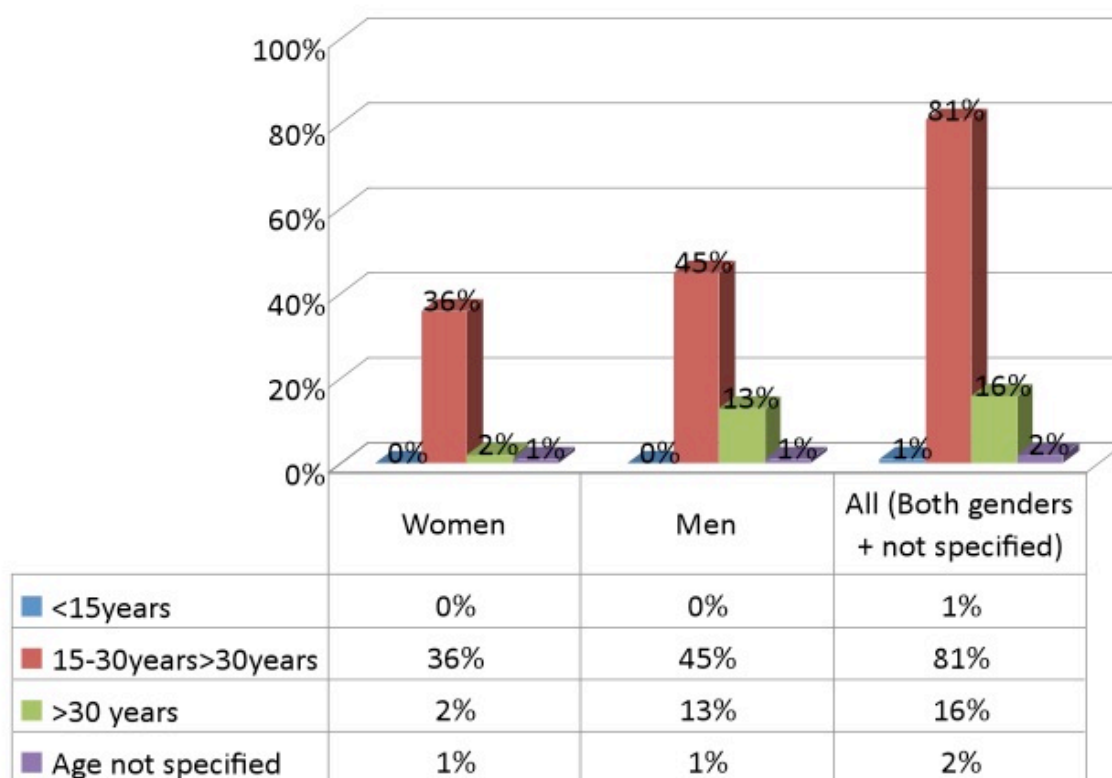
## Annexure

### Programs Profile of Respondents

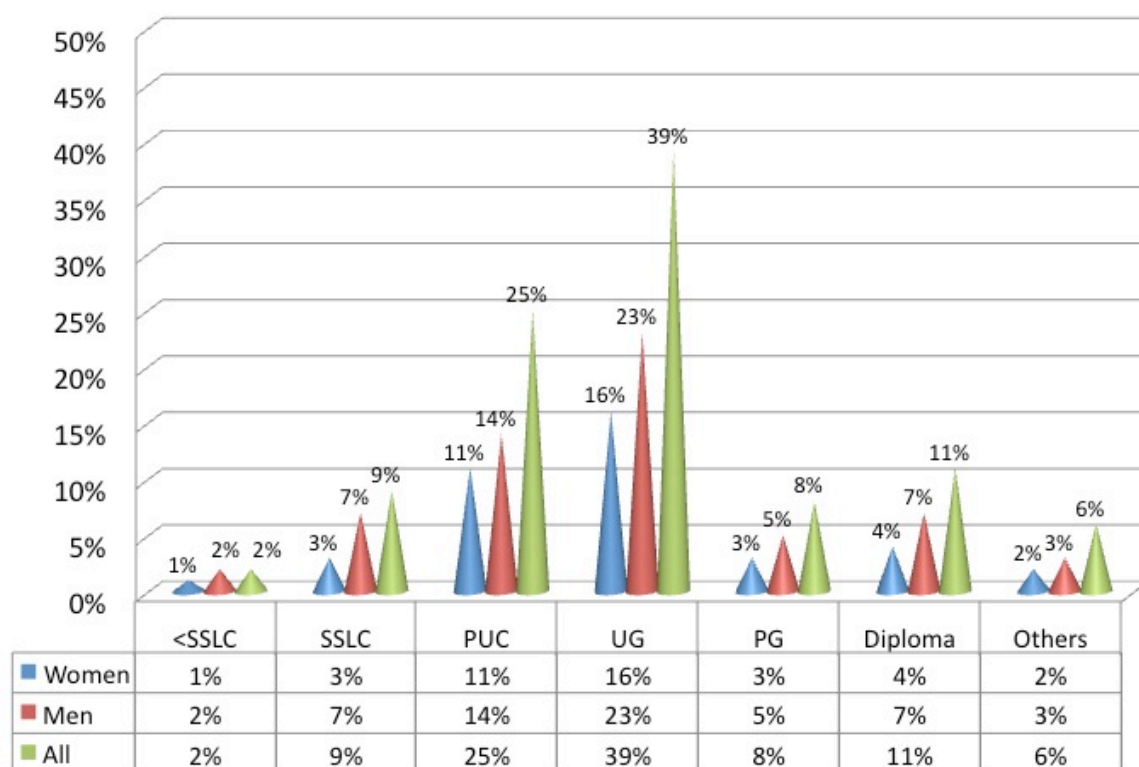
Total Forms Received: ~ 10000

Total Forms Collated as of Aug 4<sup>th</sup>: 9573

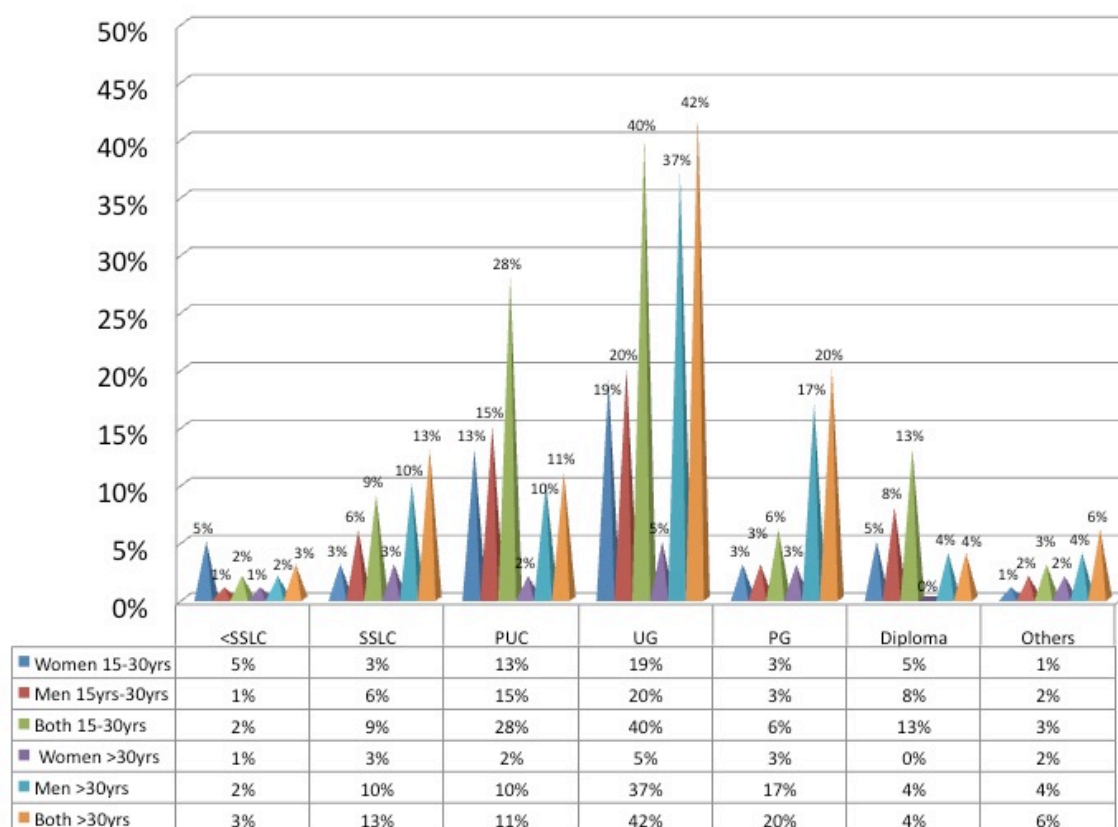
#### Respondent Profile – across Age & Gender



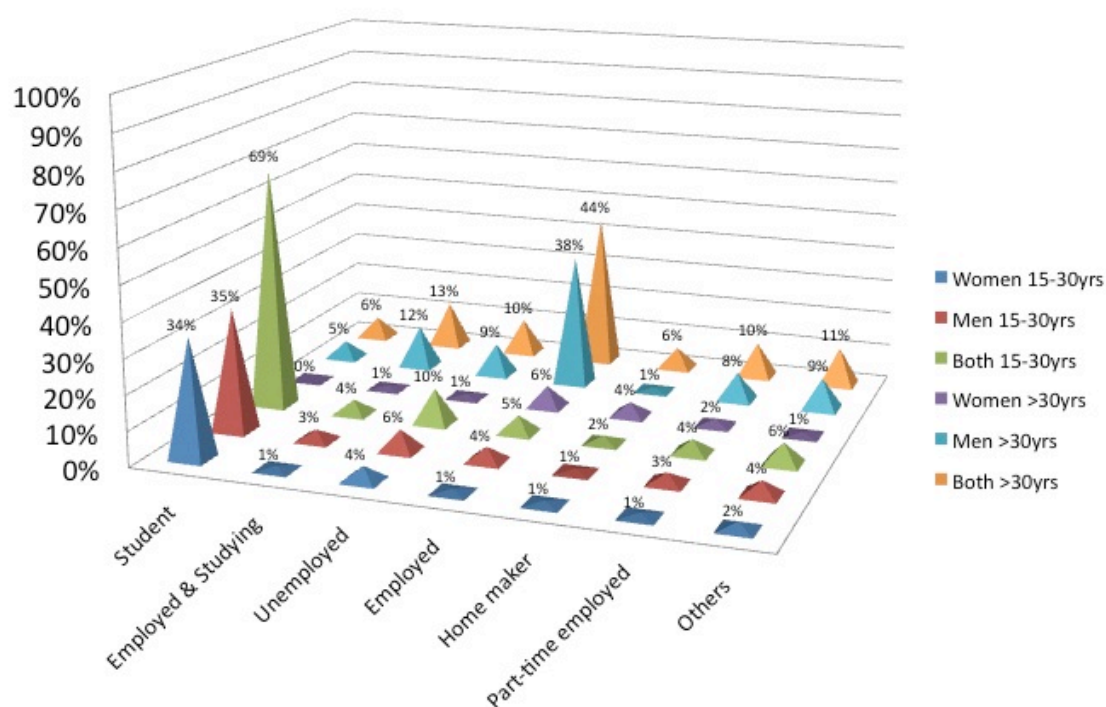
## Respondent Profile – across Educational Qualification & Gender



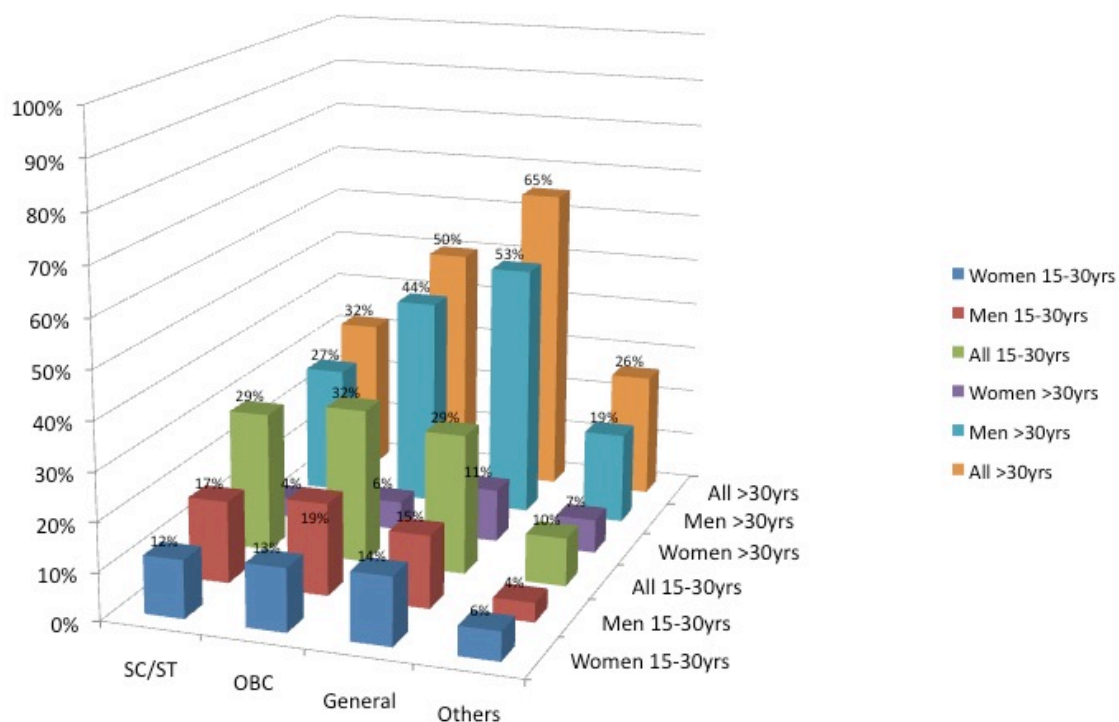
## Respondent Profile – across Gender, Age & Qualification



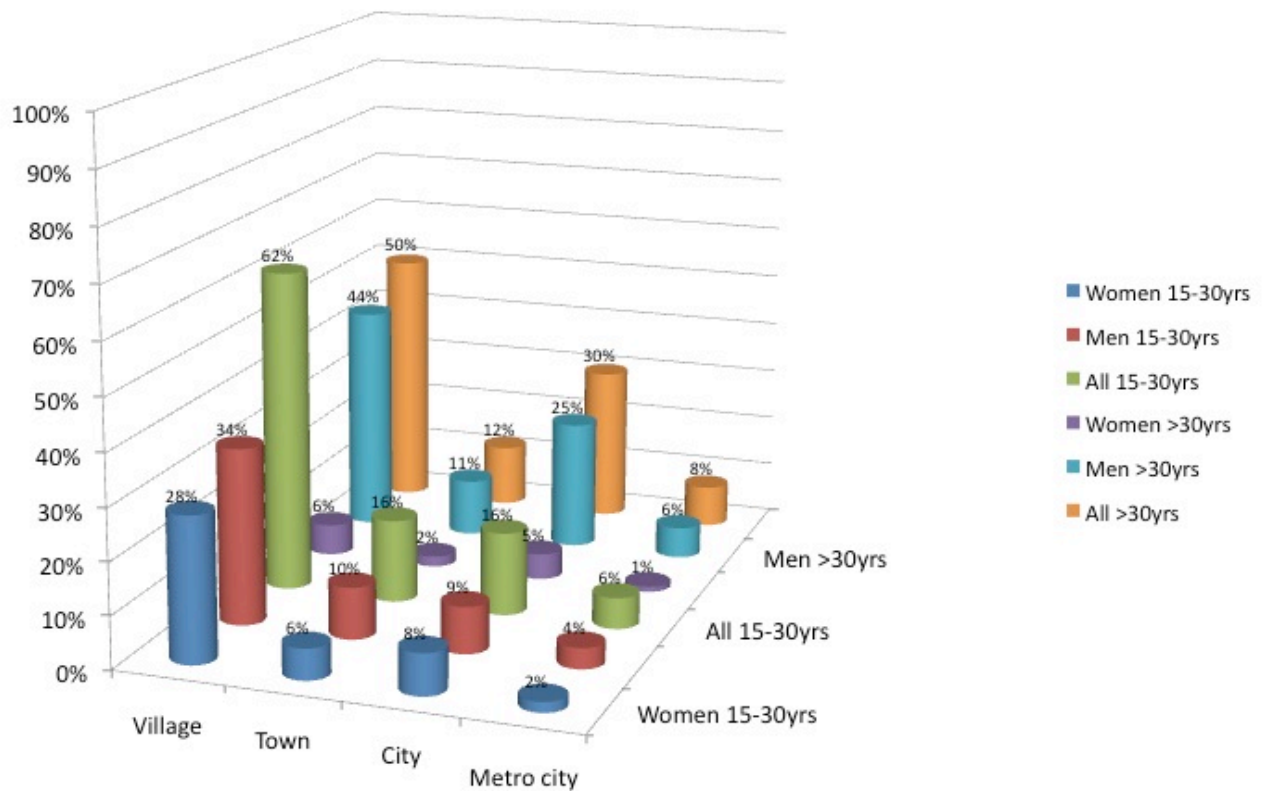
## Respondent Profile – across Gender, Age & Occupation



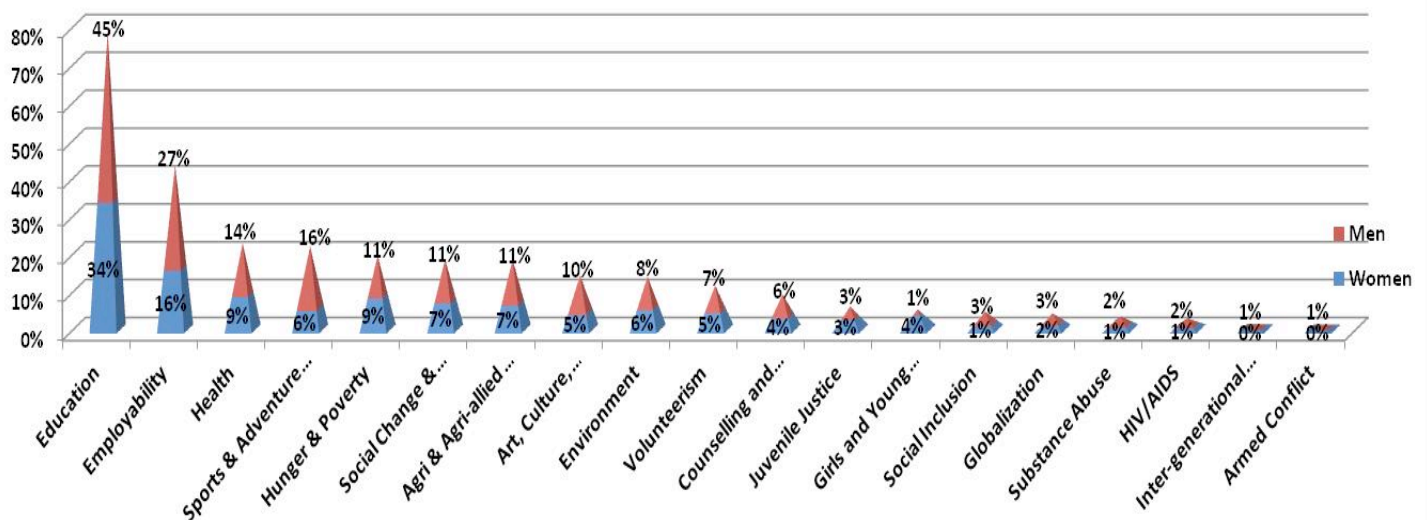
## Respondent Profile – across Gender, Age & Caste

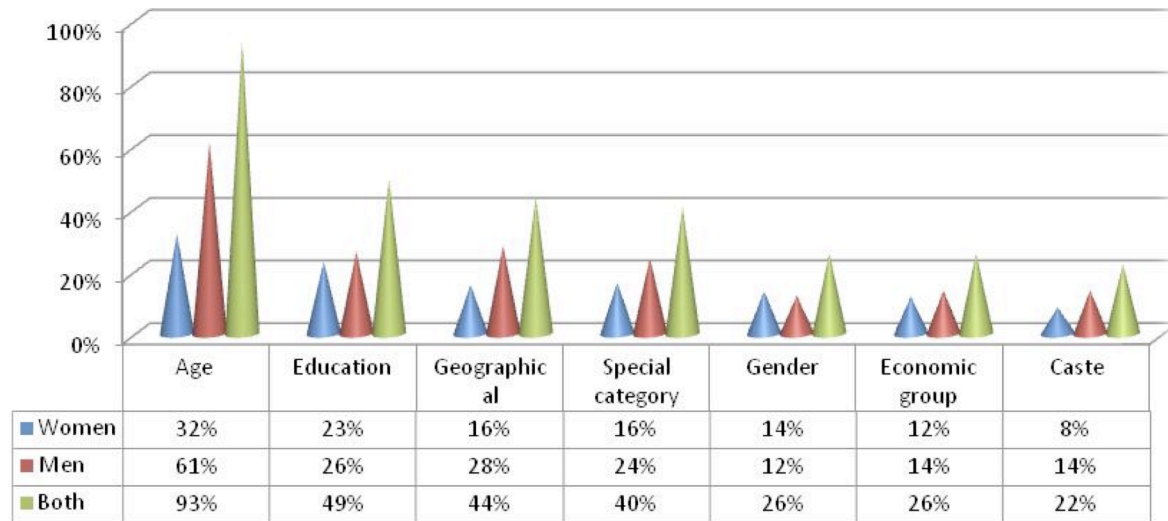


## Respondent profile- across Gender, Age, Locality



## Respondent choices of top 3 focus areas





## List of Committee Members

### Steering Committee

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>1.</b> Sri. Girish Patel, Vice-Chairman<br>Sports Authority of Karnataka, Bangalore   | Chairman         |
| <b>2.</b> Prof. M.K. Sridhar, Member Secretary<br>Karnataka Jnana Aayoga   | Member           |
| <b>3.</b> Dr. Sandeep Shastri, Pro-Vice Chancellor<br>Jain University, Bangalore   | Member           |
| <b>4.</b> Sri. Michael Vetha Siromony, IAS, Director,<br>Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth<br>Development, Sri Perumbudur, Tamil Nadu | Member           |
| <b>5.</b> Dr. H. Maheshappa,<br>Vice-Chancellor, Visvesvaraya Technological<br>University, Belgaum   | Member           |
| <b>6.</b> Prof. S.A. Bari, Vice-Chancellor,<br>Kuvempu University, Shimoga   | Member           |
| <b>7.</b> Dr. Balasubramaniam, Swami Vivekananda<br>Youth Movement, Mysore   | Member           |
| <b>8.</b> Smt. Ashwini Nachappa, International<br>Sportsperson, Bangalore  | Member           |
| <b>9.</b> Sri. M.K. Baladevakrishna, IAS, Director,<br>Department of Youth Services and Sports,<br>Government of Karnataka                   | Member-Secretary |



### **Drafting Committee**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>1.</b> Dr. Sandeep Shastri, Pro-Vice Chancellor<br>Jain University, Bangalore   | Chairman         |
| <b>2.</b> Sri. Rameshappa, Special Officer,<br>Department of Youth Services and Sports,<br>Government of Karnataka         | Member           |
| <b>3.</b> Dr. Ashok Kumar, Registrar,<br>Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences  | Member           |
| <b>4.</b> Dr. Henry Rozario, Professor,<br>Sacred Hearts College, Tamil Nadu   | Member           |
| <b>5.</b> Prof. Raghu Akmanchi,<br>Hubli   | Member           |
| <b>6.</b> Dr. B.S. Padmavathi,<br>Senior Research Associate, Karnataka Jnana<br>Aayoga                                     | Member           |
| <b>7.</b> Sri. Arjun Devaiah, International Sports person,<br>Bangalore  | Member           |
| <b>8.</b> Sri. Y.R. Kantharajendra, Joint Director,<br>Department of Youth Services and Sports,<br>Government of Karnataka | Member-Secretary |

### **Drafting Committee – Co-opted Members**

- 1.** Sri. Sateesh Sajjanar, Assistant Director (Training), DYSS
- 2.** Dr. Manjula Hullahalli, Assistant Director, DYSS
- 3.** Smt. Soumya Chandrashekar, Jnana Fellow, Youth Policy Consultant
- 4.** Smt. Shuba Bhat, Jnana Fellow, Youth Policy Consultant
- 5.** Dr. Jeethendra Shetty, Assistant Director (S.A.K), DYSS

## **List of referred documents**

### **Youth Policies and Programs**

National Youth Policy Exposure Draft 2012  
Maharashtra State Youth Policy Draft  
Jharkand State Youth Policy  
Kerala State Youth Policy  
Meghalaya Youth Policy  
Haryana Sports Policy  
Punjab Sports Policy  
Meghalaya Sports Policy  
South Africa National Youth Policy 2008 – 13  
Punjab (Pakistan) Youth Policy  
Bangladesh Youth Policy Draft  
Australian Youth Initiatives and Programs  
Council of Europe, Youth in Action program  
European Union, Youth policy Framework 2010 – 18  
International Youth Council, youth programs  
Nairobi Action Plan (Common wealth youth program)  
American Youth Policy Forum, working with marginalized youth

### **Other Relevant Documents**

Karnataka Vision 2020  
Millennium Development Goals  
Census 2001 and 2011  
National Crime Records Bureau Report of 2009

## Timeline of Youth Policy Work

- Jan 12<sup>th</sup> – Hon’ble Chief Minister announces Youth specific budget at National Youth Festival
- Jan 20<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> – Karnataka Jnana Aayoga (KJA) has meetings with Department of Youth Services and Sports (DYSS) regarding the program framework for a youth-specific budget
- Feb 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> – Consultation meetings with various stakeholders – youth and student organizations, sportspersons and sports associations
- Feb 6<sup>th</sup> – Public Survey Questionnaire advertised in the papers, public response collated in the youth budget programs
- Feb 15<sup>th</sup> – Presented the initial proposal for youth budget to the Hon’ble Chief Minister and his cabinet
- March 16<sup>th</sup> – Note on youth Policy for budget 2012-13
- April 4<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> Orientation and guidance to DYSS officers conducting consultation meetings with youth and experts working with youth at all the districts
- April – May – Orientation and guidance to DYSS officers conducting consultation meetings with youth and experts working with youth at all the districts
- May 31 – Meeting to propose a steering and drafting committee to the Government
- June 2<sup>nd</sup> – Government Order establishing the people in Steering and Drafting Committee
- June 8<sup>th</sup> – First Steering and Drafting Committee joint committee meeting
- June 12<sup>th</sup> – First Drafting committee meeting
- June 25<sup>th</sup> – Karnataka Youth Policy Website Launch
- June 25<sup>th</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- June 25<sup>th</sup> – Consultation Meeting with Youth Awardees
- June 26<sup>th</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- July 3<sup>rd</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- July 12<sup>th</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- July 17<sup>th</sup> – Second Steering Committee meeting scheduled
- July 19<sup>th</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- July 23<sup>rd</sup> – Consultation Meeting with Sports Persons
- July 26<sup>th</sup> – Consultation Meetings with Legislators
- August 1<sup>st</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- August 4<sup>th</sup> – Consultation Meeting with Sports Persons
- August 6<sup>th</sup> – Drafting Committee Meeting
- August 7<sup>th</sup> – Steering Committee Meeting
- August 9<sup>th</sup> – Presenting the Karnataka State Youth Policy Draft to Hon’ble Chief Minister