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ICYO – Youth Information *Newsletter*

Indian Committee of Youth Organizations



Platform of Youth Organizations in India
India's largest network of urban and rural youth

Gandhian Way to Peace **Workshop on** ***Education for Peace through Story Telling*** **held in Ahmedabad**

Peace Building happens to be one of the most critical issues today in our society. With the amount of exposure to Violence that we have started witnessing in daily lives and society at large, what it means to inculcate the values of Peace in our children? How to make them understand the fundamental principles of Love, Kindness & Humanity? The challenge here is what tools could be used in an assertive and affirmative way to safeguard our children from the active & passive violence which has gripped our society. How to develop their ability and courage to help them identify right or wrong, black or white, love or hatred in their day to day lives based on which they are equipped to take sound decisions.

South Asia Piece Alliance Initiative

“If we are to reach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with children...”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Workshop on Education for Peace through story telling.

By : Dr. S. Kulandaisamy

13th & 14th Feb, 2015
at Ahmedabad

Timing: 10:00am to 5:00 pm

Organizers

REVERENCE FOR LIFE

India Committee of Youth Organizations

**Young Experimentals Group (YEG),
Indian Society for Community
Education (ICSE), Anusandhan**

Gandhian Way to Peace

Initiated by the South Asia Peace Alliance, Indian Committee of Youth Organizations (ICYO) partner 'Young Experimenters Group' and Indian Society for community Education, Ahmedabad had organized workshop in Peace Education.

This was led by Dr. S. Kulandaisamy. His mission is to touch young minds and introduce with them Gandhian thoughts & culture through Peace Education. It is his strong belief that peace & Harmony can be ushered into this troubled and violence driven world by practicing the 'Gandhian Way of Life'. As a full time mission through Gandhi Peace Foundation, Madras; he organizes "All Religious Prayers or Sarva Dharma Prarthana" and courses on "Inter Religious Understandings & Appreciation" and also conducts workshops on Peace Education with an aim to empower the youth with Exploring Alternatives to Violence and Resolving Conflicts by undertaking Micro-Actions for Peace.

During the workshop, facilitated a dialogue with the participants and understand about the challenges that they face in imparting peace education, which was followed by interactive sessions on way to initiate dialogue with children by Questioning method. In another session a group discussion initiated on the seven values that were highlighted for peace education. They were

Meditation *Satyagraha* *Self-reliance* *Humility*
Self-restraint *Courage* *Sarvodaya*

Dr.Kulandhaisamy emphasized importance of above values and need for each educator should imbibe. Then there was a session on Orientation in the Methodology of Imparting the Values.



The same was taken forward through introduction of the Story from book "Gandhian Way to Peace", "Gicha" the main character was introduced. How Gicha used his intelligence to discover simple solutions and used tools in day to day life to overcome the dilemmas of society. The illustrative framework and the way in which our basic challenges are fabricated together in the book through medium of

short stories, helped participants with the insights.

Then the participants prepared a skit based on one of the stories from the book and enacted them in front of other groups. It was a moment of great fun, excitement and learning. Also in the end they had to innovate and link their individual experiences through a story to help them connect deeper with the life of Gicha wherein they themselves may have transformed into Gicha. In an another

presentation participants were encouraged to come up with their stories based on those values.

Participants of the workshop are eager to take forward the message of the workshop to children. Encouraged by the response organizers plan to organize workshop in different places. For more details write to secretariat.sapa@gmail.com or to icyoindia@gmail.com

Youth Policy

The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports Shri Sarbananda Sonowal has informed the Parliament (Lok Sabha) on 24 February 2015 that the Government of India has formulated a new National Youth Policy (NYP) - 2014. The salient features of the National Youth Policy-2014, are as under:

- (i) The National Youth Policy 2014 defines the age of youth as persons between the age 15-29 years.
- (ii) The National Youth Policy 2014 seeks to define the vision of the Government of India for the youth of the country and identify the key areas in which action is required to enable youth development and to provide a framework for action for all stakeholders.
- (iii) The Policy identifies eleven specific priority areas for action, as under:
 - Education.
 - Employment and Skill Development.
 - Entrepreneurship.
 - Health and Healthy Lifestyle.
 - Sports.
 - Promotion of Social Values.
 - Community Engagement.
 - Participation in Politics and Governance.
 - Youth Engagement.
 - Inclusion.
 - Social Justice.

Shri Sonowal said, the National Youth Policy also outlines the future imperatives of each of the above priority areas. The action for implementation of the Policy is required to be taken by concerned Ministries/Departments from their own budgetary allocations. No separate funds have been allocated for implementation of the Policy. Ministry of MSME is implementing Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs), Industrial Motivation Campaigns (IMCs), Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDPs) and Management Development Programmes (MDPs) Scheme for Skill Development for employment and self employment.

Skill Development and Employment are major Challenges: Economic Survey

There is a dual challenge of developing skills and utilizing them in a proper way. The Economic Survey 2014-15 has stated that as per the Labour Bureau Report

2014, the present skilled workforce in India is only 2 percent, which is much lower when compared to the developing nations. As per the report, the number persons aged 15 years who have received or be receiving skills is merely 6.8 percent.

The Economic Survey 2014-15 stated that as per the National Skill Development Corporation there is a need of 120 million skilled people in the non-farm sector for the period 2013-14. Dearth of formal vocational education, lack of wide variation quality, high school dropout rates, inadequate skill training capacity, negative perception towards skilling, and lack of industry ready skills even in professional courses are the major cause of poor skill levels of India's workforce. Some recent initiatives that aim to enhance access, equality, quality, innovation in the area of higher and vocational education are the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme, and National Skill Qualification Framework.

A dedicated Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been created under the Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports to accord focused attention in this area. The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Koushalya Yojana for poor rural youth and Nai Manzil for education and skill development of minority dropouts have also been set up.

The Economic Survey has shown the cause for concern is the deceleration in the compound annual growth rate of employment during 2004-05 to 2011-12 to 0.5 percent from 2.8 percent during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 as against growth rate of 2.9 percent and 0.4 percent respectively in the labour force for the same periods.

There have also been structural changes to the share of primary sector in total employment has dipped below the halfway mark while employment in secondary and tertiary sectors have shown a considerable increase. Self-employment continues to dominate, with a 52.2 percent share in total employment with significant share of workers engaged in low-income-generation activities, the Economic Survey added.

The Economic Survey also observed that there are other issues of concern like poor employment growth in rural areas, particularly among women. In order to improve generation of productive employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Intensive and Participatory Planning Exercise has been initiated to prepare the labour budget for financial year 2015-16 in selected 2500 backward blocks using participatory rural appraisal technique.

The Economic Survey 2014-15 has concluded that a major impediment to the pace of quality employment generation in India is the small share of manufacturing in total employment. However, data from the 68th NSSO round (2011-12) indicates a revival in employment growth in manufacturing from 11 percent in 2009-10 to 12.6 percent in 2011-12. This is significant given that the National Manufacturing Policy 2011 has set a target of creating 100 million jobs by 2022. Promoting growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises is critical from the perspective of job creation which has been recognized as a prime mover of the development agenda in India.

Self Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) to be Established

Government has announced the setting up of a Self- Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU) mechanism. Presenting the General Budget 2015-16 in the Lok Sabha on 28th February 2015, the Union Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley stated that SETU will be a Techno-Financial, Incubation and Facilitation Programme to support all aspects of start up businesses, and other self-employment activities, particularly in technology-driven areas. An amount of Rs.1000 crore is being set up initially in NITI Aayog for SETU.

Shri Jaitley stated that "we are now seeing a growing interest in start-ups. Experimenting in cutting edge technologies, creating value out of ideas and initiatives and converting them into scalable enterprises and businesses is at the core of our strategy for engaging our youth and for inclusive and sustainable growth of the country." He said concerns such as a more liberal system of raising global capital, incubation facilities in our Centres of Excellence, funding for seed capital and growth, and ease of Doing Business etc need to be addressed to create lakh of jobs and hundreds of billion dollars in value. The Minister said, with this objective in mind, SETU is being set up.

Youth Information is published by

Indian Committee of Youth Organizations (ICYO)

194-A, Arjun Nagar, Safdarjang Enclave
New Delhi 110029, India

Phone: 91 9811729093 / 91 11 26183978/ 91 11 26198423

Email: icyoindia@gmail.com Web: www.icyo.in

Indian Committee of Youth Organizations (ICYO) is a registered non-profit, non-governmental network organization, committed in developing areas of mutual cooperation and understanding among different youth voluntary agencies, youth groups, clubs and individuals working in the field of youth welfare in India.

ICYO functions as an umbrella organization of youth NGOs in India. It's family consists of over 441 organizations spread in 124 districts of 26 states from different corners of India.

Our goal:

- ✓ To improve and extend the youth work and services through Youth Organizations;
- ✓ To enhance and demonstrate youth work in the society;
- ✓ To promote effective youth programme;
- ✓ To organize network of civil society organizations working towards the development of youth work;
- ✓ To organize seminars, conferences, workshops, trainings;
- ✓ To maintain international relation with organizations promoting young people in their programme and activities

Affiliation:

- ✓ Consultative (Roster) Status with ECOSOC, United Nations;
- ✓ Consultative Status with Commission on Sustainable Development;
- ✓ Full Member of Asian Youth Council (AYC); World Assembly of Youth (WAY);
- ✓ Associate with Foundation for Leadership Initiatives (FLI).