

aicuf **STUDENT** *NEWS*

World Youth Employment Crisis

- ⌘ The number of unemployed youth aged between 15 and 24 years rose by 14.8% between 1995 and 2005.
- ⌘ More than 300 million working youth are living below poverty line.
- ⌘ At least 400 million decent and productive employment opportunities will be needed in order to reach the full potential of today's youth.
- ⌘ In 2005, the number of employed young people was 548 million; an increase of 20% million from the years before.
- ⌘ The youth population grew at the quicker pace than youth employment, the share of youth who are employed in the youth population saw a decrease from 51.6% to 47.3% between 1995 and 2005.
- ⌘ The global youth labour force, which is the sum of the employed youth and unemployed youth, grew from 602 million to 633 million (or by 5.2%) between 1995 and 2005 and is projected to grow by another 24 million to 657 million in 2015.
- ⌘ The youth unemployment rate, a measure of the percentage of young people who are looking but unable to find work in the youth Labour force, stood at 13.5% in 2005 (Compared to 6.4% for the overall global unemployment rate and 4.5% for the adult unemployment rate).
- ⌘ Unemployed youth make up 44% of the world's total unemployed despite the fact that their share of the total working-age population aged and over is only 25.
- ⌘ Most regions saw increases in the number of unemployed youth between 1995 and 2005.
 - ☐ The largest increase of 85.5% (from 5.2 to 9.7 millions) was in South East Asia and the Pacific.
 - ☐ In sub-Saharan Africa by 34.2% (from 13.0 to 17.4 million).
 - ☐ In Latin America and the Caribbean 23.6% (from 7 to 9.5 million)
 - ☐ In Middle East and North Asia 18.2% (from 7.2 million to 8.5 million).
- ⌘ The highest regional youth unemployment rate was observed in the middle east and north Asia at 25.7%
- ⌘ Central and Eastern Europe and CIS had the second highest rate in the world with 19.9% sub-Saharan Africa's rate was 18.1% followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (16.6%, South East Asia and the Pacific (15.8%), the developed economies and European union (13.1%, South Asia (10%) and East Asia (7.8%).

SOURCE: TWN FEATURES

SHINING & RISING INDIA!

- 📄 In a country of 5.7 million HIV infected people, according to NACO every year an estimated 54,000 infected babies are born and it is estimated that a little over 2,00,000 children below 15 years are infected by virus.
- 📄 The mother to child transmission is as high as 30 per cent.
- 📄 1,24,955 Indians have HIV/AIDS, but UNAIDS puts the figure much higher 57,00,000 Indians have HIV/AIDS.
- 📄 35 per cent of all reported HIV infections in India occur among young people between age of 15 and 29.
- 📄 Guntur in Andhra Pradesh with a population of 44 lakhs, is the second worst HIV affected district in the country after Aizwal and Mozoram.
- 📄 The Singarali project large scale developmental activity including electricity, mining, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and aluminium industries in the Singarali region in central India, has led to the displacement of nearly 8,00,000 people.
- 📄 The employment survey 2000 place rural Dalit poverty at 42.66% as compared to 23.20% for non SC/ST/OBCs.
- 📄 The National Planning Commission on the poor health status of scavengers find repeated corroboration in recent times.
 - 📁 49.3% had skin diseases
 - 📁 55.9% had orthopedic complaints
 - 📁 7.2% had eye diseases
 - 📁 7.2% had fevers
 - 📁 26.3% had gastro intestinal problems.
 - 📁 11.8% suffered from weight loss
 - 📁 11.2% had physical injuries
 - 📁 12.5% suffered from mental stress and alcohol addiction
- 📄 57% of girls in India are married off before they are 18.
- 📄 1000 girls die every day due to pregnancy - related problems and early child marriage.
- ➔ 100,000,000 the number of girls worldwide who will be married before the age of 18 in the next decade
- ➔ 75% of girls get married in Bangladesh before they are 18.
- ➔ 50% of girls get married in Uganda before they are 18.
- ⊕ According to the 2001 census, Dalits formed 10.2% of Maharashtra's population against the all-India average of 16.2%
- ⊕ In 1961 barely 10% of India's 64.4 million Scheduled Caste population could read and write.
- ⊕ By 2001, 45% of Scheduled Caste were literate, a 4.5 times growth in 40 years.
- ⊕ In the same period, for the population as a whole, literacy went up from 24.5% to about 54%.
- ⊕ As many as 26% of Dalits in rural areas and 38% in Urban areas are below poverty line. Against this 23% of rural India at a whole and 27% of Urban India are below the poverty line.
- ⊕ About 27% of Dalits gets work for less than 6 months a year compared to about 20% among the non-SC/ST population.
- ⊕ Over 45% of Dalits are landless agricultural workers.
- ⊕ Total enrollment in primary classes increased about 14% for the population as a whole as also for Dalits.
- ⊕ At the secondary levels enrollment increased by 45% for the whole population, but a shining 60% among Dalits.
- ⊕ In Higher Education, the growth in enrollment of Dalit students is stunning - it grew by over 106% as against 42% among the total population.

Source: People (Press Institute of India) November 2006, Dalits in the World of Globalisation.

Hindustan Times, Times of India.

The 11th Five year plan

The Economy

- ▶ Growth has averaged 8% in the past three years.
- ▶ Savings rate is 29% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- ▶ The investment rate is close to 31% of our Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- ▶ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows are buoyant and increasing and India is becoming an increasingly attractive investment Destination.

Poverty

- ▼ Poverty is falling but not fast enough.
- ▼ The current consumption poverty rates of over 20% are simply not acceptable in this high growth scenario.
- ▼ Large segments of our population are untouched by the rapid changes taking place in many parts of our economy.
- ▼ It is essential not only from an equity perspective but also for maintaining social and political harmony.
- ▼ We cannot expect harmony if large sections of our population see themselves as marginalised.

Agriculture

- ◀ Agricultural growth, at least 2% per annum is an area of deep concern and is the root of rural distress.
- ◀ Over 2/3rd of the rural population is still directly dependent on agriculture.

Employment

- ▲ Employment must be the other cornerstone of the 11th plan. The approach paper proposes policy initiatives that will encourage investment in labour intensive manufacturing and also encourage units to graduate from small to medium and from unorganised to organised sector.

Education

- ◀◀ Primary, secondary and higher education and skill development which are necessary for employment purpose.
- ◀◀ Vocational Education must be pushed out thoroughly.
- ◀◀ The secondary and higher education segments will receive as much attention – both financial and Institutional as being given to elementary education.

Agriculture

- ▶▶ The agricultural strategy also needs policy intervention in several areas. Water management practices, focused research in specific crops, farming systems and dry land farming practices; improved extension work. Better seeds and inputs, enhanced facilities for credit and marketing, support for diversification, completing the unfinished agenda of land reforms, etc.
- ▶▶ Impact on the agricultural scenario for more concerted efforts is needed to achieve the desired improvements in the economics of agriculture. Agriculture must be one of the central elements of the planning efforts in the 11th five year plan.

The socio-economic transformation the 11th plan seeks to achieve:

To have an India which is prosperous and equitable

An India which is caring and inclusive

An India which provides opportunities for every citizen to excel in their areas of work and live up to their fullest potential.

The plan must fulfil the dream. It must rise to the high expectations that it does have among our people.

Source: Kurukshetra.

....continued from the last issue

A DALIT VISION FOR A NEW INDIA

(B) Health

There are several problems regarding health care in Dalit Community. Dalits do not have safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hospital facilities. Dalits are forced to live in polluted environments. Dalits suffer from so many diseases because of low income and low medical facilities. The death rates among the Dalits are high due to lack of medical care. Therefore, concrete policies are to be made to address the health care needs of the Dalits.

- ❖ Free treatments should be given to the Dalits in all Government hospitals and family health card should be provided.
- ❖ In case of false report made by doctors should be reprimanded and assessed by a group of doctors.
- ❖ Medicines should be available at Primary Health Centres.
- ❖ Free meal thrice a day should be provided to the Dalit patients.
- ❖ Drinking water and sanitation facility should be provided in Dalit locality.
- ❖ Special awareness programs on health should be given to the Dalit women.
- ❖ Medical insurance should be provided to them.
- ❖ Ambulance should be provided at least in every five panchayats.
- ❖ Mobile medical van should be promoted in Dalit villages.
- ❖ Free treatment and medicine should be provided to the Dalits in private hospitals and nursing homes.

4.4 GENDER RIGHTS

(A) We demand that the Contribution of Dalit Women in the Nation-Building be Recognized

- ⌘ Emphasize the Dalit girl child education.
- ⌘ Create suitable space for Dalit women and recognize them as distinct category.
- ⌘ Registration of title deed of property in the joint ownership of husband and wife.
- ⌘ Ensure reservation for Dalit women in the 50 percent reservation for women.
- ⌘ Reservation for Dalit girls in ITI and Polytechnics along with hostel facilities.
- ⌘ Subsidize self employed Dalit women entrepreneurs.
- ⌘ Special welfare department for Dalit women in the unorganised sector should be set up.

(B) Providing Female Atrocities and Ensuring Women's Development

Dalit women continue to be subjected to various atrocities. They are discriminated at three levels - patriarchy, class and caste - by men of their own communities and by men from dominant castes. Hence, it is necessary to make special policies for Dalit women within the Dalit policy.

- ◆ Ensure economic independence of Dalit women so that they are not exploited by anyone due to their economic dependence.
- ◆ All pending cases regarding the female atrocities should be opened and justice be done.
- ◆ Enforce SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 in letter and spirit.
- ◆ Ownership of land rights to Dalit women. Various Acts like Land Ceiling Act, (1976), Land Acquisition Act, (1984), Cooperatives, the State Government should make it mandatory that the be first beneficiary of land should be women.
- ◆ In case of habitation, the State Government should be proactive in making policies for ownership of Habitation and making procedures appropriate for it.
- ◆ Special package be made for Dalit women political education and political participation. More powers to Dalit women in various women Commissions.

4.5 CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

We demand the full implementation of the reservation provision as 'Reservation is our Constitutional Right'

- ◆ Fill in all backlog posts with Dalits in all Government and quasi-Government organizations and institutions.
- ◆ Implement reservation in Private sectors.
- ◆ Punish those who perpetuate bonded child labour.
- ◆ Stop privatizing public sector companies.
- ◆ Eliminate contract systems in public sanitation.
- ◆ Extend reservation to the Dalits irrespective of any religion.
- ◆ Protect Dalit livelihood and skills.
- ◆ Earmark budgets to the proportion of Dalit population (Special component plan) and encourage access to it.
- ◆ Extend reservation in all appointment and promotion in all institutions.
- ◆ Extend reservation in higher judiciary, defence services and sports.
- ◆ Reservation in all contracts, purchase, distribution and dealership.
- ◆ Indigenous Dalit sport/art/culture./should be encouraged and promoted.
- ◆ Reservation for Dalits in sports and pursuit of arts.

Finally,

5. THE DALIT ALTERNATIVES

5.1. Economic

- Agriculture based economy with land reform.
- Up-gradation / marketing of traditional industries.
- Capitalisation of Dalit knowledge, culture, ethics etc.
- Service Industry.
- Ethnic/Cultural Tourism.
- Capitalisation and marketing of Dalit work force.
- Participation in cooperative capital investment.
- Control over natural resources.
- Sustainable organic methods of cultivation.

5.2. Politics

- Decentralised self governing system with control over resources and taxes.
- Reserved constituencies should be rotated every 10 years.
- Redefine the reserved constituencies on par with Dalit population.
- Creating model Dalit Villages with all facilities.

5.3 Culture

- Dalit culture has to be strengthened and propagated as a true and alternative culture.
- Diversity and plurality of cultures must be respected and promoted.
- We resist and oppose every form of communal hatred and violence.
- Giving awareness through Mass Media against caste system, untouchability and the liberation of the Dalits.

5.4 Society

- We envisage a casteless and egalitarian society.
- We believe and want to implement the democratisation of every social relationship and the promotion of the same among us.

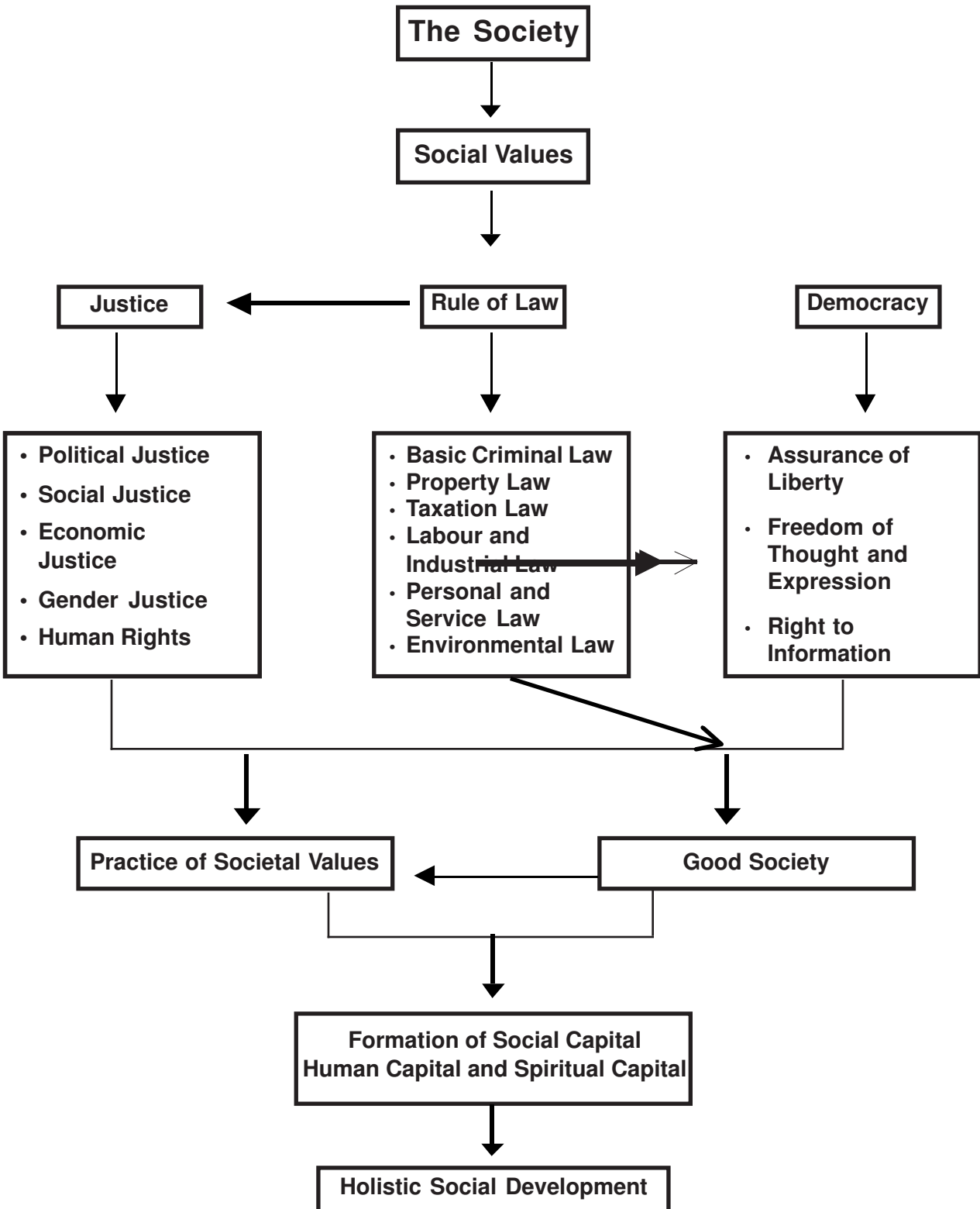
WE DENOUNCE

The continued practices of untouchability, caste system, communalism, capitalism and the present unjust, unequal, market led globalisation.

WE ASSERT

Human dignity, equality, equal opportunities and Dalit share in the natural resources and commercial activities of the Nation.

The Social Sciences and Societal Values for Holistic Social Development



SOURCE: UNIVERSITY NEWS