

### GLOBAL OPPORTUNITY YOUTH NETWORK: RAMGARH

हें भविष्य युवा

#### **Local Structural Justice Research**















#### **Flow of Presentation**

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#### **Context of Rural India**

# nemployment Youth and

- India has a youth population proportion of 27.2% (Govt. of India, 2022) and Ramgarh has approximately 2.49 Lakhs OY
- Ramgarh has 991 female per 1000 male and 11.5% SC and 29.7% ST
- National Unemployment rate is 7.7% and Jharkhand has whooping 17.5%
- India has 635 tribal groups and Jharkhand itself has 32 of them
- Out of 32 tribal groups, 8 of them come under Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
- Paid work participation is declining for women

#### TRIF Efforts So Far

- ☐ Regular Participation on GOYN SJ Advisory Call
- Integrated approach of gender under entrepreneurship work in Ramgarh
- Made program team and YAGs a inclusive group
- Specialized program for women entrepreneurs and tribal entrepreneurs
- Supporting Mahila Lakhpati Program Snbbosting Wayila Fakhbati Ludkam tribal entrepreneurs

Why TRIF Interested

#### Structural Barriers in India

Shaped by Caste, Geography, religion and economic status



Shaped by place of birth



SC and ST households earn 21% and 34%, respectively. less than the national average



Men in India capture 82% of labor income, while women earn just 18%

- Contextual approaches for women, tribals and other vulnerable groups
- TRIF has been working for reducing urban-rural divide in terms of aspirations, access
- TRIF focus on bottom 1,00,000 villages, which we call 'Stranded India'
  - TRIF's interest to accelerate inter-generational mobility in rural areas Data backed findings will enable us to do policy level advocacy

Collect Ramgarh Specific Data on Structural Barriers

Collecting Ramgarh specific data on structural barriers young people face in accessing education, employment and livelihood options

Capacity building of YAG on SJ Agenda



Policy level Advocacy

Identify high potential public policies/programs and enabling support structures that can have maximum impact on reducing these structural barriers and develop engagement strategies with local influencers and public



Examine the ways in which young people from these communities make sense of and negotiate the challenges they encounter in accessing economic opportunities

Youth leadership Building

Develop business case for employers and financial institutions to engage OY and take initiatives to reduce these structural barriers

**Business Case of Stakeholders** 

Understanding role of political, economic and social structures in generating and perpetuating structural barriers for young people

Role of Stakeholders



Engaging Youth for data collection and Interpretation

Leveraging existing Community Institutions



Strategy

Engagement



Innovative Dissemination Tools

#### Theoretical Framework Used

#### **Structural Barriers** Capitals Finance capital Human capital Social capital Markets and State Labour Market Individual **Realistic Aspirations** Product Market State **Pathways** Family Parental education Agency Parental occupation **Aspirations** Community Community Values Role Models Success Peers perception Values Religion Social norms Social Equality

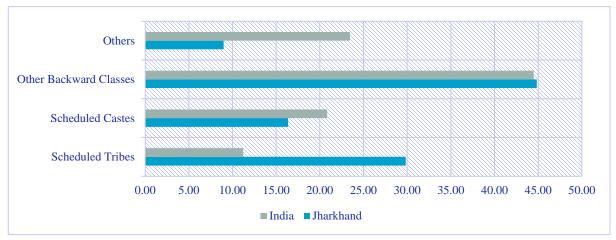


#### **Academic Partner**

- The social structure can be either horizontal or vertical
- Horizontal social structure refers to the characteristics of the various groups to which people belong and their social relationships. Vertical social structure, also called as social inequality, denotes how societies classify people hierarchically
- The lives and livelihoods of individual is significantly impacted by the social structure, comprising social institutions, value, and norms where they live
- Orton (2011:356) stresses the need for an appropriate 'environment for the development of capabilities and real freedom of choice.' This may require intervention of the state. The state may launch various programmes and policies for the development of the historically disadvantaged communities including creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for them

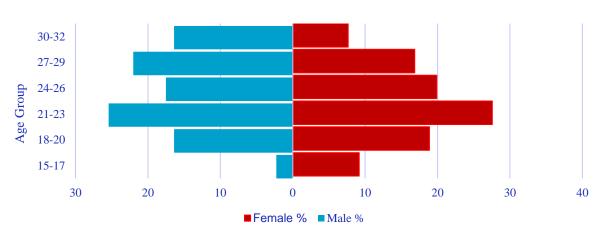
#### **Data Sample and Distribution for Study**

#### Social Group Distribution in Rural Region of Jharkhand and India (%)



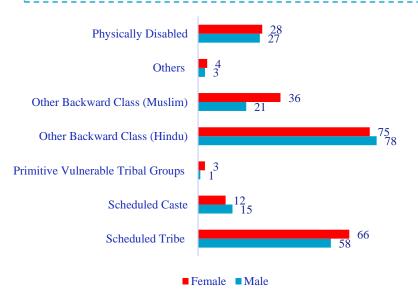
Source: NSS 68th Round (Household Consumer Expenditure Across Socio-Economic Groups, 2011-12)

#### Age distribution of youth for study (%)



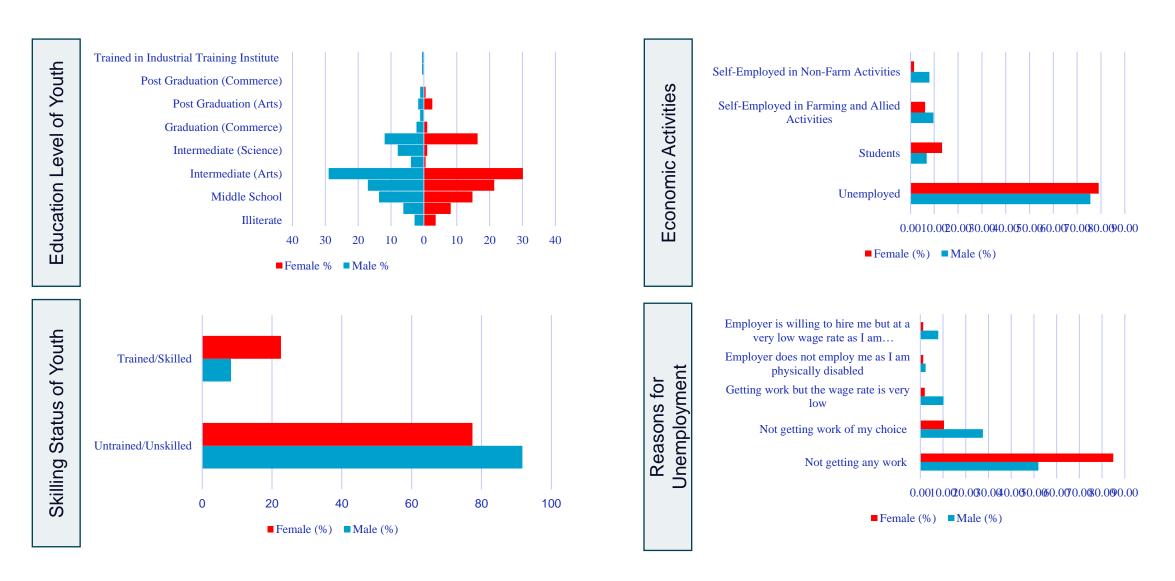
#### **Overview of Sampling**

- ➤ The major focus of the study is the youth, persons ranging between 15 and 29 years particularly belonging to the historically disadvantaged communities-STs, SCs, and the OBCs, residing in the rural region in the Ramgarh district of Jharkhand
- Judgemental/ Purposive sampling techniques been used
- 372 individual surveys done with 176 male and 196 female which also includes 55 PwDs
- 18 random villages were taken for study

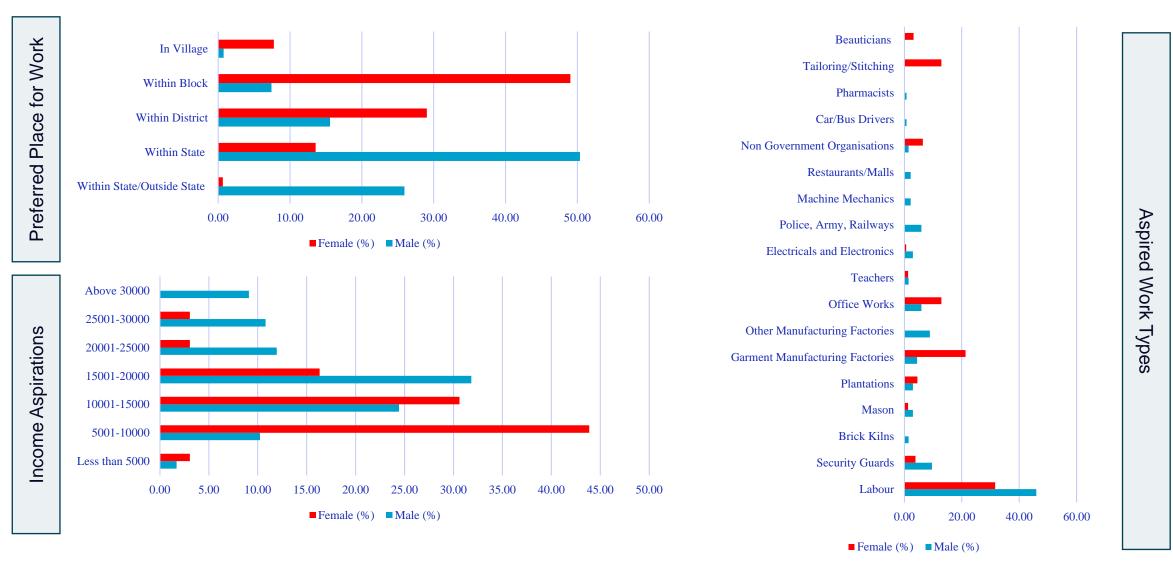


Social Category wise distribution

#### **Interviews and Focus Group Discussion Findings**



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#### **Challenges and Recommendations for Women**





Family and Society



**Employment and Livelihood** 

#### **Challenges**

- Lack of education/skilling facilities in the locality
- Career goals are not clear and more job linked
- Families are reluctant sending female out for studies and employment
- Female education is least focus for parents
- Female are engaged in un paid household jobs
- Employment opportunities not there locally
- Safe working environment is missing
- Self Employment and tailored support system for the same is missing

#### Recommendations

- Online education and courses need to be promoted
- Proper career counselling should be provided
- Parents counselling and exposure is needed
- Home based enterprises should be promoted
- Gender Campaigns in the community
- Local place based opportunities should be made available
- Proper child care and safe working environment should be provided
- Cadre to support women entrepreneurs

Actors

Skilling Agency
Local Industries
Society Organization
Parents

#### Challenges and Recommendations for Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribes



**Education and Skilling** 



Family and Society



**Employment and Livelihood** 

#### **Challenges**

- Limited aspiration for skilling and education beyond 10<sup>th</sup> Std.
- Financial obligations for higher education

- Unawareness of families for possible career options
- Long term visioning is missing

- Entrepreneurship looks risky
- Fear for going out for employment
- Excluded from the stakeholders

#### **Recommendations**

- Need based skilling programs
- Career counselling
- Loan facility for education and enterprise

- Awareness and exposure
- Existing value chain strengthening

- End-to-end entrepreneurship support
- Exposure and role models need to be created
- Focused programs and interventions need to be designed

#### Actors

Employers
 CSO
 Financial Institutions etc

#### **Challenges and Recommendations for Youth with Disability**

They are the most neglected youth in the rural areas, live nondignified life

Lack of specialized support in schools, companies and skilling center

Salary offered is lesser than others

Available government schemes have low impact

Campaigns in the community for making PwD inclusive

Dedicated skilling center, offices and schools for them

Competitive salary with extra benefits like transport, equipment etc.

Proper last mile delivery and entitlement linkages support



# Agency building for Youth

#### Recommendations

- Awareness Generation and Agency Building for youth
- Need based skilling programs to make youth market ready
- Local employment aggregation and connecting youth
- Decentralized tailoring industries for women employment
- End-to-end support system for aspired entrepreneurs not limiting to training only
- Exposed to the towns and cities through internships/apprenticeships in different industries/organizations.

# nstitutional Support System

- Awareness on available government schemes and programs
- Support youth in last mile linkage for these schemes
- Supporting youth in loan applications, account openings etc.
- Packaging and marketing support for rural produce
- Training youth on different sales channel like e-commerce, retail marketing
- Institution/college for skill-related training should be established in strategic locations.
- Government, Non-Government institutions, and the private sector must work in a cohesive and synergistic manner for the upliftment of the conditions of youth.

# Environment Social and Family Conductive

- Parents and guardians should be sensitized about the benefits of higher education, training, and skillbased learning for youth that has the potential to lift the youth out of poverty.
- The need for women's labor force participation and empowerment should be emphasized. Men, women, families, and society should be sensitized on the importance of women's economic empowerment and its role in the economic growth of the nation.
- Community spaces for youth to ideate, learn and engage should be created.

#### **Dissemination Efforts**



#### **Major Takeaways**

- Convergence with SRLM for training SHGs for further dissemination and supporting young women
- District Employment Exchange will take lead in collating employment opportunities locally for women
- Welfare Department can support SC/ST for CMEGP support
- · Welfare department will provide database for youth with disability

#### **Dissemination at District Level Workshop**



#### **Major Takeaways**

- We shared our early findings and also launched a small booklet in presence of Honorable Minister, Youth Affairs, Art, culture and Sports, GoJ
- A social entrepreneur has suggested exposure to his enterprise for tribals and other vulnerable segment of youth
- Director, Jharkhand Technology University talked about role of technology in addressing social barriers and CSR fund to build technology universities
- Tribal Welfare Commissioner talked about convergence under CMEGP and Tribal Schools

#### **State Level Dissemination and Consultation**

#### **Youth Engagement Efforts**

- √ 50+ Youth ambassadors have been trained on Structural Justice and Equity Agenda
- ✓ They have been engaging with women collectives and youth groups for dissemination.
- ✓ They have been supporting young people from the vulnerable group for government scheme linkages and applications to other skilling/ employment opportunities





#### **International Day of Indigenous People 2023**

"Indigenous Youth as agents of change for self-determination"



# Some Facts

- > Role of Indigenous youth in decision making for climate change, preserve their culture and justice for their people
- They count as 5% of global population but contribute to 15% of global poverty
- Globally 47% of employed Indigenous have no formal education/ skilling in compare to 17% of others
- > 86% of them work in informal work in compare to



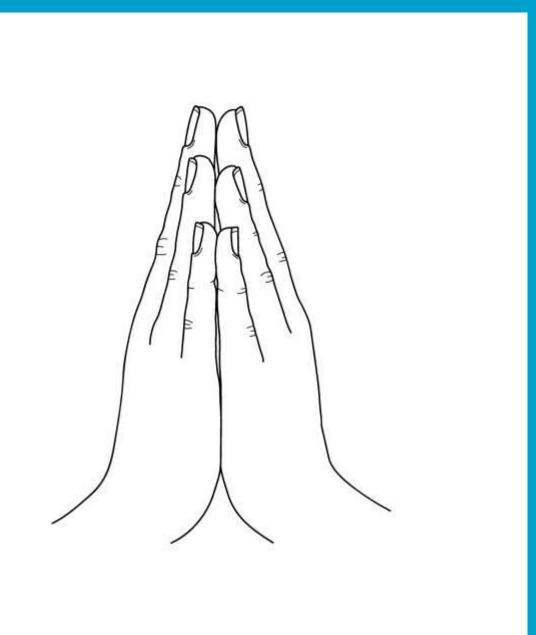
#### **Way Forward**

- ❖ District Level Workshop for release of final Report
- Advocacy with relevant stakeholders on the findings
- ❖ YAG members going to community institutions for sharing the findings and recommendations
- Identification of role models
- Gender training for Youth hub staff and YAGs to support them including women in employment and entrepreneurship
- Identification of PwDs for understanding their aspirations and plan programs around them
- Designing Equity and SJ framework for Ramgarh

#### **Snapshots**



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# Thank you