
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND YOUTH IN ANDHRA PRADESH

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Abstract: This paper is an examination of the welfare state and local government in the light of the globalization, privatization, and corporatization which were brought tremendous changes in the phase of rural life. Due to these changes the youth and youth related issues are not studies systematically. The main focus of the paper is to estimate the government initiated welfare schemes and how the youth are involved in contributing the rural life in general and development of the families in particular. Village Panchayat within which 'Grama Sabha' meetings were initiated for direct participation of the youth in the village development programs. How did all Agricultural Skills (Rural Agricultural Marketing) techniques being compared between the educated youth and illiterates parents. What were the major changes that the present generation brought through educated youth in the phase of technology would be captured through the empirical evidences.

Keywords: Local Government, Gram Sabha, Agricultural Skills, Youth, Globalisation, Technology.

Introduction: Youth is on the threshold of a unique demographic divided with young persons. The population of persons blow the age of 35 years is about 70 per cent of the total population. Within this, the population between the age of 10-19 years is approximately 225 million, the largest ever cohort of young people to make a transition to adulthood. It is this population of young people, which constitutes for India, a potential demographic divided, and challenges of mega proportions if not properly addressed and harnessed. Among the most deprived sections in India are the "Dalits," officially called Scheduled Castes (SCs)¹. For centuries, they have suffered from the practice of Untouchability, segregation, and low economic status, lack of political power and low level of education. All these factors working together have worsened seriously the socio-economic mobility among Dalits.

The National Youth Policy (NYP) 2003 recognizes training and employment, health and family welfare and education as key sectors of concern for the youth. The NYP also envisages youth empowerment as one of the trust areas. The Draft NYP 2012 is first of its kind as it recognizes that Youth is not a homogeneous group and has numerous differentials based on habitat, environment, socio-economic status of their families and their own life styles. In addition, the Draft policy proposes to change the target age group from the existing 13-35 years to 16-30 years.

The draft policy not only spells out the objectives but also elaborates the details of the policy interventions required and indentified partners responsible for achieving the objectives. In a first, Youth Development Index (YDI) that would serve as the baseline and ready beckoner for evaluators and policy makers has also been incorporated as a part of the policy.

¹ R. Govinda India Education Report, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, (2000) p. 72.

The changing scenario in the country due to globalization, rapid technological advancement and the emergence of India as the global economic power has necessitated a review of the existing National Youth Policy of 2003. In a significant move forward, the Draft Youth Policy, for the first time, has also been under pinned by the guiding principle of providing targeted employable skills to different youth segments in the line with Prime Minister's Skill Development Mission, apart from identifying varied segments based on socio-economic, gender and geographical parameters as specific targets. The Youth groups are identified are; Student youth, Migrant youth, Rural youth, Tribal youth, Youth at Risk, Youth in violent conflicts, Out of school/dropouts, Groups with socio-moral stigma, Youth in Institutional care, Young Woman, Youth Belongs to socially and economically disadvantaged communities/groups, and differently abled youth. The above mentioned youth groups sub divided in to three major groups based on the age. The first sub-group will be 16-30 years covering mostly youth who requires educational facilities. The second sub-group is 20-25 years who require access to employable skills. The third sub-group 25-30 who require access to self employment and entrepreneurial skills.

Issues and Challenges To understand the youth from the perspective of Dalit are constitute majorly living in rural areas. Asking what secure access would mean to the Dalit Youth Empowerment. For example, the following questions were to be probed;

- How will programmes of State be implemented for the Dalit Youth in rural areas?
- How will these programmes target the Dalit Youth in reaching out?

According to the 1991 census reports, the number of graduates in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh is 1,99,781 and in the year 2001, it increased to 9,27,898 out of which in the year 1991 the male graduates constitute 1,81,629 and female 18,152 where as in the year 2001 the number is subsequently increased in both male and female graduates are 7,39,332 and 1,88,566. The total population of Andhra Pradesh in the year 1991 is 486.21 lakhs and 554.01 lakhs in the year 2001, which are 0.2, and 0.9 per cent of the total population.

- The main focused area would be village Panchayat within which Dalit Wada/Colony is not included in 'Grama Sabha' meetings, though it's included the participation is less.
- The youth needs are different from the general needs of Dalit Wada/Colony at village level.
- All Dalits are not equal, within which Dalits female Youth needs are different from male youth so there should be a special focus on women.
- The Agricultural Skills (Rural Agricultural Marketing): The main occupation in rural areas in general and Dalits in particular are agriculture farming and allied wage labors. Most of the Dalit families depend on agriculture wage work as main source of income. The youth must be given trainings on Rural Agricultural Marketing related issues.

Andhra Pradesh Government Programs and Initiations: Local Governments are the oldest, most omnipresent of all forms of government in the world for they must have existed from the earliest times. Close to the people, they might be the only form of government necessary were it not for the dangers that any small government faces from hostile larger units.

The Table.1: Gives a description of the population trends from 1901 to 2011. This is an indication that every decade population got increasing. The other side youth has predominant population in all these decades. Though the region of Andhra Pradesh has handful of youth population in rural areas but there has not much programs initiated by the government for the development of the youth.

Table 11: Government Portal and Official Information

SL No	Particulars	Government Website
1	Director of Archeology and Museums	
2	Director, Tourism	http://www.aptdc.gov.in/
3	A.P. Tourism Development Corporation	http://www.aptdc.gov.in/
4	SETWIN	
5	Sports Authority of A.P	
6	A.P. Sports School	http://apysrsportsschool.in/
7	Directorate of N.C.C., A.P	
8	Director, Department of Culture	http://apculturedept.com
9	Commissioner of Tourism, A.P.	http://www.aptdc.gov.in/
10	Director of Youth Services, of A.P.	
11	A.P. State Cultural Council	
12	Shilparaman Arts, Crafts & Cultural Society	

The government of Andhra Pradesh clubbed the youth activities under the official department called youth, Tourism and Culture within which there has been 12 different departments are working under single administration. The structure of the organisation is like this

Table 12: Director of Archeology and Museums

SL No	Organisation Structure	Budget Allocation
1	Sri. Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy <i>Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh</i>	
2	Sri Muttamsetti Srinivasa Rao <i>Hon'ble Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Tourism, Telugu Language, Culture and Youth Advancement</i>	
3	Sri. Praveen Kumar Kolaventy, I.A.S. <i>Principal Secretary to Government, Tourism, Culture and Youth Advancement</i>	
4	Dr. G. Vani Mohan, I.A.S. <i>Commissioner, Department of Archaeology & Museums</i>	

Table 13: Director, Tourism

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1	Sri. Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy <i>Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh</i>	
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3	Sri. Praveen Kumar Kolaventy, I.A.S. <i>Principal Secretary to Government, Tourism, Culture and Youth Advancement</i>	
4	Shri Pravin Kumar, I.A.S, <i>CEO, APTA, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh</i>	

Program under Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation is a state government agency which promotes tourism in Andhra Pradesh, India. The department offers tour packages of Heritage, Nature,

Adventure, Health and Rural tourism representing rich historical and natural background of Andhra Pradesh state².

SETWIN: SETWIN was Established in the year 1978 by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to create Employment Opportunities to a large number of Unemployed Youth, destitute Women, Physically Handicapped persons, people of weaker sections belongs to SC,ST,BC,EBC, Minorities communities of Twin cities by extending suitable training at nominal fees. Trained 3.80 Lakhs Trainees in various courses like Women Oriented, Technical, Computer, Management courses etc, and 86,216 Trainees secured Jobs not only in India and in Abroad³.

Sports in Andhra Pradesh have its own importance, where many sporting personalities were into limelight. The Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP) undertakes the sports development activities such as construction of stadiums, establishment of sports academies and other sporting related activities. The sports infrastructure have increased tremendously by improving infrastructure in outdoor and Indoor stadiums, play fields, sports academies, sports equipments etc. Sports such as kho kho, kabaddi are played mostly in Andhra Pradesh. Most sports players from Andhra Pradesh represent national level competitions and very few international competitions⁴.

Governing Body and Executive Counsel of Dr.YSR Sports School: In the G.O.Ms. No. 6 dated: 21.04.2017 of YAT & C (Sports), Dept, Government of A.P have constituted the General Governing Body under the Chairmanship of Honourable Minister for Sports and the Executive Council under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Kadapa for Dr.YSR State Sports School, Kadapa with the following members and their powers and functions to achieve the aims & objectives and to run the affairs of the School in a systematic and smooth manner.

AP Directorate NCC is located at **secunderabad** (General Chaudhary Marg). This is near Secunderabad Club, Jubilee Bus Stand, and Utsav Restraunt. AP Directorate NCC is one of the largest directorates of NCC with about 1,29,000 cadet strength. This Directorate is headed by an Air Commodore from the Indian Air Force. The present incumbant is **Air Commodore S Badyal**. His staff members include a **Director** (Colonel Roveen), **Assistant/Joint Directors** (AD/JD) for the branches (Personnell, Training, P&C and Administration) who are all military officers. In addition, **Assistant Director (State)** looks after the affairs of all State Government employees in the Directorate. There are two **Accounts Officers (AO)**, one for **Central** and the other for **State** Funds.

AP Directorate has **Nine Groups** under it. These are located all across the State. The locations of the NCC Groups are **Vishakhapatnam, Kakinada, Guntur, Tirupati, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Hyderabad and Secunderabad Groups**. Each Group is headed by a **Group Commander** of the rank of Colonel/ Equivalent. Except for Vishkhapatnam Group which is headed by an officer from the Indian Navy of the rank of Captain (IN), all other groups are commanded by Army officers. Each group HQ has an **Administrative Officer (AO)**, a **Training Officer (TO)** and an **Assistant Director (AD)**. AD looks after the affairs of all the State Government employees of the entire Group. Various branches at the Group level are same as the Directorate. In turn, each group has a number of Army/Navy/Air wing units (Major and Minor), which are headed by **Commanding Officers (CO)/Officer Commanding (OC)**. Some units have an **Adminstrative Officer (AO) OR a Whole Time Lady Officer (WTLO)**. All these officers except the WTLO are regular Armed Forces Officers of the rank of Colonel/Lt Col or equivalent⁵.

Department of Culture: As the rest of the constituents of the Indian Union, Andhra Pradesh too, in its own inimitable way, contributed its own part to the common cultural heritage of India, maintaining at

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh_Tourism_Development_Corporation

³ <http://www.setwin.in/event.html>

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sports_in_Andhra_Pradesh

⁵ <http://www.nccdteap.co.in/>

the same time its own individuality. Though, throughout the ages, owing to many historical reasons, many races, peoples and religious groups contributed in their own way to the cultural development of Andhras, the keynote of that growth has always been a synthesis on the basis of eternal values. The Andhra cultural wealth developed in such a way is reflected to-day in feasts and festivals; literature, music, dance, drama, arts and crafts, attitude and actions, educational pattern and mode of life of the Andhras. Here only a thumbnail sketch of those various facets of Andhra Culture is attempted to be given under appropriate heads⁶

Commission of Tourism: Under this commission so far the government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet allocated office and management but budget was allotted to this particular department. The question is where these budgets are going. Why the government is not quite on these departments.

Director of Youth Services of Andhra Pradesh: The Department of Youth Services was established in the year 1972 to channelize the energies of youth for constructive activities. It is run by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, India. Recently the department office has setup at labbipet, Vijayawada. **Department of youth services Director and MD APSTEP Sri BHANU PRAKASH YETURI, IAS has been appointed and as Commissioner Smt. G. Komal Kishore, IRS took charges.** The department has not enlisted the program under this.

A.P State Cultural Council has not yet setup by the Government: When it comes to the cultural council of Andhra Pradesh has not even have the office and web portals of the government. The budget allocation has been done to the mentioned department while implementation mechanisms are not provided.

Shilparaman Arts, Crafts and Cultural Society: After bifurcation of the department the government has not allocated any place for the office and office staff for the functioning of the department. In this connection the government allocated budget is completely unspent due to lack of implementing management systems.

Conclusion: The statistics on youth belonging to Andhra Pradesh reveals that there have been several development initiatives by clubbing tourism, cultural department with the youth. Funds have been allocated and several departments are still setting up its administrative and other management localities after the bifurcation of the state. There is huge gap between the government information reaching to the rural youth. Not much programs organised by the state government highlighting the programs. The offices are not showing interest in taking the programs to the rural youth.

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⁶ https://www.ap.gov.in/?page_id=253

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Appendix:

Table 14: Population Trends

Census (1901-2011)			
Year	Population	Decadal Growth (%)	Change in Growth (%)
2011	8,45,80,777	10.98	-3.61
2001	7,62,10,007	14.59	-9.61
1991	6,65,08,008	24.2	1.1
1981	5,35,51,026	23.1	2.2
1971	4,35,02,708	20.9	5.25
1961	3,59,83,447	15.65	1.63
1951	3,11,15,259	14.02	1.27
1941	2,72,89,340	12.75	-0.24
1931	2,42,03,573	12.99	13.12
1921	2,14,20,448	-0.13	-12.62
1911	2,14,47,412	12.49	-
1901	1,90,65,921	-	-

Sources: <http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/population-of-andhra-pradesh.php>

Table 15: Rural and Urban division of the population

Population in 5 year Age Group (2011)						
Age group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)	Persons	Share (%)
00-04	62,84,765	7.43	42,12,158	7.47	20,72,607	7.34
05-Sep	73,04,432	8.64	49,76,869	8.83	23,27,563	8.25
Oct-14	82,01,595	9.7	55,65,402	9.87	26,36,193	9.34
15-19	80,93,747	9.57	53,34,069	9.46	27,59,678	9.78
20-24	81,32,094	9.61	52,63,277	9.34	28,68,817	10.17
25-29	77,99,036	9.22	49,95,581	8.86	28,03,455	9.93
30-34	65,84,371	7.78	42,33,619	7.51	23,50,752	8.33
35-39	65,07,339	7.69	42,46,358	7.53	22,60,981	8.01
40-44	53,99,473	6.38	35,40,901	6.28	18,58,572	6.59
45-49	46,57,269	5.51	30,67,300	5.44	15,89,969	5.63
50-54	36,57,386	4.32	24,41,460	4.33	12,15,926	4.31
55-59	29,09,598	3.44	19,75,179	3.5	9,34,419	3.31
60-64	31,99,837	3.78	23,42,553	4.16	8,57,284	3.04
65-69	21,67,854	2.56	16,24,701	2.88	5,43,153	1.92
70-74	15,19,358	1.8	11,48,018	2.04	3,71,340	1.32
75-79	6,36,989	0.75	4,60,041	0.82	1,76,948	0.63
80+	7,54,203	0.89	5,32,778	0.95	2,21,425	0.78
Age not stated	7,71,431	0.91	4,01,438	0.71	3,69,993	1.31
Total	8,45,80,777		5,63,61,702		2,82,19,075	

Sources: <http://statisticstimes.com/demographics/population-of-andhra-pradesh.php>