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Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India

PROJECT REPORT

Project Report

on

Community Policing for Youth

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Project Report on ‘Youth & Police: Community Policing Initiatives’

Document Information

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*My hope of the future lies in the youths of character, intelligent, renouncing all for the services of others,
and obedient – good to themselves and the country at large.*

- Swami Vivekananda

1. Introduction

"The police are the public and the public are the police" was the primary principle established by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 when he founded the London Metropolitan Police Department (Braiden, 1992). Consistent with this principle, community policing forges a working partnership between the police and the community to solve the problems of crime, and the fear of crime and disorder, thereby enhancing the overall quality of life in their neighbourhoods (Bucqueroux, 1995). Policing has undergone many changes since the early 1800's, yet public safety remains the primary mission of police departments worldwide. At the same time, the emphasis on the community in policing has never been greater than it is today. Law enforcement organizations across the world have embraced the principles of community-oriented policing.

Youth-Focused Community Policing (YSCP) is intended to help integrate youth into the community, prevent their delinquency and drug abuse and thereby contribute to reducing crime, disorder, and fear. It is a community-based collaborative effort that recognizes the importance of developing locally driven responses to local problems. Through YFCP, justice and humanitarian service agencies are working together to identify youth-related issues and concerns that are unique to their own community. With the aid of training and technical assistance, communities then develop effective responses and

solutions that meet community needs and recognize community resources and limitations.

Youth-Focused Community Policing has several specific goals:

- Establish a locally based interagency working group to identify and address juvenile crime, victimization, community public safety, and quality-of-life issues.
- Promote community strategies for sharing information to support comprehensive, proactive partnerships among the police, youth, and the community.
- Develop and implement strategies, activities, and services that are consistent with the principles of community policing and address locally defined problems relating to juvenile crime, victimization, and quality-of-life issues.
- Develop a YFCP implementation plan that reinforces ongoing relationships among youth, law enforcement, and community organizations.

Youth-Focused Community Policing initiatives help to improve a community's response to juvenile crime by helping to establish a comprehensive, collaborative approach to problem solving. It uses a systematic process of assessing and identifying local juvenile issues and concerns and then identifying effective community responses. These communities are developing and implementing a variety of strategies and approaches for addressing youth-related issues that reflect the unique features of each community while demonstrating the importance of a collaborative problem-solving approach.

2. Existing Schemes for the Youth

The youth represent the most impulsive, dynamic and vibrant segment of the population. India has the largest youth population in the world. As per the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.2% of the population for year 2021. This is expected to decrease to 22.7 by 2036 but it is still huge in absolute numbers of 345 million. This large number, in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios, is being viewed as a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country – an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes. This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multi-dimensional manner.

In order to capture this demographic dividend, it is essential that the economy should have the ability to support the increase in the labour force and the youth have the appropriate education, skills, health awareness and other enablers to productively contribute to the economy. Government of India has been making significant investment on programmes for the youth, through its various Ministries/Departments. In addition, the State Governments and a number of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development, make them employable, and to enable productive youth participation.

The Department of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, is the nodal agency for framing the policies/programmes and rules/regulations for the welfare of the youth. To

optimally tap constructive and creative energies of the youth, the Department of Youth Affairs pursues the twin objectives of personality-building and nation-building, that is, developing the personality of youth and involving them in various nation-building activities. The Department has also recognized "Adolescents" as an important segment of the youth. Most of the issues concerning the youth are the functions of other Ministries/Departments, like Education, Employment & Training, and Health & Family Welfare etc. The role of the Department of Youth Affairs is to act as a facilitator and catalytic agent. Realizing the fact that, the growth of the economy is not possible without the active involvement of youth of the country who form more than a quarter of the entire population, government has framed policies and is implementing various schemes to make the best use of this available opportunity.

There was no national youth policy in India till 1987. However, youth has always been the concern of the Government of India and most State Governments/UTs. Various youth development programmes undertaken by the Union Government after the Independence, like National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Student Police Cadet (SPC) program and the schemes for financial assistance to NGOs engaged in youth development bear ample testimony to this fact.

2.1 Student Police Cadet (SPC) Program

This program is a school-based youth development initiative that trains High School Students (age between 12 to 15) to evolve as future leaders of a democratic society by inculcating in them respect for the law, discipline, civic sense, empathy for vulnerable sections of society and resistance to social evils.

The project also enables youth to explore and develop their innate capabilities, thereby empowering them to resist the growth of negative tendencies such as social intolerance, substance abuse, deviant behaviour, and anti-establishment violence. Equally, it strengthens within them commitment towards their family, the community, and the environment. The need for a school-level intervention such as the Student Police Cadet (SPC) project derives from a combination of philosophic, demographic, sociological and economic factors that are expected to influence the future global standing of the nation. As of 30 August 2022, the project is being implemented in 1,000 schools in Kerala, with more than 83,000 students currently undergoing training and more than 200,000 students having completed training. Since its national roll out by MHA in 2018, the Student Police Cadet Project is now active in 12,000 schools across India with 900,000 students¹ under training.

2.2 National Cadet Corps (NCC)

The NCC aims at developing character, comradeship, discipline, a secular outlook, the spirit of adventure and ideals of selfless service amongst young citizens. Further, it aims at creating a pool of organized, trained and motivated youth with leadership qualities in all walks of life, who will serve the nation regardless of which career they choose. Needless to say, the NCC also provides an environment conducive to motivating young Indians to join the armed forces. It is open to school and college students on voluntary basis as a Tri-Services Organization, comprising the Army, Navy and Air Force wings. The cadets are given basic military training in small arms and drill. The officers and cadets have no liability for active military service once they complete their course. National Cadet Corps have current strength of 15 lakhs².

2.3 National Service Scheme (NSS)

The overall aim of National Service Scheme is to give an extension dimension to the higher education system and orient the youth to community service while they are studying in educational institutions. The reason for the formulation of this objective is the general realization that the college and +2 level students have a tendency to get alienated from the village/slum masses which constitute the majority of the population of the country. The educated youth who are expected to take the reins of administration in future are found to be unaware of the problems of the village/slum communities and in certain cases are indifferent towards their needs and problems. Therefore it is necessary to arouse their social conscience, and to provide them an opportunity to work with the people in the villages and slums. It is felt that their interaction with the common villagers and slum dwellers will expose them to the realities of life and bring about a change in their social perception. NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'. NSS was launched in 1969 in 37 Universities involving about 40,000 volunteers which has as of 2020-21 spread over 479 Universities and 51+2 Councils/Directorates, covering 17,676 Colleges/Technical Institutions and 12,087 Senior Secondary Schools. Since inception, over 7 crores students have benefited from NSS. The motto or watchword of the National Service Scheme is: 'NOT ME, BUT YOU' which upholds the need for selfless service and appreciation of the other person's point of view and also to show consideration for fellow human beings.

2.4 The Bharat Scouts and Guides

“The Bharat Scouts and Guides is a voluntary, non-political, educational movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose, principles and methods conceived by the founder Lord Baden-Powell in 1907.” The purpose of the movement is to contribute to the development of young people to achieve their full physical, intellectual, emotional, social and spiritual potentials as individuals, as responsible citizens and as members of the local, national and international communities. It also develops the concept of responsible citizenship, one of the fundamental goals of scouting/guiding. A responsible citizen must be aware of her rights and obligations in relation to the community to which she belongs. The Bharat Scouts and Guides have 5,695,676 members.

Scouting/guiding is based upon three broad principles which represent its fundamental laws and beliefs. They are referred to as: “Duty to God”, “Duty to others” and “Duty to self”.

2.5 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NKYS) is the largest grassroots-level youth organization; one of its kind in the world. It channelizes the power of youth on the principles of voluntarism, self-help and community participation. One of the core strengths of NKYS is that it has established a network of youth clubs in villages, where Nehru Yuva Kendras have been set up, to identify areas to harness youth power for the development and empowerment of the community and the youth. These Youth Clubs are village-level voluntary action groups of youth at the grassroots-level to involve them in nation-building

activities. The implementation of programmes and activities of youth clubs is based on local needs and requirements by mobilizing resources from various government departments and other agencies, which include both national, state level and multilateral institutions. Youth clubs also tries to develop such skills and values in its members with which they become responsible and productive citizens of a modern, secular and technological nation.

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan has been working on various fronts of youth development with a variety of youth programmes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and certain special programmes in coordination and cooperation with other ministries. The main focus has been on developing values of good citizenship, thinking and behaving in secular ways, skill development and helping youth to adopt productive and organized behaviour.

2.6 Youth Clubs Set up by the Police

The police departments in some states – notably Rajasthan and Punjab – also set up youth clubs with more or less the same objectives. The youth are a major focus area of the Civic Action Programs of CAPFs and state police forces deployed in the Naxal-affected areas and they conduct various outreach programs for the youth like setting up Sports Clubs, skill development training programs etc.

2.7 Delhi Police Initiative in Community Policing: ‘YUVA’ – Skill Development Program under the PMKVY Scheme.

‘YUVA’ is an initiative of Delhi Police to engage and steer street children and youth towards the mainstream of society, providing them with the opportunities to realize their potential and creating awareness about their

potential through sports, *Nukkad Nataks* and skill development training. This is a Community Policing initiative not only to prevent the youth from committing crime and delinquent acts but also to encourage them to partner with police in maintaining law and order, management of crime and connecting with community at large.

In the current age of digital revolution where the youth is eternally connected to each other on various social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Skype, Blogs etc.) through electronic/digital devices like smart mobile phones, tablets, computers, and laptops, this generation of youth trusts digital information for social interaction and therefore connecting with the today's youth has become a challenge for the police forces. It is a fact that today's youth is experiencing a disconnect with the existing norms and institutions of the society and more so with law and the law-enforcing agencies. Therefore, there is an urgent need to devise specific measures to win the confidence of youth and bridge the trust deficit.

This initiative by Delhi Police aims to connect with the youth by upgrading their skills as per their competencies. It will help them to get gainful employment under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY) of the Ministry of Skill Development, Govt. of India.

Delhi Police has tied up with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to provide skill training to the youth through the PMKVY and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to provide job-linked training through its Sector Skill Councils which are connected to industry and thereby provide job opportunities.

A detailed exercise was conducted in all the 13 districts of Delhi Police to select the youth in the age group of 17-25 years for this training belonging to the following categories, mostly from the underprivileged colonies:-

- School dropouts
- Juvenile offenders
- Victims of crimes
- Families in a dire state due to the incarceration of the bread earner of the family

After selection, their counselling is conducted by professional counsellors of NSDC to select the skill for this training based on their educational qualifications and interests. The online data of all the selected youth is also being maintained. NSDC and CII shall also give skill certificates to all the participants on the completion of the course. This scheme ensures that maximum number of youth who participate in this training get subsequently employed in the industry under PMKVY Scheme.

As an initial step, at least one skill training centre in each of the 13 police districts in Delhi would be started in a Police Station building at the earliest. A total of 32 Police Station buildings have been identified where Skill Development Centres would be opened at the earliest.

3 Situational Assessment and Problem Statement

Students trained through SPC, NCC, NSS, Scouts & Guides etc. are an unorganized segment in the country. Even though they are busy contributing enthusiastically to various social causes, many of them are not trained for what they intend to do, especially in sectors like disaster

management, health, internal security and so on. If the governments fails to come up with a concrete plans to tap and build the capacity of this resource having high energy and commitment, India will be losing an important opportunity of people's participation in fulfilling the dream of a dignified life for every person. And, occasionally, the bubbling enthusiasm of this unorganized segment, if not channelled properly, can result in undesirable outcomes.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, criminal incidents involving young people in India is on an alarming rise. NCRB data reveals that youth in the age group of 18-30 are responsible for around 40% of heinous crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, dacoity and kidnapping. These points to the worrying disconnect between aspirations of youth and available opportunities as well as disturbing trends of social disruptions.

National and international trends show that violent anti-establishment organizations are focusing on recruiting youngsters to their fold. From left-wing extremism in India to neo-Nazi movements across Europe, radicalization and extremism have targeted and succeeded in recruiting youth; such youngsters engage with ethnicity-led terror groups, religious fundamentalism, left wing extremism and drug-related violence. The year 2016 saw the number of youngsters joining militancy groups increased by 33% in Kashmir. Maoists across Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand have reportedly 'recruited' nearly 10,000 youngsters to serve as intelligence gatherers or perform chores as cooks and couriers for them. The IS has recruited fighters, including young girls from at least 34 countries.

Overall, there is a discontent and distrust of the police force. In a democratic society law belongs to the people and each citizen must act with the knowledge that law exists to ensure his/her safety, security and freedom. S/he must be proud of the law, and not grow up in fear or contempt of law. For this, platforms for a constructive engagement between police and the general public, especially our budding youngsters, are extremely important. The absence of such constructive platforms often results in disharmony between the government agencies, particularly the police, and youth.

Many of our youngsters are completely ignorant about the mechanism of governance. They often perceive government as an institution drenched in corruption and inherently apathetic towards the needs of common man. A formal mechanism to handhold a trained army of young volunteers not only serves as a fruitful platform for the youth to constructively engage with the government but can also prevent the alienation of youngsters from the business of governance.

At a time of fiscal restraints, governments and police services are finding it challenging to keep people and communities safe, while ensuring policing services are delivered as efficiently and effectively as possible. Concerted efforts to prevent youth-related crimes through reduced recidivism and strengthened positive encouragement will reduce the future costs of policing. Problems of youngsters should be nipped in the bud so that it guarantees that they never become full blown crimes.

Challenges in their overt and covert forms are hindering the

conversion of India's demographic bulge into a demographic dividend. Today's youth could become easily alienated if they find it difficult to be part of the tomorrow's economic middle class and could eventually become a destabilizing factor in our country – a demographic disaster.

If we fail to address the risks faced by our youth, it could have serious negative outcomes, pulling vulnerable youngsters into anti-social activities, and eventually operating as a destabilizing force in society. Thomas Friedman expresses this succinctly: "The country that will thrive the most in the 21st century will be the one most successful at converting its youth bulge into a 'demographic dividend'. Countries that fail to do so will have a youth population that is not only unemployable, but also unmanageable."

4 Background

The world's largest youth population lives in India. More than 50% of India's population is less than 25 years of age. The average age in India is 29 years, while in China, the equivalent age is 37. This project introduces proposed Youth-Focused Community Policing Initiatives, which aims to tap the energies and resources of this large group of youth into productive, progressive, and peaceful channels.

Societies are undergoing rapid social and economic transformation. If the large cohort of youngsters of our country cannot find an acceptable means of living, the youth bulge will become a demographic disaster, because large numbers of discontented youth can become a potential source of social and political instability. An alarming rise in the sense of insecurity and loss of purpose in life among youngsters has already been

voiced from many corners, albeit in different forms.

The interventions suggested in this project report are based on the experience gained from many projects already implemented in the country with highly satisfactory outcomes. These programs would focus on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the SDG Agenda 2030. It will also focus on ensuring that no segment of the society is left behind. Like the Student Police Cadets (SPC) program, the initiatives will strictly ensure equal participation of young women and men thereby once again strongly supporting Goal 5 of gender equality. It will be completely gender inclusive, opening its doors also to transgenders, who are today the third gender in India. India has the largest ever cohort of young people making transition to adulthood.

Youth is the most energetic and productive section of a society. A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size and strength of its youth population. It is believed that developing countries with large youth population could see tremendous growth, provided they invest in young people's education, health and protect and guarantee their rights. It can undoubtedly be said that today's young generations are tomorrow's innovators, creators, builders and leaders. As youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable and progressive opportunities and solutions in their societies, the need to address the multifaceted challenges faced by young people (such as access to good education and health, better employment and gender equality) has become more pressing than ever.

Youth can be a positive force for development when provided with the knowledge and opportunities they need to thrive. In particular, young

people should acquire the education and skills needed to contribute in a productive economy; and they need access to a job market that can absorb them into the labour force. But they need the required support in terms of good health, education, training and opportunities to transform their future. The economic trigger happens when a country has more hands available to work than more mouths to feed. To put it succinctly, working age population has to be larger than the dependent population.

Engagement of youth plays an important role because young people are:

- i) Critical thinkers:** Youth have the capacity to identify and challenge existing power structures and barriers to change, and to expose contradictions and biases.
- ii) Change-makers:** Youth also have the power to act and mobilise others. Youth activism is on the rise the world over, bolstered by broader connectivity and access to social media.
- iii) Innovators:** For bringing fresh perspectives, young people often have direct knowledge of and insights into issues that are not accessible to adults.
- iv) Communicators:** Young people can be partners in communicating the agenda to their peers and communities at the local level, as well as across countries and regions.
- v) Leaders:** When young people are empowered with the knowledge of their rights and supported to develop leadership skills, they can drive change in their communities and countries. Youth-led organizations and networks in particular should be supported and strengthened, because they contribute to the development of civic and leadership skills among young people, especially marginalized youth.

Who are 'Youths'?

There is no universally agreed definition that specifies the age group of youth. For statistical purposes, however, the United Nations defines 'youth' as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years without prejudice to any other definitions made by Member States. All UN statistics on youth are based on this definition, as is reflected in the annual yearbooks of statistics published by the UN system on demography, education, employment and health. This statistically oriented definition of youth, in turn, entails that children are considered those persons under the age of 14. Several UN entities, instruments, and regional organizations have differing definitions of youth, which the United Nations Secretariat recognizes. In our National Youth Policy-2003, 'youth' was defined a person of age between 13-35 years. About 41 percent and of the total youth population in the country, 69.67 percent are in rural areas. More than 70% of the total Indian population is below the age of 35 years. It may be noted that in the current National Youth Policy Document 2014, of the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MoYAS), Government of India, the youth age-group is defined as 15-29 years, with a view to have a more focused approach, as far as various policy interventions are concerned. Youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.5% of the population. Various initiatives contained in this Project Report, however, suggests different age groups for specific interventions.

5 Economic Participation of Youth

The transition of young people into work marks a critical period in the life cycle. It signifies a crucial stage of independence, the application of academic learning, and social and economic productivity, as well as sets the

stage for an individual's potential in terms of earning capacity, job options and the possibility of advancement. In effect, the manner in which a young person enters the work force influences his or her life-long employment experiences. When and how this transition occurs further impacts the well-being of that person as well as his/ her relationships with family, friends, community and society. With less experience and fewer skills than many adults, young people often encounter particular difficulty accessing work.

The challenges of securing and retaining decent work are even more serious and complex for the vulnerable and marginalized youth including young women, those living in sub-humanitarian settings, youth with disabilities, migrant youth, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth. While entrepreneurship offers opportunities for some youth, a diverse and robust employment strategy must include options and opportunities for all young people in society.

India is currently in the phase of youth bulge. This bulge will become a demographic dividend if the increase in the number of working age individuals can be fully employed in productive activities and thereby increase the per-capita income of the country. However, if a large segment of young people cannot find employment and earn satisfactory income, the youth bulge will become a burden on the society. Therefore, one basic measure of a country's success in turning the youth bulge into a demographic dividend is Labour Force Participation Rate of youth.

It is estimated that at present, about 34% of India's Gross National Income (GNI) is contributed by the youth, aged 15-29 years.

6 Schemes Proposed for Community Policing for Youth

6.1 College Police Cadets (CPC) Program

College level version of the Student Police Cadets Program aims to develop a volunteer force (aged 18-21) supporting grassroots level governance by encouraging their participation in environment protection and sustainable use of natural resources, and transforming them into responsible, active, and productive citizens.

A recent independent evaluation of the SPC by KPMG (Klynveld Peat Marwick Goerdeler) found that the effectiveness of SPC was high and that it generated a group of motivated and energized youth. However, the students felt that there was a need to continue with such structured activities if they were to strengthen and build on the learning and knowledge acquired from SPC. Many stakeholders also felt that the disengagement of the children after two years was a lost opportunity. The energies of these SPC graduates could be significantly enhanced if the graduating students could continue in an expanded program tailored to their needs to learn to effectively how to function in the competitive market economy.

Additionally, it was felt that if their positive energies were harnessed to support state developmental activities, it would be a win-win situation for all. The idea of State Volunteer Corps (SVC) emerged from this thinking. Several colleges in Kerala have now expressed a demand that SPC be extended to their campuses to similarly capacitate young women and men. A pilot SPC program for colleges is under preparation in the state to strengthen young adults, as well as train them to coach students in SPC

schools, making the overall program more efficient and competitive.

Steps to initiate College Police Cadets (CPC) Program

1. A national level workshop led by MHA to develop an action plan and determine the partnering departments and agencies, to operate the programs as a partnership project of police.
2. State level meeting under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister with heads of the partnering departments (preferably including ministers), other stakeholders etc. as participants.
3. Defining the roles and responsibilities of the key/partnering departments including commitments on human and financial resources
4. Designation of State Nodal Officer, Additional State Nodal Officers and District Nodal Officers
5. Earmarking sufficient funds and resources
6. Issuing of comprehensive Government Orders after discussions in the cabinet
7. Formation of State Advisory Board
8. Formation of State Level Advisory Committee
9. Setting up of state-level CPC Directorate
10. A workshop on what, why and how of CPC chaired by the Home Minister, co-chaired by the Opposition Leader and attended by District Police Chiefs, District level heads of the departments concerned and District Nodal Officers
11. Organizing 10 day residential capacity building program for CPOs

(Community Police Officers – a teacher from each college to lead the program) and DIs (Drill Instructors assigned from the nearby police stations of the college concerned)

12. Launching of the program
13. Constitution and convening of District Level Advisory Committee
14. Identification of colleges based on agreed criteria
15. Posting of Additional/Assistant District Nodal Officers
16. Identification of resources at the district level
17. Setting up of CPC District Learning Centre (CPC Administration Centre)
18. District level launching of the program

19. Constitution and convening of College Level Advisory Committee (College LAC)
20. Identification of CPOs & DI
21. Identifying space for CPC College Learning Centre (which will also act as CPC Office).
22. Convening of the PTA meeting to present what, why, & how of CPC
23. Workshop for entire teaching/non-teaching staff to explain the what, why and how of CPC
24. Identifying financial and human resources
25. Selection of cadets
26. Formation of Guardian CPC (CPC-PTA)
27. College level launching of CPC

Expenses needed for implementing CPC in one college for 1st year: Rs.180,000.00, and 2nd year onwards Rs. 3.5 lakhs per year.

6.2 State Volunteer Corps (SVC)

The State Volunteer Corps (SVC) is envisioned as an innovative network of capable and committed graduates (aged 21-30) from the Student Police Cadet (SPC) program, National Cadet Corps (NCC), and National Service Scheme (NSS). SVC will function as an extended arm of government and the community, and aim to support empowerment of social-economically vulnerable groups, make communities safer, and improve governance. It will be a constructive platform, capable of facilitating a dynamic engagement between the authorities who devise and implement policies and schemes for the progress and well-being of its people and such an army of enlightened and responsible youth can usher in and catalyze changes on a regular and exceptional basis (such as the recent natural disasters in various parts of the country). The steps to initiate the program are as follows:

Formation of administrative structures–

- State-Level Advisory Boards led by Hon. Chief Ministers of the states with the Ministers of the partnering departments and agencies as its members
- State Level Advisory Committee led by Chief Secretary with the secretaries, directors of the partnering departments and agencies and civil society representatives as its members.

- District-level committee led by District Collector with the district level officials of the partnering departments and agencies and civil society representatives as its members
- Creating a district-wise database of volunteers
- Enlisting the different possible areas of partnership by the departments and agencies concerned.
- Developing network of volunteers for each area
- Facilitating capacity development of the volunteers in collaboration with departments/agencies concerned.

Given below is a model illustration of departments/agencies to which the SVC volunteers could be attached, and the nature of their collaboration.

Department/Agency	Nature of collaboration
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on laws of the land • Support for regulating traffic, especially at sensitive areas like educational institutions, hospitals etc. • Resource persons for the various police projects for children and youth • Enlist them as volunteers where needed (eg. Janamaithri and Nirbhaya volunteers)
Disaster Management Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate individuals and groups on how to be prepared before a disaster. • Assign the volunteers into various special voluntary groups as per suitability and interest and impart training on those tasks • Respond to all disasters and events within the community

Suchithwa Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread awareness on responsible waste generation and management • Educate households on solid waste management techniques • Respond to the queries regarding waste management techniques • Reporting about incidents of irresponsible waste management.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing emotional and social support to patients and families registered under palliative care • Scientific and immediate response to emergency health situations like road accidents, hospital casualties, CPR, Basic Life Support etc. • Sensitization regarding non communicable diseases, epidemics, pandemic, vaccination, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene. • Creative interventions at care homes meant for children with special needs and old age homes

Expenses needed for implementing SVC (with strength of 1000 youngsters) in one state for 1 year: Rs.5,000,000.00. This strength may be increased state/district-wise and the expenditure will go up proportionately.

6.3. Youth Clubs

The Student Volunteer Force suggested above will ensure the continuing engagement of the police with cadets of SPC in addition to establishing and maintaining contact with other trained youth who have been NCC cadets, NSS volunteers and Scouts and Guides. However, our country has a sizeable proportion of youth who will not be covered by the SVF project – youth who are illiterate or semi-literate and youth who, though literate, have not been associated with any of the activities that would make them eligible to become

SVF members. Such youth will be a category about which the police should be more concerned as they, unlike most members of the SVF, may not have a bright future to look forward to. Many of them may not be in a position to get any decent work which may prompt them to commit crimes to get money to pursue their undesirable interests or for a source of living. They are also more vulnerable to substance abuse, social media and porn addictions, can create various types of nuisance, resort to violence, come under the influence of divisive forces and hence be a source of headache for the police as well as the society. Hence, it may be advisable to plan separate interventions for these youth to engage with them, divert their energies towards positive activities and ensure that they become an asset to the society rather than a burden.

Youth Clubs can be constituted to engage such youth constructively and reduce the possibility of their slipping into anti-social activities. Hence it may be useful to form Youth Clubs in different areas, particularly in poorer localities. The Sub-Inspector/A.S.I. who is the beat supervisor of the area may be made the Coordinator for Youth Club to ensure its proper constitution and smooth functioning. Any youth residing in the locality, particularly those who are unemployed and can create problems for the society and the police, can be enrolled as the members of the Club. For the smooth functioning of the Youth Club, a Chairman and a Secretary may be elected from amongst the members of each Club.

The Youth Club will organize sports, games or indoor activities on a daily basis and occasionally arrange matches and competitions. Activities like social work (eg. shramdan to improve the basic infrastructure, cleanliness etc of the locality), de-addiction activities, health clubs, tree plantation etc can be taken up. Youth in conflict with law and others who are found vulnerable may be

identified during the activities of the club and special counselling sessions by the organizers, and if necessary by qualified counsellors, may be arranged for them to bring them into the mainstream. Apart from the Beat In-charge/Beat Constable and SHO, other police personnel from the police station may also participate in the activities of the Youth Club by turn so that they will be able to interact with and identify the Youth Club members by name and face. (This will also result in the Youth Club members losing their anonymity/facelessness which will reduce their nuisance value during breakdown of law and order/communal conflicts.)

Apart from the police and C.L.G. members, the services of various social organizations, NGOs, Rotary Club, Lions Club, N.S.S., Red Cross, Nehru Yuva Kendra, and Social Welfare and Youth and Sports Departments will be useful to organize various activities/programmes. Efforts may be made for suitable tie ups with educational institutions/government departments/organizations. The involvement of such organizations will facilitate the use of their facilities like play grounds, vacant lands, halls etc to organize outdoor and indoor activities of youth clubs.

The services of the Youth Club members may be taken from time to time to assist the local police to maintain communal harmony, law & order situation and peace during processions, religious functions, *Shobha Yatras* and local and national festivals/other celebrations. Their services can also be utilized for collection of criminal intelligence and to solve minor problems of the locality. Youth Club members can be effectively used to maintain communal harmony in areas prone to communal tensions.

Youth Clubs can be the source for enrolling volunteers for the other community policing activities. Suitable among them can be enrolled as Community Liaison Group members or Friends of Police. The Club members can volunteer to become members of various teams formed for disaster management activities as per the details given in the project 'Community Involvement in Disaster Management'.

6.4 Youth Clubs for Women/Young Women's Clubs:

Taking into account the local conditions, separate Youth Clubs for Women (Young Women's Clubs) may be formed, if a need is felt for the same. A suitable woman police officer/personnel from the local Police Station may be made the coordinator for the Club to ensure its proper constitution and smooth functioning. Any young woman residing in the locality may be enrolled as member of the Club. For smooth functioning of the Club, a Chairperson and a Secretary may be elected from amongst the members of each Club.

After providing them with suitable training/briefing, the educated among its members can be used to improve the literacy level of children in poor neighbourhoods; they can also be used for adult literacy programmes for local women. Members of these clubs should be instructed in basic healthcare, reproductive health and menstrual hygiene and problems faced by women (particularly crimes against women), their legal rights etc and they in turn should be used to spread awareness about these issues to the girls and grown up women of their localities. Members of these clubs should be given training in self- defence techniques and the better among them can be made trainers

for future training programs for girls and young women. Volunteers from among them can assist the local police to manage women during processions, religious functions, Shobha Yatras and local and national festivals/other celebrations. Their services can also be utilized for collection of criminal intelligence about matters that affect women's welfare, safety and security.

The support of various social organizations, women's wings of Rotary Club, Lions Club and industry organizations, NGOs working on women's issues, N.S.S., Red Cross, Women & Children's Welfare, Social Welfare, Youth and Sports Departments and Nehru Yuva Kendra will be useful to organize various activities/programmes.

6.5. Student Civil Defence Cadet Project

In the present times, along with the threats created by natural phenomena due to climate change, the hazards produced as a result of varying life conditions have enormously increased. In a developed society, prime importance must be given to empower the society on how to face the emergency situations and safety measures they have to follow to minimize the impact of disasters. When a disaster occurs in an area, a hardy state of mind of the affected population and the proper interventions by these people and the government agencies that reach the spot will certainly help to mitigate the impact of the disaster to a great extent.

Once the college students get trained as NCC Cadets and NSS Volunteers, they have the potential to become great national assets. However, so far, we do not have any national level programme to train our students above 18 years in life saving skills like fire fighting, water rescue, first aid, disaster mitigation

etc. in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Student Civil Defence Cadet (SCDC) is a project that equips college students to effectively get involved in various natural or manmade disasters by giving training in life saving skills, first aid, flood rescue technique etc. to students above 18 years of age. Training the entire student community as Civil Defence Volunteers would make the educated youth responsible citizens available to do voluntary work during disasters, war, pandemic etc. A student community trained in life saving skills will be a great asset to the nation.

Aims

- To train all college students above 18 years of age in life skills through continuous training programmes.
- Transform the entire student community as Civil Defence Volunteers.
- Bring about 1% of the total population under Civil Defence System.

The aim of the project is to train all college students in life skills through continuous training program. In the initial stage, the project envisages 5 days training programme for college students under the jurisdiction of respective Fire & Rescue Station.

Objectives

- Development of skills in basic life support.
- Enhancement of social responsibility.
- Ensuring public safety through volunteer rescue mechanism, at the grass root level.

Training

In a state, where there are 500 colleges, and 150 Fire & Rescue Stations, 2,70,000 students can be trained in a year through the respective Fire & Rescue Stations.

Facilities that can be used for training

- State Civil Defence Academy.
- District level Civil Defence Training Centre under Fire & Rescue Services.
- Facilities provided by the college managements.

Training will be given by selected personnel from every Fire & Rescue Stations in the state. In the initial stage, the project envisages 5 days training programme for college students under the jurisdiction of respective Fire & Rescue Stations.

The first phase of training programme will start with the participation of 50 students. In the following months, remaining students can be trained on a rotation basis.

In a medium sized State where there are 150 Fire & Rescue Stations, in the first batch, 7,500 (50 x 150) students can be trained at a time. If training is given to three batches every month for a period of four months, it will be possible to complete the training of 90,000 students in 12 weeks. This is a continuous training programme with a pre-designed training curriculum and course calendar. Fire & Rescue Services Department along with the support of the Department of Higher Education, can train all the college students in a phased manner.

**Students that can be trained for a state having
150 Fire & Rescue Stations in a year**

Sl. No.	No. of Fire & Rescue Stations	No. of Students trained in a month	No. of Students trained in an year
1	150	$150 \times 50 \times 3 = 22,500$	$22,500 \times 12 = 2,70,000$

7 Skill Development Programs:

One of the focus areas of the activities of the Youth Clubs/Young Women's Clubs should be to organize skill training and arranging employment after training for the unemployed youth so that they can be prevented and diverted from criminal activities. For this purpose the Clubs can approach the Skill Development authorities of the state government under the PMKVY scheme (Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana), or NGOs, and local Industries/Industrial Associations that organize skill development as part of their CSR activities.

Many of the Skill Development Departments of States have tie ups with corporates, recruitment agencies etc. that facilitates placements to the trained youth. (We have attached copy of such a scheme – 'Employment Generation and Marketing Mission (EGMM)' – with two of our earlier project reports as appendix, viz., 'Reformation and Rehabilitation of Professional Criminals and 'Community Policing for Low Intensity Conflict Areas', which may be accessed on the BPR&D website for details.) They also have programs to assist the trainees to set up their own small enterprises. Some industrial associations like the CII have started setting up placement services for the unemployed.

Since many of the youth may be unwilling to move to far of places, the emphasis should be on skilling them in trades which will enable them to find employment in nearby areas (eg. driving, repairing of vehicles, mobiles, refrigerators, air conditioners etc, plumbing, electrician, security guards, beautician training for women etc). The Clubs may also arrange for its qualified members coaching for various recruitments like those of armed forces, security forces, security agencies and other organizations. Delhi Police has a well organized initiative for this – “YUVA” – that is worth emulating (details at para 2.7 above).

Objectives and Functions

- To take all possible initiatives in selected Police Stations to engage, skill and develop young adults and under-privileged children, who for want of proper educational and sports facilities, may take to crime.
- To identify the areas and assess the feasibility of implementing the initiatives.
- To arrange art workshops and vocational studies to keep such young children and adults engaged in constructive activities for acquiring life skills to become responsible citizens.
- To engage willing NGOs, corporate houses, social and volunteer organizations or bodies for augmenting resources for the execution of the initiatives.
- To disseminate information about the initiatives undertaken by various philanthropic Foundations/other organizations for underprivileged and street children to generate awareness and support of the general public.

- To lay down necessary administrative, financial, legal and technical framework and resources for these initiatives.
- To seek and accept grants, donations, assistance from public bodies, corporations, companies or trusts, Indian corporates/companies and foundations for the purposes of these initiatives and to manage efficient, effective and permissible fund flow and fund utilization in consonance with the objects stated herein.
- To enter into any arrangements/agreements with any Government(s) or authorities whether Central, State, municipal, local or any other agency including NGOs, Corporate Houses, Social Volunteer Organizations or bodies that may seem conducive to the objectives of these initiatives. Funds shall not be accepted from anyone in his individual capacity.
- To allow promoters/sponsors of any Organization/Department/ Authority to initiate any productive activity such as development of playing grounds in identified localities provided or allocated by government bodies.
- To decide whether the promoters/sponsors of any Organization/ Department/Authority should be allowed to carry sponsored activities for their publicity.
- To organize and participate in seminars, conferences, fairs related to the objectives of this scheme and to compile, collate, edit and publish technical reports and papers related to the objects of these initiatives.
- To run educational institutions, training institutions and publish books, reports, journals, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, thesis, research papers, writings, discoveries, documents, news and information etc.

- Generally undertake all such other lawful activities, as may be incidental to or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives of these initiatives.
- To enter into collaborations, MoUs, partnerships, agreements and contracts with Indian and/or foreign individuals, companies or other organizations for transfer, sale, purchase of equipment and for technical, financial or any other assistance for carrying out all or any of the objectives of these initiatives.
- To hire professionals, consultants and other specialized agencies as deemed necessary for efficient handling and conduct of these initiatives.
- To mobilize financial/non-financial resources for complementing/supplementing these activities in the State/UT.
- To organize training, meetings, conferences, policy review studies/surveys, workshops for improving the implementation of these initiatives in the State/UT.
- To undertake such other activities for strengthening these initiatives in the State/UT as may be identified from time to time in future.
- To do all such other lawful things as may be necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives.

Note: Delhi Police has registered a separate Foundation for the implementation of their skill-development initiative 'YUVA'. We leave it to the discretion of the implementing States/UTs to take a call on whether to get a Foundation/Society registered for the purpose or to implement the scheme using the existing infrastructure.

8 Vision:

Creating young change leaders for the 21st Century.

9 Organizational Objectives

- Empowered, capable, and responsible youth committed to national and community development;
- Active young citizens informed of their rights and the rights of others, and working towards common good and better governance; and
- Safer and more cohesive societies

10 Sponsorship

The programme could be jointly sponsored by the various Departments of Central and State Governments. Other sources like funds from budget allocations from partnering departments and agencies, contributions from local area development funds of people's representatives, UNICEF, NGOs and contributions from CSR funds shall also be utilized.

11 Responsibility of the State/UT Governments

- The primary responsibility for the implementation of the scheme will be that of the State/UT Government concerned.
- For the effective implementation of the scheme and its institutionalization, the State/UT Government will have to play an active role through issue of necessary executive instructions and constitution of state level and district level committees consisting of representatives of the partnering agencies and departments.

- The state government shall instruct the departments concerned to use their existing schemes, and formulate new schemes, where required, to provide basic amenities and funds to operationalize the initiatives.
- Once the implementation starts, the State Governments may consider approaching some of the UN and other international funding organizations/foundations for funding.
- They should ensure independent monitoring of the implementation of the programme.

12 Responsibility of the Central Government

- To convince the Governments of State and UTs about the rationale and importance of the program, and continually assume the role of coordination, facilitation and monitoring;
- To motivate the State Governments and UTs to implement this program, MHA may provide seed funds for initiating the program;
- Once the implementation progresses, the Central Government may provide appropriate grant-in-aid for the implementation of the scheme;
- The Central Government, through a nodal team selected by BPR&D, will provide support in terms of the initial briefing of the officers as well as arrange independent evaluation of the programme. The team may also engage in continuous research and development activities;
- MHA may consider increasing the percentage of the grant-in-aid for the States/UTs that are implementing the scheme well and achieving the desired results.

13 Critical Assumptions and Constraints

- As in the case of the SPC project, it will be possible for MHA to convince the Governments of States and UTs about the rationale and importance of implementing the program.
- Government of States and UTs will emerge successful in convincing the agencies and departments responsible in implementing the program.
- It will be possible for the senior officers of police to convince the local police officers and staff about the feasibility and utility of this project and get their willing cooperation and commitment.
- Strong partnerships between departments can be tapped.
- Sufficient financial and human resources will become available as and when needed, especially as the project expands beyond the initial years.
- Political and administrative support can be obtained from key leadership
- Change of governments will not affect the continuation of the project
- Sustained interest for participation from the partnering agencies.

14 Constraints

- Attitudinal roadblocks and mind-set issues.
- Lack of coordination among the participating departments and other agencies.
- Number of youth to be reached.
- Human and financial resources.

15 Deliverables

- Finalization of detailed project report
- Stakeholders identified and partnerships initiated
- Establishment of institutional arrangements for implementing the project
- Finalization of work plan
- Identification of districts to roll out the program
- Identification of colleges to roll out the program
- Human and material resources in place
- Data of youngsters trained through SPC/NSS/NCC etc.
- Development of various modules and resource persons
- Number of awareness and capacity development programs initiated

16 Stakeholders

- Police
- Government agencies and departments responsible for protection and development of youth
- Parents and college community
- Non-Government Organizations
- Youth organizations
- Civil Society

17 Milestones

- Submission of detailed project proposal
- Approval for implementation of the program
- Final drafting of GOs, operational manuals, results-framework etc.
- Institutional arrangements and formation of various committees at all levels
- Meeting of the officers concerned
- Sanction of budget
- Issue of Standing Orders by the DGPs of the States/UTs within three months of approval
- Ground level implementation of the project.

18 Budget Proposed for schemes under Community Policing for Youth

Sl.No	Project	Expenditure
1	College Police Cadets (CPC)	Expenses for implementing CPC in one college; 1 st year = Rs.1.8 lakhs 2 nd year onwards = Rs.3.5 lakhs per year.
2	State Volunteer Corps (SVC)	Expenses for implementing SVC (strength of 1000 youngsters) in one state; 1 year = Rs.50 lakhs 2 nd year onwards = Rs.75 lakhs per year
3	Youth Clubs	Expenses for implementing Youth Club (strength of 100 Clubs) in one state; 1 year = Rs.100 lakhs 2 nd year onwards = Rs.150 lakhs per year
4	Youth Clubs for Women/Young Women's Clubs	Expenses for implementing Youth Club for Women (strength of 25 Women Clubs) in one state; 1 year = Rs.25 lakhs

		2 nd year onwards = Rs.50 lakhs per year
5	Student Civil Defence Cadet Project	Expenses for implementing Student Civil Defence Project (strength of 1000 youngsters) in one state; 1 year = Rs.50 lakhs 2 nd year onwards = Rs.75 lakhs per year

19 Possible sources of funds

- State Plan Fund
- Own fund of Local Self Governments
- Social Forestry Fund
- Social Justice Department funds
- National Health Mission funds
- Excise Department funds
- Information & Public Relations Department funds
- MLA and MP LAD funds
- Corporate Social Responsibility Funds
- Department of Women and Child Development & Integrated Child Protection Schemes funds
- UNICEF grants
- SC/ST Funds
- Community Policing Fund
- Public Contributions.

20 Work Plan

- Convening a meeting to convince the Governments of the States and UTs about the rationality and importance the program
- Issue of GO by state government
- Sanction of budget by GoI/State Government
- Issue of Standing Orders and appointment of Nodal Officers by DGPs
- Meeting of the Nodal Officers
- Setting up Project Implementation Committees at the national and state levels.
- Developing of operational manuals, results-framework and capacity development modules
- Selection of colleges for CPC and volunteers for SVC
- Organizing capacity development programs
- Actual implementation of the projects as per the operational manuals
- Continuous monitoring and review by the states' Nodal Officers and Project Coordination Committees
- Laying down judging criteria for internal and independent evaluations
- Annual evaluation and audit by an external agency approved by the State/MHA/BPR&D.

21 Conclusion

The Police and Youth project is expected to create a constructive collaboration between the police and the youth of our country thereby developing our youngsters as responsible and capable leaders. This

collaboration will transform the capabilities of youth for their well-being, and that of their families, society, and the nation. This can also work as a peer-to-peer inspirational program where youngsters through a mutual push and pull are prepared to fulfil their societal responsibilities and become impactful change leaders.

“You cannot resist an idea whose time has come” – Victor r Hugo

Abbreviations

BPR&D	-	Bureau of Police Research & Development
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
CPO	-	Community Police Officer
DCRB	-	District Crime Records Bureau
DI	-	Drill Instructor
DGP	-	Director General of Police
GO	-	Government Order
GOI	-	Government of India
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
MHA	-	Ministry of Home Affairs
NCC	-	National Cadet Corps
NCRB	-	National Crime Records Bureau
NGO	-	Non-Government Organizations
NSS	-	National Service Scheme

PTA	-	Parents Teachers Association
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SPC	-	Student Police Cadets Program
UN	-	United Nations
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UT	-	Territory
W&CD	-	Women & Child Development Department

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