



BEHAVIOURAL AND ADAPTATION ASPECTS OF YOUTH DURING COVID-19



**YOUTH PERCEPTION SURVEY
FINAL REPORT**
Submitted by Institution for Disaster, Emergency & Accidents (IDEA)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Institution for Disasters, Emergency & Accidents (IDEA) is pleased to present the **Final Online Perception Survey Report – Behavioral and Adaptation aspects of Youth during COVID-19**, carried out PAN India and created for the World Health Organization (WHO). The survey was launched in the second virtual consultation of 'Mann-Darshan', an initiative launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to promote conversations around mental well-being during COVID-19.

Youth are the crucial and dynamic segment of the population in any country. COVID-19 has tremendously and diversely impacted this segment of the society. Several concerns related to employment, education, mental health etc. have cropped up amidst this on-going public health emergency.

This research was carried out to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on various aspects of youth's lives. The survey captures various aspects including the perceived experiences, difficulties faced while accessing the online education, employment issues, and mental well-being issues associated with stigma, coping strategies and many others.

The survey results can be used to address the most prominent challenges faced by the youth amidst COVID-19 in India, apart from assessing further needs, solve problems, answer questions, establish baselines, analyse trends, and set goals for the planning of roadmap. It can help design interventions to effectively deal with these challenges.

We would like to thank the WHO (Country-India) Office for their continued support and guidance. We would also like to place special thanks to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Volunteer (UNV), and the World Health Organization South-East Asia Regional Office (WHO SEARO) for disseminating the survey through their vast network.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Youth are the backbone of any nation. Being the strongest support, they hold the future of the country in their hands. The youth are the fabric which strengthens the nation to deliver by the experience of the older generation and fulfil the aspirations of the younger lot.

COVID-19 has posed several challenges for the youth. Amidst this scenario, the **COVID-19 Perception Survey on “Behavioural and Adaptation aspects of Youth during COVID-19”** was designed and disseminated PAN India from September 10, 2020 -January 8, 2021 (approximately four months). The objectives of this assessment are to a) Understand the experiences of youth during COVID-19 b) Understand the impact of COVID-19 on their mental well-being, its associated symptoms and the available facilities to address it c) Understand the challenges faced in accessing the online education d) Understand the coping mechanisms used by the youth to deal with COVID-19 challenges.

The survey questionnaire was developed through a consultative process involving experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The survey was widely disseminated through the I-Chat Tool, an online evidence collection mechanism to collect data via any social media platform across globally.

Amidst this public health emergency, not only did the youth face unemployment and educational issues, but also this led to graver insecurities and had a major impact on their mental well-being. The transition of education to online mode did not facilitate better understanding due to lack of resources among the masses and several infrastructural issues lead to a lot of challenges, though it did give rise to entrepreneurial spirit in the online space.

An overall decrease in the employment opportunities has been perceived by the majority of respondents further affecting their mental health. Less awareness regarding mental well-being issues among the youth, associated stigma and limited availability of Mental Health Professionals in the country worsens the situation.

COVID-19 has also positively or negatively impacted the inter-personal relationships. For some, it proved to be a boon as it helped in developing stronger bonds with the family members, however many were negatively impacted though some reported no impact at all. The youth can play a great role during any Public Health Emergency like COVID-19 by volunteering, controlling the spread of misinformation and dis-information, and promoting awareness regarding COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviours (CAB).

This collected evidence is very crucial in devising practical solutions and implementable policies for the youth in the present context. As youth possess immense potential, hence some interventions need to be designed to address these on-going issues, reskill them according to the present context, invest in entrepreneurship to create employment opportunities for all; leaving no one behind!



Majority of the respondents were in the age-group of 20-25 years.



88% of the respondents have been affected due to COVID-19. Impact on mental health (19%), employment (19%), educational activities (18%) and increased use of social media (19%) emerged as the most pressing concerns.



30% of the respondents were not able to regularly access online classes mainly due to poor internet facilities (25%), increased engagement in household chores (14%) and other reasons. Those who were able to regularly access the online classes preferred physical classes to online classes (65%).



There is an overall perception that job opportunities have decreased in the market (30%). Students who are close to completing their education are also worried about the jobs (19%). People who have the facility to work from home seem to be the least affected of all (19%).



About 67% of the respondents said that COVID-19 has a major impact on their mental health. Anxiety (16%), disturbed sleep (16%), feeling of hopelessness (15%) were some of the common mental health issues faced. 57% of the respondents did not seek professional help despite facing it. Limited resources (17%), limited availability of qualified professionals (12%), associated stigma (11%) were some of the main reasons behind it. 32% were benefitted from seeking professional help.



43% of the respondents are unaware about the mental health helplines, hence awareness need to be spread in this regard.



COVID-19 helped strengthen relationship between the family members (49%). However some were negatively impacted (21%) or not impacted at all (30%). Communication gap emerged as one of the most important reason for estranged relationship with friends amidst COVID-19 (44%).



Youth plays an important role in volunteering amidst COVID-19. Majority of the respondents (46%) volunteered however 32% were passionate but could not do so due to COVID-19 associated stigma. Also, youth play a major role in spreading verified COVID-19 information.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 Pandemic has unprecedentedly transformed the entire social landscape and has affected all the segments of the society. However, its impact on the youth could prove to be one of the most alarming amongst all, since they are more vulnerable to the societal shifts caused by the on-going pandemic.

The impact of the pandemic has penetrated through all the sectors viz. economy, education, mental health, employment etc., affecting the youth. This study is aimed to assess this impact of COVID-19 on the lives of the Youth.

A study conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) globally shows that more than 1 in every 6 young people have stopped working since the onset of the pandemic¹. The lack of opportunities for the youth has made it difficult to imagine a better future in the post-COVID economy.

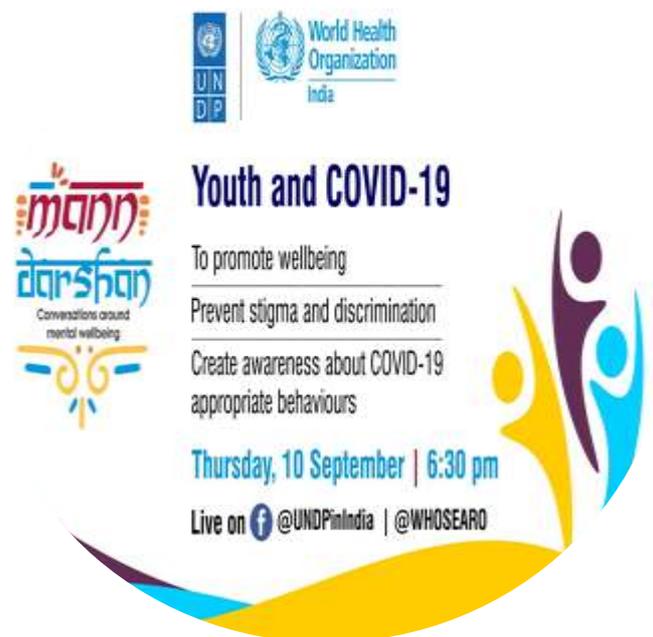
Similarly, the pandemic has affected the accessibility to education and mental health for the youth as well. A research conducted by UNICEF in 9 countries of Latin America and Caribbean region for the age-group 13-29 years show that 27% of the participants reported a feeling of anxiety and about 15% showed symptoms of depression².

Limited studies have been conducted in India regarding the impact of COVID-19 on the youth of the country. India is country of

young people with more than half of the population under the age of 35³. With employment and employability issues already existent in the country, COVID-19 further compounded the situation. All these issues are sensitive and need to be solved within a dedicated timeframe by the relevant authorities.

This survey was launched in the second virtual consultation (Mann-Darshan) on 'Youth & COVID-19' focused on the different challenges youth are facing during these unprecedented times, their coping strategies and possible ways to effectively deal with COVID-19 and its effects.

Hence, the information collected, collated, analysed and presented is critical and needs to be shared at the right forums to devise policies/ interventions in this crucial aspect according to the present context.



¹ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/05/1064912>

² <https://www.unicef.org/lac/en/impact-covid-19-mental-health-adolescents-and-youth#:~:text=Among%20the%20participants%2C%2027%25%20reported,emotions%20is%20the%20economic%20situation.>

³ <http://www.populationu.com/india-population>

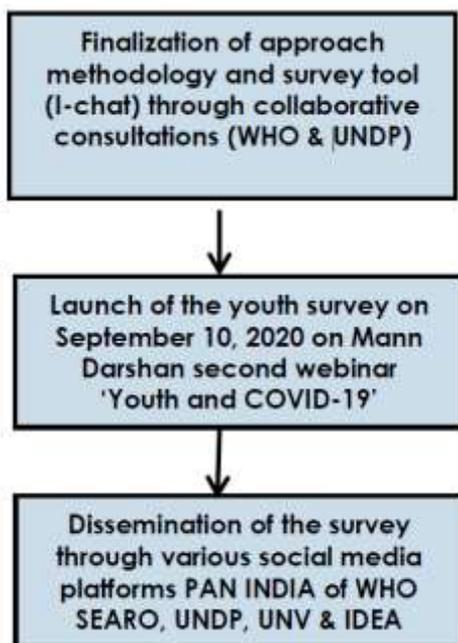
METHODOLOGY

A questionnaire on “Behavioural and Adaptation aspects of youth during COVID-19” was framed by WHO and UNDP, covering the dynamic issues related to Youth and COVID-19. It was disseminated widely PAN-INDIA through social media platforms of UNV, UNDP, WHO SEARO like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp Groups. IDEA disseminated it to the Symbiosis institute in Hyderabad.

The survey tool used for this is called “I-CHAT” a chat bot which is an evidence collection tool available in a multi-lingual form. This survey tool has created a wholly new perspective in “Survey Technology” right from accessibility, privacy, time adaptability, attractiveness, presentation; all these attributes have been complacently adhered to via this chat bot.

The data backend is equally flexible and dynamic in nature, with each Survey Tool being represented with its own stand-alone dashboard creates a unique sense of independence and flexibility in the data. Representation of the data can be manifested in to pie-charts, bar graphs and other info graphics.

The methodology chart for the current survey is shown below.



Respondents once received the link, filled in the survey at their own convenience and data was accumulated.

The figure below shows 17 states from where the responses were captured.

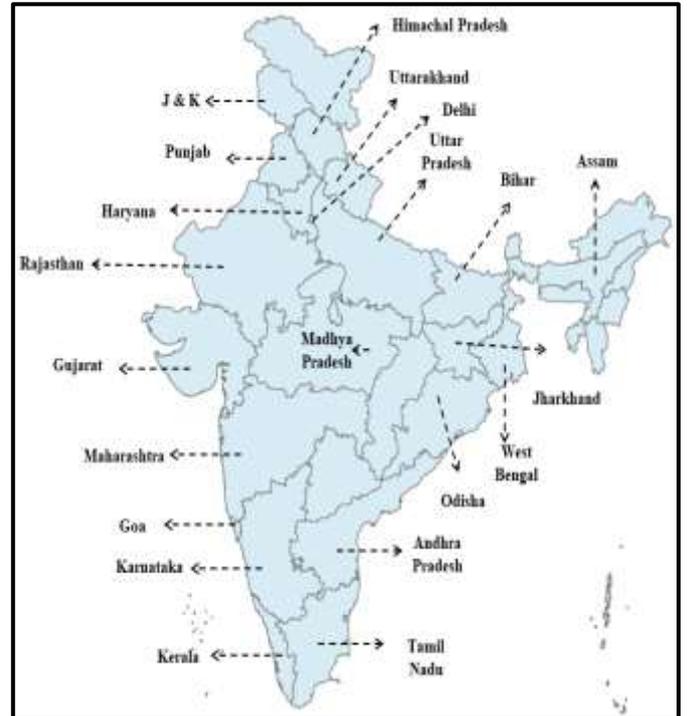


Table 1 shows the respondents of district/city of the respective states.

Table 1: Respondents from district/city of respective states

S.No.	State	District/ City
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore Gwalior
2	Karnataka	Bengaluru
3	Gujarat	Ahmadabad Junagadh Paldi
4	Assam	Dibrugarh Guwahati
5	Delhi	Gagan Vihar Kirti Nagar
6	Bihar	Aurangabad Jharkhand Hajipur Patna
7	Haryana	Faridabad Panchkula Gurugram
8	Himachal Pradesh	Keylong
9	Tamil Nadu	Chennai

Table 1 continued

Sr. No.	State	District/ City		
10	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Agra Bahraich Amethi Bareilly/Meerut	Bulandshar Jhansi Lucknow Gandhi Nagar Kandwa	Faizabad Ghaziabad Pilibhit Moradabad Noida
11	West Bengal	Asansol Barrack pore		
12	Telangana	Hyderabad		
13	Uttarakhand	Haldwani Pauri Garhwal Dehradun Nainital	Champawat Pantnagar Ramnagar Roorkee	
14	Punjab	Hoshiarpur Mohali	Changal Chandigarh	
15	Maharashtra	Deonar Pune Borivali Khamgaon	Dahisar Kolhapur Nashik	
16	Odisha	Balasore Koraput	Bhubaneswar	
17	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur		

SURVEY ANALYSIS



Source: Promotional video for Mann-Darshan (WHO & UNDP)

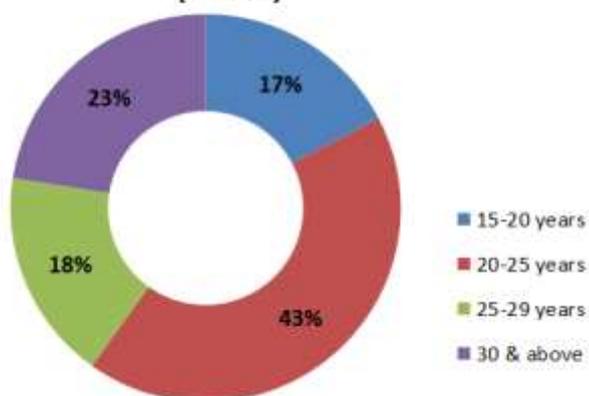
The COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly posed several challenges (e.g. mental health issues, educational accessibility, employment issues and many others) for the youth. To capture these problems and further address it, a questionnaire was developed through regular consultation and brain storming with WHO and UNDP.

This survey has been designed to bring out the youth's perceptions on the key issues including mental health and associated stigma, employment, volunteering and education.

The survey brings to surface an interesting analysis.

Age-group of the respondents

Figure 1: Age-group of the respondents (N=404)



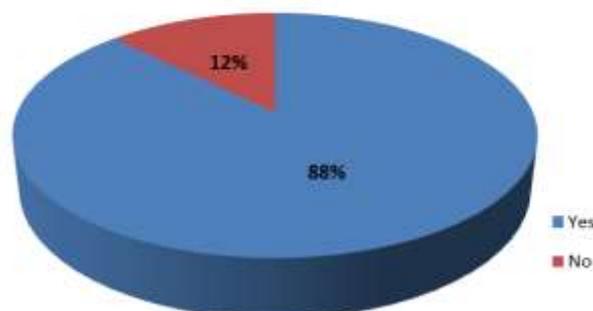
43% of the respondents fall in the age-group of 20-25 years

A total of 404 respondents attempted this question from PAN India. Majority of the respondents were in the age-group 20-25 years who fall in the group of **graduates, post-graduates or are working** (Figure 1). This signifies their fears about job and further employment issues. The reflections about volunteering, act as role model of change, brand ambassador for social behaviour change, fake news and rumour management, change in learning pattern due to closure of schools and colleges and developing a coping mechanism.

Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 has dynamically impacted the residents of the country. Out of the total respondents, majority of the respondents (88%) said that **COVID-19** has **impacted** their lives to a large extent (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Do you think COVID-19 has created a major impact on your life? (N=345)



COVID-19 has severely affected the lives of 88% of respondents

Certainly there has been a major impact on the lives of youth in the past one year i.e. on their mental wellbeing, increased loneliness, and increased use of social media / higher risk of engaging in substance abuse / challenging family relations / higher risks of sexual exploitation and finally impact on education and less job opportunities.

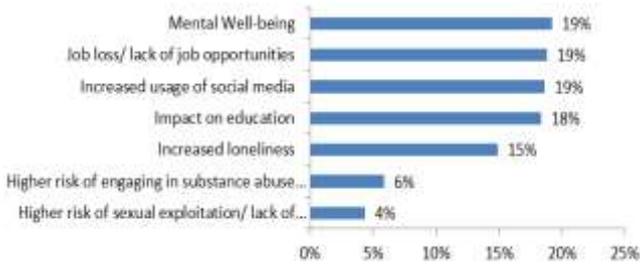
Salient concerns since the onset of COVID-19

COVID-19 has raised several concerns among the youth.

Impact on mental health, employment, use of social media, and educational activities, emerged as the prominent COVID-19 concerns among the respondents. However, very few (6%) reported the risk of addiction and 4% reported the risk of sexual exploitation (Figure 3).

Mental Well-being (19%), employment (19%), education (19%) and social media usage (18%) were some of the pressing issues reported.

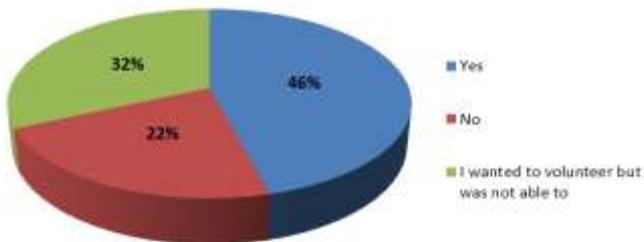
Figure 3: What are your concerns that you feel, have become salient since the onset of COVID-19 (select any five as a priority) (N=322)



COVID-19 Volunteering

Youth can play a significant role by volunteering at times of public health emergency. They can help distribute ration kits and assist in creating livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable groups.

Figure 4. Did you contribute/volunteer in the fight against COVID-19? (N=318)



46% of the respondents volunteered amidst COVID-19

Their energy needs to be channelized in various constructive endeavours likewise YOLO campaign run by two small agencies and supported by IDEA. Fake News and Rumour Management is a challenging area and touches the lives of people in all genres, therefore training and sensitizing of rural youth need to be done to undertake this responsibility and thus curbing the spread of fake news and undertaking Rumour Management.

Majority of the respondents volunteered in this battle against COVID-19. **However, some of them (32%) were passionate about volunteering yet could not do so due to certain reasons like stigma attached with the**

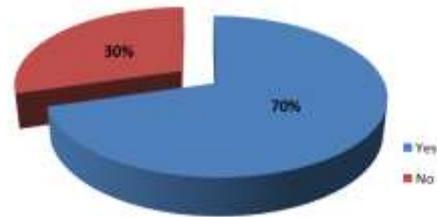
disease (Figure 4).

Impact on Education

Amidst COVID-19, the shift from physical to online mode of education has given rise to accessibility issues. Many students faced difficulty in accessing the online classes.

Many respondents (30%) could not regularly access online classes, hence impacting their education, which lead to **anxiety** and **future uncertainty** (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Due to the lockdown and temporary closure of educational institutes, education delivery has been affected. Have you been able to regularly access classes online? (N=307)

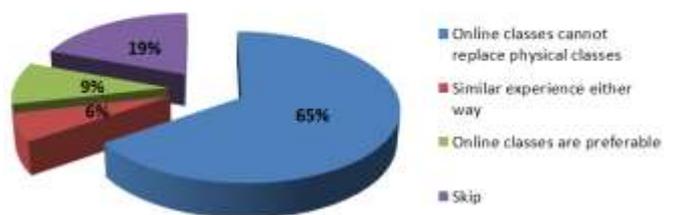


30% of the respondents were not able to regularly access online classes

Apart from the accessibility challenges faced, the students also encounter problems in understanding the subjects due to the online mode.

About 65% of the respondents showed dissatisfaction with the online classes; this indicates poor concept clearing and other parameters. A physical class involves interaction and facilitate better understanding of subjects than the online class, hence was a clear winner (Figure 6)

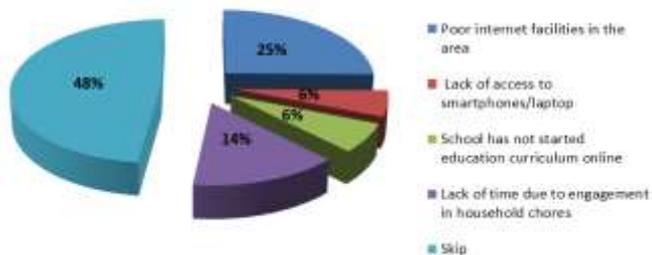
Figure 6: If yes, how would you compare your experience attending classes online as compared to physical classes? (N=301)



65% of the respondents said that online classes cannot replace physical classes

Infrastructural issues (25%) became the main highlight; less time due to additional **domestic duties** (14%), and **lack of purchasing power to avail facilities like gadgets were some of the main reasons behind not being able to regularly access online education** (Figure 7). Some of the other reasons cited for the same are poverty and lack of resources.

Figure 7: If no, what are the reasons you are not able to access online education? (N=293)

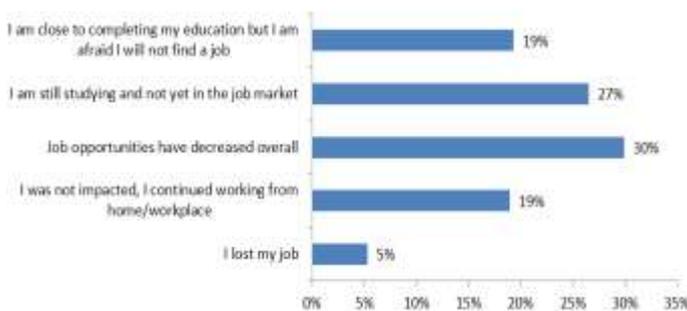


Poor internet facility (25%) emerged out as the main reason for not being able to access online classes

Impact on Employment

COVID-19 resulted in severe disruption of the livelihoods of the people across the country. Youth, who are in the process of completing their education or are working or searching jobs, have been badly affected mentally as well as financially.

Figure 8: The economy and job sector has been adversely impacted due to COVID-19, were you personally affected? (N=264)



Majority of the respondents (30%) said that job opportunities have decreased

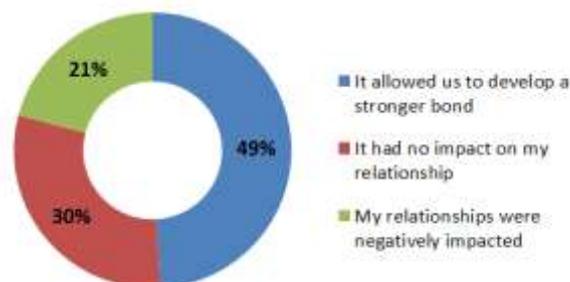
There is an overall perception that job opportunities have decreased (30%) which is raising concern among the students who are

currently studying (27%) as well as who are close to completing their education (19%). Some of them lost their jobs (5%). **The most successful segment has been the professionals who have been working from home (19%).**

Inter-Personal Relationship

COVID-19 has diversely affected the inter-personal relationships. **The COVID-19 induced lockdown helped develop stronger bonds amongst the family members (49%). 30% of the respondents thought that their relationship was not affected due to available communication technologies.** Though, 21% thought that their relationship was challenged due to COVID-19 (Figure 9).

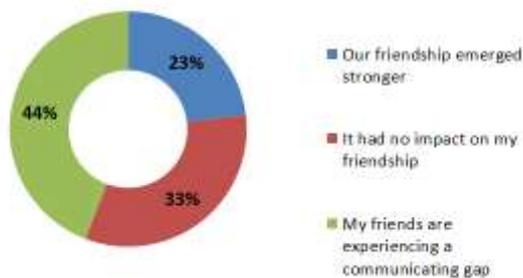
Figure 9: How has COVID-19 impacted your relationship with your family? (N=259)



For majority of the respondents (49%), COVID-19 proved to be a boon in developing stronger bonds among the family members, however 21% were negatively impacted

COVID-19 also affected the relationship with the friends to a great extent. **Communication gap** emerged as one of the most important reason for estranged relationship with friends amidst COVID-19 (44%). Though, major part of respondents also thought that their friendship was not impacted (33%). 23% of the respondents thought that their friendship had grown stronger (Figure 10).

Figure 10: How has COVID-19 impacted your relationship with your friends? (N=254)



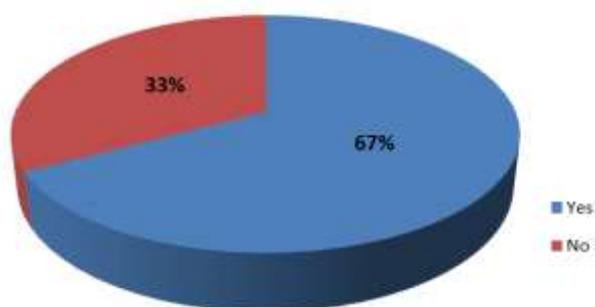
Communication gap between friends emerged out as the main reason for estranged relationship

Impact on Mental Well-being

Mental well-being is extremely important for the overall-development of an individual. Conversations around the topic of 'Mental Health' have risen amidst COVID-19 since it has affected the well-being of the people in one way or the other.

67% of the respondents said that their mental health has been negatively impacted. 33% of respondents believed that they were resilient to this change which signifies their healthy mental behaviour.

Figure 11: Do you think COVID-19 has negatively impacted your mental well-being? (N=255)



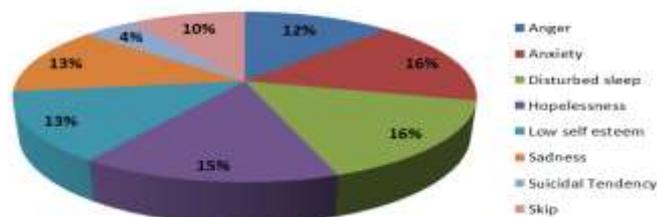
COVID-19 negatively impacted the mental health of about 67% of the respondents.

Several mental health issues have been faced by the people amidst COVID-19. Majority of the respondents did face **anxiety**

(16%), **disturbed sleep** (16%) and a feeling of **hopelessness** (15%).

Another set of respondents also faced extreme emotional trauma resulting in **anger** (12%), **low-self-esteem** (13%) and **sadness** (13%) including suicidal tendency (4%). 10% of the respondent's showcased **resilience** towards such events (Figure 12).

Figure 12: If yes, have you found yourself affected by any of these issues? (N=252)



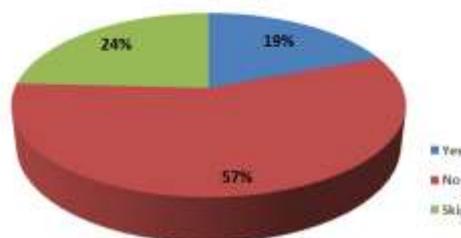
Anxiety, disturbed sleep and hopelessness emerged out as the most prominent mental health issues

Other mental health issues faced by the respondents include feeling of worthlessness due to procrastination, stress due to lack of job opportunities in the market, pressure on career prospective, paranoia and inferiority complex.

Professional help to deal with Mental Health Issues

More than half of the respondents despite facing mental health issues amidst COVID-19 did not seek professional help; indicating the casual approach in addressing this vital aspect. However, 19% of the respondents did seek professional help (Figure 13).

Figure 13: If yes, have you attempted to seek professional help? (N=240)

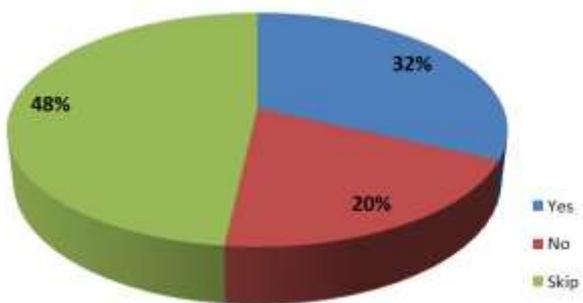


Majority of the respondents (57%) did not seek professional help.

Efficacy of Professional Help

32% of the respondents who sought professional help have benefitted from it. Although, majority of the respondents who have said no or have skipped the question signify that almost 68% of the respondents did not feel the need to seek professional help which highlights the society fabric of empathy within the families (Figure 14)

Figure 14: If yes, did you think seeking professional help was beneficial? (N=239)



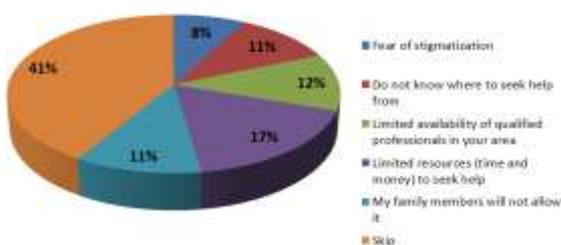
Majority of the respondents have skipped the question (48%), however 32% have benefitted from it.

Reasons for not seeking professional help

Limited resources (17%), limited availability of qualified mental health counsellors (12%), lack of awareness (11%) in terms of access to professional help were some of the main reasons for not accessing the professional help. The second reason was interference of family members (11%) and fear of stigmatization (8%).

Almost half of the respondents either showcased resilience or did not communicate the reason behind not seeking professional help (Figure 15).

Figure 15: If yes, why not? (N=233)



All the factors played a part in people not seeking any support from professional mental health services like limited availability of qualified resources, stigma on seeking such services/ limited resources.

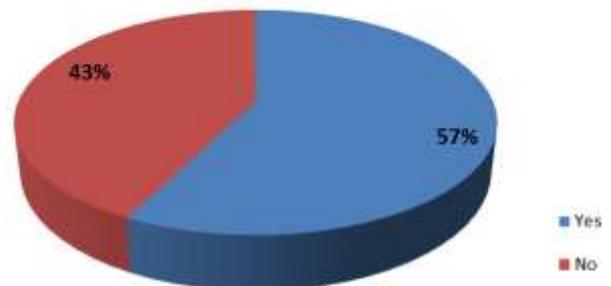
Other reasons for not seeking professional help

Few said that they just need interaction to solve the mental health issue while others said that they can manage it by themselves and hence do not need any professional help.

Awareness about Mental Health Helplines

Though majority of the respondents were aware (57%) and almost equal number of respondents were unaware (43%), therefore major dissemination practices need to be taken up for raising the awareness (Figure 16)

Figure 16: Are you aware of any mental health helplines? (N=228)



43% of the respondents are not aware about the Mental Health Helpline

Coping strategies to deal with COVID-19 stressors

Improved dietary habits (18%), exercising (16%), increased access to socio-emotional support (14%) and practicing of meditation techniques (13%) has helped to a large extent in coping with the stressors of COVID-19.

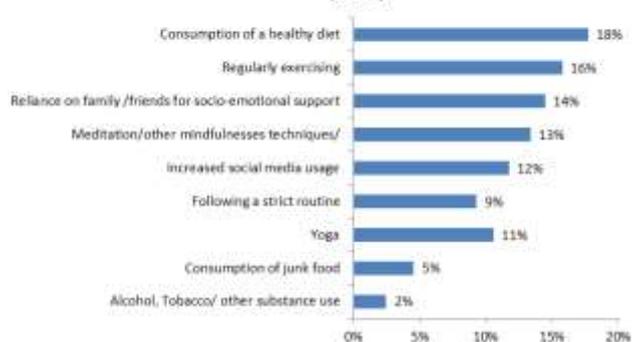
It is evident that considerable numbers of respondents are sticking to a strict routine in

order to balance personal and professional commitment.

One of the interesting side effects of this disease and these changes in social behaviour has given rise to a new industry vertical “Personal Entertainment through OTT platforms” this has taken a boost and that can also be experienced with the kind of entertainment options being launched regularly.

There is a large **reduction** in consumption of **junk food (5%)** and **alcohol (2%)**.

Figure 17: What are the coping strategies that you have employed to deal with stressors of COVID-19? (N=215)



Healthy lifestyle options are on the rise for youth, but with certain side effects like spending more time on social media.

Other coping strategies

- ❖ Playing Video games
- ❖ Watching shows
- ❖ Reading spiritual books
- ❖ Journal writing
- ❖ Medication
- ❖ Spending time in volunteering

The role of the youth

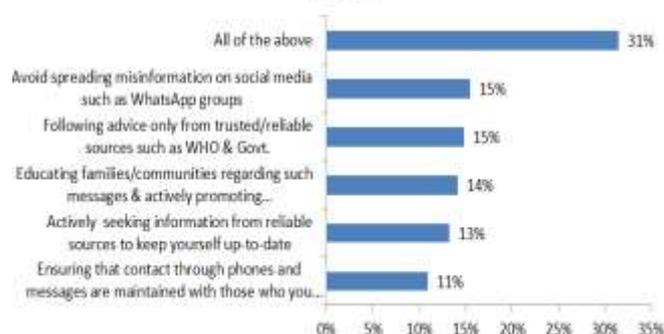
Youth can play a significant role in countering the spread of misleading information of COVID-19 like avoiding spreading of misinformation, educating their families,

following advice from trusted sources; disseminating verified Information Networks like Youth Online Learning Opportunity (YOLO) have been created for this function and are evidence that youth can play a healthy role in this field.

A considerable amount of respondents also agreed that they are the torch-bearers within the family in bringing this behavioural change that any information received needs to be verified from a trusted source before believing (15%).

13% of the respondents also believed that we should actively keep ourselves updated in terms of new technology and verification tools (Figure 18).

Figure 18: In what ways do you think youth can contribute to countering disinformation, misinformation, stigma and discrimination related to COVID-19 (N= 195)

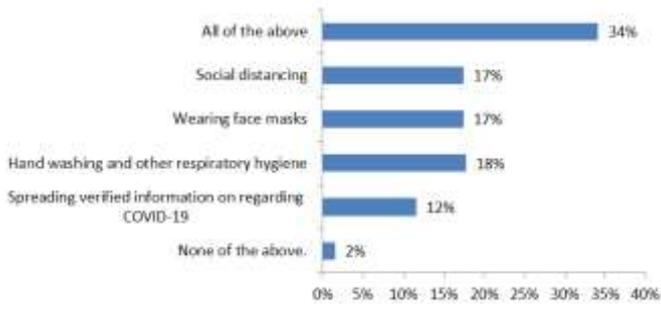


Youth for sure are the torch bearers of verified information for every family. They also bring all kinds of new information in the family.

General Awareness regarding COVID-19

Majority of the respondents are aware of the measures to effectively fight COVID-19. Almost **17% of the respondents know about different measures to combat COVID-19.** Almost **12% of the respondents have rated that spreading of verified information is a good combatting tool.**

Figure 19: Which of these measures do you think are helpful in effectively fighting COVID-19? (N=159)



Youth are aware in India on all the social risk behavior to survive safely in COVID times.



SHORTCOMINGS AND LIMITATIONS

SHORTCOMING

- The survey questionnaire with 24 questions was possibly found to be too long by the respondents. Hence, all the subsequent surveys and feedback process with this kind of survey methodology and target respondents might need to have fewer questions.
- Interconnected/chain questions should be avoided as it creates confusion.

LIMITATION

- Despite the wide dissemination of the survey through several social-media platforms, the participation was not up to the mark, indicating the limitation of using only social media platforms for the survey.
- It was not associated with any popular game/ play/ performance etc. thus not arousing enough interest.
- The target was youth and newer methodologies needed, to build their interest
- Youth would not like to use social media platforms for interrogative purposes
- We need to have a series of interesting activities for youth and survey should be a part of that activity. As by itself it is not an interesting activity for them.



RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Major Observation	Key Recommendation
<p>Impact on mental well-being, employment opportunities, education, and increased use of social media, emerged as prominent issues amidst COVID-19.</p>	<p>All these sectors demand special attention to address the challenges faced by the youth amidst COVID-19.</p>
<p>About 30% of the respondents were unable to regularly access online classes. Poor internet facilities remained the main challenge, apart from that poverty and additional burden of domestic duties were the other reasons.</p>	<p>Poor internet facilities need to be addressed at operational level nation-wide to reduce the 'Digital Divide' across the country.</p>
<p>Online classes were not found to be as much productive as physical classes.</p>	<p>Interaction and discussion among the teachers and students should be encouraged to facilitate understanding of the subjects until the online classes are conducted.</p>
<p>Employment issues remained the major concern among the respondents. Dearth in employment opportunities, worries for not finding a job after completing the education were some of the major issues reported.</p>	<p>Entrepreneurship can play an effective role in creating job opportunities for the unemployed youth in various sectors ranging from social to technological. Since, the style of working has changed, therefore, people need to reskill themselves in order to adapt to the changing scenario.</p>
<p>About 67% of the respondents faced mental health problems amidst COVID-19. Issues of anxiety, disturbed sleep, feeling of hopelessness etc. were majorly faced. Despite facing such issues, very few (only 19%) sought professional help.</p> <p>Limited resources, limited availability of qualified mental health counsellors, interference of family members, lack of awareness regarding where to seek help from and stigma remained the major challenges. 43% are still unaware about the mental health help lines.</p>	<p>Awareness drive related to help lines need to be widely publicised by the government.</p> <p>Specific attention need to be given in this under-invested sector. The issue of limited availability of qualified staff and awareness on how to access them need to be duly addressed through policy and by leveraging the technology.</p>

Major Observation	Key Recommendation
Only 34% of the respondents are aware of all the measures that should be undertaken to win this fight against COVID-19.	Targeted IEC interventions related to COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour are needed to educate the communities. Behavior related to verification of information . Positive mental health practices need to be promoted. Spending time with family and friends need to be promoted.
For the majority of respondents, COVID-19 proved to be a boon for strengthening bond between the family members but many were negatively impacted due to this. Communication gap emerged out as the main reason for the estranged relationship among friends.	Informal online community gatherings need to be encouraged to promote exchange of ideas, thoughts, opinions and discussions among the society to reduce the communication gap which has emerged as one of the main reasons for estranged relationships. Resident Welfare Associations (RWA) and mental health institutions can help promote this culture.

S. No	Way Forward from the Survey
1	Volunteerism and youth involvement for perspective of Emergency Preparedness & health
2	University/ college level programmes on various features of healthcare awareness
3	Mental & Psychosocial health related issues (like suicide & depression among youth)
4	Adolescent & health related issues
5	Involvement of youth IT & Technological interventions
6	Youth as an agent of behavioural change
7	Catering to sports and anti-doping practices
8	Promoting entrepreneurship
9	Moral science/ family values
10	Creating nation-wide catalyst through a) Hackathons b) One-on-one discussions c) Problem Solving Mazes



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