

# **ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING: A STUDY OF NEPAL**

A Dissertation Submitted

To

**Sikkim University**



In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the  
**Degree of Master of Philosophy**

By

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February 2018





सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय

(भारतके संसदके अधिनियमद्वारा स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)

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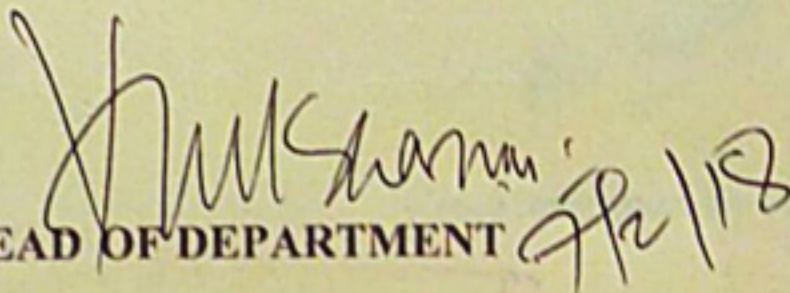
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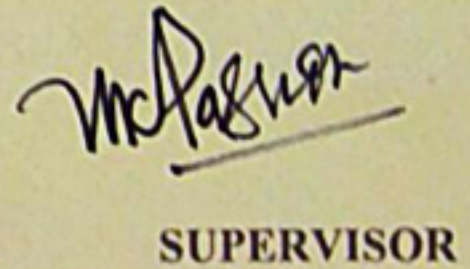
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I declare that the thesis entitled "Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: A Study of Nepal" submitted to Sikkim University in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Philosophy, is my original work. This thesis has not been submitted for any degree of this University or any other university.

Saroj Deo  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Prof.Nawal K. Paswan, Dean of Social Sciences, who has the attitude and substance of genius; who continuously and convincingly conveyed a spirit of adventure in regard to research. Without his guidance and persistent help this dissertation would not have been possible. I also would like to thank Dr.VimalKhawas Head, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies and Management, Dr.Salvin Paul, Dr.Sangamitra Chaudhary and Dr. Dinesh Kumar Ahiwar for their constant help throughout my M.Phil.

My sincere thanks to all the respondents of Saptari and Kathmandu districts who have spared their valuable time and suggestions without their help it would not have been possible to accomplish my field study. My heartfelt thanks to Dr.Bishnu Raj Uperati, Prof.JageshwarLal Das, Santosh Shah, ParshuramKaphle, KanchanJha, SujanSindurakar, Dr.Khushbu Gupta, Dr. Prakash Banjade, SanjogDev and Santosh Giri who have supported me during field surveys to fulfil the purpose of my study. I would also like to convey my heartiest thanks to all my friends, juniors and seniors especially to MahimaRai, Swgwmkhang Brahma, RoshanGurung, Mohammad Waseem and my classmate Began, Subarna and Swgwmsar who have helped me throughout my work. I am also indebted to the staff of the Teesta-Indus Central Library, Sikkim University for their help in looking up for the books related to my topic.

Most importantly, I am very grateful to my parents who are a lifelong inspiration to me and who gave their love, support and blessings for the completion of the study. My heartfelt thanks go to my father, brothers, sisters, brothers in law, sororal-niece and especially to my mother for always being with me during the journey of my thesis. Without them, it would have been incomplete.

6<sup>th</sup> February 2018

**SarojDeo**

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## LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APF	Armed Police Forced
AYON	Association of Youth Organization Nepal
CA	Constitution Assembly
CHDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COCAP	Collective Campaign for Peace
CPN-M	Communist Party of Nepal -Maoist
CPW	Community Peace Workers
CRY	Right and Responsibility of Youth
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DECOS	Development Concern Society
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
DPA	Department of Political Affairs
GYC	Gaja Youth Club
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMCC	National Monitoring Committee for Ceasefire Code of Conduct
NPTF	Nepal Peace Trust Fund
NSS	National Service Scheme
NT	Negotiation Team
NYK	Nehru Yuwa Kendra
NYP	National Youth Project
SDSC	System Development Service Centre
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health & Rights
UKMOD	United Kingdom Ministry of Defence
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Peacebuilding Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNMIN	United Nations Mission in Nepal
UNPFN	United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal
UNRC/HC	United Nation National Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator
UYWP	United Youth for World Peace
VDC	Village Development Community
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WPAY	World Programme of Action for Youth
YNPD	Youth Network for Peace and Development
YOAC	Youth Action Nepal

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The study entitled *“Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: A Study of Nepal”* elucidates about the role of youth in peacebuilding particularly, Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. Since the post-cold war, the world has been experiencing various types of intra-states and inter-state conflict. Yet, this has not been stopped and various types of conflict are going on all over the world. We have witnessed of conflict, violence, and war occurred at the various part of the world such as Sierra Leone, Liberia, Rwanda, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Serbia, Northern Ireland, Uganda, Somalia, Cyprus, Bangladesh, and India to Nepal. Youth have always been highlighted as a perpetrator of conflict, violence, war. However, we cannot deny the fact that youth are also playing a significant role for peacebuilding operating by various activities and accompanying to different stakeholders.

This study commences by providing an overview of the concept of youth according to the various nations and organizations. It delineates the analytical framework of youth, its roles, functions, activities, involvement during peacebuilding, and fieldwork analysis. It has also sharpened the history, theory, and emerging of term “peacebuilding” in an academic pursuit. It also tried to find out how important is a youth in peacebuilding, their relevance, and scope. The substance focus has given towards the youth and peacebuilding, especially from two districts of Nepal.

This study has divided into five chapters. It begins with a history of peacebuilding, emerging of peacebuilding in the world, and youth and peacebuilding and it's interlinked. It has also discussed the role of youth in peacebuilding and issues and problems of peacebuilding with special reference to Saptari and Kathmandu district of Nepal. This study also delivers the productive discussions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

The first chapter deals with the introduction or an overview of the study. It includes the conceptual framework of research, objectives, research questions, hypothesis, rationale and scope of the study. The methodology is also discussed in this chapter. It also provides the outlook for study areas and sample size. This chapters also highlighted on a review of existing literature and depth information on the conceptual understanding of youth. It also gives preliminary information on the role of youth in peacebuilding, particularly on Nepal.



The second chapter deals with youth and peacebuilding: a conceptual understanding. It gives clear vision on the historical understanding of peacebuilding and highlighted on youth. This chapter provides information about conflict, violence, and role of youth in peacebuilding. Further, it has discussed on the various actors and approaches of peacebuilding highlighting on the pyramid of John Paul Lederach. This chapter also delineates actors involved in peacebuilding: an experience of youth, youth for peace and development in India, major role of youth in peacebuilding. Finally, it has discussed UN Security Council Resolution 2250: Youth, Peace, and Security, Amman youth declaration of youth, peace and security, and why youth are important actors of peacebuilding.

The third chapter deals with the role of youth in Nepal's peacebuilding. This chapter has focused on peacebuilding in Nepal, particularly interlinking youth and peacebuilding in Nepal. The study focused on the various youth organizations working for peacebuilding in various part of the nation. It has also delineated the contribution of various actors for peacebuilding in Nepal.

The fourth chapter deals with the role of youth in peacebuilding, particularly in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. This chapter is completely based of field work which outlines background of two districts, engagement of youth in two districts of Nepal and the most importantly data analysis part which has collected from the field from September to October 2017.

Chapter fifth deals with the discussions, findings, conclusions and recommendations. First of this chapter gives information about youth as an actor of peacebuilding, youth in peacebuilding, peacebuilding in Nepal, and the involvement of youth in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. The second part of this chapter gives the information about recommendations and suggestions. Finally, this chapter ends with a conclusion.

## CHAPTER –1

### INTRODUCTION: AN OVERVIEW

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#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

Nepal has witnessed of decade-long Maoists insurgency which came to an end after Comprehensive Peace Accord with then Prime Minister of Nepal Late Girija Prasad Koirala and Chairman of Maoists Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) in 2006. It is acknowledged as one of the best examples in the history of world peace process. Since then, many peacebuilding initiatives have been taken such as the election for a new constitution, rehabilitation, resettlement, and reintegration of combatants. However, there is further need for peace initiatives to successfully hold elections for the new government, reconstruction of destroyed infrastructures, reconstruction of economic, social wellbeing etc.

After the promulgation of a new constitution in 2015, many ethnic groups and political parties (especially regional parties) protested in various part of Nepal especially, in Terai. They held many table talks with the Nepal government but that couldn't lead to meaningful and successful results. During the movement, hundreds of people died and thousands of people received injuries from both the sides which increased friction among various ethnic groups, political groups and securities personnel. Due to these reasons, unsatisfied parties are doing a variety of political activities that are adding a burden for current Nepal's Government. The devastating earthquake of 2015 killed thousands of people and destroyed thousands of households and infrastructure which pushed Nepal to the fragile atmosphere.

It is an evidence that Nepal is passing through bad times. To overcome this condition all stakeholders are equally important but the role of youth is very important because youth seems progressive and future-oriented. Many people assert that it is now purely the prerogative of youth, the generation, to accept or reject the peace in Nepal. But, ironically, youth have been underestimated by all the stakeholders which are really a big problem with the current situation.

In 2016, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> visit to Sri Lanka, United Nations General Secretary Ban Ki-moon said that excluding youth people from reconciliation and peacebuilding processes is one of the most serious social injustices, and questioned why should youth people be sent off to fight wars, but be prohibited from building peace? On 10 April 2017 United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres designated children's rights activist and Nobel Laureate Malal Yousafzai as a United Nations (UN) Messenger of peace with a special focus on girl's education which also enlightened the importance of youth for peacebuilding in the world. Hence, it is very imperative to frame out the importance of youth in peacebuilding in the contemporary world.

There are many research scholars, political leaders, academia, civil society, and other stakeholders of peacebuilding who see youth as perpetrators of violence, inceptors of ethnic violence, riot etc. But they seldom talk and do a study on youth and its role in peacebuilding. There are many youth peacebuilders in the world who are working for peacebuilding in their countries. For examples Amid Hajid from Uganda and Victoria from Nigeria are working for peacebuilding in their places.

There are many youth and youth's organizations which are playing a significant role in peacebuilding and violent minimization. So in order to make sustainable peace in Nepal, deserving youth must get chance in peacebuilding. Their innovative ideas, enthusiasm, dedication, and keen to learn and unlearn must be respected by all the parties for long-term peacebuilding. Youth must be engaged with some of the work to prohibit from conflict relapse. The exclusion of youth will never give solution and sustainable peacebuilding to the nations. Therefore, this research will endeavour to find out the role, involvement and importance of youth in peacebuilding.

## **1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

It has been divided into three sections. The first part focuses on concept, definition and origin of youth and peacebuilding. The second section looks into the role and activities of youth in peacebuilding. Finally, the third part portrays the areas of youth involvement in peacebuilding, recommendations and conclusions.



### **a. Youth and Peacebuilding: Theoretical Understanding**

Youth has no set definition. There are many definitions of youth which have defined by various people and organizations. Some define youth according to their age group whereas; others define on the basis of their thoughts and attitudes. Some of them have defined youth according to their responsibility too. Therefore, the term “youth” is very heterogeneous in nature which encompassing people of diverse ethnicity, religion, race, gender, caste, class and age (Felice and Wisler, 2007).

The United Nations (UN), World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY), and World Bank (WB) has defined youth aged 15-24. Many UN entities, instruments and regional organizations have some extent various definitions of youth. According to United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and International Labour Organization (ILO) youth are aged 15-24, UN-Habitat (Youth Fund) youth are aged 15-32, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) youth are aged 15-24, and The African Youth Charter youth are aged 15-35 (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2013). But the commonwealth sets youth aged 15-29.

There is a difference among various countries regarding age limits of youth. In India, Youth is defined as aged 15-34 (Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India, 2017). The government of Bangladesh considers the people aged 18 to 35 years as the youths (Barua, 2016). Youth are aged 14-28 in China (National Youth Policy, 2011). Similarly, in Nepal youth have defined aged 16-40 (National Youth Policy, 2010). A definition of youth may change with circumstances such as changes in demographics, financial, economic and social-cultural settings.

Youth Report (2005) defines ‘youth’ as an important period of physical, mental and social maturation, where young people are actively forming identities and determining acceptable roles for themselves within their community and society as a whole’. Secondly, youth is defined as a social construct which characterized according to certain specific social attributes such as age, authority, social position, power, ability, rights, dependence/ independence, knowledge and responsibility. Thirdly,

youth are defined from a psychological perspective (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2005).

Youth is very important and primary time for one and all life where they can give abundantly to the world. It is a transitional stage from childhood to adulthood which is also known as puberty where they can have experience of physiological, psychological, social, and economic change so it is more a stage in life than an age (Phurailatpam, 2014; Prisca, Kandagor, Kiprono, 2012).

In contemporary world, almost half of the population (48%) is under the age of 24, and of this 18 % or more than one billion people are defined as youth and they have dominantly population in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Middle East, and North Africa (Saji Preli and Ravi Karkara, 2012). Asia constitutes largest numbers of youth i.e. 718 million in 2015 and will be the home to more youth than any other region until around 2080 when it could be surpassed by Africa according to UN projections (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015). Therefore, currently, policymakers, administrators, planners, academia, politicians, Non-governmental Organization (NGOs), and International Non-governmental Organization (INGOs) give more priority to youth because today youth are the pillars of next generation of workers, entrepreneurs, parents, researchers, active citizens, leaders etc.

Peacebuilding is the process of accomplishing long-term peace which may take few decades or sometimes even a generation too. There are many people who believe that it is a continuous process. This process has started in 1898, during Hague peace conference, followed by foundation of the League of Nations in the wake of World War I, and finally resulted in the creation of United Nations at the end of World War II with the main objective to monitor and support world peace through mediation, facilitation, good offices, and arbitrations between states. The discourse of peacebuilding gained additional momentum with the establishment of peace research which was carried out during the 1950s and 1960s and Pioneers in this field were John Galtung in Norway, Kenneth and Elise Boulding in the United States, Adam Curle in the United Kingdom, Ernst-Otto Cziempiel and Dieter Senghaas in Germany, and John Burton in Australia (Paffenholz, 2010).

The word "Peacebuilding" was first published by the functionalist David Mervin in 1966 (Holt, 2011). Father of peace studies John Galtung uses term "peacebuilding" in the year of 1975 through his essay. His notion of peacebuilding has divided into negative peace which means the absence of direct violence (End of Violence) and positive peace which means the absence of structural and cultural violence (Peaceful society at all level). It becomes popular during the 1990s when the UN launched several multilateral and multi-approach for peacebuilding missions that included aid to refugees, election supervision, democratic development and the temporary administration of territories (Nikolov, 2009).

The former General-Secretary of UN Boutros Boutros-Ghali's *agenda for peace*, peacebuilding is 'action to identify and support structures which tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict and mechanism of this are restoring the order, advice and training of security personnel, promoting human rights, identified peacebuilding programme including co-operative projects and reforming and strengthening government institutions (Featherston, 2000). More specifically, he focused on the activities focusing on agriculture, transportation, resources management, cultural exchanges, educational projects, and simplification of visa resumes (Dar, 2011). Afterwards, the term peacebuilding has been widely used in public discourses.

There are various definitions of peacebuilding which have given by various persons and organizations. It doesn't have the exact set of definition. The Encyclopaedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict Studies has defined peace in two types, first: this type deal with the managing the aftermath of massive direct violence on population, it is often referred to as post-conflict peacebuilding whereas, the second types of peacebuilding attends to longer-lasting structural transformation that social justice and greater equalities across previously conflicting groups whose goal is to change structural of violence to structures of peace using peaceful means to obtain structural changes (Daffern, 2008).

One of the eminent scholars in peacebuilding, John Paul Lederach identified peacebuilding as the human capacities to envision new and dynamic pattern of relationship and engagement, as well as with the courage to pursue the concretization



of that vision in the world to pursuing of wide-ranging social changes, peacebuilding draws primarily upon human creativity, to transform the largely unfamiliar, entrenched patterns of peace into norm and according to Lisa Schirch, “peacebuilding draws primarily upon human creativity, to transform the largely unfamiliar, entrenched patterns of peace the norm” (Lederach, 2005).

According to Ho-Won Jeong, "Peacebuilding involves a process comprising various functions and roles. It often entails a wide range of sequential activities, proceeding from cease-fire and refugee resettlement to the establishment of a new government and economic reconstruction" (Jeong, 2006: Cited in Role of Youth in Peacebuilding,). According to Wendy Lambourne, " Post-conflict peacebuilding as strategies design to promote a secure and stable lasting peace in which the basic human needs of the population are met and violent conflict does not happen again" (Lambourne, 2000).

Mazurana and McKay's have given a feminist definition of peace-building which stated that "Peacebuilding includes gender-aware and women-empowering political, social, economic and human rights." It involves personal and group accountability and reconciliation processes which contribute to the reduction or prevention of violence. It fosters the ability of women, men, girls and boys in their own cultures to promote conditions of nonviolence, equality, justice, and human rights of all people, to build democratic institutions, and to sustain the environment (McKay, 2004).

There are various organizations which define peacebuilding in their own ways. UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) define, “post-conflict peacebuilding is an all external efforts to assist countries and regions in their transition from war to peace, including all activities and programs designed to support and strengthen these transitions”, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) define, “peacebuilding as an efforts to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the livelihood of violent conflict in order to enhance the indigenous capacity of a society to manage conflict without violence”, Japan International Cooperation Agencies (JICA) defines, “peacebuilding as a general approach extending from conflict prevention to reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction, in which peace

is pursued through across-the-board endeavours that development assistance in addition to traditional efforts within military and political frameworks”, United Kingdom Ministry of defence (UKMOD) defines, “peacebuilding as an activities relating to the underlying causes of conflict and the longer-term needs of the people; requires a commitment to a long-term process” (Barnett, Kim, Donnell, and Sitea, 2015).

There is two perspective of peacebuilding, one is Civil Perspective (Peacebuilding is a post-conflict process) and UN perspective (Umbrella term, which is a continuous process) (Paul, 2016). There are two notions of peacebuilding: A narrow definition of peacebuilding which is based on negative peace is evident in the 1992 UN Agenda for Peace where the aim of peacebuilding is explained as preventing huge level of violence or recurrence of violence immediately after wars or armed conflicts and a wide definition sees the end of peacebuilding when a positive peace has been achieved & notion however, is too wide to allow a clear definition of the end of peacebuilding, as it includes a range of activities and outcomes (e.g., negotiations, peacekeeping, trauma healing, poverty reduction, democratization) (Paffenholz and Spurk, 2006).

In nutshell, we can say that peacebuilding is continuous process which encompasses wide variety of activities which mitigate conflict such as demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation, resettlement, reintegration, ensuring good-governance and rule of law, reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure, economic reconstruction, and ensure the presence of political, social well-being and human rights of populace.

### **b. Role of Youth in Peacebuilding**

Confirming the active, organized, and meaningful participation of youth in issues of peace and security is a demographic and democratic imperative which help to avoid an armed conflict. It is acknowledged that social exclusion is an important factor that triggers a relapse into violent conflict. Involvement of young men and women is untapped in the participation of peacebuilding (United Networks of Young Peacebuilders, 2015). Most of the youth are angry because of the injustice and no equal opportunities caused by their corrupt governments, trivial media, and fake policies and their anger do not control properly will lead to exclusion and atrocity for

which militant groups are always targeting and recruiting angry and disappointed youths (Qasserras, 2016).

Many researchers' politicians, media, academia etc. see youth as a perpetrator in conflict but there is much youth who have been the victims of various violence but continuously working for peace and peacebuilding as peacebuilders. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery states that: there is an automatic tendency to problematic youth as a factor in violent conflict while overlooking their many positive contributions to a society, including their potential role in sustaining the social fabric and peace, as well as their survival in impossible environment (United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, 2005: Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike, cited on Accord Conference Paper, 2013). The same people are victims, perpetrators, and peacebuilders at different moments and different situations in their lives

As John Galtung said on his lecture on 11 may 2005 at the European University Centre for Peace Studies (EPU) in Austria: "Young people are searching for new ideas and open to new challenges while adults have already formed their dogmatic discourse. We have seen this hundreds of times in our life. In peacebuilding processes, young people should meet, and even better, young women should meet." From our experience as youth workers and educators, we observed that youth are eager to try new strategies and are not "married" to any specific truth (Felice, and Wisler, 2007).

We know that when young people are not given a stake in the emergent post-conflict society, there is a significant risk they will (re)turn to violence. Most of the young people want to and do play positive roles in peacebuilding. For example, social worker Dinesh Tamang built 55 households and Dhurmus and Suntali Foundation built 55 households for victims of earthquake and poor community of Musahar respectively in Nepal. Youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable, and progressive opportunities and solution in their societies (United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth, 2014).

In fact, although young people make up the bulk of combatants and perpetrators of violence in most contexts, the majority of young people do not get

involved in violence. Yet, there is limited collected and recorded information about the daily lives of young people who do not involve directly in violence, how they survive, what they do and why in the lead up to, during and after violent conflict (United Nations Inter Agency Network on Youth Development, 2016).

The Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security was held in Amman, Jordan, on 21-22 August 2015. The forum brought together over 400 young people, representatives of youth-led organizations, non-governmental organizations, governments and UN entities and experts where they call on government and non-government organizations, associations and agencies including youth-led civil society to partner with us to ensure the implementation of following action points such as 1) Youth Participation and Leadership in Issues of Peace and Security, 2) Youth Preventing Violence and Building Peace, 3) Gender Equality, and 4) Young People's Socio-Economic Empowerment (Final Report- Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security, 2015).

In December 2015, Security Council passes Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, which shows that United Nations recognized the critical role of youth in promoting and maintaining international peace (Applied Conflict Transformation Centre, 2016). During 2<sup>nd</sup> visit to Sri Lanka, UN General Secretary Ban Ki-moon said that excluding young people from reconciliation and peace-building processes is one of the most serious social injustice, “why should young people be sent off to fight wars, but be prevented from building peace?”, he asked them at a meeting in Galle, a scenic coastal town in southern Sri Lanka (The Hindu, 2016).

On 10 April 2017 United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres designated children's rights activist and Nobel Laureate Malala Yousafzai as a UN Messenger of Peace with a special focus on girl's education which also enlightened the importance of youth in peacebuilding in the world (Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, 2017). It directly reflects the importance and role of youth in peacebuilding all over the world.

The Peacebuilding effort in South Africa deployed young people as volunteering Community Peace Workers (CPW) whose work has decreased the crime rates. They were asked to work in their communities, to step in and arbitrate in

conflicts. In return, they were offered a one-year bridging course, which would make it easier for them to find jobs. In Rwanda and Sierra Leone young men who were associated with armed conflict in some way have organized themselves to run motorcycle taxi services, demonstrating their commitment to serving their communities and refusing to be politically manipulated while maintaining their peer group network (Raj Poudel, S. P., 2011). Similarly, in South Asia and Nepal, many youth organizations are playing a very significant role for peace and peacebuilding.

Numerous national and international organizations, including youth organizations, describe their activities in conflict environment as peacebuilding (Ohana, 2012). There are many youth organizations in the world who are addressing creatively and courageously various forms of violence in different contexts. Few of them who are involved in peacebuilding are Conscious Objectors in Israel, Optor (Resistance) of Serbia, Bosario's Youth Centre of Argentina, Peace Links of Sierra Leone etc. (Felice and Wisler, 2007).

### **c. Role of Youth in Peacebuilding in Nepal**

The attention of media and on youth, women as tools to promote peace is not immediate or exceptional in Nepal. In the context of Nepal, the donor communities have started to treat youth as one of the major components which influence peacebuilding in the communities as well as national level. Numerous organizations working in Nepal have introduced projects which focused on peacebuilding through youth. They have mainly focused on training & capacity building, the formation of youth clubs, youth networks and alliances, reconciliation and reintegration, political and policies awareness, media/ sport/ culture, and education for peacebuilding (Bennett, Karki, and Nepal, 2012).

Nepalese youth played a very important role during constitution-making process. The Asia foundation-under its Nepal Peace Support Project-organized from January to March 2010 a series of small town hall meetings in 45 municipalities to bring together young people to engage in constitutional dialogues where they discussed some of the most contentious constitutional issues proposed in the drafts prepared by different committees in the Constituent Assembly (CA) (Adhikari, 2010).



Currently, in Nepal, youth are utilizing different tools such as games, songs, festivals etc. to promote peace and social harmony (Agrawal *et. al*, 2014).

Nepali youth's participation in peacebuilding through meetings and debates is one of the few success stories where they discussed some of the most contentious issues proposed in the drafts prepared by different committees in the CA and that is still being debated by different political parties which includes forms of governance, federal restructuring, the judicial system, and citizenship issues (Poudel, and S.P., 2011). Youth have demanded that a provision of a high-level national youth commission be included in the new constitution during 'One Youth, One Suggestion' for a new constitution in Nepal Campaign organized by the National Youth Alliance for Reconstruction (Republica, 2015).

Youth can play a significant role if the role of youth ensured at various levels of the peace process because youth are not just beneficiaries, they are the partners of decision making in the peace process (Subedi, 2012). However, the stakeholders of peacebuilding feel reluctant to accept it. Many researchers have been done on youth which emphasizes more as perpetrators, initiators of violence, riot rather than a role of youth in a peacebuilding. So, it has been very important to find out the role of youth in peacebuilding in global as well as Nepal's context.

There are many youth organizations which are working for peacebuilding in the context of Nepal. In Saptari district Saptari Youth, Setubandh, Sabal Nepal etc. are working for peacebuilding. Similarly, in Kathmandu there are many youth organizations such as Nepal Peacebuilding Initiative, Inclusive Peacebuilding in Nepal: Challenges and opportunities, Youth Initiative etc. are working for peacebuilding in Nepal.

### **1.3 RATIONALE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

Youth are the key elements of every family, community, and nations. They are the signs of all kinds of development, movement and to maintain peace and security in the nation. Their role is more important in peacebuilding because youth are important sources for both the constructive and destructive work. Ironically, many scholars, politicians, media, academia, social workers etc., have focused more on destructive rather than constructive engagement of youth. They look youth as more a

perpetrators and connect them with the armed forces, initiator of destructive movement, ethnic and cultural riot and violence and so on. But the handful research has been done which shows youth are contributing to positive construction and peacebuilding in nations.

There are many youths who have significantly contributed during very young age such as Karl Marx, Nelson Mandela, Mark Zuckerberg, Mahatma Gandhi, Steve Jobs, etc. Currently, Nepal is passing through a transition period and facing various problems. So, youth can play a significant role in the context of Nepal. Therefore, if youth get the deserving opportunity and responsibility, they can contribute enormous for their family, community, nation, and the world. This Study will critically analyze the youth from peacebuilding perspective in Nepal. Further, it endeavors to find out impact and necessity of youth participation in peacebuilding. It also tries to discover why it is essential of youth involvement for peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal.

#### **1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- To analyse the necessity of youth as an actor in peacebuilding.
- To examine the major role of youth in peacebuilding.
- To explore the role of youth for peacebuilding in Nepal.
- To examine the youth involvement in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal.

#### **1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- Why there is the necessity of youth as actors in peacebuilding?
- What is the major role of youth in peacebuilding?
- What is the role of youth for peacebuilding in Nepal?
- How have youth involved in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal?

## **1.6 HYPOTHESIS**

- The Proactive involvement of youth in a peacebuilding is critical for sustainable peacebuilding in Nepal.
- Youth are highly active in Nepal's peacebuilding in a city setting like Kathmandu compared to the semi-urban setting in Saptari district.

## **1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The current study will be both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The tools for data collection are both primary and secondary sources of information. The data collected from primary sources are through field surveys, interviews and with the questionnaire. Interviews will also be conducted within youth leaders, organizations, individuals, civil society, journalist, and the youth people & institutions involved in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts. Secondary data will be collected from eBooks, journals, seminars papers, reports published by various organizations and government, newspaper, video available in various sources etc.

The study was conducted both in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. Kathmandu is the capital city of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. The district's headquarters in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, also the capital of Nepal and consists of 11 Municipalities. It comes under province number 3 of Nepal. It is the densely populated district of Nepal with 1,081,845 inhabitants in 2001 and 1,744,240 in 2011.

Saptari, a part of province number 2, is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal which lies in an eastern part of Terai. This district covers an area of 1,363 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 639,284 which makes 10<sup>th</sup> populated district of Nepal. Saptari is renowned for its agriculture output and is bordered on the east by massive Sapta Koshi River. There are five municipalities in Saptari: Rajbiraj, Hanumannagar, Yoginimai, Kanchanpur, Saptakoshi, and Shambhunath. The Sampling size was 100 from both the districts of Nepal together. In this study, youth were considered as aged 16-40 which is also the age of youth in Nepal.

## **1.8 ORGANISATION OF THE STUDY**

### **Chapter-1: Introduction**

This chapter covers the Statement of Problem, Review of Literature, Rationale and Scope, Objectives, Hypothesis, and Research Questions of the study. A detailed methodology of the study also forms the part of the chapter.

### **Chapter-2: Youth and Peacebuilding: An Overview**

Chapter 2 would analyse the theoretical perspective of the youth from peacebuilding perspective. The first section of the chapter discussed on theoretical perspective of youth and peacebuilding, the second section analysed youth from peacebuilding perspective, and the third section discussed the role of youth in peacebuilding at the global level.

### **Chapter-3: Role of Youth in Nepal's Peacebuilding**

Chapter 3 delineated the evolution and various discourse on youth in peacebuilding with special reference to engagement of youth in Nepal. The first section of the chapter discussed inception and historical initiation of youth in peacebuilding in Nepal, the second section discussed youth and its role in Nepal's peacebuilding, and the third section discussed the contemporary status of youth organizations and their involvement in sustainable peacebuilding in Nepal.

### **Chapter-4: Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: Kathmandu and Saptari Districts of Nepal**

This chapter examined the engagement of youth and youth-based organizations in Kathmandu and Saptari districts from peacebuilding perspective. Field visit, data analysis, and interpretation would also present in this chapter. The first section of this chapter discussed youth in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts from peacebuilding perspective, the second section highlighted the data analysis and interpretation based on a field visit.

### **Chapter-5: Conclusions**

This chapter presents the summary of the study, its major findings, and suggestions for further studies in this area of research.

## **1.9 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

This Study provides a comprehensive notion of the role of youth in peacebuilding, especially in Kathmandu and Saptari district of Nepal. During the research time, many problems appeared. Due to lack of research in this field, it had been very difficult to write a review of the literature. During field visits, many problems were faced. Not everyone was willing to participate in the interviews, many of them seen reluctant at first and took some time to give interview whereas, some of them didn't give an interview. Illiteracy and lack of knowledge about peacebuilding and peace were another problems faced in the field. Research material like reports, literature, books, and research works about the role of youth in peacebuilding, especially in the context of Nepal is available very handful and about study area is not available. Some of the materials were not reliable. Therefore, studies in this field are of utmost importance.



## CHAPTER-2

### YOUTH AND PEACEBUILDING: THEORETICAL UNDERSTANDING

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Youth is one of the important factors of all kinds of changes, movements or something else. Youth is acknowledged as a very important resource for every organization, institutions, and for a government. There is no consensus definition regarding youth. Different countries and organizations have various perceptions regarding youth. This chapter tries to find out who are youth, definitions, importance and so forth.

Currently, the intra-state conflict has been increasing all over the world and inter-state conflict also occurring frequently among nations. So the term "peacebuilding" became important in the contemporary context of Nepal. Although peacebuilding process has started long back it came in academic pursuit after 1950 only. This chapter also put efforts to understand the history of peacebuilding, development of term peacebuilding, definitions, actors of peacebuilding, role of youth in peacebuilding, different organizations working for peacebuilding in all over the world, major role of youth in peacebuilding, UN Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, peace and security, Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace and Security and importance of youth in peacebuilding in contemporary world.

#### **2.1 YOUTH AND PEACEBUILDING: A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING**

##### **2.1.1 YOUTH: CONCEPT**

There is no universally accepted definition of the term 'youth'. The definition of youth is varied from country to country, organization to organization and society to society. Some define according to age group whereas others define according to maturity, thought and attitudes. Some of them have defined according to the responsibility towards their society and community, social status with specific roles, rituals, and relationship. The category of youth was invented by modern culture which can be defined through formal: those that identify an age range, and classify every person who falls within that range as a "youth", functional: functional definitions do

not remove the formal emphasis on a specific age, but do not seek to define that range as a reflection of the roles and responsibilities of youth, or social-psychological: social-psychological definitions suggest that phases of human growth and development are characterized by particular traits and patterns, consequently incorporating indicators such as cultural context, political, economic, and social factors. (Cursi, 2017: 7-8). The term “youth” is very heterogeneous in nature which encompassing but not limited to people from diverse ethnicity, religion, race, gender, caste, class and age (Felice and Wisler, 2007: 7). However, it does not have a bias in the name of caste, age, sex, colour, economy etc. Therefore, the term ‘Youth’ has become chaos.

Among all of above, the age is most common and famous criteria to define youth which have been the main indicator. Most of the organizations have been adopted age to define youth. The United Nations (UN), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and International Labour Organization (ILO) have defined youth aged 15-24. UN-Habitat has defined youth aged 15-32. Similarly, the African Youth Charter and Commonwealth have sets youth aged 15-35 and 15-29 respectively (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2013). But according to UN Resolution of Youth, Peace and Security 2250 (2015), Youth is a person from 18 to 29.

Similarly, most of the countries have adopted age as an important factor to define youth. However, there is a wide difference among various countries regarding age limits of youth. In India, youth are defined as aged 15-34 (Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India, 2017: 2). The government of Bangladesh considers the people aged 18 to 24 years as the youths (Barua, 2016). Youth aged 14-28 in China (National Youth Policy, 2011). Similarly, in Nepal youth have defined aged 16-40 (National Youth Policy, 2010: 3).

Youth is an important period of physical, mental and social maturation, where young people are actively forming identities and determining acceptable roles for themselves within their community and society as a whole (World Youth Report, 2005: 150). Secondly, youth are defined as a social construct which characterized

according to certain specific social attributes that differentiate them from other groups in society with respect to age, authority, social position, power, ability, rights, dependence/ independence, knowledge and responsibility (Durham, 2004: 593). Thirdly, youth are defined from a psychological perspective. Social-psychological definitions suggest that phases of human growth and development are characterized by particular traits and patterns, consequently incorporating indicators such as cultural context, political, economic, and social factors. (Cursi: 2017: 7-8).

Youth is very important and primary time for one and all life where they can give a lot to the world. It is a transitional stage from childhood to adulthood which is also known as puberty where they can have experience of physiological, social, and economic change so it is more a stage in life than an age (Phurailatpam, 2014: 337; Prisca, Kandagor, Kiprono, 2012: 188). This is also the period of great energy, enthusiasm, and innovation.

In contemporary world, almost half of the population (48%) is under the age of 24, and of this 18 % or more than one billion people are defined as youth and they have dominantly population in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Middle East, and North Africa (Saji Preli and Ravi Karkara, 2012: 11). Asia constitutes largest numbers of youth i.e. 718 million in 2015 and will be the home to more youth than any other region until around 2080 when it could be surpassed by Africa according to UN projections (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2015). Therefore, currently, policymakers, administrators, planners, academia, politicians, NGOs, and INGOs give more priority to youth because today youth are the pillars of next generation of workers, entrepreneurs, parents, researchers, active citizens, leaders etc.

## **2.2 CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE**

### **2.2.1 CONFLICT: CONCEPT**

Conflict is inevitable in nature which can arise anywhere, anytime, with any people or within us. A theory of conflict is as indispensable for development studies as it is for peace studies (Galtung, 2012: 70). The English word “conflict” derives from the Latin word *configure*, which means to ‘strike together’ because it is physically impossible for two objects, such as billiard balls to occupy the same space.

The term “conflict” has been described in the English dictionary as “a clash or disagreement often violent, between two opposing groups or individuals. Conflict is a normal outcome of variety in beliefs and values, differences in attitudes and perceptions and competing for socio-economic and political interests among individuals, social classes, ethnic groups and states (Rashid, 2005). Conflict means incompatibility of goals. The different scholars understand the term "conflict" differently. In simple word, it refers to the condition which is "oriented intentionally to carry out the actor's will against the existence of the other parties" (Rex, 1981: 3). Conflict classifies mainly into six types i.e. intrapersonal conflict, interpersonal conflict, intragroup conflict, intergroup conflict, national conflict and international conflict. There are many reasons behinds these types of conflict. Some of the sources of conflict are information, miscommunication, resources, relationships, interests and needs, structures, power, governance, rights, culture, ideology, religion, identity and so forth. However, these days new concept of conflict is coming up. Environmental conflict, marine and sea conflict, border conflict are few of them.

### **2.2.2 VIOLENCE: CONCEPT**

Violence is a global phenomenon resulting in the deaths of people every year. It is also one of the leading causes of death in the world. There is not exactly accepted or clear definition of violence. The different scholars and people have a different mind-set in this context. Some of them define according to cultural, tradition, and beliefs whereas, others define according to countries too. The World Health Organization defines the term "violence" as "use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either result in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, and deprivation.

There are three types of violence i.e. direct violence, structural violence and cultural violence. Physical violence means the use of physical force which can easily visible such as scratching, pushing, shoving, grabbing, biting, slapping, punching, hitting and so forth. Similarly, structural violence always embedded in the structure of society and policy. It exists when certain classes, genders, groups or nationalities have privileged access to goods, resources and opportunity over others or unequal

distributions of resources, economy and power. It can be transformed by changing social, political and economic changes. Thirdly, cultural violence is seen existing in our society through religion and ideology, language and art, empirical and formal science which can be justified or legitimize structural violence (Galtung, 1990: 291). Violence breaks when conflict cannot manage and resolve in proper time.

### **2.3 PEACEBUILDING**

Peacebuilding is one of the three approaches to peace. The others two are peace-making and peacekeeping. Peacebuilding is a process of accomplishing sustainable peace covering all the activities with the overall objective to prevent violent outbreaks of conflict or transfer armed conflicts into constructive peaceful ways. This is a continual process which may a decade to generation. Peacebuilding process has started in 1898, during Hague peace conference, followed by foundation of League of Nations in the wake of World War I, and finally resulted in the creation of United Nations at the end of World War II with the main objective to monitor and support world peace through mediation, facilitation, good offices, and arbitrations between states. The discourses of peacebuilding gained additional momentum with the establishment of peace research which was carried out during the 1950s to 1960s and pioneers of this field were John Galtung in Norway, Kenneth and Elise Boulding in the United States, Adam Curle in the United Kingdom, Ernst-Otto Cziempiel and Dieter Senghaas in Germany, and John Burton in Australia (Paffenholz, 2010: 45).

The Word “Peacebuilding” was first published by the functionalist David Military in 1966 (Holt, 2011: 20). Father of peace studies John Galtung uses term "Peacebuilding" in the year of 1975 through his essay. His notion of peacebuilding has divided into negative peace which means the absence of direct violence and positive peace which means the absence of structural and cultural violence. It became popular during the 1990s when the UN launched several multilateral and multi-approach for peacebuilding missions that included aid to refugees, election supervision, democratic development and the temporary administration of terrorises (Nikolov, 2009: 6).

The former General Secretary of UN Boutros Boutros-Ghali's *agenda for peace*, peacebuilding is ‘action to identify and support structures which tend to



strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict and mechanism of this are restoring the order, advice and training of security personnel, promoting human rights, identified peacebuilding programme including co-operative projects and reforming and strengthening government institutions (Featherston, 2000: 201). More specifically, he focused on the activities focusing on agriculture, transportation, resources management, cultural exchanges, educational projects, and simplification of visa resumes (Dar, 2011: 104). Afterwards, the term peacebuilding has been widely used in public discourses.

There are various definitions of peacebuilding which have been given by various persons and organizations. It doesn't have the exact set of definition. The Encyclopaedia of Violence, Peace and Conflict Studies has defined peace in two types, first: this type deals with the managing the aftermath of massive direct violence on population, it is often referred to as post-conflict peacebuilding whereas, the second types of peacebuilding attends to longer-lasting structural transformation that social justice and greater equalities across previously conflicting groups whose goal is to change structural of violence to structures of peace using peaceful means to obtain structural changes (Daffern, 2008: 1610-1611).

One of the eminent scholars in peacebuilding, John Paul Lederach identified peacebuilding as the human capacities to envision new and dynamic pattern of relationship and engagement, as well as with the courage to pursue the concretization of that vision in the world to pursuing of wide-ranging social changes, peacebuilding draws primarily upon human creativity, to transform the largely unfamiliar, entrenched patterns of peace into norm and according to Lisa Schirch, "peacebuilding draws primarily upon human creativity, to transform the largely unfamiliar, entrenched patterns of peace the norm" (Bennett, Karki and Nepal, 2012: 7).

According to Ho-Won Jeong, "Peacebuilding involves a process comprising various functions and roles. It often entails a wide range of sequential activities, proceeding from cease-fire and refugee resettlement to the establishment of a new government and economic reconstruction" (Jeong, 2006: Cited in Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: 2). According to Wendy Lambourne, "Post-conflict peacebuilding as strategies design to promote a secure and stable lasting peace in which the basic

human needs of the population are met and violent conflict does not happen again” (Lambourne, 2000: 3).

Mazurana and McKay's have given a feminist definition of peace-building which stated that "Peacebuilding includes gender-aware and women-empowering political, social, economic and human rights." It involves personal and group accountability and reconciliation processes which contribute to the reduction or prevention of violence. It fosters the ability of women, men, girls and boys in their own cultures to promote conditions of nonviolence, equality, justice, and human rights of all people, to build democratic institutions, and to sustain the environment (McKay, 2004: 156).

There are various organizations which define peacebuilding in their own ways. UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA) define, “post-conflict peacebuilding is an all external efforts to assist countries and regions in their transition from war to peace, including all activities and programs designed to support and strengthen these transitions”, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) define, “peacebuilding as an efforts to strengthen the prospects for internal peace and decrease the livelihood of violent conflict in order to enhance the indigenous capacity of a society to manage conflict without violence”, Japan International Cooperation Agencies (JICA) defines, “peacebuilding as a general approach extending from conflict prevention to reconciliation and post-conflict reconstruction, in which peace is pursued through across-the-board endeavours that development assistance in addition to traditional efforts within military and political frameworks”, UK Ministry of defence (UKMOD) defines, “peacebuilding as an activities relating to the underlying causes of conflict and the longer-term needs of the people; requires a commitment to a long-term process” (Barnett, Kim, Donnell, and Sitea, 2015: 5).

There is two perspective of peacebuilding, one is Civil Perspective (Peacebuilding is a post-conflict process) and UN perspective (Umbrella term, which is a continuous process) (Paul, 2016). There are two notions of peacebuilding: A narrow definition of peacebuilding which is based on negative peace is evident in the 1992 UN Agenda for Peace where the aim of peacebuilding is explained as preventing huge level of violence or recurrence of violence immediately after wars or armed

conflicts and a wide definition sees the end of peacebuilding when a positive peace has been achieved & notion however, is too wide to allow a clear definition of the end of peacebuilding, as it includes a range of activities and outcomes (e.g., negotiations, peacekeeping, trauma healing, poverty reduction, democratization) (Paffenholz and Spurk, 2006: 15-16).

Peacebuilding can be also divided into liberal and realistic peacebuilding approaches. Liberal approaches of peacebuilding focus on issues of democratization, inclusiveness, and the advancement of human rights (Spears, 2012: 303). It comes out to the debates during the mid-1990s, is a follow-up to the concepts in *An Agenda for Peace* (Paffenholz, 2010: 46). Similarly, realist approach focuses on rebuilding the state and providing greater security to nervous disputants (Spears, 2011: 303). However, one of the eminent writers of peacebuilding has mentioned sustainable peacebuilding too in his book called the Civil Society and Peacebuilding. He has mentioned, “Peacebuilding can be attributed to John Paul Lederach, who developed a framework based on an understanding of peacebuilding that centres on sustainable reconciliation within societies”.

In nutshell, we can say that peacebuilding is continuous process which encompasses wide variety of activities which mitigate conflict such as demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation, resettlement, reintegration, ensuring good-governance and rule of law, reconstruction of destroyed infrastructure, economic reconstruction, and ensure the presence of political, social well-being and human rights of populace.

#### **2.4 ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING**

Confirming the active, organized, and meaningful participation of youth in issues of peace and security is a demographic and democratic imperative which help to avoid an armed conflict. It is acknowledged that social exclusion is an important factor that triggers a relapse into violent conflict. Involvement of young men, women and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex (LGBTI) is untapped in the participation of peacebuilding (United Networks of Young Peacebuilders, 2015: 2). Majority of youth are angry because of the injustice and no equal opportunities caused by their corrupt governments, trivial media, and fake policies and their anger do not

control properly will lead to exclusion and atrocity for which militant groups are always targeting and recruiting angry and disappointed youths (Qasserras, 2016).

Many researchers' politicians, media, academia etc. see youth as a perpetrator in conflict but there are many youths who have been the victims of various violence but continuously working for peace and peacebuilding as peacebuilders. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery states that: there is an automatic tendency to problematic youth as a factor in violent conflict while overlooking their many positive contributions to a society, including their potential role in sustaining the social fabric and peace, as well as their survival in impossible environment (United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, 2005: Obaje and Okeke-Uzodike, cited on Accord Conference Paper, 2013: 9). The same people are victims, perpetrators, and peacebuilders at different moments and different situations in their lives

As John Galtung said on his lecture on 11 may 2005 at the European University Centre for Peace Studies (EPU) in Austria: "Young people are searching for new ideas and open to new challenges while adults have already formed their dogmatic discourse. We have seen this hundreds of times in our life. In peacebuilding processes, young people should meet, and even better, young women should meet." From our experience as youth workers and educators, we observed that youth are eager to try new strategies and are not "married" to any specific truth (Felice, and Wisler, 2007: 24).

We know that when young people are not given a stake in the emergent post-conflict society, there is a significant risk they will (re)turn to violence. Most of the young people want to and do play positive roles in peacebuilding. For example, social worker Dinesh Tamang built 55 households and Dhurmus and Suntali Foundation built 55 households for victims of earthquake and poor community of Musahar respectively in Nepal. Youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable, and progressive opportunities and solution in their societies (United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Youth, 2014).

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involved in violence. Yet, there is limited collected and recorded information about the daily lives of young people who do not involve directly in violence, how they survive, what they do and why in the lead up to, during and after violent conflict (United Nations Inter Agency Network on Youth Development, 2016: 11).

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On 10 April 2017 United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres designated children's rights activist and Nobel Laureate Malala Yousafzai as a UN Messenger of Peace with a special focus on girl's education which also enlightened the importance of youth in peacebuilding in the world (Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, 2017). It directly reflects the importance and role of youth in peacebuilding all over the world.

The Peacebuilding effort in South Africa deployed young people as volunteering Community Peace Workers (CPW) whose work has decreased the crime rates. They were asked to work in their communities, to step in and arbitrate in

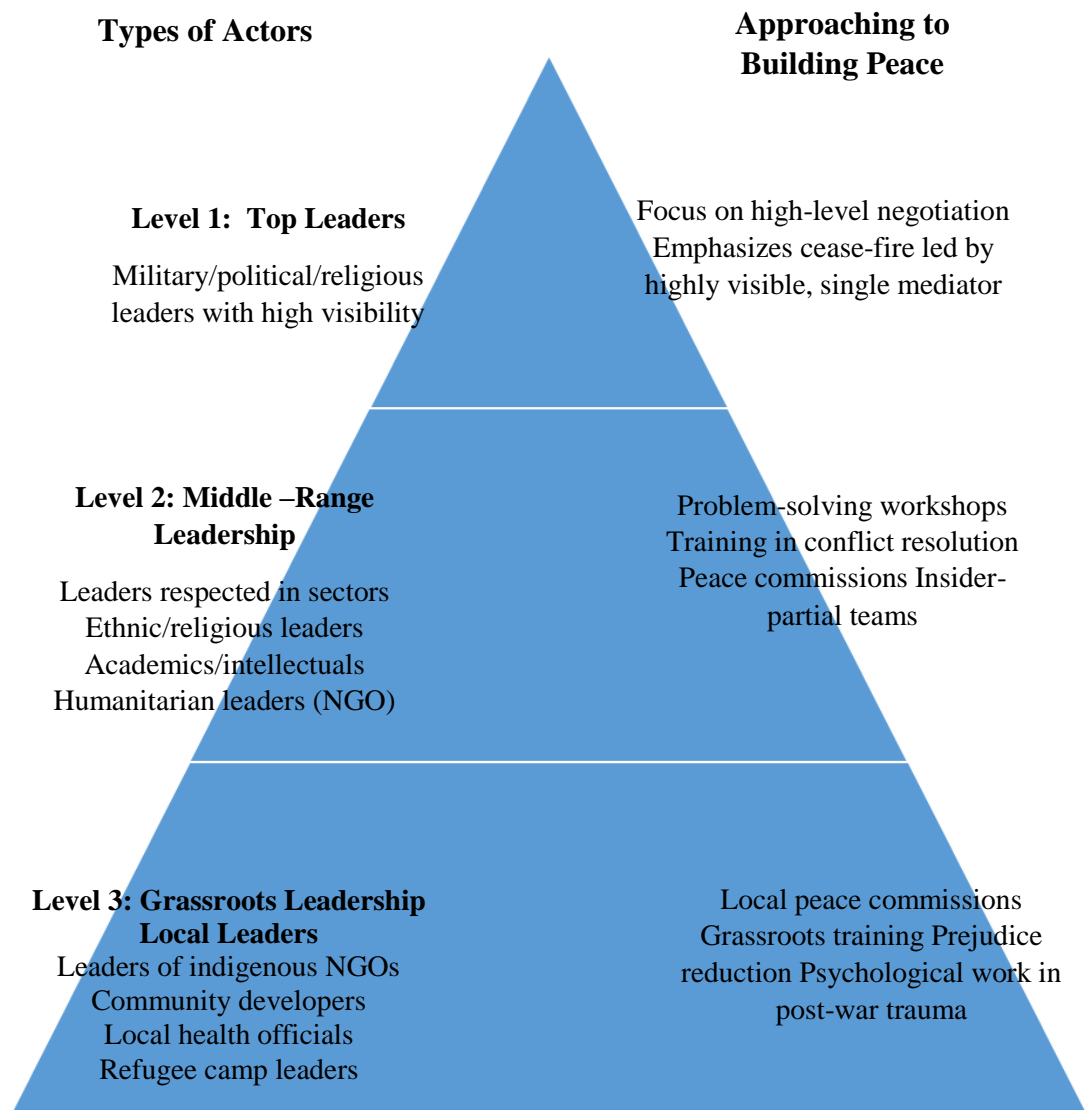
conflicts. In return, they were offered a one-year bridging course, which would make it easier for them to find jobs. In Rwanda and Sierra Leone young men who were associated with armed conflict in some way have organized themselves to run motorcycle taxi services, demonstrating their commitment to serving their communities and refusing to be politically manipulated while maintaining their peer group network (Raj Poudel, S. P., 2011: 11). Similarly, in South Asia and especially Nepal many youth organizations are playing a very significant role for peace and peacebuilding.

## **2.5 ACTORS AND APPROACHES OF PEACEBUILDING**

Numerous national and international organizations, including youth organizations, describe their activities in conflict environment as peacebuilding (Ohana, 2012: 27). There are many youth organizations in the world who are addressing creatively and courageously various forms of violence in different contexts. Few of them who are involved in peacebuilding are Conscious Objectors in Israel, OTPOR (Resistance) of Serbia, Bosario's Youth Centre of Argentina, Peace Links of Sierra Leone etc. (Felice and Wisler, 2007: 13-20).

One of the imminent and renewed scholars and writers of peacebuilding John Paul Lederach have mentioned three approaches to peacebuilding in the book called *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. He has divided three approaches to peace via Peacebuilding Triangle/Pyramid. It has divided into three portions. The top part of triangle constitutes a small portion where the limited top leadership of military/political/religious/leaders with high visibility can adjust. In the middle part middle-level leadership who are respected in ethnic/religious, academics/intellecuals and humanitarian (NGOs) can adjust. It occupied greater area than top-level. Grassroots leadership constitutes of local leaders, leaders of indigenous NGOs, community developers, local health officials and refugee camp leaders. It a large area of a triangle.

**Figure No. 2.1**  
**Actors and Approaches of Peacebuilding**



Source: Derived from John Paul Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (Washington, D.C: United States Institute of Peace Press, 1997), 39

**Level 1: Top-Level Approaches**

This is the “top-down” approach to peacebuilding. The innovator of this triangle John Paul Lederach has divided Top-Level approach in three part.

**First:** The people who emerge as peacemakers, often seen as intermediaries or mediators, are eminent figures who themselves possess a public profile and often backed by supporting the government or international organization which focus on

high level of such as UN, which lies outside the relationship embroiled in the internal conflict.

**Second:** At this level, the goal is to achieve a negotiated settlement between the principle high-level leaders in the conflict to operate as third parties who shuttle between the protagonists. Top-level leaders are identified and brought to the bargaining table setting agenda for negotiations to become guiding metaphors of the peacemaker's work. Yet, a critical aspect of this work is the need to create sufficient trust and flexibility among the protagonists to permit new options to emerge and compromise to take place. This poses a serious dilemma for a negotiation process conducted in a highly visible environment, in which the lead negotiations must maintain publicity articulated goals and demands in order to not be seen as weak yet move toward each other at the table.

**Third:** The focus at this level is often on achieving a cease-fire or a cessation of hostilities which lead to political and substance negotiations, which in turn will culminate in an agreement creating the mechanism for a political transition from war to peace.

### **Level1: Top Leadership**

It represents the top-level leadership constituting fewer numbers of people or handful numbers of key actors. Top-level military, political and religious leaders fall under this category. Leaders with high visibility come under it. At this level, there is a very limited connection with grass-level political leaders, organizations and people.

### **Level 2: Middle-Range Leadership**

Middle-Range constitutes such leaders who are respected specific areas. Ethnic and religious leaders, academics and intellectuals and humanitarian leaders (NGOs) come under this category. It occupies larger space than top-level as it plays a significant role to mediate between top-level and grass-level.

### **Level 3: Grassroots Leadership**

The grassroots-based of the pyramid encompasses the largest number of people who a large number of the populace. It compresses local leaders, leaders of indigenous NGOs community developers, local health officials, and refugee camp



leaders. It represents the voice of the people who are directly affected by the conflict and endeavour to mitigate in the cooperation with middle-level most of the time.

## **2.6 YOUTH INVOLVED IN PEACEBUILDING: AN EXPERIENCE OF WORLD**

There are many successful examples where youth have involved for peacebuilding in the world. Youth have been proven that they are the proactive agents in their communities and even in the Nations. Young people play a significant role in promoting peace and development in their communities. They play a substantial role in peacebuilding whenever it is necessary. We can take the example of the schools, colleges, universities, clubs, sports teams and so forth. However, youth are very less visible for peacebuilding process all over the world. McEvoy suggestion is that "youth are the primary actors in grassroots community development /relations work; they are the frontlines of peacebuilding (O'brien, 2014; 221)."

Some examples of youth participation in peace and security are listed below:

A Report of Agreed Language on Youth, Peace and Security which is published by The United Nations of Young Peacebuilders has mentioned few youth-based organizations name with their works, who have involved in peacebuilding and their impact are listed below (United Network of Young Peacebuilders: 23).

### **1. Kenya Youth Foundation**

It is active in Kibera, one of the hot spots of violence during the 2007 / 2008 post-election violence, and having a poor representation of women and youth in formal peacebuilding and governance structures.

The Kenya youth foundation is organizing several activities. They have launched two live radio talk with a special focus on women and youth participation in local governance issues. Key on the agenda is how the developed government is taking into account the interest of youth, women, and children in the planning and budgetary process. At the tail end, the listeners were able to ask questions with regard to the devolved government as well as getting to understand the role and functions of Nairobi Country Elected Leaders.

The project was set to target 100 women and 350 youths, from Mashimoni Gatwekera and Lainisaba villages. The enhanced role of youth & women would put the political and non-political leaders to be accountable to the people as women & youth from the biggest constituency in Kibera.

## **2. Coalition on Rights and Responsibilities of Youth**

Due to the raising of the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and rising religious extremism, the situation in Pakistan, especially for women, had deteriorated. They recruited young people and killed innocent women and children. Coalition on Rights and Responsibility of Youth (CRY) aims to develop a sense of responsibility among youth and adolescents. Through means of capacity building, CRY aims to empower adolescents and young people to be agents of change and to stop joining the militant organizations. Its main goals are to strengthen the leadership capacity of young people, especially young women, which can work as an agent of change and development, to provide the necessary skills for social, cultural, economic, and political empowerment, and to endorse the values of non-violence, tolerance and humanism for a peaceful society. CRY also promotes supportive and trusting relationships among young people from different ethnic backgrounds for creating harmony and peace in the society. Their peace education program aims to DE radicalize youth and reaches some 500 young people.

## **3. Programme Dencadrement ET DE Reinsertion Des Jeunes Ex-combatants ET EN Difficulties**

The democratic republic of Congo has seen a persistent instability and insecurity. Poverty is a leading cause of the absence of peace, Perex-CV has taken a difficult approach to support the vulnerable youth. It entails the capacity building of ex-combatants and their family members who engage in small income-generating activities so that they will be able to proceed to move forward on the socio-economic ladder. These young people do not have access to microcredit that can help them in their socio-economic activities, which is why Perex-CV has initiated a novel approach and has signed a collaboration

agreement with an agency of microfinance who agreed to provide micro-credits to young ex-combatants, youth and vulnerable adults who are supervised by Perex-CV. Now there are 120 members which show that Perex-CV has successfully embarked upon the road to sustainable socio-economic re-integration.

#### **4. Beyond Skin**

After decades of violent conflict between Catholics and Protestants, Northern Ireland has become far more peaceful. Unfortunately, physical peace walls and tensions between communities still exist. Currently, Northern Ireland is recognised as a more peaceful place, creative, diverse place within the beautiful landscape. It has attracted many people from around the world which is very positive but still, it has presented various local racism issues adding to the local sectarian element. Beyond is an organisation which uses Music, Arts and Media to assist in the building and development of cultural relations in Northern Ireland, with the entire aim of addressing issues of racism and sectarianism. They use a combination of local and global partnership that allows us to use radio as a tool for improving cultural relations and education. Young people themselves create radio programmes on issues that are of interest to them, and these programmes are then broadcast online. These workshops continue to allow a safe environment for young people to learn about other cultures and break down stereotypes and misconceptions, aided by artistic elements of music and radio recordings.

#### **5. Nepal Peace Support Project**

After Comprehensive Peace Accord government of Nepal, many marginalised groups still remain on the fringes of the decision-making process. Across political, ethnic, and social divides, Nepal's young people are finding it particularly difficult to make their priorities matter in the halls of power. The Asia Foundation-under its Nepal Peace Support Project-organised from January to March 2010 meetings in 45 municipalities to bring together young people to engage in constitutional dialogues. The main objective of meetings

was to strengthen the voice and role of youth in the Constituent Assembly process, particularly youth from smaller towns where education and employment are less, and where people do not have more exposure to the political process. The youth have their own perception, one of the youth from Surkhet voiced a strong preference for rethinking the stance on state restructuring and questioned whether Nepal really needs a federal model with the promulgation of the new constitution. Other participants stressed that if federalism is introduced to curb the centralisation prevalent in the unitary system, but the same ineffective governance mechanism currently in place continues, the chance that federalism will be able to help decentralize the system is slim. The perception of participants' highlights the sharp disconnect between the voices and perceptions of the youth and the current views dominating the CA discussion.

## **6. Peacelinks**

After an end to decade-long civil war, the peace is still fragile in Sierra Leone. Thousands of ex-combatants need to be reintegrated into communities. The people need to recover from the trauma they have suffered during the conflict. Thousands of refugees are flooding back to Sierra Leone, seeking to return their homes and families and restart their lives. Peacelink is a non-government youth-led organization founded in 1990 in Sierra Leone with the aim of empowering marginalised young people to step forward for positive changes in their communities which reach approximately 500 young people per year. It ensures the youth who are in extremely difficult circumstances, acquire the skills, knowledge, and confidence they need to make positive contributions to society. Young people engage in music and dance, workshops, peace education, sports, awareness raising campaigns, vocational skills training, youth leadership training seminars and camps. The organization allow youth participants to reach out to marginalised young people and ex-child soldiers using arts and sports as a tool. Though music young people can express not only their pain but also their hope for a better future. Songs and groups activities help reconcile communities, build trust among participants and boost

the personal self-esteem of young people to assist in the reconstruction process.

## **2.7 ROLE OF YOUTH FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

### **1. National Service Scheme (NSS)**

National Service Scheme, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports Government of India, Popularly work as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's birth century in the year 1969, involving 40, 000 students from 37 universities. Today, NSS has more than 3 million students' volunteers on its roll spread over 298 Universities and high schools. The specific objectives of NSS are to work and among people, to engage in creative and social action, to enhance his knowledge to himself and the community through a confrontation with reality, to put his scholarship to practical use in mitigating at least some of the social problems, to gain the exercise of democratic leadership, to gain skills in programme development to enable him, to get self-employed (Kumar and Ajitha, 2014: 265). It also operates various regular activities such as the orientation of NSS volunteer, Campus work, and Institutional work in collaboration with voluntary / government organizations urban and rural projects, actively participate in natural calamities and national emergencies, observance of important days. It also organizes special campaigning programme which is basically of 7 days. It is based on the specific theme of construction, cleaning, playground, house construction, community survey/ minor studies, house visits, cultural exchange, awareness programme (ibid; 266). Group living is another opportunity for students from various caste, culture, tradition, religion to exchange their ideas which provide an experience in mutual adjustment and adaptation to new, changing and challenging situation.

### **2. Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK)**

It was established in the 1960s. It is an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. NYK has its district-level officers in about 500 districts of the country. All these districts are headed by an office called

District Youth Coordinator. It has also regional and zonal offices for supervision, monitoring and evaluation. The strength of NYK a vast network of youth clubs and grassroots-based organisations have sensitised to such an extent that they have become pressure groups as well (Kumar and Ajitha, 2014: 268).

There are various programmes which organise on regular basis for national development such as youth club development programme, vocational training, awareness campaign, work camp, workshops and seminar, cultural programme, celebrating national and international days and week, adventure promotion, local need-based projects, voluntary blood donation campaign and so forth.

### **3. National Youth Project (NYP)**

It plays a very important role in peace and development. NYP organised youth camps and other programmes in every part of India such as Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Andaman, Aligarh, Kanpur and other riot-affected places (Kumar and Ajitha, 2014: 268).

## **2.8 MAJOR ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING**

Peace cannot be achieved unless we ensure the establishment of the democracy good governance, human rights and dignity as well as a sound economic system (Chakma, 2015).

The roles the youth can play in peacebuilding are as follows.

- To make a public opinion regarding the essence of peace and humanity.
- To create as well as lead peace movement against the racism.
- To work for democracy, human rights and gender justice.
- To established network among the youth organizations that are dedicated to peace and prosperity.
- To strength the fight against discrimination, poverty, gender injustices, malnutrition, and hunger.

- To provide voluntary service to the people during human-made and natural disasters.
- To participate in policy making.
- To create within them a strong desire to serve the international community and a sense of responsibility towards the future of it.
- To create public awareness about the problem, i.e., climate change, wider spread of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism etc.
- To make a network of multi-cultural co-operation in economic, social and cultural areas etc.

## **2.9 UN Security Council Resolution 2250: Youth, Peace and Security**

In 1981, the UN youth Unit, located in Vienna, Austria within the centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) was established as the Secretariat of the youth year (History of UNPY, 2017). In the year of 1985, the UN celebrated the first International Year of Youth. Following this in 1993, the youth unit was reconstituted and was eventually moved to New York as part of the recognition that created the Division for Social Policy and Development within the Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development (IBID). In 1995, World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) adopted by the General Assembly provides a policy and framework and practical guidelines for national action and international support to improve the situation of young people around the world covering fifteen youth priority areas and contains proposals for action in each of these areas (World Programme of Action for Youth, 2017). In 1997, the Youth Unit became part of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

The fifteen fields of action identified by the international community are education, employment, hunger and poverty, health, environment, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, leisure-time activities, girls and young women, participation, globalization, information and communication technologies, HIV/AIDS, armed conflict, and intergenerational issues. In mid of 2015 Jordan, a non-permanent member of Security Council in 2015, organized the first thematic debate on youth, peace and security at the Security Council. Jordan, a non-permanent member

organized first thematic debate on youth, peace and security at the security in Amman on 21-22 August 2015, with the support of the office of the UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Peacebuilding Support Office which brought together to 600 participants: representative of youth organizations, member States, UN agencies, NGOs, academics, donors and professionals. Eventually, the UN Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security passed anonymously by all the member state.

The Unanimous adoption of resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security have defined youth as persons aged 18 to 29,

### **Trajectory**

The UN Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security covers the following key areas:

1. **Participation:** It requests on member states to increase the active participation of young people in all level of decision-making processes which constitutes different stages both of negotiations and of the implementation of peace agreements. Further, it encourages member states for Post-conflict participation activities such as rehabilitation, reintegration, and post-conflict reconstruction etc. In addition, it also asks member states to provide a mechanism which encourages and motivate for such participation.
2. **Protection:** It calls upon all the parties for the protection of youth and civilian during and after post-conflict and protects them from any types of violence particularly sexual and gender-based violence. Further, it calls member states to comply international legal instruments such as the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
3. **Prevention:** It calls upon all the member states to support young people through inclusive policies and instruments which allow them to act as major players in the prevention of violence and support social cohesion. It also emphasized that state should give quality education in order to support peacebuilding, social and economic development, to design project at the local



level, for youth entrepreneurship and constructive political engagement. It also focuses on pluralistic culture in order to promote a culture of peace, tolerance, intercultural and interreligious dialogue that involve youth and discourse their participation in acts of violence, terrorism, xenophobia, and all forms of discriminations.

4. Partnerships: It emphasises to increase the political, financial, technical and logistical support from UN agencies and regional and international organizations for work with young peacebuilders. It focuses on the vital role the Peacebuilding Commission in addressing the conditions and factors leading to the rise of radicalization to violence and violent extremism among youth, which can be conducive to terrorism, by including in its advice and recommendations for peacebuilding strategies ways to engage youth meaningfully during and in the aftermath of armed conflict.
5. Reintegration: The activities such as disarmament, demobilization and reintegration activities must consider the needs of youth affected by armed conflict, including through evidence-based and gender-sensitive youth employment opportunities and inclusive labour policies. All relevant actors should invest in building young persons' capabilities and skills through relevant education opportunities designed in a manner which promotes a culture of peace.
6. Next Steps: The United Nations will work to improve the coordination and interaction regarding the needs of youth during armed conflicts and post-conflict situations. It requires the Secretary-General to conduct a progress study of young people's positive contribution to the peace process and conflict resolution, in order to recommend effective response at local, national, regional and international levels.

## **2.10 AMMAN YOUTH DECLARATION ON YOUTH, PEACE AND SECURITY**

The young people around the world, assembled in Amman, Jordan on 21-22 August 2015 at the Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security, express our commitment to live in peaceful global society. It was organized by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein Bin Abdullah II. From this declaration, they have presented a common vision and roadmap towards a strengthened policy framework to support us in transforming conflict, preventing and countering violence and building sustainable peace.

This programme was attended by nearly 600 participants, including 200 young people representing 80 nationalities. Participants of the program discussed a wide range of topic in depth: first establishing the current state of youth and peace, participants then discussed the most urgent issues, such as youth movements and the inclusion of young women in peace processes (Final Report on Youth, Peace and Security, 2015: 1). The Forum concluded with participants determining the next steps, partnership, and commitment needed for the way forward.

There are four main outcomes from the Global Forum:

- The Amman Youth Declaration, which describes young people's commitment to forging peaceful societies, and presents a common vision and roadmap towards a strengthened policy framework to support youth in transforming conflict.
- A growing coalition of youth networks to collaborate on youth, peace and security efforts.
- An expanded evidence base to demonstrate young people's effective contribution to peacebuilding and conflict prevention and transformation.
- Social media tools, such as #youth4peace and the I Declare Campaign, designed to promote and communicate the efforts of the young people in the expanded evidence base.

Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace & Security are as follows:

1. Youth Participation and Leadership in Issues of Peace and Security
2. Youth Preventing Violence and Building Peace
3. Gender Equality
4. Young People's Socio-Economic Empowerment

## **2.11 IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN PEACEBUILDING**

Young people always want to be the part of change makers. They endeavour to bring changes in social and structure in the society. In many ways, young people are working for peacebuilding but their contribution is seldom mentioned by the researcher and scientists of peace and conflict studies. As all human beings, youth want the basic human needs of 'security, identity, recognition' and space for development (Bannett, Karki, Nepal, 2012: 13). They turn or go for violence when they do not get such kind of opportunity in their life. Carrying the perspectives of youth on conflict and peacebuilding can generate new notion and ideas for peacebuilding and inclusion in the peacebuilding process.

In emergencies and post-conflicts, young people carry out research, advocacy and engaged in humanitarian program to: overcome boredom, and to distract themselves from thoughts of war and loss, make friends, connect with the international community, gain status and a sense of belonging/ inclusion as part of a group, help themselves and their communities, and develop leadership, research and other work and similarly they come up with increased self-esteem, communication and social skills, knowledge about themselves and their peers and community, solution and ideas for action, connection to one another and key adults, improved community status, a sense of identity and direction, and sense of being better understood by some adults (Peacebuilding Initiative, 2008: 6).

Emerging of intra-state conflicts and continuity of interstate conflict are the major issues of present world which come up because of different reasons. The conflict has played important role in making changes to the existing systems for better living and future. Therefore, the conflict itself is not bad, it can help us to bring essential changes that are necessary for growth and development of society. However,

peacebuilding is very important because continuous conflict leads to the destruction of a country which also impacts to the world.

Therefore, peacebuilding has been of great importance today. Peacebuilding is a long-term or continuous process which mitigates conflict operating various activities. It goes beyond peace-making and peacekeeping. There are many actors of peacebuilding in the all over the world who have their own hierarchical positions and role in peacebuilding. Youth is one of them which work with all the stakeholders and separately as well.

There is no special way for peacebuilding, however, the stakeholders involved in peacebuilding used various activities to mitigate it. So, the stakeholders must be very conscious while working for a peacebuilding. The equal share of resources, the share of culture, traditions, customs, values, norms, and sports can bring a certain level of peace in the society. The tolerance of these things is very important in order to maintain peace. The youth are a major source for peacebuilding who are going to put efforts to grabs these all things in the days to come.

## CHAPTER-3

### ROLE OF YOUTH IN NEPAL'S PEACEBUILDING

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Youth has become an essential part of almost all changes in societies, communities and nations. They are capable to influence social, cultural, economic, political, and intellectual life. This influenced can be converted into conflict to peacebuilding. We have many pieces of evidence where youth have played a significant role for peacebuilding. The main objective of this chapter is to find out the role of youth in Nepal's peacebuilding. The first part of this chapter endeavours for peacebuilding and role of youth in peacebuilding in Nepal. The second part deals with the role of various youth organizations for peacebuilding in Nepal and third section provides details knowledge about the role of different stakeholders for Nepalese peacebuilding in Nepal.

#### 3.1 PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL

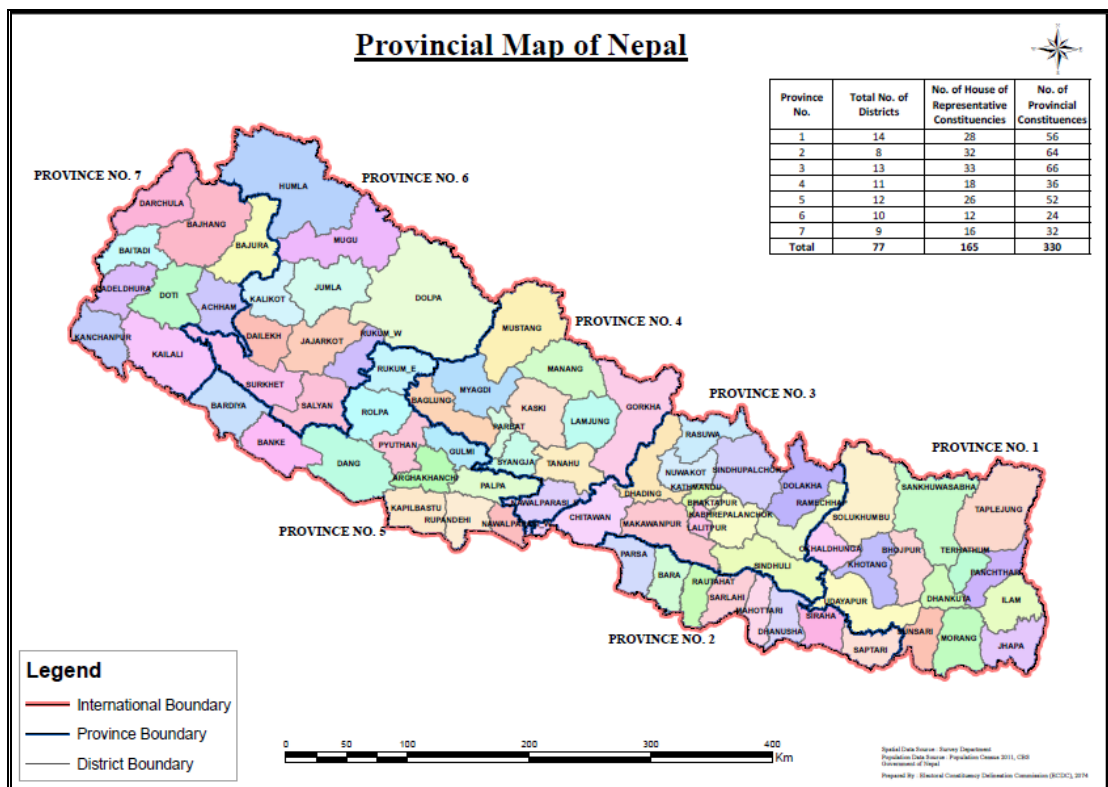
In 2006, after a decade-long Maoist insurgency, comprehensive peace accord took place between the state and the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M). Many formal and informal talked took place between different parties but that couldn't give any signals for the peace process in Nepal. The condition has changed when king repeal coup and call to form a government in Nepal. Then seven major parliamentary parties formed an alliance called Seven Party Alliance and decided to fight against king along with CPN-M. For the agreement with Maoist and then government of Nepal many stakeholders had involved directly or indirectly. Basically, major four actors were involved in the peace process in Nepal. They were Maoists, civil society, state security forces and administration and International Community (Upreti, 2017: 2).

The government and the CPN-M announced of a ceasefire in April 2006 marked the beginning of the formal peace process and the envisioning of a peaceful democratic country (Thapa, 2011: Cited in Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation in Peacebuilding: 30). The twelve-points agreement took reached between SPA and CPN-M and twelve point's code of conduct held between

Government of Nepal and CPN-M. The meeting held between apex leaders of seven political parties and CPN-M held in November 2008 including all agreement, consensus, and code of conduct reached between government of Nepal and CPN-M, letters of similar viewpoints sent to United Nations; expressing determination for progressive restructuring of the state to resolve existing problem in the country based on class, caste, region, and sex. (Report from Government of Nepal, 2006).

### Map No. 3.1

Map of Nepal with Seven Provinces



Sources: [http://www.election.gov.np/ecn/uploads/userfiles/maps/NEPAL\\_PROVINCEMAP.pdf](http://www.election.gov.np/ecn/uploads/userfiles/maps/NEPAL_PROVINCEMAP.pdf).

### 3.2 ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL

Currently, in Nepal, the peace process is constantly carrying out by various stakeholders of peacebuilding. Youth has been one of the major members among them because the future of peace mostly depends upon youth who will lead the nations in the days to come. Therefore, the donor communities have started to treat youth as one of the major components which influence people for peacebuilding in

the communities as well as national levels. There are numerous organizations working in Nepal introducing several projects focusing peacebuilding involving youth. The Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and UN-based organisations are few of them. Their main emphasis on training & capacity building, political and policies awareness, media/ sports/ cultural, and education for peacebuilding (Bennett, Karki, and Nepal, 2012: 37).

Nepalese youth played a very important role during constitution making time. They involved directly and indirectly to make the constitution of Nepal. They were very active with their ideas, suggestions, agreement and disagreement with the help of social sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc. Asia foundation-under its Nepal Peace Support Project-organised from January to March, 2010 a series of small town hall meetings in 45 municipalities to bring together young people to engage in constitutional dialogues where they discussed some of the most contentious constitutional issues proposed in the draft prepared by different committees in the Constitution Assembly (CA) (Adhikari, 2010). Presently, youth are utilising different tools such as games, songs, festivals etc., to promote peace and social harmony (Agrawal *et. al.*, 2014: 56).

Nepali youth's participation in peacebuilding through meetings and debates is one of the few success stories where they discussed some of the most contentious issues proposed in the drafts prepared by different committees in the Constitution Assembly (CA) and that is still being debated by different political parties which includes forms of governance, federal restructuring, the judicial system, and citizenship issues (Poudel and S.P, 2011). Youth have demanded that a provision of a high-level national youth commission be included in the new constitution during 'one youth, one suggestion' for a new constitution in Nepal Campaign organized by the National Youth Alliance for Reconstruction (Republica, 2015).

Youth can play a significant role if their role ensured at various levels of the peace process because youth are not just beneficiaries, they are the partners of decision making in the peace process (Subedi, 2012: 7). However, the stakeholders of peacebuilding feel reluctant to accept it. Many researchers have been done on youth which emphasises more as perpetrators, initiators of violence and riot rather than a

role of youth in a peacebuilding. So, it has been very important to find out what is the role of youth in peacebuilding in the world as well as Nepal's context.

Although different models of participation in peace processes are discussed in the literature, in practical terms they were not fully applicable in the case of Nepal, above all because of special context (Paffenholz, 2014: Cited in Case Study on Nepal: Observations and Reflections on the Peace and Constitution-Making Process: 17). Although young people were not formally assigned any role in the negotiation process there were layers and levels of the process where different types of people were engaged. Top level negotiation was led by political parties however, the foundation of the process lay in the people's movement, in which significant number of young people participated and in fact, it was the youth participation in the street protests that showed the amount of power the struggle had, forcing the king to hand over power to the people (Upreti, 2017: 17).

### **3.3 YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL**

#### **3.3.1 GAJA YOUTH CLUB**

Gaja Youth Club (GYC) is a Civil Society Organization (CSO) established in 1994 (2050 B.S.). During the inception of this organization, the main objective of GYC was to create well-cultured, civilized and well-governed society. Later, it decided to contribute to social changes as well as to develop the organization as a foremost NGO in the region. At present, due to the transitional period of social transformation, civil society organizations like this essential to play a role for transformation through identification and use of local; resources, mass mobilization, social campaigns and cultural development.

It envisions a cultured, civilized and well-governed society with holistic growth which is possible via socio-economic transformation of target groups. For that, it has applied awareness raising, education, and use of locally existing resources to leave a long-lasting impact on the lives of its target group. GYC has started several projects effectively in the collaboration with a various party such as government agencies, I/NGOs and other bilateral agencies. Its main goal is to grow economic and social status of the target communities raising awareness, optimum utilization of



resources through empowering process and increase in access to education. The main targets groups are Dalit, conflict-affected people, ethnic group, women, differently able and so forth (Gaja Youth Club, 2017).

### **3.3.2 COLLECTIVE CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE**

Collective Campaign for Peace (COCAP) is a national network of forty-three peace and human rights non-government organizations for 29 different districts of Nepal. COCAP ambitious to offer a joint space for its members, volunteers and friends to collectively engage in the pursuit for peace, justice, and human rights, volunteers and friends to collectively participate in the pursuit for peace and human rights in coordination with its members in Nepal. It arranges various national and regional level campaigns and conferences on the issues of peace and human rights in coordination with its member organizations and other like-minded organizations (Collective Campaign for Peace, 2017).

The main objectives of this organization are

1. To contribute to the ongoing peace process in Nepal by initiating broad-based campaigns, discussions and dialogues on issues such as peace-building, social security and human rights.
2. To strengthen the capacity of COCAP volunteers and member organizations through providing various training and networking opportunities, and contribute to promoting a culture of volunteerism among Nepali civil society organizations.
3. To strengthen networks for peace advocacy by creating a platform for professionals, youths, women and marginalized groups for learning, sharing and initiating joint peacebuilding work.

The major activities of COCAP are

1. Organize national/regional level campaigns and conferences on peace-building, human rights and social security/protection
2. Coordinate with and enhance the capacity of COCAP members
3. Monitor human rights situations during public protests

4. Enhance the capacity of COCAP volunteers through providing various training and networking opportunities
5. Assist in the facilitation and implementation of projects among member organizations
6. Conduct weekly discussion series
7. Develop the peace resource centre as a common space for peace and human rights activists and other interested individuals
8. Publish peace journals, books, reports, booklets and bulletins
9. Carry out local level campaigns through member organizations
10. Provide assistance to institutions interested in working for human rights, peace and conflict

The major working issues of COCAP are conflicted transformation and peacebuilding, social security/protection and strengthening the institutional capacity of COCAP member organizations and volunteers (Collective Campaign for Peace, 2017).

### **3.3.3 YOUTH NETWORK FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT**

In the context of Nepal, every youth has two major problems; one is lack of guidance at the proper time and next is unemployment. These are the two major problems after the federal democratic republic of Nepal. In 2064 Bikram Samvat (B.S.)<sup>1</sup>. Youth Network for Peace and Development (YNPD) was formed with the coordination of seven youth clubs from seven Village Development Community (VDC) of the district. Currently, it's has been a common plat forum for the youth of Mahottari districts discussing youth problems, its resolutions and the way of implementing project according to the problems.

Despite many priorities, currently, it has focused to make youth club active for peacebuilding and youth leadership among the development process in the district. YNDP is working with the collaboration with various national and international

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<sup>1</sup> Bikram Samvat; is the historical Hindu calendar of Nepal which uses lunar months and solar sidereal year. It is used as an official calendar in Nepal.

organizations. Its main goal is to promote and improve youth from the grassroots level to national and internationally with networking, social transformation, peace and prosperity in cohesion with access. The objectives of this are to make the youth able to lead the local level development activities, engaging youth in community health, environment and sanitation program, to help to provide pure drinking water and personal hygiene, to make them able to lead the whole nation, to make them able to participate in decision-making process, to aware them about their own role and responsibility. (Youth Network for Peace and Development, 2017).

### **3.3.4 UNIFICATION NEPAL GORKHA**

Unification Nepal Gorkha (UN-Nepal) is established in 2009. It is a non-profit making national level organization formed by a team of young NGO professionals to promote lasting peace and development by informing, involving and empowering people particularly the youth, women, and marginalized communities.

It has been collaborating with a wide array of public, private, and social sectors partners internationally and nationally working in the issues of youth, children, women, marginalized communities, good governance, climate change, health and sanitation and so forth. It is working in the area of rule of law, civil law, good governance, democracy and human right, leadership development, peacebuilding, health and education, inclusion, youth inspiration and capacity building, youth in development and policies advocacy.

### **3.3.5 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT SERVICE CENTRE**

System Development Service Centre (SDSC) Gorkha, is established in the year of 2000. It was formed by a group of social scientist hailing from several disciplines who desired to assimilate research with social action for sustainable growth towards a just and free society. It constantly endeavours to conduct an action-oriented participatory condition of poor, the disadvantaged and the oppressed. SDSC has focused on participatory community development through several cross-cutting matters and employment of the women is more and just equitable world where those disadvantaged people, particularly women and oppressed have a chance to mould their destinies.

The main goal of SDSC is working with the mission of empowering the disadvantaged groups of Nepalese society strengthening their personal and institutional capacity. Similarly, the main objective of SDSC is; to launch the different programmes for the upliftment and the development of women, to conserve the resources and programming on drinking water, to organize the awareness raising programme on the issues of the health and sanitation, to conduct micro hydro project, to organize the programme on gender empowerment, to organize the different campaign against the child labour and aware the child rights, to develop the human resources for sustainable community development, to uplift the Dalit, marginalized and deprived group of people, to organize the programme on human rights and to coordinate, network and mutual support among the NGO's and other government (System Development Service Centre, 2017).

### **3.3.6 UNITED YOUTH FOR WORLD PEACE**

United Youth for World Peace (UYWP), working with the vision of conceiving and imagine a society without conflict and want. Social equality and equal opportunity, rule of law, cultural coexistences and federalism system are the main goals of this organization.

The main objective of UYWP is to inspire youth worldwide for world peace, raise awareness about worldwide crime and violence, avoid that types of stuffs and cooperate for democratic state and rule of law, cooperates with non-government organization, operate stuff for development of employment and entrepreneurship, local and communities based organization and support them and so forth. It focuses on areas of rule of law and civil law, good governance, democracy and human rights, peacebuilding, leadership development, health and education, inclusion, youth inspiration and capacity and so forth (United Youth for World Peace, 2017).

### **3.3.7 YOUTH ACTION NEPAL**

Youth Action Nepal (YOAC) is a leading national youth organization committed in the field of youth and development issues. It gives importance to youth participation for sustainable and holistic development. YOAC is working on enhancing youth with their potential skill, power and knowledge are required for peaceful, democratic, disciplined and developed society thereby contributing a

prosperous nation. The organization has mainly focused on the issues of Safe Migration and Rights of Migrant Workers, Human Rights, Peace and Social Harmony, Democracy and Youth Participation and Sexual and Reproduction Health and Right (SRHR).

The main mission of this organization is to engage, educate, and empower diverse youth in nation building process by making them responsible to contribute at the local, national and international levels. Similarly, the main objectives are to provide right information to migrant workers and their family members and strength capacity of stakeholders to reduce social cost of migrant, increase meaningful youth participation but promoting democratic culture in decision making level, develop community learning and democracy dialogue centre to prepare multiplier frontline human rights activities from grassroots to national level, engage youth in SRHR to establish and advocate for your friendly SHR service and education, and engage local youth peace facilitators in meaningful dialogue to build model villages for Social harmony (Youth Action Nepal, 2017).

### **3.3.8 NEPAL YOUTH FOUNDATION**

The Nepal Youth Foundation (NYF) is an organization which endeavours to bring freedom, health, shelter, and education to Nepal's most impoverished children. It has mainly focused four sectors i.e. education, freedom, health, and shelter. It grants deserving scholarship to impoverished and disabled children and youth. NYF pays the school fees and buys the school supplies for more than 130 children living with their families in Kathmandu's slums and villages through its Day School Scholarship Program. Similarly, since 200, NYF began a campaign to end the practice of Kamalari<sup>2</sup>, a centuries-old system which is embedded in the culture of western and far-western of rural Nepal. It also works for nutrition, psychological consoling and HIV & AIDS. In Nepal, poverty is one of the major problems, especially in the village area. Due to poverty populace cannot afford good food to their children. It also gives counselling to emotionally children and youth to benefit from psychological services and of Ankur Counselling and Training Centre.

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<sup>2</sup> Kamalari is a system used to practice in Far-Western Nepal, in which girl children of certain families have to work at employer's house from childhood. But it has abolished after protects in 2006.

As we know that every year thousands of Nepali children are abandoned, displaced, or orphaned. Every year they give shelter to many homeless children (Nepal Youth Foundation, 2017).

### **3.3.9 DEVELOPMENT CONCERN SOCIETY**

Development Concern Society (DECOS) is an NGO which is dedicated to human rights, peacebuilding, and community development established in 2004. It works with the vision of promoting integrated efforts for crafting social, economic, cultural and physical development of the people, in the same year DECOS acquired affiliation from Social Welfare Council Kathmandu. DECOS works with the mission to enable people with working in multi-fold development approach DECOS has primarily selected the Rolpa, which is one of the remote and social-culturally highly vulnerable districts of Nepal.

It works in the area of food security and livelihood, social mobilization, women and maternal health-focused life skills, child protection, scholarship and education support, renewable energy service, community infrastructures, agricultural infrastructures, promotion of agricultural technologies, support to agricultural, active forest management and agroforestry, skills/ capacity development of target communities including employment via micro-entrepreneurship, supporting the government for program and policy implementation, promoting social accountability of government actors (Development Concern Society, 2017).

### **3.4 ACTORS INVOLVED IN PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL**

Peacebuilding is a long-term and an inclusive democratic process that requires a close partnership, respect, dialogue, and teamwork among all stakeholders. It is the process of collaborative effort to promote human security in societies which are marked by violence and conflict. The main goal of peacebuilding is to strengthen the capacity of societies to manage conflict without any resources to violence. In other words, we can also say, it is a process of achieving sustainable peace via ensuring human security and reconciliation in societies. There are several stakeholders which are playing a significant role for peacebuilding in Nepal.

### **3.4.1 THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN PEACEBUILDING**

Positive peace brings renovation in the society which helps the populace to achieve liberty and forms equality of male and female in all spheres of human lives. The decade-long armed conflict in Nepal involved widespread ethnic groups in the most district, disturbing the country's social performance and bringing greater impacts on every individual's life, especially to women living in Nepal. The transitional situation provides many opportunities for women, such as participation in constitution-making and socioeconomic reforms, wherein a significant number of women lawmakers can take part (Asian Development Bank, 2013: 1). In Nepal, women have involved in different activities which helps to contribute peacebuilding in Nepal. Some of their activities are listed below.

In Nepal, the women have involved in supporting the National Peace Process, strengthening community stabilization, women in governance, women in infrastructure development, women in a mediating role, women in poverty reduction and employment generation, women in community reconciliation, women in service delivery (Asian Development Bank, 2013: 2-10).

### **3.4.2 ROLE OF MEDIA IN PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL**

Media is very important medium to share information from one corner of the world to another corner of the world. It converted entire world into a single village and became an indispensable source of information. Currently, it has become an important medium to for any kinds of information. Media can play a significant role to address the core issues of society, community, and nations. It is a very strong tool that helps to influence the opinions and insight of people towards an issue and the role of media is not just about providing the information but it is also about being correct and independent (Glocalkhabar, 2014: 1). Peace journalism is considered compatible with news reporting and the peace journalism approach state that the processes around the creation of traditional media content emphasizing conflict are not compatible with reporting on fostering peace (Ryan, 2011: 22). There has been an assumption that if media can fuel violence, it can promote peace, but there have been limited studies to support this (Bratic, 2006). Nepal's media has played a significant role to deliver authentic information to the people, however, during insurgency time there were

threats from both the adversary's parties to media and its local representatives. After comprehensive peace accord media had played a remarkable role in peacebuilding for instance, on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2006 the Maoist leaders informed National Monitoring Committee for Ceasefire Code of Conduct (NMCC) in the midnight about the movement of about forty trucks loaded with arms and ammunition towards Kathmandu. The NMCC reached there at 8:30 am in two vehicles after consulting with defence secretary they enter the barrack. After monitoring they found that were kept for Armed Police Force (APF) who were about to go Lebanon for peacekeeping force along with vehicles. In Kathmandu, Maoist cadres have already started burning tyres, slogans and so forth. They immediate inform media who were waiting outside for information and within no time media deliver their finding to all afterwards they withdraw call for strike (Mishra, 2012: 39-40).

### **3.4.3 ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PEACEBUILDING**

The term “civil society” is widely used in the contemporary world. It is mushrooming rapidly all over the world and especially in the area affected by conflict, violence, and war. There is no commonly agreed upon definition of society. However, there is some basic idea of civil society. Civil society considered as a volunteer, in coercive collective action around shared interests, purpose, and values (Merkel and Lauth 1998: Cited in Spurk, 2010 (Book of Thania Paffenholz). Any organizations, clubs, religion works in the three major norms such as freedom of individuals, the notion of equality, and the notion of justice can be considered as civil society. Major European philosophers such as Aristotle, Rousseau, and Kant articulated civil society as being synonymous with separate or political society.

The contribution of civil society is really very remarkable in the context of Nepal. They have greatly contributed in conflict transformation and peacebuilding through constantly organizing public dialogue, raising their concerns, articulating governance reforms, pressuring for peace talks, and negotiation and also organizing mass meeting and rallies (Upreti, 2006: 3). After the people movement<sup>3</sup>, a negotiation

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<sup>3</sup>, The 2006 Democracy Movement is a name given to political agitations against the direct and undemocratic rule of King Gyanendra of Nepal. The movement is also sometimes referred to as Jan Andolan-II (People's Movement-II), implying it is a continuation of 1990.



team (NT) was formed by the Maoist and the government coordinated by Krishna Bahadur Mahara and Krishna Sitaula from Maoist and Government side respectively. It signed the 40-point agreement on June 15, 2006, nominating Laxmi Aryal, Devendra Raj Pandey, Padma Ratna Tuladhar, an observer to the negotiation to be held between the government and the Maoist (Mishra, 2012: 17). Civil society played an important role in the revolution and consequent regime change. Civil society has engaged in the following peace-related activities in Nepal (Ibid, 3).

- Awareness raising on peace and peace empowerment
- Minimising effects of small arms and landmines
- Protecting and or defending human rights
- Rebuilding the lost trust and reconciliation
- Working as coalition for peace
- Engaged in humanitarian assistance
- Engaged in citizen diplomacy for dialogue
- Media monitoring
- Overseeing and fact-finding and
- Other.

#### **3.4.4 UN IN PEACEBUILDING**

One of the main purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

Almost all the countries in the world, UN plays really a very significant role for peacebuilding and security. From Rwanda, Sri Lanka to Nepal the role of UN is very remarkable. UN supports conflicting countries by providing various resources

persons, various materials, army, funds etc. In Nepal, United Nations Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN) was established as a complementary instrument to the government-run Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF) in March 2007 to mobilize UN agency support to the implementation of the peace process. During inception time, Under the UN mission in Nepal (UNMIN) and answering to the immediate needs of the peace process, the UNPFN was transferred at the beginning of 2009 to the office of UN Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator (UNRC/HC) (Organization Development Centre, 2011: 7).

Since 2007 to 2011, the UNPFN had committed a total of USD 32.27million to 18 projects implemented by 12 UN agencies and it received funds from the PBF and the government of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (Ibid: 7). The UN supporting peacebuilding in Nepal spans a broad array of organizations and services. UN is providing 23 funds, programme, agencies, departments, and offices residents in Kathmandu with over 2000 staff members. Working with a range of partners, the UN delivered come \$ 186 million in assistance to Nepal in 2010. I have mainly focused in the areas of development, humanitarian support and preparedness, human rights, political engagement (UN, 2011: 2-4).

### **3.4.5 POLITICS AND PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL**

Youth is the pillar of all types of changes. Since long-time Nepal's youth have been involving in various political activities which were done for various motives. However, youth movements in Nepal have over 65 years of history and have been very active in the political activities which have supported the democratization process in Nepal since 1990 movement which had restored democracy (Yadav, 2016). Youth have been regarded as a powerful force for all types of changes and activities. In Nepal, we had many movements against different regimes and it was started from 1951, 1990, and 2006 where the contribution of youth is very remarkable for all movements.

Currently, there are many youths who have been involved in politics via wings of different political parties. Handful youth have got chance to work as central members of major political parties in Nepal. However, the condition has been changed. Currently, many youths are coming up to join politics in Nepal. 21 years old

Ranju Darsana belong from Kathmandu had given candidacy for the post of Mayor of Kathmandu Metropolitan city which was the hot-cake during the election of a local government in Nepal. Now many youths from Biveksheel Sajha party have given candidacy for the upcoming election of federal polls and provincial assembly. Other parties too have very handful candidates for upcoming election. However, there is very limited people youth who are also working for policy making in their political parties.

The youth of Nepal is very remarkable in the context of Nepal. There are many organizations who have been working for peacebuilding. They have situated almost all part of Nepal and associating with different national and international organizations. Similarly, there are many youth organizations who have been working for peacebuilding in Saptari and Kathmandu districts of Nepal. There are few individuals who are also working for peacebuilding operating various activities.

In the context of Nepal, many youth lead organizations have been working for peacebuilding however, we can rarely see any organizations who are specifically working for peacebuilding. Most of the organizations are working on many issues, out of that some of them are working for peacebuilding too, operating various activities at the local, national, and international level.

During peacebuilding, many stakeholders have contributed to peacebuilding. Some of them can be easily visible whereas, few of them are background. We can easily see the contributions of media, civil society, national and international organizations in different books, articles, reports but seldom get the contributions and help of foreign countries.

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING: KATHMANDU AND SAPTARI DISTRICTS OF NEPAL**

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This chapter gives a brief overview of the youth and its role in peacebuilding, especially in Saptari and Kathmandu districts of Nepal. The chapter also takes a detailed look at activities operating by youth for peacebuilding in Nepal and their participation in the two districts of Nepal. It brings about a contemporary perspective on youth and peacebuilding and tries to understand the entire scenario, through interviews and discussions with respondents. This chapter attempts to include all the major variable such as age, educational qualification, occupation, and so forth. This study is humble attempt to bring forward the issues related to the role of youth in peacebuilding in Saptari and Kathmandu districts of Nepal. For this study to manifest, a sample population was taken from two districts of Nepal.

#### **4.1 YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL: AN EXPERIENCE OF TWO DISTRICTS**

Since 1950, the youth of Nepal has been actively participating in Nepal's politics. Youth is the pillar of all types of changes either that is political, social, economic or something else. The contributions of youth in Nepal is very remarkable as they actively participated and fought for all the movement that happened since 1950 to today.

In 1996, then the Maoist launched a war against the state with 40 points demands. Out of 40 points, 9 points were concerning nationality, 17 points were concerning people's democracy, and 14 points were concerning livelihood. Majority of Maoist combatants were youth so the majority of people who killed and received injured were young people. It lasted for a decade, where around 18, 000 people had killed and many people received injured. So, the majority of youth fought from both the sides. Finally, in 2006, comprehensive peace accord took place between Maoist and then prime minister of Nepal late Girija Prasad Koirala.

After interim constitution of Nepal again movement broke out in Madhesh and then slowly different part of Nepal, especially from ethnic groups of Nepal. Their major demands were the proportional participation of ethnic communities according to their population and federalism which were not included in the interim constitution of Nepal. Later Government of Nepal did an agreement with various parties and fulfilled some of their demands amending the interim constitution of Nepal.

For all above movement and agreement youth have contributed directly or indirectly. However, their role does not get good space in books, reports, literature and media. Kathmandu has always been the hub of all kinds of movement and political changes. However, in the case of movement which broke after the comprehensive peace accord, Madhesh been the central part and Rajbiraj were one of them. So, the outcome of field survey from this two district can give good information about the contribution of youth in peacebuilding.

There are many youth organizations which are working for peacebuilding in these two districts of Nepal. Some of them are working in the collaboration with other international and national organizations whereas, some of them are working themselves and some of them are working collaborating government for short and long term. Some of the organization working for peacebuilding in Saptari and Kathmandu districts of Nepal are listed below with their explanations

#### **4.2. SAPTARI DISTRICT AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN PEACEBUILDING**

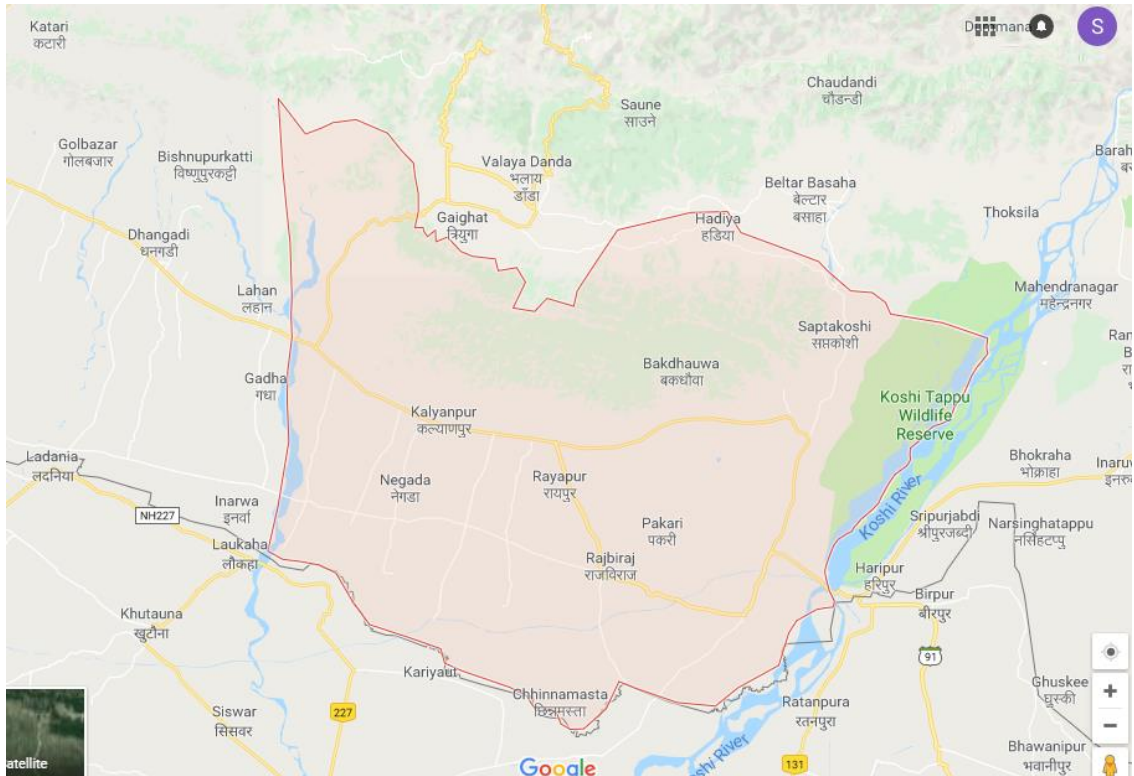
Saptari is a part of province no. 2 which is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The Headquarters of Saptari district is Rajbiraj which is also Nepal's first planned municipality. It covers an area of 1363 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 639, 284 which makes 10<sup>th</sup> populated district of Nepal (2011 census). This district is renowned for its agricultural output which is bordered on the east by massive Sapta Koshi River.

There are nine municipalities in Saptari district: Rajbiraj, Bodebarsain, Hanumannagar, Yoginimai, Kanchanpur, Saptakoshi, and Shambhunath. Some of the small towns include Mahuli, Kathauna Bazar, Pato and Itarari Bishnupur with the area of government "Machha Palan Kendra" fish farming centre. The famous Chinnamasta

temple also believed by locals in clothing in Nepal. Kankalini temple is also located in Saptari District. Shambhunath is another famous temple from this place. Some of the organizations working for peacebuilding in Saptari District has been given below.

### Map No. 4.1

#### Map of Saptari District



Source: Map retrieved from <https://www.google.co.in> on 25-12-2017.

#### 4.2.1 SETUBANDH

Setubandh is a youth initiative which is carried out by five youth of Nepal (Abhinav Chaudhary, Anand Aditya, Asmod Karki, Bindeshwor Goit and Sanjog Dev). It is a non-political, non-profitable, non-registered, non-founded group of young people. This team have been involving to decrease the gap between Pahdi and Madheshi community of Nepal. They are working to know the perception of people regarding Madhesh issue, causes, problems, perception on newly promulgated constitution and solution to find out common ground between Pahadi and Madheshi community of Nepal. During interview with one of the active members of Setubandh, Mr. Sanjog Dev told me that, “although there were many ways to get fund for this initiation but to

keep purity and non-influence from different parties we didn't opt till day, we are contributing from ourselves and the work is still on the way".

They are working on the basis of 5A, 3C, and 3R respectively. The 5A is the process of a tour through which they empower participants of the programme. It encompasses awareness, advocacy, aptitude, association and action. Similarly, 3C is a process to individual person for confidence, commitment, and courage. Lastly, 3R represents representativeness, responsibility, and responsiveness. They have mainly focused on public faces who have good social capital and respect in the particular area. In most of the places during their program, the participants were dominated by more than 50 years people. The response they are receiving from participants is overwhelming. Most of the populace participated in the program gave many feedbacks such as lack of connectivity between Pahdi and Madheshi communities of Nepal, lack of proper follow of information, a deficit of trust with political parties, dilemma in term of the future way and so forth.

#### **4.2.2 SPATRAI YOUTH**

It is established by the youth of Saptari District after Civil Leadership School Training which was organized by Association of Youth Organization Nepal (AYON). Its major objectives are to motivate youth to think positive and keep them engage for positive contributions for local place as well as nations. Saptari Youth does many activities, out of them cleanness of litter is one of the important work conducting by this organization throughout the whole year. Vice-president of Saptari Youth Mr Mohan Yadav said, "Saptari is one of the dirtiest city in Nepal so we started this initiation".

The Saptari Youth has few sub-communities in different places in the district and it has a huge number of the volunteer. The treasurer of Saptari Youth Mr Bishnu Yadav said, "We have 105 volunteer in Rajbiraj and many volunteers in sub-communities of different places". It also works in the area of education, social, and reconstruction. During Madhesh Movement caused massive loss of life and hundreds of people received injured which create a gap between politicians and security forces. To minimize that gap, Saptari Youth calls different political parties together for cleanness program which minimized their gap. This is really significant work done by

this organization (Source: Field study, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu).

### **4.2.3 SABAL NEPAL**

Sabal Nepal is one of the very active organizations working in the Saptari District of Nepal. It's been working since a long time back 1998 as a Bal Chetna Samuh as a child and youth club which was not registered then. Since the inception of this organization, it is working with various stakeholders i.e. Save the Children, Helvitas, Oxfam GB, UKAID, DFID, Search for Common Ground, SEAM-N-Nepal, ICIMOD, IDE Nepal, District Committee Saptari, Municipality, Water Sanitation, and Sewerage Division Office Saptari, and so forth.

Sabal Nepal is working in the area of development and disaster. The work of Sabal Nepal has appreciated by the District WASH Cluster Sunsari District as one of the best NGOs worked in disaster response during Koshi Flood of 2008. It has implemented Local Governance and Community Development Programmes in six VDCs of Saptari District of Nepal (welcome to sabal Nepal, 2017 and fieldwork conducted from 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu). This organization also organize football matches between security forces and local youth to minimize their gap which was created during Madhesh Movement of Nepal with the help of Search of Common Ground (Sabal Nepal, 2017; field study).

### **4.3 KATHMANDU DISTRICT AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN PEACEBUILDING**

Kathmandu District is located in Kathmandu Valley, province no 3, a Landlocked country in South Asia. It covers an area of 395 km<sup>2</sup> which is most densely populated district of Nepal with 1, 081, 845 inhabitants in 2001 and 1, 744, 240 in 2011. The headquarters of this district is Kathmandu Metropolitan City, also the capital of Nepal. It is also a hub centre of a tourist attraction as there is some of the world heritage site of Nepal and many famous temples.

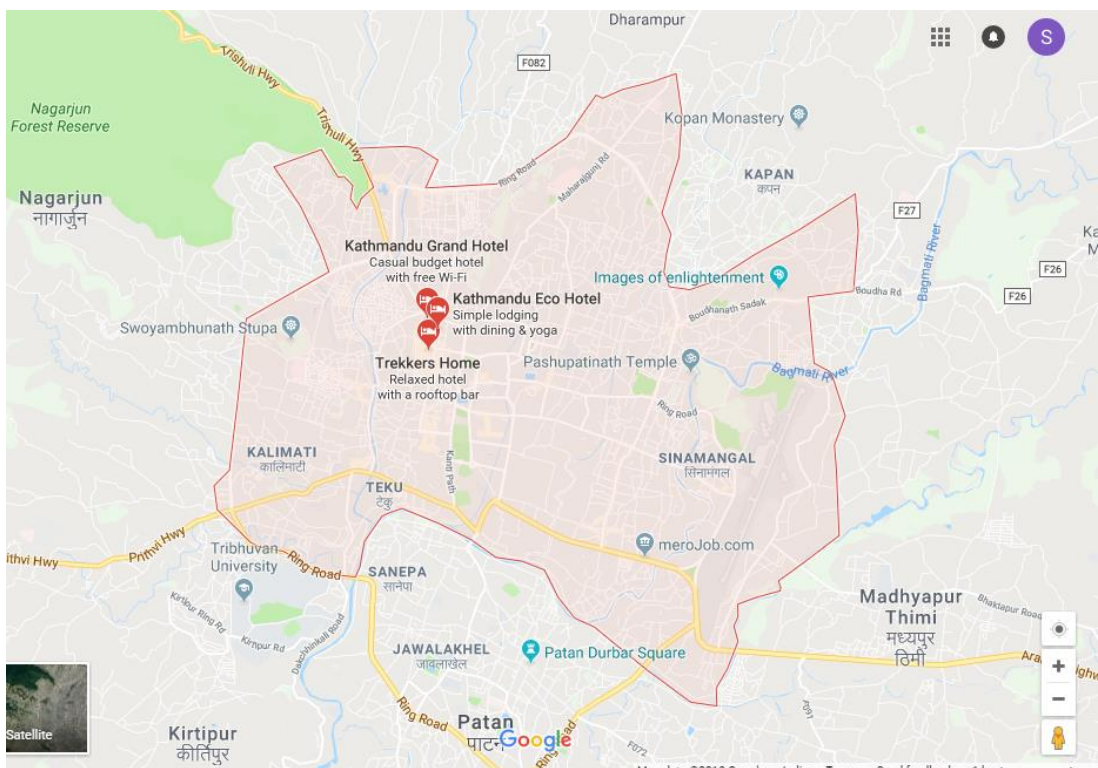
Kathmandu is a hub centre for many things in the context of Nepal as almost all central offices are situated in Kathmandu however, after federal government power and authority will be shifting to state government. The major economic hub of



Kathmandu is New Road, Durbar Marg (also known as Kings Way), Putalisadak, Asan, and so forth. This district export garments, pashmina, paper, handicrafts, artworks (Paintings, Thankas, statue etc. Tourism is one of the main industries of this district. Hindu and Buddhist pilgrims from all over the world visit various religious places located in the district such as Pashupatinath, Swayambhunath, Buddhanilkantha etc. Freak Street and Thamel are noted tourist destinations for western tourists.

## Map No. 4.2

### Map of Kathmandu District



Source: Map retrieved from <https://www.google.co.in> on 23-12-2017.

Kathmandu is the melting pot of various cultural groups, ethnicities, races, languages, and religions. This vibrant culture is illustrated in the culture of the natives of the district, known as newars, who are the multi-ethnic, multiracial, multi-religious people bound by the Sanskritized Sino-Tibetan language of Kirat origins known as Nepal Bhasa. It is also pioneer district for education in many aspects in Nepal as many ancient's school and college is located in the Kathmandu. Besides these,

hundreds of educational institutions are located in the district which caters students from all parts of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh etc.

#### **4.3.1 ASSOCIATION OF YOUTH ORGANIZATION NEPAL**

Association of Youth Organization Nepal (AYON) established in 2005, aims to bring youth organization together to provide a common platform for collaboration, cooperation, joint actions collective endeavours between among youth organizations in Nepal. It is a national network of non-religious, non-government, and non-for-profit youth organizations in Nepal. The AYON is an umbrella organization of youth organizations. It calls for network, coordination, business institution, support, civil society and young people for collaborative actions programs and policies (Association of Youth Organization Nepal, 2017).

The main objectives of AYON are:

- To bring together nationwide spread youth organizations and movements to foster cooperation, dialogue, network and collaboration for empowerment and development.
- To act as an umbrella organization representing different youth empowerment and development.
- To advocate, lobby and facilitate mainstreaming of youth issues in the National Agenda.
- To organize capacity building programs, training and workshops to strengthen the network and its member organizations.
- To serve as a consulting and advisory body to the government agencies and relevant stakeholders regarding youth issues national wide.
- To organize various youth-based programs having national and international significance.
- To represent Nepalese youth in international policy/decision making bodies, associations, conferences and various forums.

- To build network and alliance with international youth organizations and networks in order to foster youth development.

#### **4.3.2 Yuwa**

Yuwa is a youth-based organization which is led by youth aged 15-29 years. It is a non-profit organization which is established in 2009 and situated at Kathmandu. The word "YUWA" has its root in the Nepali language which referring youth. It works to endorse youth participation in decision-making levels through empowerment and advocacy. The aim of the Yuwa is to enhance socially responsible, economically active, politically aware, and technologically sound life.

Its mission is to empower youth to strengthen their involvement and advocating for the meaningful participation of youth at all levels. The major objectives of Yuwa are to create a platform for youth to enhance their capabilities and to facilitate youth issues to concerned stakeholders through discourse and dialogue (Yuwa, 2017; field study).

#### **4.3.3 UNITED NATIONS YOUTH AND STUDENT ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL**

United Nations Youth and Student Association Nepal is a national organization. It is headed by the president and supported by vice-president with other executive members. The executive members manage the day-to-day administration of the organization such as financial auditing, coordination of sponsorship, document storage, and management of the National Design Team. In Nepal, it has four councils which are responsible for running regional events and outreach programmes. The national council discusses major policies and strategic planning which comprises the national executive, the regional presidents, event coordinators and international programmes directors, as well as some appointed staff. The executive appoints all committees.

The main mission of United Nations Youth and Student Association of Nepal is to work to build a better world by strengthening and improving the United Nation through the engagement of people who share a global mind-set and support international cooperation. It works for peace and security, sustainable development,

human rights, education, civil society dialogues at the UN, and young professionals (World Federation of United Nations Association, 2017).

#### **4.3.4 TODAY'S YOUTH ASIA**

Today's Youth Asia (TYA), is established in the year of 2002 in Kathmandu, Nepal. It is working on several futuristic thought-innovation projects involving youths and mainstream leadership. It has worked as a think-tank and done several research and development programs build strategies and provides consultations to educational institutions, governments, corporates, political parties and leaders from all over the world. TYA has pioneered in the field of public diplomacy and has acted in public outreach programs (Field study).

#### **4.3.5 SANO PAILA (A LITTLE STEP)**

Sano Paila is development oriented, non-governmental, and non-profit organization that seeks to provide opportunities to improve economic, social, and health conditions, thereby reducing poverty and injustice in Nepal. It focuses area are peacebuilding, livelihood enhancement, youth empowerment, drug rehabilitation, crime prevention and reformation, anti-trafficking and child protection, health improvement, access to peacebuilding and crisis response. These have been designed and implemented through an extensive of NGOs, a network of local, national, and international development partners, and government agencies.

The Sano Paila is working with a diverse group which constitutes of farmers, youth, top government officials, women in the smallest village, civil societies, and securities leaders in the district headquarters. Sano Paila inspires disenfranchised communities and works them through youth volunteerism, education, and grassroots organizing to tackle complicated problems with homegrown local solutions that ensure a degree of sustainability built into the projects. Its mission is building unified & empowered communities to build nations. It works from two area of Nepal i.e. Kathmandu and Birjung Districts of Nepal (Sano Paila, 2017; field study).

These are the some of the youth leading organizations which have been operating various activities for peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari Districts of Nepal. Although they are working in different areas all of them are contributing for

peacebuilding. Some of them are directly working for peacebuilding whereas, some of them are operating various activities to make peace in these districts. Their contributions for peacebuilding is very good in these districts. For instance, AYON, Yuwa, Setubandh, Sabal Nepal, these are some of the organizations who are doing great work from their sides.

#### 4.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND FIELD STUDY

Youth participation does affect an individual's attitude and behaviour towards the process and progress of peacebuilding as well as to change the mind-set of conflicting parties. Kathmandu and Saptari Districts are not excluded from this phenomenon. Youth were active in all types problem that comes and currently so they are. The data that is collected from the field through questionnaire is interpreted and analysed in order to understand the role of youth in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal.

**Table No. 4.1  
Profile of Respondents**

Category	Gender						Age			
	Male		Female		Total		18-30		31-40	
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	20	80.00	5	20.00	25	25.00	18	18.00	7	7.00
Players	8	80.00	2	20.00	10	10.00	7	7.00	3	3.00
Academicians	9	60.00	6	40.00	15	15.00	4	4.00	11	11.00
Combatants	5	100.00	0	0.00	5	5.00	1	1.00	4	4.00
Students	17	68.00	8	32.00	25	25.00	25	25.00	0	0.00
Politicians	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	5.00	3	3.00	2	2.00
Journalists	6	60.00	4	40.00	10	10.00	5	5.00	5	5.00
Lawyers	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	5.00	2	2.00	3	3.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65.00</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

The profile of the questionnaire is comprised of three parts; viz. profession, gender, and age. Some of the respondents do not prefer to mention their religion,

qualification, and designation. Questionnaires were distributed among eight categories of people from different fields including NGOs 25, players 10, academicians 15, combatants 5, students 25, politicians 5, journalists 10, and lawyers 5. The division were made to distinguish the age group of the population; 18-30 and 31-40. The total number of sample size was 100. The majority of respondents were NGOs and student in equal number. The total number of NGOs and students is 25 equal, followed by academicians 15, players and journalists 10 equal, combatants, politicians, and lawyers 5 equals. Questions were same for all the groups. Interview and interaction were also conducted to know role of youth in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari Districts of Nepal.

Out of 100 respondents, 65 were in the age group of 18 to 30 and 35 were between the age group of 31-40. Out of 25 NGOs respondents, 20 were male and 5 were female. Out of them, 18 respondents were between the age group of 18-30 and 7 were between the age group of 31-40. Among the 10 players, 8 players were male and 2 player's females. Out of them, 7 were between the age group of 18-30 and 3 were between the age group of 31-40. Among 15 academicians, 9 were male and 6 were female. Out of them, 4 were between the age of 18-30 and 11 was between the age group of 31-40. All the five combatants were male. Out of them, 1 was between the age group 18-30 and 4 were between the age group of 31-40. Among 25 students, 17 were male and 8 were female. All the students belong between the ages of 18-40. Among 5 politicians, 4 were male and 1 was female. Out of them, 3 were between the age of 18-30 and 2 were between the age group of 31-40. Among 10 journalists, 6 were male and 4 were female. Out of them, 5 were between the age of 18-30 and 5 were between the age group of 31-40. Lastly, among 5 lawyers, 4 were male and 1 was female. Out of them, 2 were between the age of 18-30 and 3 were between the ages of 31-40.

The total number and percentage of male respondents were 73 and female were 27. Out of them, 65% of respondents were between the age group of 18-30 and 35% of them were in the age group of 31-40. Similarly, the total percentage of respondents from NGOs players, academicians, combatants, students, politicians,

journalists, and lawyers were 25%, 10%, 15%, 5%, 25%, 5%, 10%, and 5% respectively.

Despite working directly or indirectly in peacebuilding areas, many of them were unknown about the some of the term, the notion of peacebuilding, activities involves in peacebuilding. Although they were operating peacebuilding activities some of them were unknown and came to know only after interviews and interactions. Few of them were reluctant to fill up questionnaire due to lack of time. Some of them were asked to send questionnaire due to lack of time. Out of them, the majority of them send back questionnaire after responding it. But some of them didn't have any responses.

**Table No. 4.2**  
**View of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Peacebuilding**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	15	15.00	7	7.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	5	5.00	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	6	6.00	6	6.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	20	20.00	4	4.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	4	4.00	4	4.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53.00</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28.00</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

The majority of the respondents are strongly agree, followed by agree and uncertain. None of the respondents opted for disagree and strongly disagree. Out of 25 NGOs respondents, 15 of them were strongly agree, 7 of them were opted for agree and 3 of them were uncertain in this regards. Among 10 players, 5 of them opted for strongly agree, 1 preferred to agree and 4 of them were uncertain. Among 15 academicians, 6 of them opted for strongly agree and same number of respondents

preferred to go for agree and remaining 3 of them selected uncertain. Among 5 combatants, 1 opted for strongly agree, 2 of them preferred to agree and 2 of them went for uncertain. Among 25 students, 20 of them opted for strongly agree, 4 of them preferred to agree and 1 of them went for uncertain. Among 5 politicians, 1 opted for strongly agree, 2 of them preferred to agree and 2 of them went for uncertain. Among 10 journalists, 4 of them opted for strongly agree, 4 of them preferred to agree and 2 of them went for uncertain. Among 5 lawyers, 1 of them opted for strongly agree, 2 of them preferred to agree and 2 of them went for uncertain. The total number and percentage of strongly agree were 53, agree were 28 and uncertain were 19 respectively.

From above result, we came to know that majority of people (53%) believe that youth have been strongly involved in peacebuilding in Nepal. Similarly, 28% of them agreed that youth have been involved in peacebuilding in Nepal but not strongly as 53% of respondents. Although 19% were uncertain whether youth have been involved in peacebuilding in Nepal or not but none of them strongly disagree or disagree in this regard.

One of the respondents who are social entrepreneurship said, "Although we have been doing different activities which are helping to make peace and minimize conflict but, at the time of the seminar, workshops, and programming the people are not ready to accept that our work is helping for peacebuilding in Nepal. Even people working in this area also seems reluctant to accept it. So, it's been quite difficult to convince them".



**Table No. 4.3**  
**Respondent's Perception on Important of Youth in Nepal's Peacebuilding**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	20	20.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	8	8.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	6	6.00	9	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	15	15.00	10	10.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	5	5.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

All the respondents (60% strongly agree and 40% agree) agree that youth can play important role in Nepal's peacebuilding. It show that how powerful youth is and what is the significant of youth in peacebuilding. None of them opted for uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree. Out of 100 respondents, 20 NGOs, 8 players, 6 academicians, 3 combatants, 15 students, 1 politicians, 5 journalists, 2 lawyers were opted for strongly agree whereas, respondents form 5 NGOs, 8 players, 6 academicians, 3 combatants, 15 students, 1 politicians, 5 journalists, 2 lawyers opted for strongly agree whereas, respondents from 5 NGOs, 2 players, 9 academicians, 2 combatants, 15 students, 10 students, 4 politicians, 5 journalists and 3 lawyers were agree that youth can play important role in Nepal's peacebuilding.

**Table No. 4.4****Involvement of Youth in Disarmament after Comprehensive Peace Accord**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	0	0.00	10	10.00	0	0.00	10	10.00	5	5.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	0	0.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	4	4.00	6	6.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	13	13.00	0	0.00	7	7.00	5	5.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	6	6.00	2	2.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is no clear consensus regarding activities of disarmament youth had involved after comprehensive peace accord. However, the majority of the population (40% disagree and 20% strongly disagree) disagree that youth had been involved in disarmament after comprehensive peacebuilding in Nepal. However, 40% of respondents agree that youth had been involved in disarmament after comprehensive peacebuilding in Nepal. Among 100 respondents, 10 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 5 academicians, 3 combatants, 13 students, 2 politicians, and 2 journalists were supported that youth had been involved in the activities of disarmament. Similarly, 10 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 4 academicians, 2 combatants, 7 students, 3 politicians, 6 journalists, 3 lawyers were agreed that youth had not involved in activities of disarmaments whereas, respondents of 5 NGOs, 6 academicians, 5 students, 2 journalists, and 2 lawyers believe that youth had not involved in disarmament activities. As we all know that majority of Maoist combatants were youth during Maoist insurgency so they must had involved in directly or indirectly for disarmament activities. But if we see the other ways most top-leaders were not youth.

**Table No. 4.5****Respondents View on Involvement of Youth in Resettlement Activities**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	5	5.00	20	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	2	2.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academics	3	3.00	12	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	5	5.00	20	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	2	2.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is a very clear consensus regarding youth involving themselves in resettlement activities in Nepal. All the respondents (20% strongly agree and 80% agree) agree in this regard. None of the above respondents have opted for uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree. Out of all respondents, 5 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 1 politicians, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer opted for strongly agree whereas, 20 respondents from NGOs, 8 players, 12 academicians, 4 combatants, 20 students, 4 politicians, 8 journalists and 4 lawyers were agreed that youth have been involved in resettlement activities.

**Table No. 4.6****Involvement of Youth in Reintegration Process in Nepal**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	5	5.00	12	12.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	2	2.00	6	6.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicsians	3	3.00	6	6.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	5	5.00	20	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	2	2.00	7	7.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is clear consensus regarding youth being involved in reintegration process in Nepal. The majority of youth respondents (20% strongly agree and 60% agree) agree that youth had been involved in reintegration process. However, 20% of them are uncertain about involvement of youth in reintegration process on Nepal. Out of total respondents, 5 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicsians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 1 politicians, 2 journalists, 1 lawyer opted for strongly agree whereas, 12 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 6 academicsians, 2 combatants, 20 students, 3 politicians, 7 journalists, and 4 lawyers went for agree. The 8 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 6 academicsians, 2 combatants, nil student, 1 politician, 1 journalist, and nil lawyers preferred for uncertain. Among the respondents who agree, majority of respondents from NGOs, academicsians, combatants, and politicians whereas, all the respondents agree that youth had been involved in reintegration process in Nepal. Above table shows that total percentage of respondents who agree in this regards is 80% and remaining 20 percentage of respondents were uncertain about it.

**Table No. 4.7****View of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Cease-fire**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	0	0.00	14	14.00	6	6.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	5	5.00	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academics	0	0.00	9	9.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	16	16.00	4	4.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	4	4.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	6	6.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is no clear consensus regarding involvement of youth in cease-fire. The majority of respondents (60%) agree that youth had been involved cease-fire whereas, 20% of them were uncertain and 20% of them were disagree in this regards. The majority of people from NGOs, players, academicians, combatants, students, politicians, journalists, and lawyers opted for agree whereas, less number of respondents preferred to choose uncertain and disagree. Out of total respondents, 14 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 9 academicians, 3 combatants, 16 students, 4 politicians, 6 journalists, and 3 lawyers opted for agree whereas, 6 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 1 politicians, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyers preferred to choose uncertain. Similarly, 5 respondents from NGOs, 3 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer opted to disagree. Despite of majority of respondents agree that youth had involved in cease-fire, there are good number of respondents who believe that youth had not involved in cease-fire.

**Table No. 4.8****Involvement of Youth in Infrastructure Development**

Category	E and C		T and S		W and E		All of them		None of them		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	0	0.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	11	11.00	11	11.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00	4	4.00	10	10.00
Academicians	0	0.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	5	5.00	6	6.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	8	8.00	11	11.00	15	15.00
Politicians	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: In above table E and C represents Education and Communication, T and S represents Transportation and Sewage, W and E represents Water and Electricity.

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is no clear consensus regarding the activities of infrastructures development youth have been involving in the context of Nepal. The 20% of respondents opted for Transportation and Sewage. The 40% of respondents opted for all of them i.e. Education and Communication, Transportation and Sewage. Similarly, 40% of respondents opted for all of them none of them. Therefore, from above table, we can say that people have some kinds of confusion regarding the involvement of youth for infrastructure development in Nepal. Out of total, 3 from NGOs, 1 player, 4 academicians, 1 combatant, 6 students, 2 politicians, 2 journalists, 1 lawyers opted for Transportation and Sewage whereas, 11 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 5 academicians, 2 combatants, 8 students, 2 politicians, 4 journalists, 3 lawyers went for all of them and 11 respondents from NGOs, 4 players, 6 academicians, 2 combatants, 11 students, 1 politician, 4 journalists, and 1 lawyer went for none of them respectively.

**Table No. 4.9****View of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Economic Reconstruction**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	4	4.00	21	21.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	1	1.00	9	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	2	2.00	13	13.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	9	9.00	16	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	2	2.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is very clear consensus regarding youth getting involved in economic reconstruction. All the respondents from various profession (20% strongly agree and 80% agree) agree that youth have been getting involved in economic reconstruction in Nepal. None of the respondents opted for uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree. Out of total, 4 respondents from NGOs, 1 player, 2 academicians, 2 combatants, 9 students, nil politician, 2 journalists, and nil lawyer opted for strongly agree whereas, 21 respondents from NGOs, 9 players, 13 academicians, 3 combatants, 16 students, 5 politicians, 8 journalists, and 5 lawyers agreed in this regards. Currently, there are many organizations working for economic reconstruction in Nepal. Some of them have been working indirectly whereas, some of them are giving various types of vocational training which enhance to start individual small scale business.

**Table No. 4.10****Respondents View on Youth in Political Reconstruction**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	4	4.00	15	15.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	1	1.00	7	7.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	4	4.00	8	8.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	4	4.00	17	17.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	2	2.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	3	3.00	6	6.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There are clear consensus regarding youth having been involved in political reconstruction. The majority of respondents (20% strongly agree and 60% agree) agree in this regards. However, 20% of them are uncertain in youth having been involved in political reconstruction. Out of total respondents, 4 respondents from NGOs, 1 player, 4 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 2 politicians, 3 journalists, and 1 lawyer opted for strongly agree whereas, 15 respondents from NGOs, 7 players, 8 academicians, 3 combatants, 17 students, 1 politician, 6 journalists, and 3 lawyer preferred for agree. However, 6 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 2 politicians, 1 journalist, and 1 lawyer were uncertain about it.



**Table No. 4.11****Involvement of Youth in Social Wellbeing of Societies**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	10	10.00	15	15.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	4	4.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	6	6.00	9	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	11	11.00	14	14.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	4	4.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is no clear consensus regarding youth having been involved in social well-being in societies. All the respondents (40% strongly agree and 60% agree) agree in this regards. None of the respondents preferred for uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree. Out of total, 10 respondents from NGOs, 4 players, 6 academicians, 1 combatant, 11 students, 2 politicians, 4 journalists, and 2 lawyers opted for strongly agree whereas, 15 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 9 academicians, 4 combatants, 14 students, 3 politicians, 6 journalists, and 3 lawyers went for agree.

There are various organizations where youth have been operating various activities which help to enhance social welfare in the Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. In Saptari districts Saptari Youth spreads to keep surrounding neat and clean. Similarly, in Kathmandu Yuwa organized Baluwatar occupy campaign to the pressurized government to make constitution within time and to resolve Madhesh Movement after promulgation of new constitution.

**Table No. 4.12****Perception of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Structural Changes or Positive Discrimination**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	0	0.00	14	14.00	6	6.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	6	6.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	0	0.00	9	9.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	16	16.00	3	3.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	4	4.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	7	7.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

The majority of respondents (60%) opted to agree that youth are involved in structural changes or positive discrimination. Out of total, 14 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 9 academicians, 2 combatants, 16 students, 4 politicians, 7 journalists, and 2 lawyers opted for agree whereas, 5 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 6 students, nil politicians, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer went to disagree. Similarly, 6 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 2 combatants, 3 students, 1 politicians, 1 journalists and 2 lawyers had preferred to uncertain.

Currently, the majority of the youth of Nepal seem positive in this regards. Due to a decade-long Maoist Insurgency, Madhesh Movement etc., the mind-set of the populace have been changed to some extent. The educated youth seem liberal in structural changes which had been creating negative impact the society. Similarly, youth are also seemed very positive to give rights to the marginalized community of Nepal.

**Table No. 4.13****Involvement of Youth in Building Social Capital in Societies**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	0	0.00	4	4.00	17	17.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	3	3.00	5	5.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	0	0.00	3	3.00	8	8.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	5	5.00	15	15.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	2	2.00	7	7.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

The majority of respondents (60%) opted for uncertain about involvement of youth in building social capital in the societies whereas, 20% of respondents were agree and 20% of them were disagree respectively. Out of total, 4 respondents from NGOs, 3 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 1 politician, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer opted for agree whereas, 4 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 4 academicians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 2 politicians, 1 journalists, and 1 lawyer went for disagree. Similarly, 17 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 8 academicians, 3 combatants, 15 students, 2 politicians, 7 journalists, and 3 lawyers had preferred to uncertain.

There were some kinds of confusion regarding youth involvement for building social capital in societies. In realistic youth are not seem very active to build social capital in the context of Nepal. Due to lack of employment opportunity, people may not get a good opportunity for this kind of activities.

**Table No. 4.14****View of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Agricultural Activities and Development of Agriculture**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	4	4.00	7	7.00	7	7.00	7	7.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	2	2.00	6	6.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	3	3.00	7	7.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	6	6.00	11	11.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	2	2.00	4	4.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

The majority of respondents (20% strongly agree and 40% agree) agree that agricultural activities and development of agricultural whereas, 20% of respondents opted for uncertain and same percentages preferred to disagree. Out of total, 4 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 6 students, 1 politician, 2 journalists, and lawyer opted for strongly agree whereas, 7 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 7 academicians, 2 combatants, 11 students, 1 politician, 4 journalists, and 2 lawyer supported. Similarly, 7 respondents from NGOs, 1 player, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 1 politician, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer opted for uncertain whereas, 7 respondents from NGOs, 1 player, 2 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 2 politicians, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer went for disagree. Contemporarily, the youth of Nepal have been involving actively in agriculture industry and development of agricultural. Many youth have seen positive to invest in agricultural but of its high potential in the context of Nepal.

**Table No. 4.15****Involvement of Youth in Resources Management**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	0	0.00	9	9.00	11	11.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	3	3.00	4	4.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academics	0	0.00	6	6.00	5	5.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	12	12.00	9	9.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	4	4.00	5	5.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is no clear consensus about youth involved in resources management. Out of total, 40% of respondents agree whereas, 40% of respondents went for uncertain. Similarly, 20% of respondents opted for disagree. Out of total, 9 respondents from NGOs, 3 players, 6 academicians, 2 combatants, 12 students, 2 politicians, 4 journalists, and 2 lawyers opted for agree whereas, 5 respondents from NGOs, 3 players, 4 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 1 politician, 1 journalist, 1 journalist and 1 lawyer went for disagree. Similarly, 11 respondents from NGOs, 4 players, 5 academicians, 2 combatants, 9 students, 2 politicians, 5 journalists, and 2 lawyers had opted to uncertain.

**Table No. 4.16****Involvement of Youth in Gender Equality and Awareness Programme**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	9	9.00	16	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	4	4.00	6	6.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	7	7.00	8	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	11	11.00	14	14.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	3	3.00	7	7.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is very clear consensus regarding youth have involved in gender equality and awareness programme. All the respondents (40% strongly agree and 60% agree) agree in this regards. Out of total, 9 respondents from NGOs, 4 players, 7 academicians, 3 combatants, 11 students, 1 politician, 3 journalists, and 2 lawyers opted whereas, 16 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 8 academicians, 2 combatants, 14 students, 4 politicians, 7 journalists, and 3 lawyers agree that youth are involved in gender equality and awareness programme.

The above table reflects the importance and relevance of youth in gender equality and awareness programme. There are many youth organizations who have been working for gender equality and awareness programme. For instance, Yuwa Sarokar Abhiyan of Kalaiya is working for youth awareness programme and Good Governance Protection Forum of Dang is working for gender equality in Nepal. These are only two representative organizations but there are many organizations who have been contributions in these areas.

**Table No. 4.17**

**Perception of Respondents on Involvement of Youth in Building Democratic Institutions**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	5	5.00	11	11.00	5	5.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	1	1.00	6	6.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	3	3.00	5	5.00	3	3.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	6	6.00	11	11.00	4	4.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	2	2.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	1	1.00	1	1.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is not very clear consensus among respondents regarding youth having been supporting in building democratic institutions in Nepal. However, majority of respondents (20% strongly agree and 40% agree) agree in this regard. In the above table, 20% of respondents strongly agree, 40% of respondents agree, 20% of respondents uncertain about it and 20% of respondents disagree in this regard.

Currently, active participation of youth in almost all sectors of Nepal, especially in political activities itself, highlight how youth have been supporting to building democratic institutions in Nepal. They have a keen interest in political participation, political activities and various campaign increasing. The debate on youth and their role in major political parties and establishment of Bibeksheel Shaja Party brought big changes in this regard. It also highlights the role of youth in building democratic institutions in Nepal.

**Table No. 4.18****Respondents View on Involvement of Youth to Minimize the Social Problem of Society**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	10	10.00	11	11.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	3	3.00	5	5.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	6	6.00	6	6.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	1	1.00	3	3.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	9	9.00	11	11.00	5	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	5	5.00	2	2.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is clear consensus regarding youth being involved in minimizing the social problems of society. Out of 100%, 40 % of respondents opted for strongly agree, 40% of respondents went for agree, and 20% of respondents preferred to uncertain in this regards. Out of total respondents, 10 respondents from NGOs, 3 players, 6 academicians, 1 combatant, 9 students, 3 politicians, 5 journalists, and 3 lawyers opted for strongly agree whereas, 11 respondents from NGOs, 5 players, 6 academicians, 3 combatants, 11 students, 1 politician, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer went for agree. Similarly, 4 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 5 students, 1 politician, 3 journalists, and 1 lawyer had no views.

From above table, we come to know that youth of Nepal have been playing a remarkable role in order to minimize the social problems of society. Many youth organizations are operating activities to minimize this problem. For instance, Human Rights and Rural Environment Protection Centre (HUREC) working for social justice.



**Table No. 4.19****View of Respondents on Active Participation of Youth in Kathmandu than Saptari Districts of Nepal.**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession												
NGOs	0	0.00	21	21.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	0	0.00	8	8.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	0	0.00	13	13.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	0	0.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	0	0.00	21	21.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	0	0.00	4	4.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	0	0.00	7	7.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	0	0.00	3	3.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is clear consensus regarding youth having been involved more actively for peacebuilding in Kathmandu than Saptari districts of Nepal. Out of 100%, 80% of respondents opted for agree whereas, 20% of respondents went for uncertain. Out of total respondents, 21 respondents from NGOs, 8 players, 13 academicians, 3 combatants, 21 students, 4 politicians, 7 journalists, and 3 lawyers had opted for agree whereas, 4 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 2 academicians, 2 combatants, 4 students, 1 politician, 3 journalists, and 2 lawyers went for uncertain.

The youths of Kathmandu are more actively involved in peacebuilding in Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. Kathmandu is a capital of Nepal whereas, Saptari is the semi-urban place. Kathmandu is a hub for almost all things in the context of Nepal such as a political hub, economic hub, education hub and so forth. Therefore, the youth of Kathmandu is more active in peacebuilding because of a large number, good education, well economy condition and so forth.

**Table No. 4.20****Perception of Respondents on Peacebuilding to some extent depends upon Youth of Today's Generation.**

Category	Strongly agree		Agree		Uncertain		Disagree		Strongly disagree		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Profession	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
NGOs	14	14.00	4	4.00	7	7.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Players	6	6.00	2	2.00	2	2.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Academicians	9	9.00	3	3.00	3	3.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	15.00
Combatants	2	2.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Students	16	16.00	5	5.00	4	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	25.00
Politicians	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	5.00
Journalists	7	7.00	2	2.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	10	10.00
Lawyers	3	3.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Work, 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Saptari and Kathmandu.

There is clear consensus regarding peacebuilding to some extents depends upon youth of today's generation who is so called future generation. Out of total, 60% of respondents opted for strongly agree whereas, 20% of respondents were also positive. Similarly 20% of respondents expressed nothings. Out of total, 14 respondents from NGOs, 6 players, 9 academicians, 2 combatants, 16 students, 3 politicians, 7 journalists, and 3 lawyers opted for strongly agree whereas, 4 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 2 combatants, 5 students, 1 politician, 2 journalists, and 1 lawyer went for agree. Similarly, 7 respondents from NGOs, 2 players, 3 academicians, 1 combatant, 4 students, 1 politician, 1 journalist, and 1 lawyer had no views.

The youth is the main source of peacebuilding because peacebuilding to some extent depends upon youth. Youth is the future-oriented and very conscious of their future. Without consensus and positive signals of youth peacebuilding may not become sustainable because they are the people who will lead in the days to come.

The field survey gave a unique picture of the role of youth in peacebuilding especially Kathmandu and Saptari districts of Nepal. It disclosed the realities of the role of youth in peacebuilding on the ground level. So one can easily figure out how important youth and their role is in peacebuilding in Nepal. From Saptari to Kathmandu have a distance of around 344-kilo meters and the contributions, participation, the mind-set of youths and number of youth in peacebuilding is different from one another. They have variations in this regards because of their capital and non-capital, population density, political and economic hubs, and so forth.

The field work was initiated to understand the actual ground situation in the Kathmandu and Saptari districts, to see how youth have been involved in peacebuilding, government contribution to motivate youth, to know the emotions and sentiment of youth, and to know about youth and peacebuilding. After conducting field survey it is to be admitted that findings are quite different in terms of their role, keen interest, participation, cooperation, and so on.

## **CHAPTER-5**

### **CONCLUSION**

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This chapter deals with the discussions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations. The wide-ranging opinions of the respondents made to different questions helps to present the whole scenario on the role of youth in peacebuilding, particularly in Nepal. The facts which have been collected from field support to enhance to produce authentic and effective findings. This chapter summarizes the entire discussion of the role of youth in peacebuilding. In addition, it also analyses the validity of the objectives and hypothesis, brings forwards the limitations, conclusion, and recommends few suggestions for a future course of research.

#### **5.1 FINDINGS**

##### **5.1.1 PERCEPTION OF YOUTH AS AN ACTOR OF PEACEBUILDING**

There are different perceptions of youth as an actor of peacebuilding. However, most of the people believe that youth is one of the major actors of peacebuilding which cannot be excluded from this process. For instance, in 2016, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> visit to Sri Lanka, UN General Secretary Ban Ki-moon said that excluding young people from reconciliation and peacebuilding process is one of the most serious social injustice, and questioned, “Why should young people be sent off to fight wars, but be prevented from building peace? (The Hindu, 2016). The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, recognizing the contribution of young people can make to preventing conflict and sustaining peace.

The Amman Youth Declaration on Youth, Peace, and Security which was organized by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Al Hussein Bin Abdullah II has presented a common vision and roadmap towards a strengthened policy framework to support in transforming conflict, preventing & countering violence, and building sustainable peace. There are many youth organizations all over the world which are

working for peacebuilding operating various activities. Therefore, the role of youth in peacebuilding is very remarkable.

During field survey, there were different perceptions regarding youth as actors of peacebuilding, however, the majority of them thought that youth is really important actors of peacebuilding. Peacebuilding is directly related to the current and future of youth. As we know all that today's youth will be a pillar of today's as well as next generation. If the youth do not give their signal or approval for any kinds of agreements or peace accords then it may relapse after few years. Even more than 50% of conflict relapses within five years.

Most of the respondents believe that youth are the major actors of peacebuilding and almost all conflict youth can a very important role since inception to its end or peace accords till peace process. Their role after the post-conflict period is indispensable. The people who had involved in any kinds of conflict or war have politically threats from their adversary parties, security forces of government, and big threats from society for whom and against they fought. Immediately after any conflict and war, most of them involving members traumatised, therefore, rehabilitation, resettlement, reintegration, and so forth are essential for them. For this, youth can help to create such an environment where they can play a very important role for it. They can help to create such an environment where combatants and people involved in the conflict can be accommodated.

There are many reasons behind conflict, violence, and trauma which do not come only in the name of religion, ethnicity, racism, caste, and ideology but it also arises with natural disasters such as an earthquake, floods, tsunami, developmental etc. Youth can play a significant role during a natural disaster because they are the people with education, energy, vision, creativity and so forth. So, during all types of conflict youth can play a remarkable role. The role of youth during devastating earthquake of Nepal which was occurred in 2015 and flood and landslide which came in 2017 were very remarkable. Without their support, it would have been not possible to manage post-devastating earthquake and floods and landslide. Their active participation itself indicate how important role of youth in peacebuilding in Nepal.

Every society in the world suffering from some sorts of violence either that is direct, indirect (structural) or cultural. Many people are suffering in day to day life from these kinds of violence. To eradicate such kinds of violence contributions of youth will be an indispensable role. Because these kinds of violence are embedded in our home, society, village, policy, tradition, religion, and culture of society. Although it is very hard to minimize or eradicate it is not impossible. In this regards, the educated youth can give huge contributions because they are the people of today's generation who can deal with the present problem for future security.

Therefore, we can easily say that contribution of youth for peacebuilding is really indispensable. It can't be possible until youth itself come up and join their hands. The contribution of youth in various countries has proven it and Nepal will be the best example for contemporary time.

### **5.1.2 MAJOR ROLE OF YOUTH IN PEACEBUILDING**

Young people always intend to be contributors of all kind of changes, either that is social, political, economic or something else. The participation of youth tends to be more meaningful when they have an opportunity to participate from bottom to top-level in all sectors. The societies are profoundly affected by different types of violence. Due to the evolution of social media, the world has become like a small village and people can easily know all the information within the fraction of seconds which enhance them to increase their needs and demands.

Most of the times, youth have been used as an active agent during the violence and armed conflict and people who have involved in such kinds of activities need diverse help. Perpetrators of violent, conflict, and war the majority of youth because they are the people who are courageous and risk bearers. We can seldom see the movement of the world which had successes without help and participation of youth. Most of the conflict give both the negative and positive impacts on the society. Conflict helps to bring structural and cultural changes in the society.

Youth can play a very important role for peacebuilding all over the world. Peacebuilding is not possible without the consensus of youth. They can play a very important role in post-conflict reconstruction. The role of youth in grass-root level is

very indispensable. They can convince the people of the particular area for sustainable peace operating various activities better than others. Most of the time international and national organization prefer youth for peacebuilding and others activities at the ground level. The energy of youth can be used for negative to positive and destructive to constructive and vice-versa. Young people take shape according to the way they live in, the environment they grew up, and the system we taught them. For instance, the devotees of almost all religions in this world advocate for their own religions and criticize others directly or indirectly. These create a big problem for teens and youth and youth will be the major players to eradicate conflict and violence which arises from these kinds of misunderstandings.

There are many youths who are working for peacebuilding operating different activities engaging with the various youth organization. For instance, Kenya Youth Foundation in Kibera launched two live radio talk shows with a special focus on women and youth participation in local governance issues which pressured political and non-political leaders to be accountable. There are many youth organizations whose contributions are remarkable for peacebuilding in the world. The youth have been operating activities such as to strengthen the leadership quality of youth, capacity programme of ex-combatants and victims of conflict, organizing different musical concert and art programme for peacebuilding, organizing sports such as football, cricket, workshops, peace education, dance, awareness raising campaigns, vocational skills training, youth leaders training and camps and so forth.

### **5.1.3 YOUTH FOR PEACEBUILDING IN NEPAL**

Currently, Nepal constitutes around more than 50% (between the ages of 18-40) youth (Ghimire, 2017). The literacy rate of Nepal is increasing whereas, the number of youth who go for gulf counties on working visa is increasing. The youth have seen more active in social and peacebuilding in Nepal. Due to development of modern media, all the people know activities happening all over the world and give their feedback immediately and so are in Nepal.

There are many youths based NGOs and INGOs which have been working for peacebuilding and other areas in Nepal. These are located in the various part of Nepal from eastern to western and Madhesh to Himal. Some of the youth-based

organizations working for peacebuilding in Nepal are Gaja Youth Club of Baglung, Youth Network for Peace and Development of Mahottari, System Development Service Centre of Gorkha, Youth Action Nepal of Kathmandu, Development Concern Society of Kathmandu and so forth. These organizations are constantly operating various types of activities which help for peacebuilding in Nepal. Their activities constitute advocacy, awareness, health issues, drug issues, sanitation and cleanness, empowering youth, reintegration, resettlement, to bring structural changes etc.

**Figure No. 5.1**  
**Involvement of Youth for Peacebuilding in Nepal**



Source: Self compiled (according to the data collected from field).



Currently, there are many youths who have come to politics with new hope, vision, and ability, modern concept to contribute for nations through politics and for the development of the whole nation. So, contemporarily, in the context of Nepal, youth have seen more active in all the areas which are directly or indirectly contributing to peacebuilding in Nepal.

Youth are playing a significant role for peacebuilding. Peacebuilding without youth and youth without peacebuilding do not have bright future and they are very important for each other. They engage with different kinds of activities which can mitigate conflict and contribute to peace. In the context of Nepal youth have involved in a various activity for peacebuilding involving in different clubs, NGOs, and INGOs. They have been actively involved in resettlement, reintegration, economic reconstruction, political reconstruction, social wellbeing, structural changes, building social capital, development and agricultural activities, gender equality and awareness program, supporting to build democratic institutions and minimizing the social problem.

#### **5.1.4 INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH IN KATHMANDU AND SAPTARI DISTRICTS OF NEPAL**

The Saptari is one of the districts which is situated in a south-eastern part of Nepal whereas, Kathmandu is the capital district of Nepal. Both the districts are different with one another in terms of education, economy, politics and distance, geographical and political division. So their involvement in terms of peacebuilding activities is not similar.

The youth of Kathmandu district are active than the youth of Saptari district because Kathmandu is the capital as well as a hub in terms of education, politics, economy etc. of Nepal. The population and density of Kathmandu are very higher than Saptari district of Nepal. So, the youth of Kathmandu is very active for awareness and peacebuilding through participation as well as social media. There are many organizations who have been empowering youth and working for peacebuilding. Some of them are YUWA, Today's Youth Asia, Sano Paila, AYON and so forth. Despite semi-urban, the youth of Saptari are also working for peacebuilding and empowering youth. Some of the youth organizations and groups

are Setubandh, Saptari Youth, Sabal Nepal and so forth. However, the participation and number of youth are very high in Kathmandu than Saptari district.

Therefore, we can say that the youth are more active in Kathmandu than Saptari district of Nepal. In Kathmandu, many youth organization is working for peacebuilding whereas, in Saptari district only handful organizations are involving peacebuilding and other development works.

## **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

Despite the remarkable contributions of youth in peacebuilding they do not seem very happy. They have been facing many problems during peacebuilding process. Youth have ordinary demands with the nations which can enhance them to work efficiently and effectively for sustainable peace. Those needs and demands can and should be met through mainstream programmes and services.

- There should be good planning and policy to provide more space to youth in the almost all sectors especially in policy making, youth and peacebuilding activities.
- The participation of youth in the planning and policy is very essentials because they know their problems, causes of the problem, and their solution better than someone else.
- There should be specific youth centre through which youth can take benefits from the government as well as non-governmental organizations.
- There should be vocational courses and training from school to high school which can generate the employment of youth and minimize the criminal and destructive activities.
- More often youth-based programme, conference, workshops for youth and peacebuilding should be organized.
- There should be a government policy for youth and entrepreneurship.
- There should be an incentive and motivational packages for youth involved in peacebuilding and constructive work in the nation.

- Regular communication among all the stakeholders is very important in order to do effective and efficient work for peacebuilding.
- Although youth have been working in different organizations which are the stakeholders of peacebuilding, the contributions of youth never got evaluated separately which fade their contributions and increase the contributions of organizations with whom they work. Therefore, it is very necessary to think about it to know better the contributions of youth in peacebuilding.
- Lastly, research is essential for increasing public understanding about youth issues, informing about youth policy and programme, and effectively allocating of responsibility. Not much research on youth and peacebuilding has been done in Nepal. Therefore, more studies should be initiated to a better understanding of youth, peacebuilding and its relationship. It helps to come out with a solution to some of the problems.

The involvement of youth as a contributor of peacebuilding is increasing, however, the youth of Kathmandu is comparatively very active than the youth of Rajbiraj and other places. The engagement of youth with some kind of constructive work is very essential in order to boost development and peacebuilding in Nepal. Ironically, the majority of literate, skilled and future-oriented youth are not getting jobs which push them to engage in different activities that do not contribute to peacebuilding rather it increasing destructive work. More often youth don't know how to engage their mind and where they can work passionately so they engage in different types of activities and start to take drug and alcohol which creates problems for the society.

Youth are the pillar of nations. So, the country must a strong pillar in order make peaceful, strong, and developed nations. For this, educations, skills, motivational programme, employment, and engagement of youth with constructive work are very important.

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**ANNEXURE-I**  
**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

*This interview schedule is prepared to collect the data for the study on “**Role of Youth in Peacebuilding: A Study of Nepal**”. This study endeavours to understand the Role of Youth from Peacebuilding Perspective. The main theme of peacebuilding is to mitigate conflict involving various activities. The peacebuilding is the long-term process of accomplishing sustainable peace. The peacebuilding encompasses various activities such as demobilisation, disarmament, rehabilitation, resettlement, reintegration, ensuring good governance and rule of law, reconstruction of infrastructure, economic reconstruction, and ensure the presence of political, social wellbeing, human rights of the populace and so on. There are many actors involved in peacebuilding such as government, civil society, national and international organizations, youth organisations and clubs, financial and aid agencies etc. Therefore, we can say that peacebuilding encompasses a variety of activities and actors to mitigate conflict for sustainable peace. This study will focus on youth and its role on peacebuilding in Nepal especially in Saptari and Kathmandu districts.*

*Thank You!*

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**To be filled by the Respondents**

**Part: I. Details Information of Respondent**

1. Name/ Organization: .....
2. Permanent Address: .....
3. Present Address: .....
4. Nationality: ..... 5. Religion: .....
6. Gender: ..... 7. Age: .....
8. Designation: ..... 9. Education: .....
10. Contact No: ..... 11. Email: .....

## Close-Ended Questions

Read the following questions carefully and tick (✓) the most appropriate according to the necessity.

1. Would you agree that youth in Nepal is involved in peacebuilding?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
2. Do you agree that youth can play an important role in Nepal's peacebuilding?  
b) a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
3. What are the activities of disarmament youth had involved after comprehensive peace accord?  
a) Demilitarization b) Demobilization c) Deactivation of arms/ weapons d) All of them e) None of them
4. Would you agree that youth have been involving in resettlement activities in Nepal?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
5. Do you agree that youth had involved in reintegration process in Nepal?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
6. Would you agree that youth had involved in cease-fire in Nepal?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
7. What are the activities of infrastructure development youth have been involving in Nepal?  
a) Education, Health and Technology b) Transportation and communication  
c) water and electricity d) All of them e) None of them
8. Do you agree that youth have been involved in economic reconstruction?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
9. Would you agree that youth have been involved in political reconstruction?  
a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
10. Do you agree that youth have been involved in social wellbeing in societies?

- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
11. Would you agree that youth have involved in structural changes or positive discrimination?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
12. Do you agree that youth have been involving in building social capital in societies?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
13. Do you agree that youth have involved for agriculture activities and development of agriculture?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
14. Would you agree that youth have involved in resource management?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
15. Do you agree that youth have involved in gender equality and awareness programme?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
16. Would you agree that youth have been supporting to building democratic institutions in Nepal?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
17. Do you agree that youth are involved to minimize the social problems of society?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
18. Do you agree that youth have involved more actively for peace building in Kathmandu than Saptari districts of Nepal?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree
19. Do you agree that peacebuilding to some extents depends upon youth of today's generation who is so called future generation?
- a) Strongly Agree b) Agree c) Uncertain d) Disagree e) Strongly Disagree