International Journal of Research in Social Sciences

Vol. 8 Issue 4, April 2018

ISSN: 2249-2496 Impact Factor: 7.081

Journal Homepage: <u>http://www.ijmra.us</u>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

Youth and Education in 21st Century Prabhat Kumar, Ph.D., Research Scholar

Km. Mayawati Govt Girls PG College,

Badalpur, UP

C.C.S. University, Meerut

ABSTRACT

As a positive gradient, education plays the valuable role in all parts of human life. Fooding, clothes and houses are very basic things of life. But education has its own importance to live a respectable life. Even for a long time, we cannot earn the basic needs or necessities of life without education.

In the ancient time of India, the 'Upanayana' ceremony was known for the beginning of education. With the completion of education, all educated people were called by respectful name 'dvijo'. 'Dvijo' was considered as the second born of any educated person after the biological birth. It was reflecting the enlighten personality of educated person. Thus, we can say that, education was considered as the significance part of human life in our society for very long time. In this paper the role and importance of education in youth has been discussed deliberately.

Key Words: Youth, Employment, Literacy, Education.

Introduction:

Defining education according to present time is one of the most important questions. Education is considered as a medium of employment generation and is generally accepted as a scale of economic prosperity. Truth be told, it does not present the real picture of education.

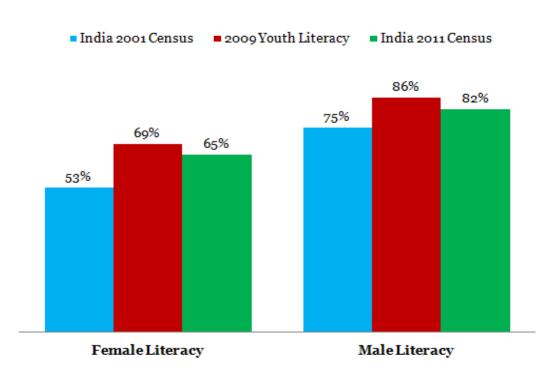
Education as a means ensures the complete development of a person. A good education is necessary for the all round development of human beings. Progress of a man in social, political, cultural and spiritual fields could be ensured by the practice of education. Youth is the basis of any developing society and through education, the entire development of the society can be done by connecting the youth with the path of development.

Another important question is who is young? In spite of the differences in many definitions of youth, a person between the age of 21 and 40 years is placed in the category of youth. The question also arises- what type of education can fulfill the requirements of the youths in the present era? In response to this, we can say that, by exploring the possibilities of every person, by developing the skills in them, the best aim of education can be to enhance their talent.

Indian context:

Backwardness of higher education is a major problem in India. The main reason for this is to have primary and secondary education in the government's priorities even today. At present only 0.5% of the total budgetary allocation is allocated for development of higher education.

All-India Literacy Vs Youth Literacy



Source: Health Ministry

Even after so many years of independence, universities have not done better in the field of higher education. Obstacles in the regular conduct of classrooms, poor state of teacher-student ratio and lack of technical education are the problems of Indian universities even today. Due to these problems, the youth are deprived of the real benefits of education and the main objective of education has remained only by getting employment. This condition of improper guidance and lack of real education is diverting youths towards unethical and extremist activities.

The Indian government also aims at youth-led development. Instead of sitting idle, youth should play an active role in the development and progress of the country. To encourage and empower the young minds, the country's government has launched a National Youth Policy. It aims to potentially direct the youth in the right direction which will help to strengthen the nation as a whole.

Many education programs have also been started to ensure that every child gets education in the country. The Government of India does not do gender discrimination. With the intention of empowering girls in the country, the government has launched Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program.

The Department of Youth Affairs is also actively involved in youth empowerment. It has done several initiatives to enhance the leadership qualities and other skills of the youth in the country. When the youth of the country fully utilize their skills and potential, the country will definitely develop and progress and it will get a new identity around the world.

International Journal of Research in Social Sciences

Vol. 8 Issue 4, April 2018

ISSN: 2249-2496 Impact Factor: 7.081

Journal Homepage: http://www.ijmra.us, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com

Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A

Presently, the government has tried to create many new jobs through the Skill India Mission. Now the situation is getting a bit better and many youths have got employment through this mission. **Conclusion:**

With the above discussion, we can praise the present government for his efforts regarding upliftment of youth by appropriate policies. The improvements which are showing in younger generation of India are because of positive atmosphere created by government in the field of education. Some reforms are still needed to link higher education with the creation of employment. It can be done by the proper use of digital platforms where youth can empower by digital education. The understating of daily life technology is necessary in the modern world. This digital education has the strength to bring the gap of technical backwardness among the youth. India will have to connect the youth with skill development to use its youth dividend in a better way. This will not only engaged the unorganized working population to the organized sector, but also build a versatile India in the sector of knowledge.

References

- Bansal, Parul, Youth in Contemporary India
- UGC Annual Report (2009-10), In UGC Compilation (2012), Inclusive and Quantitative Expansion of Higher Education,
- Nexus Novus, Higher Education Opportunities in India, http://nexusnovus.com/higher seducationopportunities-india, Jul 26, 2013 accessed on 30/07/2016.