

EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH: A CHALLENGE OF 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

Youth's Empowerment is an agenda of immense discussions and contemplation worldwide which has been on the top of lists of most government plans, programs and policies. Empowerment and capacity building provides young people an avenue to gain practical information and learning for their improved livelihoods. India can become a developed nation only if every youth contributes to the best of his or her capacity and ability. Optimum utilisation of the talents of our youth will make India a super power, a developed country by 2020. This working research paper attempts to understand the concept of youth empowerment on a holistic basis and critically examine the challenges confronting the empowerment of today's youth along in terms of Educational attainment, access to Information and Communication Technology, poverty eradication, social empowerment of youth, employability, political empowerment, Environment protection and youth Entrepreneurship along with the strategies for overcoming the hurdles in the way to empowering youth.

Keywords: *Empowerment, education, health, ICT, entrepreneurship*

INTRODUCTION

India is a young country with 70 percent of people below the age of 35 years. It is this young population which constitutes, for India, a potential demographic dividend which needs to be properly addressed and harnessed towards positive, constructive and purposeful activities by imparting quality education, greater political participation of youth, gaining access to Information and Communication Technology and urgent attention to improving their quality of life. Unless harnessed and directed the energy of our youths in constructive channels leading to development and progress, this very energy of the youth can fall prey to several dubious and anti social elements of the society posing danger to the very existence of the civilisation thus resulting in crimes, drug addictions and violence which is rapidly increasing in today's time. The creative potential of the younger generation coupled with their zeal, enthusiasm, energy and versatility can work wonders for the country. We need to empower them so that they can make a better tomorrow. Young people are the backbone on which every successful nation has been built. Unfortunately our country has yet to recognize the treasure they have in their youth and strategize how to tap into this profuse resource. According to a report published by IRIS Knowledge Foundation in collaboration with UN-HABITAT, India is set to become the youngest country by 2020 with 64 percent of its population in the working age-group. It shows an increase in its working population from 353 million in 2001 to 430 million in 2011. Current predictions suggest a steady increase in the youth population to 464 million by 2021 and finally a decline to 458 million by 2026. The young population could benefit the nation only when they are enabled to acquire skill sets that fit into and contribute to the emerging economy thereby entailing higher economic growth and social development. Lack of access to formal education and vocational training, unable to

access Information and Communication technology, increasing youth unemployment, malnutrition, are the main challenges before the empowerment of youth in the today's century. Hence, the present paper aims at identifying the challenges faced by today's youth and suggesting strategies and recommendations for uprooting them and attempts at creating such a nation where women are considered equally respectful and dominant as men.

YOUTH OF INDIA

Youth is a stage of life which is receded by strong will, qualitative imagination and vigour of emotions; all these when put together and channelized in the right direction will lead to realization of desired goals. In this regard a wonderful line by Cock Sparrer is as follows *"because you're young, you're torn between a world of hate and a world of dream. So much to lose, so much to gain. So much to fight for, So much to change"*. We the youth of India are the greatest wealth and strength of our nation and its quality determines the kind of future, the nation will have. The youth of any nation and society are the powerhouse of infinite energy which can be sighted from the examples of those Indians who made everyone proud of them, such as Sachin Tendulkar, Vishwanathan Anand, Sania Mirza, Leander Paes, Mahesh Bhupathi, Aishwarya Rai, P.T. Usha, Rajiv Gandhi, Kapil Dev, Major Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Anil Kumble, etc.

Today is the century of youths. Providing them quality education is the fundamental way to empowering youth which makes them scientific, logical, open-minded, self-respecting, responsible, honest and patriotic. Without such virtues being developed, our youth cannot achieve their desired goals. Increasing unemployment in the country is leading our youths in the wrong direction in the lust for power, money and status. It is high time we prevent our youth from leaving the country or giving into violence and terrorism by providing them better options, by strengthening them, by empowering them. Focussing on constructively using the power of the youth for the betterment of the nation and framing such policies which aim at empowering them can assure a better future and a brighter tomorrow for our economy.

CONCEPT OF EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH IN INDIA

Youth empowerment is an attitudinal, structural, and cultural process whereby young people gain the ability, authority, and agency to make decisions and implement change in their own lives and the lives of other people, including youth and adults. The World Bank's publication **Empowerment and Poverty: A Sourcebook** views Empowerment broadly as increasing poor people's freedom of choice and action to shape their own lives. It implies control over resources and decisions (Narayan 2005). Youth empowerment "is based on the belief that young people are the best resource for promoting development and they are agents of change in meeting their own challenges and solving their own problems" (Ministry of State Youth Affairs, 2007, p. 13). For young people to be empowered, certain processes and mechanisms have to be maintained and implemented. The today's youth feels an urge to speak up, to stand by itself and by their beliefs and ideals. They believe in the Freedom of Speech and Expression and have the courage to stand against all sorts of injustice, inhumanity, social problems, racism, inequality, differentiation in religions, political issues, etc. The youths, the future leaders of our country want to work hard to make the world a better place tomorrow when it will be passed onto them. They are aggressive yet strong enough to cater to the needs and wants of others.

The United Nations Human Settlements Program (UNCHS-Habitat) (2005) defines youth empowerment as "the circumstances and factors which enhance the development of citizenship and productiveness among young people as they move into adulthood. It is concerned with the adaptation of government structures and institutions to protect and deliver children's, youths' and human rights, including the right to participation". The word 'empowerment' means giving power. According to the **International Encyclopedia (1999)**, power means having the capacity and the means to direct one's life towards desired social, political and economic goals or status. Empowerment provides a greater access to knowledge and resources, more autonomy in decision making, greater ability to plan lives, more control over the circumstances which influence lives, and freedom from customs, beliefs and practices. Teens Empowerment is essential since empowerment leads to competence and competence is linked to self-esteem (Harter, 1993). Teens with increased competency can honestly express their opinions and emotions, receive both formal and informal education and training, develop a voice and are being able to exercise power and take action.

The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) seeks to define the Vision of the Government of India for the Youth of the Country and identify the key areas in which action is required, where not enough is being done, to enable youth development and to provide a framework for action for all stakeholders. It provides a holistic Vision for the youth of India which is "to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations". The key areas are as follows:-Education, Employment and Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Health and Healthy Lifestyle, Sports, Promotion of Social Values, Community Engagement, Participation in politics and governance, Youth engagement, Inclusion and

Social justice. **Commonwealth Youth Ministers and Heads of Government** are of the view that Young people are empowered when they acknowledge that they have or can create choices in life, are aware of the implications of those choices, make an informed decision freely, take action based on that decision and accept responsibility for the consequences of those actions.

NEED FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

‘We need to empower our youth, which can only be done through quality education so that they will one day become successful leaders in life.’ Empowering youth is the need of hour as 27.5% of the population comprise of the age group of 15-29 years contributing about 34% of India’s Gross National Income (GNI). There exists a huge potential to increase the contribution of this class of the nation’s citizens by increasing their labour force participation and their productivity.

The need for empowering youth arises due to the following reasons:-

- To enable youth to acquire such knowledge, skills and techniques which will help them in their personal and social growth as well as foster in them sensitivity towards problems in the society.
- To promote national integration and international understanding by developing youth leadership and providing a forum for youth from diverse background.
- To promote regional co-operation and exchange between people of various countries.
- Foster initiatives for unfolding the potential of youth through a constant process of self evaluation and self-exploration.
- Promote research in youth work.
- Training Programs: Conducting training programs for youth across a wide spectrum of developmental activities. The issues mainly dealt are: Leadership & Personality Development, Entrepreneurship Development and Awareness, Training program on NGO Management, Fund Raising, Disaster Management, Water Conservation, Women Empowerment, Communication Skills, Prevention of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism and so on.

There are 3C’s for empowering the youths:-

- Capacity building
- Capability to be empowered
- Competence implying a positive sense of self, self-control, decision-making skills, a moral system of belief.

By achieving these 3C’s, India can become a superpower nation. An empowered person is thus expected to exhibit a sense of personal control, critical awareness, and willingness to work with others to achieve desired goals.

UNDERSTANDING YOUTH IN ORDER TO EMPOWER THEM

Today India is called YOUNGISTAN as 21st century is the century of youths who develop vibrant ideas and have the enthusiasm to learn from their mistakes. Listening to young people’s vibrant ideas can both empower youth to voice their perspectives and strengthen our understanding of what youth identify as salient.

- **CRITICAL AWARENESS:** It implies providing the youth with such information and resources which seems essential for analysing issues that affect their lives and environments as well as tapping new strategies to act as agents of change for the nation as a whole.
- **PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES:** The process of providing youth with platforms for decision-making and encouraging their active and rigorous participation in creating change in our country.

CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

1. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Education is milestone of youth empowerment as only the educated youth can play a very dominant role in the economic development of our country as well as in becoming informed citizens, parents, and family members. The growth of youth’s education in rural areas is very slow implying that still large women folk of our country are illiterate, the weak, backward and exploited. Therefore “Educating the women” is the most powerful tool of change of position in society bringing reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. Our nation today is faced with challenges of increasing educated unemployment; weakening of student motivation; increasing unrest and indiscipline on the campuses; frequent collapse of administration and deterioration of standards. Literacy and educational levels are increasing for Indian youth still there is negligible level of formal vocational training among young people in India as about 89 per cent of young people do not have any kind of vocational training and among the rest about half have received it through hereditary practices. Education implies not only gaining knowledge but also transforming that knowledge into application through vocational training and skill development.

NFHS-3 (2005-06) shows that the gender parity index in primary education has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.01 in 2010-11 and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.87 in 2010-1. The retention rate at primary level has gradually improved from 71.01% in 2005-06 to 75.94% in 2011-12. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in India is a mere 11 per cent compared to China's 20 per cent implying that in comparison to India, China has double the number of students pursuing higher education. Today, the female literacy levels according to the Literacy Rate 2011 census are 65.46% where the male literacy rate is over 80%. NGO initiatives and government ads, campaigns and programs are being held to spread awareness amongst people about the importance of literacy. The government has made strict rules for female equality rights as well.

We need to emphasise on practical education system wherein students will be able to learn with all the modern techniques and equipments available with greater stress on project works, seminar works, research paper presentation works rather than just loaded with writing a lot of assignments which would make help in achieving the goal of a true education system thereby reducing the number of school dropouts. Article 26 of the 1948 Declaration of Human Rights gives everyone the right to education, and further states that, Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit (United Nations, 1948). It points to continuing and unacceptable differentials in education by residence and gender. In particular, it recognizes the need to address the great disparity in primary and higher education between rural compared with urban areas, and for females compared with males. Contributing to low educational access and attainment, particularly of girls, is the low age at first marriage. Although, the age at first marriage has been increasing over time, a sizeable proportion of girls in India continue to be married at an age when they should still be in school or completing their education. Another important element contributing to low educational attainment is the mismatch between the numbers who need admission to quality higher level educational institutions and the ability of available institutions to them in large numbers (NFHS). Fostering equal access for all to the formal education system, especially in order to combat illiteracy is the key to empowering youth.

2. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Information and Communication Technology are an important aspect of youth culture offering solutions to the increasing youth participation in our nation thus promoting the social and economic development of India by empowering enthusiastic and energetic youths. It is comprised of computers, networks, satellite communications, robotics, cable television, electronic mail ("e-mail"), electronic games, and automated office equipments. The use of computers and the Internet can aid youth by supporting communication and access to information, building awareness among the youths, encourage decision making and dialogue between groups and support disadvantaged people thereby building social capital and capacity building. Status barriers can be reduced, and online communication with disenfranchised groups, such as women, people of colour, and those with disabilities, can be promoted as well.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of access to information technology has remained a major challenge to today's youth. There is therefore an urgent need for programmes to engage the youth and children in creative projects in which they can channel their energies into constructive activities.
- Another challenge relates to our teaching pattern where technology courses are not part of their primary and secondary school curriculum in their early stage of training, and it is at this time that these young people are more likely to take interest in learning new technology. There is therefore the need to empower them through information technology.

Young people are often the leading innovators in the use and spread of information technology and they quickly adapt, and are generally hungry for great quantities of information, locally and globally which can be provided through emerging information technologies. The young people who are born to IT's generation have focused their knowledge, energy and their innovative ideas to make better use of online technology. They are the most important group in the networked society of the information age. They have grown up with IT and with this ability they have developed to become technology experts and entrepreneurs. The consequent empowerment of youth through information technology knowledge and skills will serve as an end to poverty, crime, violence, youth unemployment, etc. Most youth felt that computers increased their efficiency; gave them more control; increased their participation in decision making to support empowerment; increased their social status; made information, people, and materials more accessible; useful for storing their ideas, increased youth participation and empowerment by stronger social networks- Newer technologies such as Web conferencing and instant messaging have this potential and created a permanent record of their work.

Strategies for empowering youth through Information and Communication Technology includes:

- Promoting the inclusion of ICT in school curriculum.
- Incentivise private sector development of ICT infrastructure.

- Train young people in the use of ICTs.
- Establish public tele-centres and other community programmes that provide access to ICTs.
- Encourage girls and women to make use of ICT through targeted programmes.

3. EMPOWERED YOUTH AS A CATALYST FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

Poverty is one of the most challenging and lasting problems of the world. In this regard, considering the young generation and their important role as a catalyst in development can be very helpful to the success of poverty eradication strategies; because, youths will shape the future of our nation. According to the 2011 Census, youth account for 20 per cent of the total population. However, 84.5 million young people in India live below the poverty line, which is the highest rate worldwide, at 44.2 per cent of the total youth population. There are 44 million Indian youth who are undernourished, which constitutes 23 per cent of the youth population of India. Over one billion people in the world today live in unacceptable conditions of poverty mostly in developing countries. Poverty has various manifestations; hunger, ill health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services. It is also characterized by a lack of participation in decision making and in civil and socio-cultural life. Poverty is inseparably linked to lack of access to or loss of control over resources. Without those resources, people have limited access to institutions, markets, employment and public services. There is therefore need for specific measures to address juvenilization of poverty. The empowerment of youth through Information Technology will reduce their poverty levels because it will provide education and skills training opportunities for self employment, and enable them gain useful employment and also take care of their health problems.

4. SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

Proper nutrition, in the form of a balanced diet rich in nutrients, including iron, is the key to the health of youth. Not only are malnourished youth unlikely to contribute to their full potential to the economic growth of the nation, but their malnourishment can also threaten the health of the next generation. The nutritional status of youth is a matter of prime concern as adolescent females face high rates of iron-deficiency anaemia. Another issue of grave concern among youth is substance abuse. Drug use, smoking and irresponsible alcohol consumption are common problems associated with youth. Substance abuse has many negative effects on the health of youth as well as on their educational attainment and productivity -Third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3).

Poor health is often caused by lack of information and lack of health services for the youth and problems resulting from them are sexually transmitted diseases including infection with HIV, early pregnancies, lack of hygiene and sanitation, mental diseases, drug abuse, unwanted risk-taking and destructive activities. The current generation of young people is especially vulnerable to contracting and transmitting of AIDs due to lack of information, peer pressure, inability to calculate risk. With IT, the youths are empowered to make informed choices, have greater potential and opportunity to reduce the number of new infections.

Marriage and family formation: Too early an age at marriage can hinder healthy and responsible family life and parenthood. It is recommended that marriage and family formation be initiated after the legal age at marriage, and, preferably, after completion of education and the attainment of economic independence as early marriage not only hinders the completion of education and the acquisition of marketable professional skills, but also pushes women into motherhood at ages when their bodies are not mature enough to safely bear children. Although, in India the legal minimum age at marriage for girls and boys is 18 years and 21 years, respectively, a sizeable proportion of women and men marry at much younger ages.

Strategies

Under the social empowerment of youth steps needs to be taken to improve the health status of female youth, reduce maternal mortality especially in the areas which do not have good medical facilities. Programmes need to be launched for checking the spread of sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS and infections/ communicable diseases like T.B. High risk of malnutrition requires special attention to meet the nutritional needs of women at all stages of their life cycle. Awareness programmes need to be organised for creating awareness among youths especially belonging to weaker sections about their rights. Government has to be vigilant for ensuring that there is no discrimination against the girl child and her rights are protected. The stigmas in the society like child marriage, female foeticide, child abuse and child prostitution must be eradicated immediately. The emerging trends in new HIV cases in India shows that nearly two-fifths of new infections are reported among people below 25 years of age (NACO, 2004).

5. EMPLOYMENT

Youth unemployment is the lack of job opportunities for people typically in the age group of 15-24 often caused by a mismatch between Education and the requisite skills, high population rate and low level of economic growth, low literacy rate and lack of awareness about new job policies, rigid labour laws, technological changes and global crisis. Unemployment and underemployment among youth has worsened in recent years because of the global recession which has affected developing countries most recently. Unemployment creates a wide range of social ills and young people are particularly susceptible to its damaging effects chiefly lack of skills, low self-esteem,

marginalization, impoverishment and wasting of an enormous human resource. Their opportunities can be increased through technology by training them in specific employment opportunities which is provided by the job market resulting in successful job placement.

- Despite its demographic dividend and increased literacy levels, India faces youth unemployment as a major challenge for labour market policy. Young job seekers make up 49 per cent of the total unemployed in India.
- With 93 per cent of the available work provided by the informal sector, a significant number of well-educated youth in India are either unemployed, underemployed, seeking employment or between jobs, or coping with insecure work arrangements.
- India's main challenge regarding youth unemployment is the lack of any form of social security system, as well as proper and adequate avenues for vocational training.
- In an environment of immense opportunities for economic growth, India requires more national as well as international cooperation among different labour market actors (trade unions, vocational training organisations, committees at the national level) to sustain it.

According to National Sample Service Organisation (NSSO) Surveys the average rate of employment growth from 1999–2000 to 2004–2005 was 2.66 per cent, while in the following five years (2000–2005 to 2009–2010), it was only 0.83 per cent. Although there was a general decline in job creation, the biggest impact of the global financial crisis and resultant meltdown of the Indian economy was felt by young people, especially females – female employment experienced negative growth of –1.72 per cent. Furthermore, comparatively speaking, urban youth employment registered the highest growth, at 1.92 per cent from 2004–2005 to 2009–2010, as against 4.00 per cent during 1999–2004. Incidentally, the majority of the youth population is located in rural India and working in low productive agriculture and allied sectors.

As quoted in **UN World Youth Report, 2003** (Youth Employment Network), the National youth policies relating to employment should address the following:

- **Employability:** investing in education and vocational training of young people and elaborating strategies to enhance the impact of these investments.
- **Equal opportunities:** giving young women the same opportunities as young men.
- **Entrepreneurship:** making it easier to start and run enterprises in order to provide more and better jobs for young people.
- **Employment creation:** instead of focusing on the supply side of the labour market, governments should increasingly put job creation at the centre of their macroeconomic policy.
- **Provide for active participation of young people in programme design and implementation**

6. POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT

It refers to the equitable representation of youth in decision-making structures, both formal and informal, and their voice in the formulation of policies affecting the nation. Youth's participation in mainstream political activity has important implications for the broader arena of governance in any country. An empowered youth stands to empower the masses. Any youth who was empowered in his time of hardship will lead his people through the right path. Youths who were empowered on leadership skill will do well in leadership positions and provides "first class" rule to his nation because he has been trained on how to lead people. He applies what he learnt and makes his governance acceptable to the citizens. The embezzlement of public funds by top governing officers no longer takes place when youth are empowered on leadership skills. The availability of Right to Information is a powerful tool in the hands of revolutionary young people.

It is next to impossible to find a young leader with no political family background in the future of politics because young people are not given opportunities to prove themselves claiming that they are not equipped with experience to participate actively in the governance of the country. Old leaders should realize that proper development can take place only when they make way for younger people to take control of the activities. There should also be some educational qualification for politicians. How can we give those illiterates the key to our country? People with serious criminal background should not be allowed to contest elections. As for the youth of our country, they can contribute in more ways than just contesting elections. Much can be done in areas like educating people, raising awareness about various social ills, and many other areas. India has about 550 million youth and about 200 of them are registered electorates. During the last six decades, India has witnessed a sea change in both quality and quantity of operations in the election process. The voting process has moved from the balloting system to marking system and then gradually to the present system based on electronic voting machines. Printed electoral roles have now been substituted by computerized photo electoral roles.

Citizenship education and consultation programmes are encouraged for young men and women to participate in political leadership at various levels of government:-

- Encourage young people to register to vote.
- Review the voting age and consider whether it should be lowered to enfranchise greater numbers of young people.

- Provide training for young people in good governance, human rights and democratic practice.
- Involve young people in the monitoring and implementation of human rights instruments, and free and fair elections.
- Promote the practice of such positive values as equality, tolerance, cooperation and respect for diversity.
- Take steps to ensure the rights of young people are upheld by the criminal justice system.

7. ENCOURAGING YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Encouraging Indian youths to become “Entrepreneurs” can turn job seekers into job providers thus helping in creating sustainable employment opportunities. The major hurdles which restrict entrepreneurship among youths are lack of motivation programs for parents to promote entrepreneurship and lack of orientation programs for teachers to educate the teachers on youth entrepreneurship education needs.

Promoting Entrepreneurship among youths involves:-

- Transforming educational system: Embedding entrepreneurship and innovation, cross disciplinary approaches and interactive teaching methods.
- Mentorship program: Collaborate with corporate and successful entrepreneurs to mentor individuals and help them convert their ideas into real products/ services.
- Build policy commitment: Policies should send a strong signal of support for entrepreneurship and also set the strategic framework in which school and universities can work to implement programs and activities within their institutions.

8. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

“The creativity, ideals and courage of the youth of the world should be mobilized to forge a global partnership in order to achieve sustainable development and ensure a better future for all.” – Agenda 21, 1992. The involvement of today's youth in environment and development decision-making and in the implementation of programmes is critical to the long-term success of Agenda 21. The technological improvements have led to creation of unhealthy environment through emissions from vehicles, irritating noise, traffic congestion and radiation hazards. Human beings are a great threat to themselves as well to our nature so there is a growing need to integrate environmental education into the country's programmes.

The Recommendations for Protecting the Environment are:

- **Engage young people in creating awareness** on climate change and other pressing environmental issues.
- **Tap the knowledge base of young people** and their grassroots organisations as part of environmental monitoring and scientific data gathering.
- **Engage young people in technology transfer and uptake issues**, including for example youth participation in “citizens’ juries.”
- **Train young people in natural disaster preparedness and relief.**
- **Stimulate ethical consumerism** among young people as an entry point to environmental awareness.
- **Mainstream environmental education** as an integral part of school curriculum.

CONCLUSION

‘Young people in all countries are both a major human resource for development and key agents for social change, economic development and technological innovation. Their imagination, ideals, considerable energies and vision are essential for the continuing development of the societies in which they live. The problems that young people face as well as their vision and aspiration are essential components of the challenges and prospects of today's societies and future generations’. (World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, United Nations, 1995).

Young people can only devote themselves to active youth participation and full integration in society when they find such ‘enabling’ environments for the fulfilment of their civic potential and when their actual needs and conditions are met. Comprehensive national youth policies that foster this ‘enabling’ condition and ensure the full rights of youth as members of society, are in many countries among the most recent types of public policy. There is a high potential for cooperation in this field, particularly through networking of both governmental and non-governmental youth organisations on a regional and international scale. Furthermore, various international agencies assist with the formulation of national youth policies and action plans. Women Empowerment has become one of the most important Concerns of 21st century at both the national and the international levels. The Govt. are making efforts to ensure Gender equality but the society must take initiative to create a climate in which there is no gender discrimination and women are provided full opportunities of self decision making and participating in the Social, Political and Economic life of the Country with a sense of equality. The rural-urban drift caused by improper balance of economic and social opportunities such as unavailability of social amenities like good roads, hospitals, schools, opportunity for advancement, proper health care between the rural and urban areas has lead to the eruption of many problems both in the rural and urban areas. Especially unemployment opportunities for youths in the forms

of provision of basic amenities, improvement in the quality of education, creation of credit and loan schemes, industrial modernization, entrepreneurship training, access to productive resources, and cooperatives be put in place to reduce rural urban drift by youths. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. To encourage the education of women at all levels and for dilution of gender bias in providing knowledge and education, established schools, colleges and universities even exclusively for women in the state. To bring more girls, especially from marginalized families of BPL, in mainstream education, the government is providing a package of concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, boarding and lodging, clothing for the hostilities midday meals, scholarships, free circles and so on.

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