

## **PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES, OF YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Present education system in India mainly comprises Primary education, secondary education, senior secondary education and high education. Elementary education consists of eight years of education. Each of secondary and senior secondary education consists of two years of education. Higher education in India starts after passing the higher secondary education or the 12<sup>th</sup> standard, depending on the stream doing graduation in India can take three or five years. Post graduate courses are generally of two to three years of duration, after completing post-graduation, scope of doing research in various education institutes also remains open.

The higher education system in India is one of the largest in the world. However, it is the fast integrating world economy and corresponding rise of student's mobility that have made studying in India an attractive option. There is large number of Indian as well as foreign students who apply every year to Indian universities and colleges. For all those who wish to study in India, it is very important to get prior and correct information about the courses that you would like to undertake, the universities you want to apply to and how to go about the application procedure. As of now, India has 44 central universities, 285 state universities, 130 deemed universities, 5 institutions established and functioning under the state act and 13 institutes, which are of national importance. Other institutions include about 18,000 colleges in India.

Higher education has grown very rapidly in India over the last 30 years; with the proportion of those who attend tertiary institutions to the relevant age group raising from 6% in 1983 to around 20% by 2011 this growth has been greatly compressed into only a few areas. First most of the growth has accrued primarily in professional fields especially engineering and management

United States unlike china, however, India has the advantage of English being the primary language of higher education and research. India educates approximately 11 percent of its youth in higher education as compared to 20 percent in china. The main governing body at the tertiary level is the university grants commission (India). Which enforces its standards, advises the government and helps coordinate between the centre and the state?

Universities and its constituent colleges are the main institutes of higher education in India. At present in 2011 there are 227 government recognized universities in India. Out of them 20 are central universities. 109 are deemed universities and 11 are open universities. Most of these universities of India have affiliating college where undergraduate courses are being taught.

Some institutions of India, such as the Indian institutes of technology have been globally acclaimed for their standard of education. The IITs enroll about 8000 students annually and the alumni have contributed to both the growth of the private sector and the public sectors of India.

Higher education is extremely diverse and the challenges and issues faced by higher education institution are just as diverse. The process of education is not merely digesting books. It is also about doing several co-curricular and extra-curricular activities that give a broader meaning to

life in general and education in particular. I believe that opportunities for such holistic development are not enough in India. Facilities for the same are lacking or not easily accessible in India. Even where facilities exist, there is a lack of information about the same.

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Since we have got independence we are facing challenges to establish a great and strong education system. Various governments came and gone. Of course they tried to establish new education policies in the system but this is very sad to dictate that they were not sufficient for our country..

Responsibility of youth, role of youth and challenges facing by youth and role of youth in various areas and suggestions for youth empowerment of higher education cooperation and help and involvement for the youth force

To respect others' faiths and beliefs in the religious, cultural, and social spheres and different schools of thought and to neither exploit nor be an instrument in the exploitation of fellow citizens and other persons, especially women.

To extend respect to teachers', elders', parents, and family in consonance with our cultural norms and traditions. The challenges facing today's youth have a tremendous impact on their quality of life. Their reactions will affect their families and communities and the countries and regions in which they live

#### **Objectives:**

- To focus the role of youth development.
- To understand the need to youth in quality of higher education.
- To study the challenges faced by youth.
- To understand benefits of nation development.
- To analyze the contribution of youth in promoting social responsibility.
- To assess role of youth in enriching social responsibility.
- To focus the role of youth development.
- Review of the position of youth in India.

#### **Youth empowerment in India**

India is a young country with two 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 participations of youth, gaining access to information and communication technology, and urgent attention to improving their quality of life. Youth empowerment is achieved through participation in youth empowerment programs; there are numerous models that youth empowerment programs use that help. Youth empowerment is focused on creating greater community change on the development of individual capacity.

#### **Challenges of present higher education system in India**

Since we have got independence we are facing challenges to establish a great and strong education system. Various governments came and gone. Of course they tried to establish new

education policies in the system but this is very sad to dictate that they were not sufficient for our country. Still we are facing lot of problems and challenges in our challenges system. India recognizes that the new global scenario poses unprecedented challenges for the higher education system. The universities grants commission has appropriately stated that a whole range of skills will be demanded from the graduates of humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and commerce, as well as from the various professional disciplines such as agriculture, law, management, medicine or engineering.

### **Responsibility of youth**

- To respect others faiths and beliefs in the religious cultural and social spheres and different schools of thought and to neither exploit nor be instrument in the exploitation of fellow citizens and other persons especially women.
- To extend respect to teachers elders parents and family in consonance with our cultural norms and traditions.
- To contribution to scrotal. Family and self-development and to promote social and intergenerational understanding as well as gender equality
- To promote and practice appropriate standards of ethical conduct in individual and social life to maintain honesty and integrity of characters and be committed to fight against all forms of corruptions social evils and practices.
- To preserve and protect the environment.
- To commit themselves to creating a discrimination and exploitation free environment and to devote their times and energy in nations building actives.

### **Role of youth in various areas:**

- take up responsibility in government institution I.A.S, I.P.S, I.R.S etc.
- take technology to grass root through innovations-social scientist.
- Become a social entrepreneur
- Join politics-perform duties with all most transparency
- Become a social leader- initiate movements and organizations to involvecommunities in development activities.
- Employees-work part time in NGO's supports them financially

### **Challenges facing by youth**

The challenges facing today's youth have a tremendous impact on their quality of life. Their reactions will affect their families and communities and the countries and regions in which they live.

- Youth are unemployed: - approximately two million young people are unemployed worldwide
- Youth are poor (about 85% of the world's youth live in poor countries.
- Youth are - education:- In the developing world nearly one third of youth are illiterate.
- The numbers of youth is growing. At 1.1 billion, the world today has the largest number of youth ever, and this number is increasing.
- The small family system where they don't learn accommodation or adjustments.
- Substance abusers like smoking or drug addiction
- Early maturity due to advent of satellite televisions.
- Inadequate employment opportunities.
- The brain washes of the terrorist activities.
- Well designed and well run youth development programs promote youth leadership by involving implementation and evaluation

- Youth practices self-management and responsibility decision-making that reflects healthy choices.
- Youth demonstrate the ability to make informed decisions for themselves

**SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

1. Co-operations and involvement of the youth force.
2. Our government should large amount of funds under various schemes and programs with the objective of developing the personality and leadership qualities of the youth.
3. Provide moral education proper education.
4. To provide need based job-oriented courses
5. International cooperation.
6. To mobile resources.
7. Proper education system and good political situation is necessary.
8. Industry and academic connection
9. Incentives to teachers and researchers.
10. Student-centered education and dynamic methods.
11. Public and private partnership
12. Innovative practices
13. Coming of information age.

**Conclusion**

After independence, there has been tremendous increase in institution of higher learning in all disciplines. But with the quantitative growth has it been able to attend to the core issue of quality. India is today one of the fastest developing countries of the world with the annual growth rate going above 9%. In order to sustain that rate of growth, there is need to increase the number of institutes and also the quality of higher education in India. To reach and achieve the future of the youths requirements there is an urgent need to relook at the responsiveness.

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