

## **THE MULTIFACETED CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUTHS OF INDIA**

**Dr Gobind Singh Gure\***

### **ABSTRACT**

India's population is expected to surpass China's by April 2023, with a large young population, referred to as a "demographic dividend," comprising over 62% of the working age group (15-59 years old). This young population has the potential to drive economic growth and innovation, and a skilled and educated workforce can be a major asset for the country's development. However, each section of the youth population faces different issues and challenges, such as poor health, social, emotional, and psychological problems, cultural nuances, job creation, skill gap, family expectations, urbanization, rural disparity, lack of moral values, rigid culture, caste discrimination, religious bias, education disparities, lack of jobs and skills, corruption, drug abuse, peer pressures, youth unrest, involvement in crimes, brain drains, migration, lack of representation in democracy, and lack of civil engagement. The government must take an ethical responsibility to address these challenges and ensure the right prospects, proper direction, and accomplishments for the youth.

### **INTRODUCTION**

According to UN data, India is the second largest country in the world. In the year of 2019, India's population reached 1.37 billion and in 2030, it will grow 1.50 billion (*The World Count, 2023*). The one of every six people on the planet live in India. Govt. of India, National Commission on Population (2020) reported that "the average annual addition of population during 2001-2011 was about 18.22 million, almost 2.3 times the average annual addition of population from 1951 to 1961. However, according to the World Bank projections, the average annual population addition is expected to reach 19.3 million by 2021 and decline to 13.6 million by 2031" It is the reality that youth is the future of the nation, and India has the privilege as well as the challenge that it has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35.

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\* Assistant Professor, School of Education, Central University of Rajasthan, Bandra Sindri, Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan (India).



The United Nation (UN) adopted the age group 15 to 24 for defining youth in its' reports. The National Youth Policy initially (in 2003) defined the youth as in the age group 13-35. However, the National Youth Policy of 2014 modified it and defined 'youth' as persons aged 15-29. In the present report, we have adopted 15-34 years as a youth as adopted in the earlier report to show trends and changes over a long period (Kedar,2019).

The youth population has different sections, such as male and female, students and nonstudents, rural and urban, rich and poor, etc. Therefore, each section of the youth population has different kinds of issues and challenges that need to be settled. They have total energy, enthusiasm, talent, and hope, but sadly, many do not have the proper direction, motivation, and guidance to realize their goals. Some common challenges for Indian youth that are relevant to all the sections, like poor health of youth, social, emotional, and psychological problems of youth, lack of moral and spiritual values, rigid culture, caste discrimination, religious biases, education disparities, lack of job skills, lack of representation in democracy, lack of civil engagement, migration, corruption, peer pressures, drug abuse, involvement in crimes, youth unrest and other problems.

### **POOR PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL HEALTH**

The first aspect of the personality is physical health; the Greek proverb that the sound mind lives in a sound body means that the mind and body should be both healthy and sound, but most of the modern Indian youth are facing challenges related to their poor physical, mental, and social health. Moreover, there are many reasons behind it. Young people's health is vital. A healthy body is obtained by maintaining a good diet and exercise to keep the body going. The Indian youths are not using nutrition diets, and there is a lack of intention to do physical exercise, so most of them have poor health. Most young people are presumed to be healthy, but, as per WHO, an estimated 2.6 million young people aged 10 to 24 years die each year, and a much greater number of young people suffer from illnesses 'behaviors that hinder their ability to grow and develop to their full potential. Nearly two-thirds of premature deaths and one-third of the total disease burden in adults are associated with conditions or behaviors initiated in their youth (e.g., tobacco use, physical inactivity, high-risk sexual behaviors, injury and violence, and others) [WHO, 2011 & Singh & Gururaj (2014)].



The report, titled 'Mental State of India: Internet-enabled Youth,' notes that the mental health of young people in the country has deteriorated during the pandemic, and as a result, more than 50% of Indian youth aged 18-24 years have poor mental health, as reported by the Sapient Labs Centre for the Human Brain and Mind (Deloitte Report, 2023). Although, there are multiple factors associated with poor mental health among adolescents, including domestic violence, child abuse, bullying, peer pressure, substance abuse, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and teenage pregnancy (Das, Salam, Lassi, Khan, Mahmood, Patel, Bhutta, 2016). One in seven Indians is affected by mental disorders at any given point in time, which amounts to about 200 million people (Sagar, Dandona, Gururaj, Dhaliwal, Singhet. *al.*, 2020). In this regard, Chokshi, Patil, and Khanna et. al., (2016) described that "recognizing the importance of mental disorders in reducing the total disease burden, India launched its first National Mental Health Policy in 2014 and a revised Mental Healthcare Act in 2017, with the objectives of providing equitable, affordable, and universal access to mental health care. India has a federal set-up in which health is primarily a responsibility of the states." There is no hard proof that Indian young lack social skills, even though they face serious mental health issues. The impact of mental health crises on people's overall wellbeing and productivity is receiving more attention. There is no question that social health and mental and physical health are intertwined. In addition to being indicators of good social health, robust support networks and solid interpersonal relationships also enhance mental and physical wellbeing.

Furthermore, social health is crucial for mental wellness because a lack of social skills can lead to anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and social isolation. From the previous explanation, it can be inferred that the poor physical and mental health of Indian youth contributes to their bad social health. Some of the steps being taken to address these concerns include community-based treatments, policy frameworks that prioritize mental health, and better understanding in order to support the wellbeing of Indian youth. There are nutritional imbalances, mental health, and lifestyle risks are the major issues of the poor health of youths in India. Thus, strategic investments in health, nutrition, education, employment, and welfare are required, which are critical for the healthy growth of young people. These programs must be monitored and evaluated for their efficacy and effectiveness using public health approaches.



## **FAMILY DEPENDENCY AND OVER EXPECTATIONS**

Most Indian children cannot become adults due to their dependency on their parents and the higher levels of expectations, such as academic achievement, professional success, and upholding family honor. All Indian parents have a moral duty to help their children reach beyond their limits. In India, it is a culture in which parents give high support to their children, which enhances the parents' dependency. Indian youths had a significant familial dependency that persisted long into adulthood. The main reason for this extended dependence is that many Indian teenagers do not begin working until their early twenties, contributing to their delayed economic independence.

Moreover, this dependency on parents for financial support can lead to conflicts between parents and children over authority and finances. Several factors, including the generational divide, parental power, and gender norms and expectations, influence the complexity of parent-child relationships in India. Due to that, most of the Indian youth need help to make decisions about their future life. It also affects children's minds that they cannot select their interest jobs. It is drastic to mention that because they are too dependent, they do not value hard work and money and never learn to respect people who do those jobs. All this practice upsets their self-image and self-esteem, develops a sense of self-doubt among youth, causes them to become irresponsible, and, overall, causes them to lose their decision-making power. So, these youth have to face laziness, burden, lack of motivation, and other associated psychological problems. As well as the strong emphasis on family and tradition in Indian culture can sometimes create a conflict between personal ambition and fulfilling familial obligations. Young people might face the burden of prioritizing family businesses or expectations over pursuing their own career paths. The degree of parental dependency among Indian adolescents is influenced by a range of social, cultural, and economic factors, which highlights the evolving nature of parent-child relationships in modern Indian culture. Indian youths had a significant familial dependency that persisted long into adulthood. The main reason for this extended dependence is that many Indian teenagers do not begin working until their early twenties, contributing to their delayed economic independence. This dependency on parents for financial support can lead to conflicts between parents and children over authority and finances. Several factors, including the generational divide, parental power, and gender norms and expectations,



influence the complexity of parent-child relationships in India. Therefore, in this regard, presents are suggested not to give too much attention to their children but to help them to become self-dependent, self-reliant, and self-responsible. On the other hand, there should be no over-family expectations on the part of youths. In general, many young Indians nowadays face the delicate challenge of striking a balance between family responsibilities and personal aspirations.

## **EDUCATION DISPARITIES, POOR QUALITY OF EDUCATION**

Education is a powerful source of socioeconomic development; it can reduce poverty and all kinds of inequalities in society. There are many educational disparities among the rural-urban, girls-boys, and middle-class youth. These issues arise from India's complex social and economic structure, where a person's ability to receive a top-notch education is significantly impacted by their socioeconomic status, gender, and geography. However, the educational attainment of males and girls differs significantly, with girls in many rural communities suffering cultural constraints, socioeconomic conditions, early marriage, and limited access to education. India's educational system is often criticized for needing to be more flexible and test-oriented to equip students with the critical thinking and problem-solving skills required in today's workforce. Many educational institutions also need more money for their facilities and professors.

Moreover, the poor quality of each level of education is not a hidden concept to us. The emphasis of Indian education is on the theoretical aspects. There is no more emphasis on training & skills aspects. That affects all the educational performances and aspirations of the Indian youth. There is a need for more vocational, technical, and professional education in India. Moreover, there needs to be better quality of education.

Further, this all becomes the reason for not getting demandable jobs. The primary issue that needs to be addressed right now is the inadequate standard of education in India's schools. For India to flourish economically and socially equally, these problems must be resolved by focused initiatives, inclusive policies, and fair allocation of educational resources. The NEP 2020 also has some of the best provisions, such as scholarships and financial assistance, quality infrastructure development, teacher training and capacity building, multilingual education, and awareness and sensitization programs. Mobile and



digital learning initiatives will help to cover these disparities. As the educational fees are increasing, it will be able to increase illiteracy will be increased. The management and quality of government institutions should be like those of other top private institutes, and the fees of private institutions should be like those of government institutions. Government. Policies have to give equal importance to opening, managing, and continuing the best quality education in all areas where there is a need for it, as well as ensuring equal opportunities for all types of youths.

### **SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH**

Modern Indian youth are also suffering from various psycho-social-emotional problems which are directly associated with mental health. In this regard, (Roy, 2019) pointed out that "stress, anxiety, and depression were commonly identified as mental health concerns and diverse platforms such as community, family, school, digital and health facility were recommended to deliver preventive and treatment interventions." In this context, National Mental Health Survey of India by 2016 estimates the current prevalence of mental disorders in the age group of 18-29 years at 7.39 percent (excluding tobacco use disorder) and lifetime prevalence at 9.54 percent. The prevalence of mental disorders (excluding SUDs) in the age group of 13-17 years is reported to be 7.3 percent. Young people also suffer a high rate of self-harm, with suicide being a leading cause of death (Aaron.Abraham, Muliyl, George, Prasad, *et. al.*,2004). About half of all mental illnesses are known to begin by the age of 14, and three-quarters by mid-20s (Kessler, Amminger, Aguilar-Gaxiola , Alonso, Lee, Ustün, 2007). Since the MSUDs tend to have a chronic relapsing course, taking care of the mental health of the young people becomes a priority." Many factors contribute to the social, emotional, and psychological problems of youth, including family and educational pressures, social expectations, globalization and urbanization, economic burden, parental influence, decline of joint family system, etc. As well as there are many social issues like unequal access to education and opportunities based on socioeconomic background or gender or caste-based. These issues underscore the necessity of a thorough strategy that addresses youth mental health and wellbeing in India and includes raising awareness, providing support networks, and facilitating access to resources and services. Hence, there is a great need to take care of Indian youth by



organizing various awareness programs, counselling sessions, and mind training workshops in all educational and health institutions.

## **GEOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES AND RIGID CULTURE**

Due to the tropical environment that covers a large portion of India, challenges, including limited water supplies, unpredictable rainfall patterns, high evaporation rates, and endemic illnesses like cholera and malaria, jeopardize the country's ability to thrive economically and agriculturally. Thus, these geographical limitations affect Indian youth's hopes and aspirations, affecting several aspects of life, such as health, agriculture, and overall economic advancement, both directly and indirectly. Although the pace of urbanization and rural disparity is accelerating and presents opportunities for certain young Indians, it also has disadvantages, such as high living costs and restricted access to resources in rural areas. Not all youths can move for a good education from their native place to a good institute. Although, the role of technology is crucial in this context. India's society is a rigid culture; even after completing 76 years of independence, we are living in a rigid society where most people have narrow thinking.

In many cases, this rigid culture of society cultivates frustration and differentiation among the minds of youth. They have no more freedom to go beyond their social norms, traditions, rituals, etc. This all has direct and indirect adverse effects on the thinking and mental health of Indian youth. Indian youths can contribute to their country's development by pursuing various vocations, participating in politics, and advocating for good change. The issues they face have less to do with culture and more to do with social, political, and economic issues. Thus, there is a great need to change the mindset of the people; it can only be made possible by the Government to make more robust decisions against rigid culture and stereotypical thinking.

## **SOCIOECONOMIC, CASTE, AND RELIGIOUS BIASES**

The Indian population is divided into multiple socio and economic backgrounds, and biases manifest in various ways, including age-related bias, physical appearance, gender, casts, socioeconomic conditions, religion or culture, and socioeconomic status. These all have positive or negative impacts on their lives and opportunities, as well as the prevalence of biases in various aspects of Indian life, including education, employment, and social



interactions. Moreover, these biases lead to stress, anxiety, and mental health issues, as well as affect the overall wellbeing of individuals. The various news media usually point out that many times, Indian youth have to face gender, caste, and religious bias. Quality education, internships, and professional opportunities. This creates an uneven playing field for young Indians. At the present time, some elite casts' adults get undue favour where they require, but on the other hand, others have to face direct and indirect discrimination in society. The differences between the upper and lower are wrong. Even after a lot of constitutional and Government provisions, highly educated people and reputed educational institutions are found indulging in these kinds of evil practices. It is the result of prejudice and stereotyping thinking. This all created an unwanted frustration among the Indian youth. The biases are not limited to specific institutions or workplaces but are deeply ingrained in Indian society, making it essential to address them through education, policy, and social change. India's economic progress and social equality depend on addressing these problems through focused interventions, inclusive policies, and fair allocation of educational resources. The Govt. must have made more brutal rules against all kinds of bias. These biases must be addressed through education, policy, and social change to foster a more equitable and inclusive society where everyone may flourish regardless of age, appearance, religion, or socioeconomic status.

### **UNEMPLOYMENT, LACK OF JOBS AND SKILLS**

India is the second most populated country in the world after China. This mismatch can be observed in various industries, where many graduates and post-graduates still need more skills for available opportunities. The low caliber of Indian educational institutions and the reasons behind unemployment are also a significant issue. There is a massive youth unemployment problem, with a significant percentage of young people unable to find jobs. The rate of unemployment is increasing year by year. The International Labour Organization (ILO) reports that in recent times, the unemployment rate for individuals in India's 20–24 age group increased from approximately 83% to 44.49%. In addition, there is a discrepancy between the talents of young people and the skills that businesses need, which makes the employment of educated youth worrying. Several businesses saw a slowdown during the pandemic, including IT, which has typically employed a high proportion of fresh graduates. This contributed to the problem. This is due to several





factors, including a skills mismatch between graduates and the job market's demands, the saturation of traditional sectors, and the slow growth of new job opportunities. There are various reasons behind skill mismatch, inadequate training and education, societal perceptions and mindsets, brain drain, etc. Due to a mismatch of hard labor and a preference for office jobs, skilled workers are in short supply in crucial industries like construction and transportation. This trend pushes out skilled individuals looking for more significant opportunities and pay outside of India, exacerbating the skills gap within the country. Implementing comprehensive skill development programs like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to train individuals in industry-relevant skills can help bridge the gap between job requirements and the skills possessed by the workforce. Collaboration of this nature can lead to skill development initiatives that are better able to address the specific needs of different businesses. This could encourage more people to look for work in industries where there are not enough skilled workers. This vast population is the main reason behind the high rate of unemployment. Moreover, due to education disparities and poor quality of education and training, Indian youth lack skills.

In conclusion, the scarcity of skilled laborers and jobs in India is a complex problem that calls for an all-encompassing strategy that includes industry cooperation, skill development initiatives, and a change in the public's perception of various labor specialties. India may lower unemployment rates and guarantee a more qualified and employable workforce by tackling these problems. Navigating skill gaps and socioeconomic hurdles for young Indians in a booming economy is crucial. Parental and peer pressure, fear of failure, and lack of financial support become the main reasons for selecting uninterested careers and not going for entrepreneurial ventures. Thus, due to the lack of jobs and skills, most of the Indian youth are unemployed or have to work in measurable working conditions (hours jobs on low salaries, no social security, etc.).

### **LACK OF CIVIL ENGAGEMENT**

Civic engagement involves "working to make a difference in the civic life of one's community and developing the combination of knowledge, skills, values, and motivation to make that difference. It means promoting a community's quality of life through political and non-political processes." The modern Indian youths lack civil engagement due to their lack of moral, social, and unavoidable media use. The development of participatory



democracy and effective Government is severely hampered by India's low civic engagement. India's low level of civic engagement is influenced by several factors, including educational gaps, challenges in developing skills, and the need for innovative approaches like gamification to encourage active citizen participation in governance. India's low level of civic engagement, particularly among youth, leads to apathy toward politics, a gulf between the public and political institutions, and a stagnant political environment, all obstructing the country's progress and development. By resolving these issues, an inclusive society, civic involvement, and educational reforms can promote a more involved and participatory Indian society. Thus, to enhance youth participation, there is a great need to introduce and organize training programs in civic engagement from primary to higher educational institutions.

### **LACK OF REPRESENTATION IN POLITICS**

More representation of Indian youth in Indian politics is needed. Moreover, youth participation in politics depends on wealth, legacy connections, etc. As well as the decline in inner-party democracy, rising campaign spending and rotational reservation in municipal, Panchayat, and mayoral elections have created barriers to upward movement for aspiring young politicians. Programs that boost young people's involvement in politics, build their trust in political institutions and give them opportunities to influence governance and decision-making are required to address these concerns. India could fully exploit its youth's potential to impact positive change and innovation within the democratic system by removing these barriers. That is why no more direct concerns related to the youth are being considered by the government. The various policies and programs must create a conducive political environment to empower youth leaders, giving them more substantial influence on party policies. One big reason behind the lack of youth participation in politics is that politicians do not want to retire; if they want retirement, then they want to settle their sons/daughters in politics. Thus, there is little scope for youth in politics. Although some leading parties are now trying to give some representation to youths, there can be a shift in the representation of youths in politics. So that Indian youth concerns can be taken into consideration. Institutional reforms could be effective solutions, such as legally binding political parties to allocate a certain percentage of tickets to women candidates or mandating substantive reservation for women in legislative bodies.



## **BALANCING BETWEEN TRADITIONS AMBITIONS**

India's youth are engaged in an intriguing balancing act between traditions and their aspiration. They inherit a rich tapestry of cultural ideas, a deep sense of familial bonding, and respect for elders. India's intricate and diverse issue of balancing ambition with tradition reflects the country's social structures, deeply rooted cultural beliefs, and strategic objectives on the global stage. In the life of Indian Youths, cultural identity, family ties and family expectations, moral compass, and social stigma influence individual growth, socioeconomic progress, and social change. Open communication, modern interpretation of traditions, and focus on human values help the youth balance their cultural traditions and ambitions. This balance may be observed in India's diplomatic approach, foreign policy decisions, and strategic culture shaped by the teachings of classical Indian intellectuals like Kautilya. More freedom gives us much responsibility.

## **BRAIN DRAIN & MIGRATION**

In India, it become a trend to settle outside. Most of the youth population who are highly skilled want to settle aboard. As per Census 2001, India shows that the total number of migrants was 31.4 crore. New census 2011 reported that 45.36 Indians (37%) migrated and settled in a place different from their previous residence. Inter-migration is a reason for enhancing urbanization, frustration, and distress among migrators. Every day, the youths of India seek visas to study abroad and make a living. In a few northern states of India, like Punjab and Haryana, it has become a trend to go abroad.

Moreover, after going abroad, they want to settle their life there, and only a few want to return to India. The younger have to migrate for education, jobs & training not only from village to city but also from one city to another city, even from India to another country also. It has become a big problem when most of the younger people face adjustment problems while staying in any new place. Moreover, crores of Indian youth have migrated to developed or underdeveloped countries. It is the brain drain of the Indian 'think tank,' which considered the adverse effects of skilled immigration; the emphasis is now on the benefits and opportunities available to developing countries.

Further, it will affect the country's overall growth and development. Indian Govt. must have taken care of and started some projects to provide the best opportunities to all skilled,



trained, and qualified Indian workers. The complex issue of brain-drains and migration in India encompasses many factors that influence individuals' decisions to pursue higher education or work abroad. To solve this problem, a methodical strategy is required to improve opportunities, life quality, and the overall environment for brilliant people in India first.

## **OVERUSE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA**

According to a 2018 report, around 36% of households had smartphones, which increased by 74.8% in 2022. The percentage of households with smartphones and internet connectivity is around 88%. The increasing dominance of technology among youth is becoming the reason for the downside potential of youth. Youth may become overly dependent on technology for answers, impairing their capacity to solve problems, and they need to improve their thinking independently and critically. 18-24 years 53% 25-34 years 32.7% youths had a smartphone. It can sometimes make learning passive since the material is presented in a way that discourages critical thinking and examination. Youth with easy access to knowledge may need to pay more attention to the effort necessary for study and investigation. Thus, by using technology, social media, and gaming technology, youths are losing their decision-making power, problem-solving thinking, Independent and critical thinking, hardworking attitude, etc. Research in the field confirmed that by overusing technology, youths lack attention spans, become physically and mentally unhealthy, become blind followers, and, overall, in some way, become non-cooperative citizens of the nation. Technology is a valuable tool, but being the ruler rather than the enslaved person is critical. We may reap the benefits of technology while minimizing its potential negatives by finding a healthy balance and using it properly. To avoid more critical situations due to the overuse of technology by youths, educational institutes let them learn to take regular breaks from technology to help them regain control and connect with the physical world. It is vital to be conscious of our habits and put limits on how much technology we use. Education is vital for teaching digital literacy and preparing people to assess information critically.



## **LACK OF SOCIAL, MORAL & SPIRITUAL VALUES AMONG INDIA YOUTH**

Most of the past generation of Indians considered that due to the significant impact of westernization, nuclear family, breakdown of parental control, peer group influences, gender bias, modernization, mass media influences, dirty politics, concentration on materialistic achievements, lack of self-discipline, day by day, Indian youth are lacking in morality & spirituality values. The major factors responsible for the decline of social, moral, and spiritual values among Indian youth are a weakening of traditional spiritual and religious foundations, exposure to negative influences of media, obscene, pornographic literature, changes in family structures, rapid desire for fame and wealth, deficiencies in the education system as no more emphasis is given on for human values and life skills, and broader societal shifts, etc. In this context, Boruah (2017) described that "knowledge without moral values is not only useless but also dangerous for society. That is why our young generations are in a great dilemma; they face enormous challenges. They are adversely diverted through different immoral activities that not only influence the present Indian society but also stimulate the future generation of our civilization. Therefore, if we correctly use science and technology, it is not difficult for us to solve all the problems of the non-moral and value things." There are many severe effects of moral decay, such as a rise in crime, intolerance, social violence, antisocial behavior, and disrespect for societal values. Indian youth's lack of social, moral, and spiritual values is an increasing problem that calls for a multifaceted solution encompassing families, educational institutions, and the larger community. The major factors responsible for the decline of social, moral, and spiritual values among Indian youth are a weakening of traditional spiritual and religious foundations, exposure to negative influences of media, obscene and pornographic literature, changes in family structures, rapid desire for fame and wealth, deficiencies in the education system as no more emphasis is given on for human values and life skills, and broader societal shifts, etc.

Moreover, there needs to be more emphasis on human values in the education system and curriculum, as they are only theoretical. To enhance the moral and spiritual values among Indian youth, a multifaceted solution encompassing families, educational institutions, and the larger community. Moreover, there is a great need to organize and add compulsory



bases for various curricular and co-curricular programs to develop moral and spiritual values at every level of educational institutions.

## **OTHER ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS OF INDIAN YOUTHS**

Additionally, there are many other problems related to modern Indian youth, such as increasing corruption, peer pressure, drug abuse, involvement in crimes, youth unrest, etc. It is essential to mention here that with an increasing population and poor quality of education, Indian youth have to face unemployment, poverty, and severe competition in competitive exams like medicine, engineering, law, civil services, etc. One of the significant challenges in higher education is the low self-esteem of students, which must be tackled as an urgent concern. The hostel problems, higher fee structure, lack of sets in good academic institutions, entrepreneurial discouragement by family and society members, lack of facilities in the educational institutions, the pressure of peers, substance abuse, increase in antisocial behavior, focus on materialism, social isolation, and loneliness, disparities in the educational institutions, social exclusion, erosion of social cohesion, etc. Many students had to take on the whole responsibility of their families and studies, so they had to go for part-time work and education. The problem of youths and their difficulties in education and life can be differentiated according to the socioeconomic status, caste, area of residence, religion, study, types of schools, medium of instruction, etc. of a student. All of the problems of human beings can be solved with the help of education. This is a reason for limited career options and other related problems. Thus, the quality and multiple educational programmers resolve all the educational problems.

## **FINAL WORDS**

Youth, being enthusiastic, vibrant, innovative, and dynamic, is the most crucial section of the population. Youths show strong passion, motivation, and willpower, making them the most valuable human resource for fostering a nation's economic, cultural, and political development. The size of its youth population determines a country's ability and potential for growth. Their role in building the defence capability of a nation is unquestionable. The energy and passion of the youth, if appropriately utilized, can bring substantial positive change to society and progress to the nation. Youth are the creative digital innovators in their communities, and they participate as active citizens eager to



contribute positively to sustainable development. They can be a powerful force for positive change for the nation. Therefore, there is a need to generate good quality and sensitization towards all problems' concerns that can drive policies and programs widely. However, the moral orientation of youths needs to be strengthened to build a moral and harmonious society. It is very much required to implement constructive approaches and programs for the youth on which the country's present and future depend; otherwise, it will take more work to create a positive and harmonic atmosphere of morality and humanity. Although the Government of India is taking the initiative to channel youth energy in the right direction in ground reality, it needs to be more severe on the part of authority, organization, and society. In terms of youth, we have great expectations that our Government will be able to ensure the right prospects, direction, and accomplishments for the youth. Without any doubt, the Government of India has taken many initiatives for the betterment of youth, but there are more concerns. Even Indian youth can contribute extensively to the country if the Government of India takes its ethical responsibility to sort out and resolve all these issues and challenges related to the Indian youth on a priority basis. Thus, in this regard, the youth ministry needs to adopt a collaborative approach with associated ministries and other national and international organizations and should have taken more planned initiatives, monitoring programs, and evaluative measures to handle these challenges of youth successfully. There are required grassroots efforts, community involvement, and commitment from the Government to resolve all the challenges faced by India's youth. Moreover, the Government should also ensure various awareness campaigns, guidance and counselling sessions, quality education programs, and appropriate training for generic, life, and employment skills for all sessions of youth so that a significant difference can be made in the life of the youth & the advancement of the nation.

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