

# Importance of Education in Boosting Youths Worth and Quality

Dr. Padma Raut

Principal

Shri. Laxmanrao Mankar College of Education Amegoan Dist. Gondia

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## Abstract

Education has been shown official appreciation as an absolutely necessary for a person who provides a particular service of social change and development in any society and country. Education is having great power which is influence to change the society and modernization. Education makes visible and uncover new thoughts & ideas and also gives required skills in human being. So we think the quality of forming a pleasing combination development without enlightening people is impossibility. Moreover, it has been truly said that to education people is to educate the whole country or nation. Therefore, the emphasis with regard young people education should be to supply with what is needed their multiple role as citizens. Education is the key element for young people which makes strength and confidence power, rich and successful, overall improve of their personality, and well-being. To show official appreciation of people from their back ground education is well known. There is continued inequality and exposed to being attacked of illiterate person in all sectors like, economic, learning, social, political, health care and nutrition etc. people is treated harshly and unfairly in all area of activity of life, they want strength and confidence power because it is essential in walk of life. Such strength and confidence come from the education. And rural improvement will come from the education of young people. The major aim of youth education is to develop their skills and find out the effect of education in all fields. We attempt to find out the social standing of young education in present society, parents' attitude and guardians towards their education. There are many young people very far from college building and its services which are provided for purpose of proper education in rural area. Youth is the backbone of any country. So their education is very necessary for increasing the economy of the country, social welfare, decision making and political aspects etc. Education plays an important role to develop the skill of young people. Educational success in doing is necessary for reducing the unemployment of the society, for without education of similar quality and satisfaction never be come by anything and updated with available information and relevant to present needs. Educated person will be able to have opportunities to well-paid formal sector jobs and make advance from illiterate people. The educational person is a vital element of strong economic growth in any nation. Education has created awareness in the mind of the people from which they take right decision and understand what is right or what is wrong for their life and for their country. Teachers also play a major role to educate the young people. And teachers should include various values and ethics among the students which that they shall make self-depended, a good citizen and contributed their effectiveness to grow the economy of the country and make employment in the society. It is right to say that illiteracy is a curse and it's directly effecting on overall development of country.

**Keywords:** - Education, Youths, Skills, Development, Students, Literacy, Value, Population, Effective.

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## I. Introduction

"We want that education by which character is formed, strength of concentration is increased, the intellect is expanded, and by which one can stand on one's own feet."

- Swami Vivekananda

These words of swami Vivekananda spoken by him many years ago but still are very relevant in current scenario. Today, we need an education by which our country can get efficient, skilled and intelligent youths who should also have good character and personality.

The word "**Education**" has been taken from the Latin word "**Educatum**" composed of two terms "**E**" and "**Duco**", "**E**" means a progress from inward to outward while "**Duco**" means developing or progressing.[1] Thus, education means becoming developed or progressing from inside to outside. Education is the process of developing the inner abilities and powers of person. Education is an instrument by which we can achieve all types of social and economical developments, but when we talk about the current situation of education system in India, we find that there are many government and private educational institutes have been established in the country. Most of them are providing education in a very formal way; these are just spreading the information not the knowledge which is the prime objective of the education.

## **IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION**

Youths go to their educational institute, take just information from books, prepare or arrange notes from their seniors, read those notes just to pass exam without proper study and face the exam after the certain period of time. Teachers are also very liberal and kind hearted; they evaluate their answer sheets without reading them completely and give the marks. By this process, our youths get just paper degrees and expect for a better career option but due to lack of knowledge and skills, they get nothing. In this way, with broken dreams and expectations, our youths become frustrated and start to blame entire social and administrative system and in future, they also become a part of such an imbalanced system and the endless cycle of this system continues.

So we can see that we need an efficient and proper education system by which our youths can get knowledge instead of information in black words, can also become skilled so that they can contribute for a socially and economically developed nation.

### **Our Educational Heritage:-**

Our country India is called "**BHARAT**" in Hindi composed of two words, "**BHA**" and "**RAT**", "**BHA**" means knowledge and "**RAT**" means busy so the word "**Bharat**" means the country which is busy in proving knowledge. India was the education hub in ancient time and was called as "**Vishwa Guru**" by the entire world. Students from all over the world came here and got education. Education was provided in form of memories and experiences in that time and the command of teacher to his pupils for facing the practical life was the certificate of exam of that time. So the education system of that time was very rich and effective and produced many talented personalities in every field of life like Charak, Patanjali, Aryabhata, Chanakya etc.

About thousand years ago when the first universities in Europe were being established our last universities of Takshila and Nalanda were getting destroyed. Fortunately, the knowledge of our great sages as preserved in several texts like Upanishads and Geeta are still available.

### **Education as The Changing Concept With The Time: -**

Education is very important for us, so our forefathers included the education in our life in the form of Sanskaras. **VIDYARAMBHA** Sanskara was performed at the commencement of primary education. Fifth year, which is now usually regarded as suitable for the beginning of education, was the time prescribed for it. After that the "**Upanayana**" Sanskara was performed in which the young boy worshiped Goddess Saraswati and Lord Vinayaka and the boy was then handed over to guru. Three days after upanayana Sanskara, medhajanana ritual was usually performed with a view to invoke divine help in the sharpening of the intellect, memory and grasping power of the young scholar. This marked the termination of the upanayana ceremony.[2] In that time, our life was also divided into four parts of 25 years each in the tradition of Ashram System i.e. Bramcharya Ashram, Grahasht Ashram, Vaanprasth Ashram and Sanyaas Ashram, out of these the first 25 years of life were totally dedicated to education as Bramcharya Ashram. After this, in Buddhist era, monasteries were used for providing education as well as for the expansion of the religion. Time changed and western invaders attacked on India and Muslim empire was established in India. During the Mughal period the education was used for the expansion of religion. Arabic-Persian languages were promoted instead of Sanskrit & Hindi.

Again the time changed and The British became the rulers of India who came here as traders. They used the education for the fulfillment of their ambitions. In place of Arabic-Persian, English became the official language of the government. Education was used as an instrument to divide Hindus and Muslims. Sanskrit schools were started on the other hand. Arabic schools were also started but the entire governmental machinery was used to promote English Education only. British youngsters, who got their education from abroad, were the officers while the Indians were the clerks to help them because the Indians were educated in Indian schools, which were of low graded and less effective. The education system of that time was founded by Lord McCauley, which helped only Britishers and English.

We fought a long battle for our independence and after achieving the goal of our independence, we had a hope for a better future. We felt that India would become "**Vishwa Guru**" once again through its education policy, but unfortunately, the education become a subject of experiments. Without thinking about the consequences, policy makers changed the education policy as per the agenda of their political faith. Sometimes, education become the matter of "**Bhagwakaran**" and sometimes, it become quite valueless to that extent in which some students abuse our nation in the esteemed and well reputed campus of Jawaharlal Nehru university in national capital. [3] So it's time to think over our education system in which some extremist and anti- nation elements are being nourished instead of patriot youngsters like Bhagat Singh, Swami Vivekananda etc., because they all were young students of our nation.

### **Education and Literacy: -**

Education is very necessary for social and economic development of a nation. In our country efforts have been made since independence to strengthen education sector by increasing its reach and quality.

However, we are still far from some of the basic goals. Globalization also changed our entire life style. Currently, the whole world is acknowledging the importance of knowledge economy. Since the development of knowledge economy, the establishment of educational institutes of global excellence along with changed new curriculum of global standards has become the priority of the developing countries like India. Thousands of years ago, in ancient Greek, Plato gave a meaning to education as a lifelong process starting from the first years of childhood and lasting to the very end of the life. He said, "Education not only provides knowledge and skills but also provides values, training of instincts, fostering right attitudes and habits." [1] In India education is considered as a spiritual thing, which develops the entire personality of a person. Swami Vivekananda said, "Religion is the inner most core of education." [4] The father of our nation, Mahatma Gandhi said, "By Education i meanan all round drawing out of the best in child and man, body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education not even the beginning. It is one of the mean whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacyin itself is no education." [5]

So education is totally different from literacy. Literacy is an instrument by which we can achieve the goal of education. We are trying to get 100% literacy rate in our country but, it is still far away even though impressive progress has been made. During the British period, it rose from 3.2% in 1881 to 7.2% in 1931 and 12.2% in 1947. After independence, in spite of various efforts made by successive governments, the goal of hundred percent literacy is still remain to achieve. Rapidly growing population has been one of the major barriers in this regard. For example, as per the census of 1951 the literacy rate was 18.33% of the population of 36 Crores, it means the literate population was 6.5 Crores. It has risen to about 73% (80.90% in males and 64.60% in females) [6] of a substantially higher population of about 121 Crores according to 2011 census, it means now 89.5 Crores approximately literate peoples in India. This is quite an impressive number but the challenge is to ensure literacy among the remaining more than 30 Crores population that is exceeding total population of some developed countries like U.S.A. and Russia. Our country is also much below the world average of literacy rates of more than 88%. In Asia we are much behind China, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Iran.

The number of post graduate degree holders in our country remains rather low compared to the developed and even several developing countries. At the end of the tenth five year plan, the enrolment in universities was about 10% of the population. Increased financial allocation and efforts by national agencies, has led to notable increase in the enrolment to about 18%. Our ambition to become a developed nation demands that we must reach nearly 100% in literacy rate. But, only literacy is not sufficient to become a developed nation, we need skilled, educated and intelligent youths because in our country a literate person means a person who knows to read and write a word of any language. So if he knows even to write and read his name, he would be considered as literate person, but if he only knows to read a word and does not know to write a word, he would not be considered literate.[7] So the definition of literacy is very narrow in our country. On the basis of such type literacy, we cannot get the education in real sense by which we can get smart, intelligent, sensible and skillful youths who are the need of time for our country to be a developed nation.

#### **Education and Young Generation of India: -**

Our country is one of the youngest countries of the world. 54% population of our country is from below 25 years age group and more than 62% of the population is from working age group. In spite of this, only 4.69% of India's population comes under formal skill education. As per an estimate, 18.3% of working age group of the world's population would be Indians in 2025; it means there would be one Indian out of five persons of working age group on the world level up to the year 2025. Recently, the skill difference report of the government suggested that out of 24 prime countries of the world, India will require more than 109 millions skilled human resources up to the year of 2022. In India, 93% of total human recourses work in unorganized sector which are very less skillful. [8]

So the picture is very clear from this data that India has largest number of youths in the world, and they have the potentiality to make their as well as their country's future bright and prosperous, but due to lack of skills and knowledge most of them are facing unemployment even after having various traditional and professional educational degrees. Thus, the time has come to think over our education policy and need to change it to make it more practical and professional as per the requirements of current scenario. Today's education should provide not only information but also it should provide knowledge, skills, good character and sensibility. Syllabus of the various educational courses must be job oriented so that after doing any educational course, youths may become skillful and can get employment easily. In this way, they can contribute to make our country developed and prosperous.

#### **Youth Related Issues And Challenges Of Contemporary Indian Education:-**

Youths are the power and future of the nation. But today's youths are facing various problems like unemployment, insecurities and uncertainty related to their career, competitive environment, etc. The life of

youths is very fast, they are ambitious to acquire everything in short time, their expectations are very high, so when their dreams and expectations break due to ineffective education of current time, which is not developing skills in them, they start to blame the entire system. So basically, the main challenges of our education in relation to our youths are:-

**Education is providing only degrees not knowledge:** - In present time, most of teachers are unable to satisfy their students by their knowledge and methods of teaching. There is a communication gap between teachers and their students. Their relationship is not as good as it was in ancient time under Guru-Shishya tradition. Most of teachers of current time provide only information which is contained in various books; they don't spend time to give the educational values to their students. If they try to provide the educational values to their students, their students will definitely get the following advantages for individual and social life [1]:-

- Development of healthy and balanced personality;
- Capacity to earn livelihood and acquired material prosperity;
- Development of vocational efficiency;
- Creation of good citizenship;
- Reorganization and reconstruction of experience;
- Adaptability with the environment and its modification;
- Fulfillment of the needs of life;
- Development of character;
- National integration and national development;
- Values for leaders and skilled workers;
- Promotion of social efficiency;
- Cultural values; and
- Utilization of leisure.

But unfortunately, today's youths are not getting these values from their teachers. They only get information, and by the process of rattaification (rotting the information), they learn that information like a parrot and pass the exam anyhow. And after the exam, they forget most of that information. In this way, after spending so many priceless years of their life they only get just paper degrees, not knowledge and skills. On the basis of such paper degrees, they get no employment. According to a report by Aspiring minds, an employability solution company in 2013, around 47% graduates in India are unemployable for any job.

The report which is claimed to be the first ever national audit of employability of 3-year Bachelor's degree graduates drew inferences from data of over 60,000 graduates pan-India based on Aspiring Minds Computer Adaptive Test (AMCAT). The report noted that since a graduation degree is considered a pathway to a job in the knowledge economy, substantive intervention at school and college level is needed to improve basic skills of students. Moreover, a renewed focus on vocational training is timely now and should be re-emphasized. [9]

According to a report of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) of title "Education in India" only 14% of the peoples of above 14 years age group can work on word file on computer. Only 7.8% of peoples from rural areas can work on computer while 28% of urban population can work on computer. Two-third of the youths from 14 to 29 years age group cannot able to work on computer. [10] These all are the outcome of meaningless and ineffective education.

**Discipline in educational institutes:** - Now in present time, campuses are turning to political laboratories. Various political parties are doing experiments in most of educational institutions of our country by its student's organizations; most of them don't contribute for the welfare of students and education. It happens due to our so called leaders and social contractors, who instigates the youths time to time for their own benefits as the result of this, we can see the controbursies like Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi. Indiscipline is the initial symptom as well as result of disturbed campus while discipline is the outcome of rules and regulations. The acts of indiscipline noted by the committee appointed by the U.G.C. in 1960 to investigate student indiscipline involved discourtesy to teachers, misbehavior towards female students, student riots, damaging college building, disruption of the normal life of society, squatting on rail tracks, stopping and burning the buses, physical violence against this or that individual and group and a lots of other activities resulting into disruption of the educational process, growth of violence and general elimination of peace and order. These acts of indiscipline started on any issue and led by the student leaders followed by thousands of students. The committee called these techniques inappropriate. [1] These all activities harm the education as well as young students' life.

**Unemployment:** - All the youths get education hoping that they will get a good job after the completion of their education and their parents also spend so much money on their "Education" with a hope that their

sons/daughters can get a good career opportunity, but most of the youths find themselves unemployed even after getting bachelor or post graduate degrees, which leads to frustration among them. This is the result of lack of job oriented and skills oriented education but fortunately, our government is working on this by various programs like skill development, make in India, digital India etc. Which are the good efforts for the eradication of unemployment and focusing on job oriented and skill oriented education? Some of the efforts of government, in this regard, are as follow [9]:-

- (1) **Make in India:** - this program is started by P.M. Modi to "Make in India" as a manufacturing hub so that the youths can get new opportunities of employment.
- (2) **National skill development and entrepreneurship policy, 2015:-** this policy was started in July 2015 with the object of skills and entrepreneurship development.
- (3) **Pradhan Mantri Koshal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY):-** this program was started by Prime Minister Modi on 15 July, 2015, the object of this program is to provide monetary help to youths for skill development.
- (4) **Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I.):**- these institutes were under employment ministry but now these have been transferred to ministry of skill development and entrepreneurship. These all are providing skill and job oriented vocational education.
- (5) **National skill Development Corporation:** - this corporation was established in 2010 to promote private sector partnership in the area of skill development. During last one year NSDC's partners made around 2.5 million peoples skillful.
- (6) **Udaan:** - this program has been started for the young graduates of Jammu and Kashmir for skill development.
- (7) **National skill development agency:** - this agency has also been established for the purpose of skill development.
- (8) **Ministry for skill development and entrepreneurship:** - this new ministry was established by government in November 2014 to promote skill development and entrepreneurship in India.

**Expenditure on Education:** - Now a days, due to privatization in education sector the cost of higher education has become very high so as the poor in our society find themselves lost in getting education. Private institutes have made the education as business due to this approach of private institutes; parents feel difficulties for the education of their children regarding financial aspect. A student meets his costs of education from different sources, families, part time work, loan etc. After the successful completion of his education, the student engages himself in a productive work and repay his debts, if any, and fulfill his family obligations.[11] but due to costly education, a middleclass and poor families' students face so much difficulties.

**Policies of state and central government on education:** - The constitution of India basically laid down the duty of imparting education on the states by putting the matter relating to education in second list of the seventh schedule. But it now forms part of third list of seventh schedule, giving concurrent legislative powers to the union and the states. Now, education is a subject on which state and central both the government can make rules and regulations. In some matters state government says that it is the work of central government on one hand and central government says that it is the work of state government on the other hand. And between these two governments the whole educational system suffers and it also encourages the red tapism in educational system which should be ignored. On this too much regulations in India recently prime minister said, " India is blessed with three D's - Democracy, Demography, and Demand - to which we have added the fourth "D" that is Deregulation, making India today a four dimensional India." [12] So education sector also require deregulation for the development of a good and effective education culture in India.

**Use of latest technologies in education sector:** - We are living in the era of science and technology. Latest technologies have changed our life style completely. Teaching is a profession in which daily updating of methods, techniques and subject matter is compulsory as it is the basic demand of the profession but most of the teachers are so rigid that they do not change themselves. So the teachers should use latest technologies in teaching so that the education may become more effective for the youths.

## **II. Research Methodology: -**

The study is mainly based on primary and secondary data such as observation, books, newspaper, magazines, technical sources and reports. Based on the available literature and research material, the present paper makes an evaluation of the importance of youth education, challenges and future of youth and country. Through this paper, the researcher is also planned to draw the attention of modern education and enhance the knowledge of young people.



### **III. Conclusion and Suggestion: -**

Contemporary condition of education is not the outcome of one or two days. It took a long period. If we look back to ancient times, India was on the top in education and knowledge. It was the country in which students from all over the world used to come to acquire the knowledge and education. No country of the world was as rich in educational sector as India. The story started with attacks of invaders from the west, who just exploit the country and destroyed the culture and knowledge of the country. At the end of this story, the British left the country in the condition of poverty, corruption, injustice, unemployment and most of those problems which are the main challenges of our current education system.

The following suggestions may be very useful to make our education more effective for youths:-

- All the universities and colleges must adopt semester system in both under graduation and post graduation levels (as it is decided in the meeting of chief education secretary of Uttar Pradesh government and vice chancellors of universities of Uttar Pradesh, organized at Ram Manohar Lohiya national Law University, Lucknow). [13] So that the environment for continuous study can be made.
- Biometric attendance for both teachers and students should be started to ensure attendance in classrooms.
- Classrooms should be transformed into smart classes.
- E-learning and smart libraries should be started in educational institutes.
- Research activities should be encouraged in educational institutions.
- To increase the quality of research papers those must be uploaded on website so that those may be secured from being copied or piracy.
- Skill development programs should be started at graduation level so that after becoming graduates the youths would not remain unemployed.
- The courses of the educational institutes must be job oriented.
- Fees of private educational institutes should be fixed by government so that the education in those institutes would become affordable for average middle class youths.
- We should promote knowledge not paper degrees.
- Discipline in campus must be maintained.

By these all measurements, we can make our education system more effective, practical, and efficient and job oriented for the youths so that they can become more skillful and successful in every field of life and can make India into a developed, prosperous and powerful nation at world level.

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