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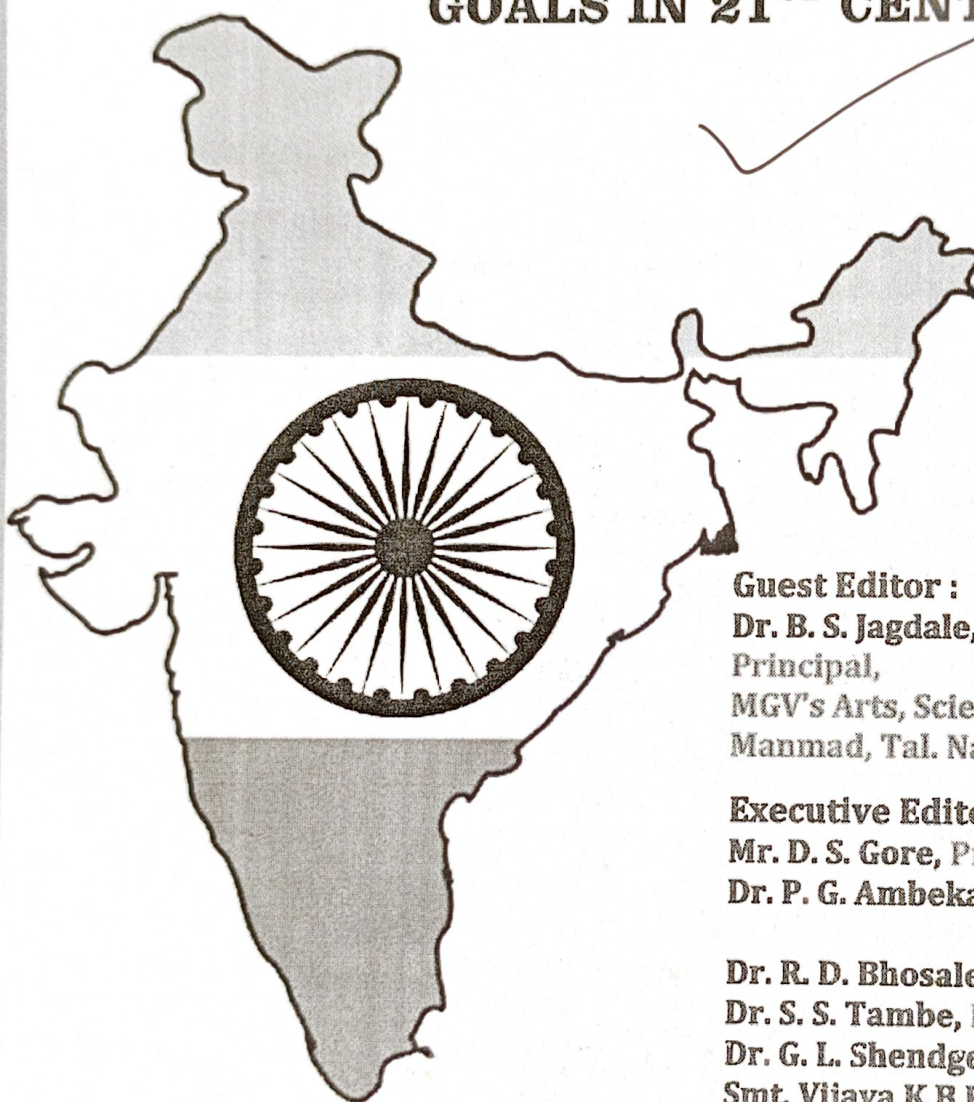
# RESEARCH JOURNEY

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Special Issue-264, April-2021,

## INDIA'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY



**Guest Editor :**

**Dr. B. S. Jagdale,**  
Principal,

MGV's Arts, Science & Commerce College,  
Manmad, Tal. Nandgaon, Dist. Nashik (M.S.)

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## **A Study Flower of Life Development in India**

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### **Introduction:**

Teens being enthusiastic, vibrant, innovative and dynamic in nature is the most important section of the population. Teens shows strong passion, motivation and will power which also make them the most valuable human resource for fostering economic, cultural & political development of a country. A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size of its Teens population. The energy and passion of the Teens if utilised properly, can bring huge positive change to the society and progress to the nation. Teens are the creative digital innovators in their communities and participate as active citizens, eager to positively contribute to sustainable development. The life experiences & perspectives of young people in the 21<sup>st</sup> century differ greatly. About 88 percent of young women and men living in developing countries face challenges brought about by unequal and limited access to resources, healthcare, education, training, and employment as well as economic, social and political opportunities. In many parts of the world, Teens face poverty, hunger, barriers to education, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, violence, and limited opportunities for growth and employment prospects. Teens are often excluded from decision-making processes and generally looks at untraditional avenues for civic engagement. More than 850 million Teens live in fragile and conflict-affected countries and territories. Young people are both the victims and the perpetrators of the violence in societies they live in this diversifications of situations explains why Teens are considered both a source of concern and a beacon of hope and positive thinking. Environmental, economic & social opportunities & risks are becoming harder to predict. The dynamic landscape overall is becoming far more complex. Development thinking, knowledge & experience are available from a wider array of sources and providers. While the complexity of today's social-Economic, environmental political & political issues constitutes a significant challenge, it also offers tremendous opportunities for Teens to show their strengths as a strong self-organizing force with the potential for innovation and for embracing change.

### **Teens Concepts & Definition –**

India and the World Conventionally, period from adolescence to middle age is termed as Teens. Age constitute the determining characteristics in the definition of Teens by various agencies. U.N. adopted the age group 15-24 for defining Teens. The National Teens Policy initially (in 2003) defined the Teens as in the age group 13-35. However, National Teens Policy, 2014 modified it and defined 'Teens' as persons in the age group of 15-29 years. In the present report, we have adopted 15-34 years as Teens as adopted in the earlier report in order to show trend and changes over long period of time. India accounted for substantial share of world population. By 2020, India accounted for 18.8% of the world population, recording an increase of 3.7% in its share since 1970. This growth is projected to continue & 2030, Indians would account for 18.90 of global population. India's share in the decennial addition to global population increased from 19.01 during 1970-1980 to 22.87 during 1990-2000 and is projected to decline to 19.69 by 2020-2030. The fertility pattern of the developed regions of the world,



consisting of the Europe and North America has caused the age structure of the population shifting upward, putting pressure on these nations to be dependent on the Teens nations from other parts of the world for labour supply. The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is seen as prominent characteristics of developed region comprising of Europe and North America since 1980. The growth pattern in the Teens segment differs substantially from that of general population. The total Teens population increased from 169 million in 1971 to 513 million in 2013. This increase was in the form of annual addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 million during seventies, eighties and nineties respectively. During the period 2011-2021, addition is substantially high at 7.4 million. The share of Teens population in total population has been increasing continuously from the level of 30.6% in the year 1971 to 34.8% in the year 2011. World Population Prospects The 2016 revision' Population Database of United Nations Population Division, India has the world's highest number of 10-24-year-olds, with 242 million- despite having a smaller population than China, which has 185 million young people. The regularity and efficiency of census operation in India add rigor to the measurement of Teens in India. The decennial enumeration through Population Census throws up consistent estimates of Teens in India. As per India's Census 2011, Teens (15-24 years) in India constitutes one-fifth (19.1%) of India's total population. India is expected to have 34.30 share of Teens in total population by 2019. The share reached its maximum of 35.15% in the year 2012. China in contrast is seen to have reached the highest share in the year 1990 at 38.28% and is projected to have the share of Teens force shrinking to 27.68% by the year 2020, a situation which Japan has experienced in around 2000. It is observed that India has the relative advantage at present over other countries in terms of distribution of Teens population. India's advantage in young population is also evident when it is compared with other Asian Countries. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, the two major countries other than India which determine the demographic features of Asia. These three countries together accounted for 68 % of population of Asia in the year 2015 and the share of Asia itself is about 60% in world population. The proportion of Teens among female is generally lower on account of better longevity of female compared to male. The difference on account of gender is seen to be higher in developed region. In case of India, the gender differentials are less pronounced than in other countries. The shift in age distribution of population to higher age groups results in lower share for the age group 15-34 which in itself is an indication of increasing longevity. The widening differences on account of gender, characterizes such a situation, with the general population ageing and female doing more so depicting still lower share of Teens among female. Coincidentally, in case of India, the proximity of share of Teens among male and female is indicative of prevalence of healthy fertility levels in the general population & net addition to the population pool.

## Major Issues Concerning Teens

### 1 Education

Education is central to development and to the improvement of the lives of young people globally, and as such has been identified as a priority area in internationally agreed development goals and the World Programme of Action for Teens. Education is important in eradicating poverty and hunger and in promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Increased efforts towards education accessibility, quality



increasing primary school enrollment in some regions, the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary level education by 2015 could not be achieved. Moreover, such improvements haven't necessarily been followed by an equivalent transition to secondary education, vocational training, non-formal education or entry into the labour market, especially for girls and young women. Worldwide, 10.6% of young people are non-literate, lacking basic numerical and reading skills, and as such lack the means to be able to sustain a living through full & decent employment. With Teens unemployment and underemployment at persistently high levels worldwide, and with many young working poor lacking even primary-level education, such Teens unemployment and underemployment rates act to jeopardize social inclusion, cohesion and stability. In 2013, about 225 million Teens, or 20% of all Teens in the developing world, are "idle" – not in education, employment or training. Knowledge and education are key factors to the full and effective participation of Teens in the processes of social, economic and political development. Increased attention to improving participation rates of young people, particularly marginalized Teens, is needed to ensure that they acquire the knowledge, capacities, skills and ethical values needed to fulfill their role as agents of development, good governance, social inclusion, tolerance and peace. The persistent gender gap in education hinders Teens development. Gender inequity in education is characterized by, among other things, lack of access to and availability of gender sensitive educational infrastructure, materials and training programmes, as well as a high dropout rate amongst secondary school aged girls. Sub-Saharan Africa's secondary school enrolment rates have increased by 45% from 1999-2009, and the number of out-of school children decreased by about 14 million between 1999 and 2009. In terms of tertiary education, much of the growth in enrolment has occurred in East Asia and the Pacific, and not in sub-Saharan Africa or South and West Asia. These regional inequalities can be demonstrated also by the estimates of literacy rates. Data from 2011 indicates that in developing countries, the percentage of non-literate Teens is 12.1%, with Sub-Saharan Africa's percentage standing at 29.6%, and South and West Asia standing at 18.5%. By 2015, Teens non-literacy rates are projected to fall to 8.5% for the world and to 12% in developing countries as a whole. As per UNESCO, Teens non-literacy rates in sub-Saharan Africa are projected to decline to 25%. Although there has been progress in reaching universal primary education and an expansion of equitable access to education, this progress has often not been accompanied by necessary provisions for ensuring quality, resulting in minimal impact on the lives of learners and decreased opportunities for social participation. Poor quality education is more common among disadvantaged segments of societies, with education being poorly adapted to the cultural and linguistic contexts of particular groups. Equally important, poor quality education and training deny young people employment opportunities as well as the resultant earnings and improved quality of life. Ultimately, poor quality education risks reinforcing inequalities and sustaining inter-generational poverty and marginalization. Many education and training systems do not provide young people with the basic skills needed to escape poverty & unemployment even when they continue to receive formal education. Non-formal education programmes seek to fill this gap by providing learning and skills development opportunities that are relevant to the context in which young people live and seek their livelihoods. Often provided through Teens and community based organizations, non-formal education facilitates the learning of life-relevant knowledge and skills, especially for disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Commitments made at the international level including the World Programme of Action for Teens the



Millennium Development Goals and the Education for All goals as well as the Global Education First Initiative, identify education as a key priority area for action.

## 2. Employment

Teens are the major seekers of employment as they traverse their journey of life from adolescent to Teens. A significant proportion of Teens take over the business of their family as heir apparent, but the major proportion of Youth becomes the first time jobseekers and searches for economic opportunities as existing in their country of residence. Employment market is a dynamic system where people keep getting in and out of system. Unemployment though exists in every part /country of the world but the rate of unemployment varies from country to country.

The global Teens unemployment rate is 13.01 percent for the period 2012 to 2014. Overall, 42.8 percent economically active Teens are still either unemployed or working yet living in poverty. As of 2014, 73.3 million Teens were unemployed which accounted for 36.9 percent of the global unemployed. However, the Teens share in total unemployment is slowly decreasing. Capacity of a country to provide sufficient & appropriate employment to its population depends upon the strength and nature of its economy and policy environment. Having sufficient employment in a country not only boosts the economy, but also improves the social and economic well-being of its population. In contrast, high unemployment rate is reported to have direct bearing on social and political unrest. Many political upheavals across the globe have been attributed to high unemployment rate. High unemployment rate can also lead to starvation, migration, criminal activity, suicidal tendencies, mental disorder etc. Consequently, Nations endeavour to reduce or eliminate unemployment through policy measures and interventional programmes. Teens employment is now a top policy priority in most countries across all regions. At the international level, it is being translated into the development of a global strategy for Teens employment and embedded into the 2030 development agenda under Sustainable Development Goals. Country level initiatives involving many actors and institutions from the public and private sectors, focus now turns to forging partnerships for policy coherence and effective coordination on Teens employment.

### Conclusion:

The findings suggest that wealth index or standard of living (SLI) directly influences and determines Teens development in India. Teens from the poorest house Holds (quintile-1) are in the labour force and are more Deprived or unemployed compared to Teens from the Richest households (quintile-5) and also those from the Other three quintiles/economic levels of households in These six states. e father's education and education of Teens is the second pillar of Teens development in India, Which is influenced by the educational level of both. The higher the education of the father, the lesser the Number of Teens working in the labour force. These six States have differ in the patterns of Teens development. Moreover, rural Teens are more disadvantaged than Urban Teens, and female Teens are more disadvantaged Than male Teens in these six states of India, irrespective Of caste and region. Poverty/wealth index is an influen. Tial factor for Teens development in India, which may be Considered the first pillar of Teens development. In every Situation, the wealth index clearly shows that the lower The economic condition of the household, the more disadvantaged the Teens. Poverty definitely leaves its mark on Teens development in India



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