

Role of Youth in Nation Building in India And Arunachal Pradesh

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Abstract The vision of our country lies in the hands of our youths. They are filled with tremendous and towering ambitions. It will be a great wastage of human resources if these youths are not given an opportunity to exercise their talent. This beautiful land needs these youths for our soil to become a brighter one. Youths are strong forces in social movements. Youths are problem solvers. Our nation needs them to resolve most of our problems. The nation is facing lots of problems. The youths are capable of solving them. They should be given opportunity to manifest their talent by engaging them in different sectors as per their eligibility and ability so that they can discharge their responsibility towards their society. The North-East surrounded by China suffers for illegal activities of different groups of extremists. If the youths are not engaged in proper time in proper way, they will be diverted by extremists encouraged by China. There are so many problems towards the youths in Arunachal Pradesh, which should be solved carefully to develop the youths and thereby to develop the state.

Keywords: Human resource, opportunity, talent, North-East, and China

I. INTRODUCTION

There is no universal definition of the youth population. The world youth policy defines the youths as all young persons of the ages 18-35 years. India is the second most populated country in the world having nearly one fifth of the world's population. With 356 million 10-24 year-olds, India has the world's largest youth population (a latest UN report said). China is second with 269 million young people, followed by Indonesia (67 million), the U.S. (65 million) and Pakistan (59 million), Nigeria with 57 million, Brazil with 51 million, and Bangladesh with 48 million, the World's Population report said. In India, about 50% of the population is below 25 years of age having absolute numbers about 63 crores and about 65% of the population is below 35 years of age having absolute numbers about 81 crores. Youth represent the most dynamic segment of the population and are the future of the nation (Census Report of India, 2011).

II. ROLE OF YOUTHS

“Building” means not masonry constructed, but the development of the nation, the future of the country. The vision of our country lies in the hands of our youths. They are filled with tremendous and towering ambitions. It will be a great wastage of human resources if these youths are not given an opportunity to exercise their talent. This beautiful land needs these youths for our soil to become a brighter one. The policies and development works of a nation can only be carried out by the youth. They are the social actors of change and progress. They carry out the policies and do all the development works which older people are incapable of actually carrying out. They make

policies and plans but those are implemented by the young people. That's why, youth are considered the pillars of development. They should be given proper education so as to make them good citizen.

They need to learn skills to do the job that our country's economy needs. They also need to know how to think, understand, analyse, and discuss the issues that our country faces. The entire success of the nation depends on the role of the youths.

However, in order to have continuous success to take place, it is the Government's responsibility to provide the youth with proper facilities for getting equipped with the knowledge of the modern era. Youth is the spring of life. It is the age of discovery and dreams. They have the power to transform the nation of high technology.

They also have the ability to lead their fellow citizens into the right direction. Youths are fighters. They fight for an identity in the society against inequality, unemployment, exploitation, poverty and other problems which our country faces today. All of them hope for a world which will be full of opportunities to become better individuals. They need good morals and values to handle conflicts in a positive way. They have been aspiring doctors, entrepreneurs, scientists, leaders, defence personnel and who knows who may be the next president among them. They are the leaders of tomorrow.

Finally, given their vulnerability, the youth has the greater responsibility to promote peace, security, stability and national unity. The youth is the most important in today's time. They have underplayed themselves in the field of the

politics. They are the closest to the people at the grassroots level, because they are the members of the community. Like any other community based organisations, youths community based organisations enhance community development through:

- ❖ Development, promotion and implementation of development projects sustainable for the benefit of their communities.
- ❖ Mobilising members of the community for national development.
- ❖ Strengthening community resource management.
- ❖ Improving the general skills of youths to be productive.
- ❖ Promoting a sustainable human development.
- ❖ Encouraging the participation of the marginalised communities in the promotion of rural development that affects them.
- ❖ To ensure proper accountability of the community resources.

Problem Solvers

Nation building is synonymous with national integration. National integration refers to the process of bringing together culturally and socially discrete groups into a single territorial unit leading to the establishment of a national identity irrespective of sex, religion, race, language, etc. In this sense national integration presumes the existence of an ethnically plural society. Youths are strong forces in social movements. Youths are problem solvers. Our nation needs them to resolve most of our problems. The nation is facing lots of problems. The youths are capable of solving them. They just need to be given a chance to prove themselves. Youths have the power to unite individuals of different ethnic groups. Racism is an ongoing issue around the world. Individuals are fighting against each other because of the complexion of their skin and the texture of their hair. Religion is another issue, the youths can convince their fellow man to live in peace and love. All of us are one and we should not allow these little differences to push us away from each other. There are lots of crimes taking place against women. Women are physically abused and killed by *gundas* in the road. They are victims of domestic violence, even by their own husbands. They are neither safe inside their home nor outside world. All of these crimes and violence need to be stopped. The youth has the ability to bring a change and can create social awareness against these crimes in the country. Youths seem to have the ability to face any challenge and problem. They have a positive influence on their fellow young people.

They are able to teach them the positive things in life. The ones who are destroying their future, they tend to listen to their fellow youths. They will make them understand the importance of a good education. Many youths are unemployed. They should be given an opportunity to expose their intelligence and make themselves to prove themselves. Some organisations and other firms should

assist the youths so that they can make our land a great and educated one. They have potentiality to abolish the bad evils in the society and in the entire world. They will make our country proud. The youths just need the support from their society and they will perform their duties (Mandal, 2018).

Role of Government

The responsibility of Government towards the youth is great. They should be given opportunity to manifest their talent by engaging them in different sectors as per their eligibility and ability so that they can discharge their responsibility towards their society. The North-East surrounded by China suffers for illegal activities of different groups of extremists. If the youths are not engaged in proper time in proper way, they will be diverted by extremists encouraged by China. The extremist wants always to enroll the youth especially unemployed youth. Thus the diverted youths will be burden of the society instead of assets. They will be liability of the society. They will be converted as nation destructor instead of nation builder. This is the aim of China. Therefore the role and responsibility of the Governments of adjacent States of China is somehow special.

Schemes for Youth Development

The focus of the present Government is on youth-led development. The Youth should be “active drivers” and not merely the “passive recipients” of development. Many of the youths who are productive and energetic remain unemployed, continue to suffer from poor health, and lack of sufficient support. The Modi Government has introduced **National Youth Policy, 2014** with the VISION “To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential and through them it will enable India to find her rightful place in the world. The **Department of Youth Affairs** has been implementing various programmes with the objective of developing the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and inculcating qualities of good citizenship and volunteerism among the youth. 12 Important Schemes Introduced by Modi Government are:

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana: Launched on 28th August 2014.
2. Mudra Bank Yojana : Launched on 8th April 2015.
3. Pradhan Mantri Jeeva Jyoti Bima Yojana: Launched on 9th May 2015.
4. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana: Launched on 9th May 2015.
5. Atal Pension Scheme: Launched on 9th may 2015
6. Pradhan Mantri Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana: Launched on 11th October 2014.
7. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana: Launched on 25th July, 2015.
8. Udaan Project: Launched on June 15, 2016
9. Digital India: Launched on 1st July 2015.

10. Skill India: Launched on 15th July 2015.
11. Make In India: Launched on 25th September 2014.
12. Swachh Bharat: Launched on 2nd October 2014.

Position of Neighbouring Country against India

Pakistan: Pakistan, by birth, is our enemy, feeder and home of terrorists. Pakistan tries to convert the youth of India especially the youth of Jammu and Kashmir into terrorist and uses them against India. This is the common motto of Pakistan. Pakistan was defeated every time by India when Pakistan started war with India. So Pakistan has taken back door policy. It acts as an industry to produce terrorist and utilize them against India. Beast like behaviour is the identity of Pakistan. Pulwama incident is an example. My country never disturbs others. We go on the principal "*Mera Des mahan hain*".

China: China also bears enmity with us and remains aggressive disturbing our international boundary areas frequently since 1962. Both of them will never be our friends in future and cannot be trusted.

Bangladesh: Bangladesh is seemed as neutral. She neither helps us in our nation building nor destroys us. But it is not a fact. Being very underdeveloped and dependent on India for many reasons, she cannot harm us in front of our eyes but if she gets chance to harm us, she will definitely avail the chance and also try to harm through back door. East Pakistan, now Bangladesh could not be independent if India did not help her. India has helped Bangladesh to be independent at the cost of lives of her thousand and thousand soldiers. But Bangladesh never admits clearly it and is never grateful to India.

The youth will frame the policy how to handle both of them. Now it is high time for our youths to frame policy in making peace with all the neighbouring countries and thereby live and let live peacefully with prosperity.

Position of Arunachal Pradesh in North East Region

Arunachal Pradesh is one of the largest States in the northeast region with a population of about 13,83, 727 showing only 0.11 per cent of the India's population. The north-eastern region (NER) consists of eight states i.e., Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, and Sikkim. The State has a long international border with Bhutan to the West (160 km.), China to the North and North-East (1,030 km) and Myanmar to the East (440 km). The geo-strategic importance of the State becomes evident from the fact that the State has more than 1630 kms. international border. The international border of the State runs from one tri-junction of Tibet (China), Bhutan and India in the north-west to another tri-junction of China, Myanmar and India in the northeast along with high peaks of the Himalayas. The border is under dispute particularly with Tibet (China) regarding Mac-Mohan Line till date. This border dispute

led to the Chinese aggression in India in 1962, which was a turning point not only in the history of India but also in the development of the region. Transport and communication can be said to constitute the nerves of modern economic system in which industry, agriculture, etc. constitute the body and bones. A modern economy cannot function without an effective system of transport and communication. In the State, it is found that inadequate transport is the greatest hurdle in the way of her economic development. Road construction works took place with a sense of urgency only after the Chinese invasion in 1962. Due to this, many scholars divides the tribal habitats of the state in three categories, viz., northern belt, middle belt and southern belt. The people living in the northern belt were in the past very much influenced by the Tibetans in religious, economic and Cultural spheres of life. The people living in the middle belt remained quite cut off from outside the world. Perhaps due to this, their main occupation was shifting cultivation. The people in the southern belt adjacent to plane area of Assam were traders because of their suitable geographical location. Thus the people of the northern belt had commercial contacts with the Tibetans and the people of the southern belt had the economic relations with the people in the plains of Assam (Bhattacharjee, p.154). All the district head-quarters are likely to be connected by road due to present Modi Government Yojuna. Previously most of the district head quarters are connected via Assam from the State Capital, Itanagar. That is, one cannot move from one district H.Q. to other district H.Q. without going down to Assam.

Some Problems towards the Youth in Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh is ecologically sound that the present generation does not undermine the position of future generations. There are so many problems towards the youths in Arunachal Pradesh, which should be solved carefully to develop the youths and thereby to develop the state. However, the following constraints have hampered their effectiveness:

Pressure from the high population growth: The high population growth, currently standing at 0.11% of the country (2011), puts pressure on available natural resources.

Lack of appropriate skills: The education system and tertiary training institutions continue to release thousands of graduates, who are neither properly equipped for entry into the labour market nor possess the necessary life skills.

Uncoordinated youth policies and programmes: While a number of youths organisations have their own programmes and sectoral youth policies, lack of effective co-ordination mechanisms hamper their effectiveness.

Resource constraints: Most of the youth programmes, run by both the Government and nongovernmental agencies

lack adequate funds and equipment, which limits their success.

Low status given to youths: Existing structures and prevailing attitudes do not provide an enabling environment for youth participation in decision-making, planning and implementation processes.

Limited access to information and communication technology (ICT): The youths cannot exploit career, business and education opportunities available to them because they lack to access the ICT, due to its unavailability especially in rural areas of the State.

Lack of motivation to get job outside of the State: Most of youth after getting trained and educated are not willing to perform jobs outside of the State.

Drug Addicted: Some educated youths having no engagement in any sector are being frustrated and thereby become drug addicted.

The people from outside of this State come for business, for which they are to obtain license in the name of local tribal people who get the rent from the businessmen for their licenses. These trading people earn money and mostly siphon off in their respective home because they do not get the right to buy the property for independent business and trade. This situation hugely restricts the private investors in coming and opening up big manufacturing units within this territory. Banking credit for establishing business and industries are available to the local people but they lack entrepreneurial skills and show little interest in industrial production activities. Therefore, Inner-Line Permits system and government policy in issuing licenses only to local people most likely has worked against the opening up of market institution in this part of the country.

Entrepreneurial Lack: Economic development of any region is an outcome of purposeful human activity. Both the developed and the underdeveloped world look at the industrialization process as an important key to economic development. Most of the social scientists agree that man stands at the centre of economic activity and he assumes various roles in the development process, namely, as an organizer of human and material resources, workers, and consumer & exchange agent. Out of these multiple role, his role as the organizer of human and material resources is the most important and basic one. It is widely accepted that the availability of entrepreneurship is the most important determinant in the process of industrialization. The government in its efforts to create entrepreneurship in the underdeveloped regions provides for various monetary and non-monetary incentives like the development of an infrastructure, assistance in marketing and procuring raw materials, providing finance or granting subsidies on investment. With this thrust in view, the State Government has created various institutions to cater to the different needs of entrepreneurs.

III. SUGGESTIONS

Private sector should be encouraged in such a way that investment in private sector can get a big boost to modernise the economy approaching towards **global economy**. When the Government takes these steps and creates private investment, the State will grow automatically with industrialization.

Sustainable utilisation of the resources needs proper planning as the development of the any region is largely dependent on availability of resources, proper planning and local community participation.

The strategy of economic development of any nation that envisages measures for alleviating poverty of the masses by providing large scale employment, education and training, capital formation, effective mobilization of resources, dispersal of industry, balanced regional development, expansion of trade and equitable distribution of national income with the effective involvement and participation of all the citizens in accomplishment of the goal cannot relegate production to the background.

Arunachal Pradesh lives in its villages where rural development is one of the top most priorities of its development strategies. Rural development is considered as one of the important tools to eradicate the chronic problems like poverty and unemployment.

Developing industries in the rural areas is essential because:

- 1.Rural industries are labour intensive as the villages in State are full of unemployment.
- 2.By providing employment, these industries have also high potential for income generation in the rural areas.
- 3.These industries encourage dispersal of economic activities in the rural and thus, promote balanced regional development.
- 4.Rural industries also help protect and promote art and creativity i.e., the age –old rich heritage of the State. Rural industries being environment-friendly lead to development without eco-destruction.

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of the youth in the nation building is crucial. They have a positive influence on other young people and are extremely ambitious. However, they will not be able to do this without the support of their Government and fellow youths. So the youths can make their beautiful land flourish and shine in success. So in the light of the crucial issues of creating an environment for the youths to bring their productive capacity and resourcefulness to bear on the political and developmental process should be accorded priority attention.

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