SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS: A SYMBOL OF YOUTH UNREST (WITH REFERENCE TO ADVANCE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY)

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Abstract: *The progress of any Nation floats on the devotion & hard work of youth or young generation, their innovative thoughts and ideas. But in present scenario widespread frustration has been noticed among the youth of advanced contemporary societies which is not only creating unrest but also making the youth rebellious and they are openly revolting against the system through violent agitation. Youth unrest in past was very limited. But at present one of the prominent reason behind the same is dysfunctional role of the institutions including education, lack of warmth and affectionate relationship between parents and children in family and exploitation and misleading of the youths by political officials. To a certain extent social institutions manifests social indiscipline in the form of corruption, bribery, favoritism, socio-political immorality which further breeds the present state of youth unrest. This decay of morality and ethics have far reaching consequences on society. It endangers humanity, threatens sovereignty of Nation and solidarity of society. Hence it is time for the social scientists to discover the causes behind it and find the possible solutions.*

Key Words: *Faulty Education, Misleading, Exploitation, Improper Socialization.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

Social Institutions: The concept of social institutions is central in Sociology. In common parlance it assumed different meaning for different people, for some it means a public or charitable institution or to others it means a set of people in organized interaction as family or government. In other words according to Sociologist Durkheim Sociology is a science of social institutions. Institutions are forms of procedures. Every organization is dependent on certain recognized and established state of rules, traditions and usages. They are those forms of procedures which are recognized by society and govern the relations between individuals and groups. In order to survive and progress societies must reproduce new members, socialize them, give them a sense of purpose, educate them and provide for the maintenance of order, production and distribution of services. All of these are performed through family, schools, religion and economy. Every process in society is learned through institutions. They defines roles and status of people in society, introduce unity in behavior, simplifies social acts of people and teach various responsibilities in society.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Research on youth is still one of the less developed fields of sociology. As an area of systematic sociological investigation it is about six decades old. Youth is a concept that could be found in varied type of literature. Though fundamentally it is a concept associated with biology as a stage in human growth and development. It is also the subject of interest in many disciplines such as education, psychology, anthropology, sociology and demography among others. Now youth is playing different roles in varied spheres as seen from time to time according to the changed environment. Youth as a group in society is basically the domain of Sociology and Social Anthropology. Presently, great interest on the youth is arising in the field of Demography and Population Studies. Some important studies have been conducted on 'Youth' related issues.

Hollingshead in his study "Elmtown's Youth" (1949, pp. 6-7) defined youth as " the period in the life of the person when the society in which he functions ceases to regard him as child and does not accord him full adult status, roles and functions". That youth is not marked by "A specific point in time because its form, content, duration, and period in the life cycle are differently determined by various cultures and societies".

Rosynmayr (1972, pp. 227), in their study found that the term "Youth" could be viewed from two main aspects, on one hand it refers to a phase in the development of individuals, and on the other, it designates a group in society. These are two interrelated aspects that could be analyzed separately.

Manning and Truzzi (1972, pp. 2-3) in their study supported the same argument that "the category of youth is not a standard item in the cultural repertoire of all societies". The category youth " is a social creation, a language category applied by one segment of society by another segment" thus youth as a label "comes into being when it is

defined by the older generation". The "designation " carries with it social roles, attributes, and meanings for those to whom it is applied.

Erikson (1965: iii) observed that youth has been elaborated as a category based on a set of differences from some standard human being, the norm being the normal adult male and the group is judged on the basis of what is not and will never be, or not quite yet, or is not anymore.

Eisenstadt in his essay "Archetypal Patterns of Youth" (1972, pp.15-17) asserts that "Youth first of all is a biological phenomenon, but one always defined in cultural terms". He further stated that however great the differences among various known societies, the youth stage is one focal point that has emphasized "The period of transition from childhood to full adult status".

The individual is no longer a child and is ready to undertake many attributes of an adult and to fulfill adult role but he is not fully acknowledged as an adult rather he is being prepared or preparing himself for such adulthood. As such youth is seen as a stage of preparation for leaving home and joining the world of adults. Youth are granted greater responsibility than children yet they are still subject to adult control The specificity of youth as a social position between childhood and adult responsibility can be seen in the institutions of the family, education and work.

Mc Carthy and Zald (1977) conceptualize resource mobilization theory as a way to explain a movement's success in terms of its ability to acquire resources and mobilize individuals to achieve goals and take advantage of political opportunities.

Rosenmayr (1979, pp. 53), in his paper "Historico-Comparative Sociology of Youth: The Case of Europe", observes that the basic stimulus for the constitution of youth as a separate group in society had been provided by the educational philosophy of Rousseau in the 19th century Europe wherein he expounded the necessity of extending the period of education so that "culture" which was seen by him as a liberating force could be fully and completely transmitted. However it was not until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th Century that the concept of adolescence, used interchangeably with youth, developed and became accepted as a special group and phase.

It was Stanley Hall who developed the concept in his work, published in 1904, "Adolescence: It's Psychology and it's Relation to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime and Education". He uses adolescence to designate an age group whose main attributes are

dependence, pre-pubescence, sexual learning and preparation for responsible social roles. It was interpreted as a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. The recognition of adolescence as a life phase, distinct from childhood and adulthood, was accompanied by the scholarly observation of the people in this stage of life. Early interest on adolescence was in the field of pediatrics, pedagogy and history. They were then considered as complementary perspectives in the study of youth. Then psychology and sociology began to take interest in youth activities and associations especially youth movements.

Stanley Hall's work (1904) is seen as one of the earliest scientific studies which incorporated sociological elements in the study of youth. However the work of Hollingshead, published in 1949, " Elmtown's Youth : The Impact of Social Classes on Adolescents" is seen to have marked the beginning of a systematic tradition of sociological research on youth. Since then, remarkable strides have been made in the sociology of the youth especially in the West and also in other parts of the world including India. For several decades the special contribution of sociology to the study of youth was quantification- sociologists used representative sample surveys to present empirical information on the attitudes and behaviour of young people.

Barker (2000, pp. 319-320) such a view led to a set of significant assumptions and classifications of youth by agencies of social control, such as policy makers, youth professionals and politicians. Presently new research trends are emerging in this subfield of Sociology.

3. METHODOLOGY:

In India the involvement of sociologists in research on youth is not much old. It is only from the mid seventies that there is a significant output of sociological literature on youth. As an introduction to the discussion on the findings of the study in subsequent attempts at an overview of social theoretical approaches to youth. Qualitative research is approached for the purpose of study of the society with experts views as best for describing, interpreting, contextualizing, and gaining in-depth insight into specific concepts.

Objective of Study: The prime objective of the study is to find the facts which are responsible for unrest position of the youth in India.
Scope of Study: Youth who have major source of manpower by age as well as quantity must be in the the most comfortable position to change the society and able to set a new standard for the society. No doubt study would certainly offer a new ray of hope for the academicians for further detailed study.
Period of Study: The period of study is covered from the year 1972 to 2000 to present the best position to draw a meaningful conclusion.

Source of Information: The study is mainly based on secondary sources of information collected from various sources and websites.

Plan of Study: The analysis is based on available relevant information of different segments of society as are evident from time to time and critically discussed. The major emphasis is given on trendline of youth and their behavioural study that why such behavioural changes are taking place.

Significance of Study: The present study will be of immense help to the academicians and Government to sketch a concrete road map to meet competitive changes of society. The present study is supposed to be very useful for Indian youth.

Limitations of Study: Every effort is made to make this research study reliable, objective and dependable. Despite these efforts, however, the study may suffer from some limitations. In spite of these limitations a sincere effort is made to make study more reliable.

4. YOUTH :

One of the famous Guitar Slinging Prophets of Young Generation Bob Dylon stated **,**

<center>

'Come Mothers and Fathers
Throughout theWorld
And don't criticize
What you don't understand
For Your Sons & Daughter
Are beyond your control'

</center>

Youth may be defined as transition from childhood dependent stage to that of adulthood's independence. According to Rosynmayr (1972: 227) youth could be viewed from two main aspects. On one side it refers to a phase in the development of individuals and on the other side, it designates a group in society. There are two inter-related aspects that could be analyzed separated. Psychology has number of literatures on youth viewing it has a phase of development of individuals whereas youth as a group in society is basically the domain of Sociology and Anthropology. Eisenstaedt in his essay on Archetypal Patterns of Youth (1972, 15-17) asserts that youth is a biological phenomenon but one which is often defined in terms of cultural patterns. Youth in fact is a focal point which emphasizes the period of transition from childhood to adulthood. Rosenmayr(1979: 17) in his essay on 'Conceptual & Theoretical Foundation' postulates that "youth is the outcome of societal reproduction and an agent of social transformation". It is a product of Socialization and hence understood as reproduction.

5. YOUTH UNREST:

When we talk of youth unrest we mean a discontented situation and disturbed condition. It exhibits a state of collective disillusionment and frustration of a group. In present day society this unrest can be noticed on a wide scale politics, education, placement, jobs, syllabus, feetructure, casteism, communalism, fundamentalism, poverty, unemployment, cultural diffusion, modernization etc. It is actually a social unrest in which the focus is on collective frustration with respect to certain social issues in society.

Youth Unrest can be characterized on the basis of four parameters:
- Change & Conflict in normative and value system of society
- Strong feeling of Social Injustice
- Collective Discontentment
- Public Concern

In general there are three categories of youths who are discontented with the existing system:

- Who Lack Intimate ties with their primary groups
- Who are alienated and cut off from larger section of society
- Personality Disorganization

Youth Unrest A Reflection of Society: It is a well known fact that frustration breeds aggression. It is also true that there is no National goal beckoning the spirit of the youth. It is true that present education system has failed to provide any direction or purpose to the life of the student. Though he has tremendous energy but there is no consciousness as to his rights and responsibilities. By and large he is apathetic, drawn in struggle only when mass frenzy grips his mind. There is no connection between his struggle for survival and the education which is supposed to help him in the matter. Apart from education there are other institutions of Indian society which are further creating unrest among the youths.

Role of Social Institutions in Youth Unrest

CASTE

Caste system in Indian society is the most unwanted distortion of the Varna Dharma system of original Indian society. Caste system determines the place of human beings in the society on the basis of birth which has created various problems. Caste which on one side is considered as strongest pillar of Indian Society & Indian Traditional Social organization indirectly promotes casteism. Instead of remaining a uniting force it has become a diving element. It has divided the whole society into innumerable sub-divisions and to unite them politically became impossible. It leads to negligence of talents and efficiency. Often the candidates in jobs are selected on the basis of caste which further damages the talents, abilities and efficiencies of the people. When unwanted and inefficient people are selected for high offices in the name of caste, honesty, efficiency, duty consciousness become the first casualty. It has also been observed that some of the most efficient and talented people have left India and gone abroad for the simple reason that their merits and talents are not properly recognized. Casteism comes in the way of recognition of merits and efficiency and promotes brain –drain in society.

EDUCATION

The students in present scenario agitate against the defective and faulty education system. They do not have any respect for the present defective educational system. The outdated inspiring, un-integrated and irrelevant educational system cannot make the students to become disciplined and responsible. They demand for appointment of qualified teachers, proper syllabus ,enough supply of laboratory equipments, library books, cancellation of donation, capitation fees ,reformation in examination fees, types of question papers, retainment of carry over system, recognition of student union, participation in university administrative bodies such as syndicate, senate and academic councils. The main reasons behind discontentment with the educational institutions of advanced society are as follows:

- **Lack of Employable Skills:** Lack of employable skills in students of technical education has been observed. Identification of skill gaps in different sectors and offering courses for enhancing employability in them needs to be recommended. Some strategies in this regard can include: (i) Industry Institute Student Training Support, (ii) Industrial Challenge Open Forum, (iii) Long Term Student Industry Placement Scheme, and (iv) Industrial Finishing Schools
- **Teaching Vacancies:** According to UGC, the total number of sanctioned teaching posts in various Central Universities is 16,699 for Professors, 4,731 for Associate Professors, and 9,585 for Assistant Professors. Out of the total sanctioned teaching posts, 5,925 (35%) Professor posts, 2,183 (46%) associate professor posts and 2,459 (26%) assistant professor posts are vacant.
- **Research and Innovation:** There are very nominal scholars in our country whose writing is cited by famous western authors. There is inadequate focus on research in higher education institutes. There are insufficient resources and facilities, as well as, limited numbers of quality faculty to advice students. Most of the research scholars are without fellowships or not getting their fellowships on time which directly or indirectly affects their research. Moreover, Indian Higher education institutions are poorly connected to research centers. So, this is another area of challenge to the education in India which is again creating protest against the system.
- **Poor Infrastructure:** Lack of proper infrastructure or poor infrastructure is a big challenge to education system of India in both the sectors public and private which have poor physical facilities and infrastructure. There are large number of colleges which are functioning on IInd & IIIrd floor while on I^{st} floor often hosieries or photocopy shops are noticed.
- **Poor Salary Structure:** Lack of proper salaries to the faculties results in the failure of Colleges & Universities to retain good teachers which is posing a big challenge to quality education for many years. Consequently it results in academic brain drain. Inefficient and unqualified teachers are recruited as young Professors with no knowledge and experience.
- **Absence of Moral Education:** History bears evidence of the facts that teachers tried to inculcate in ancient society moral education ,civic virtues among the children apart from theoretical education but today's teachers are also focused on completion of syllabus as early as possible without bothering of inculcating values among the children. The present system of education does not lay emphasis on morality & character building of the child which are pre-requisites for a healthy society and individual.
- **Privatization:** In the present scenario, privatization of higher education is apparently fledgling but welcome trend is essential to maintain creativity, adaptability and quality. The economic trail of liberalization and globalization demands it. In India both public and private institutions operate simultaneously. Approximately 50 per cent of the higher education in India is imparted through private institutions, mainly unaided involving high cost. However, the situation is not so simple. Private providers, in the interest of maximizing profit, have

every incentive to 'minimize costs' by compromising on the quality of education provided in their institutions. Last but not least, quality of teaching staff is one of the considerable issues for education sector to sustain in the future. Earlier, the teachers were committed to their students, to their subjects and to their profession. Today, high salaries are available but the commitment is missing. Even the governing bodies like NAAC are themselves corrupt. In spite of knowing the reality of any University or institute they accept money, gifts and provide accreditation to the Universities which is one of the prominent reasons behind frustration among the youths. As they are expected to be genuine while submitting their reports but instead they conceal many realities which breed aggression among the youth who struggle hard to with great devotion to work for the betterment of those institutes.

- **Quota System**: Bringing quota system in education is a degrading the quality of education. Even the deserving candidates are unable to acquire higher posts because of this reservation policy.
- **Lack of Committed Teachers**: Employee Commitment is a key to success for any organization or institution. It is through this commitment that institute achieves its goals. But in many cases they fail to have a sense of belongingness with the institution. At the same time they are unable to associate them with the students. Their aim objective is the completion of syllabus without bothering whether there is clarity in concepts or not.

FAMILY

- **Improper Socialization & Family Problems:** Family plays a crucial role in socialization of the child but failure on the part of parents to bring up their children in accordance with the cultural expectations of society has made the youth to go astray. The evil qualities and bad habits of the parents also have a harmful effect on personality growth of the children. The family problems spoil the mental peace and the emotionality of the children.
- **Communication Gap:** Lack of Understanding and proper communication between the parents and children also causes youth unrest .The failure on the part of parents to understand the aspiration of young children further adds to this problem.
- **Family Background:** Children belonging to high profile political parties or wealthy income groups feel that they can purchase everything in the world with their money. They think that they can do anything. They are those who do not feel the need of academics & often uses unfair means of clearing the exams. When they are checked & stopped they threaten the teachers by their strong family background or sometimes they even gets the teacher terminated from their jobs. In present scenario children from strong and economically sound background often bribe the teachers so that they could either leak the paper or provide them good marks in their exams. So parents also go to the extent of giving bribery to members of Higher Education to get their children recruited on higher posts which further creates a dissatisfaction among those whose really deserve them.
- **Poor Upbringing:** The vey behavior of the children is governed by their upbringing. If the child is spoiled by their parents with their excessive love, care, over pamperization, protection they are indirectly making their children undisciplined. The child starts showing his tantrums everywhere. When he grows up he shows similar type of behavior to his teachers, friends and others in society. Whenever any teacher does not listens them they boycott their class, take violent actions against them. This situation emerges just because of wrong upbringing. Benjamin Spock, who has made, a special study 'Youth and his Problems', observes : A large part of the rebelliousness is really a continuation of the rivalry that started between child and parent way back when the child was four, five, and six years old between boy and father, girl and mother. That rivalry is accentuated now by the fact that the child has or soon will have an adult sized body, adult instincts, and an adult anger'. A father would tell or order his son to do a certain chore. The boy who is ride on teenage like horse's back wouldn't like his tone of voice or consider the order unfair and he baulks. The father would become angry and make a threatening gesture. Sometime unfortunately the boy, without premeditation, would knock his father down. Then he would realize that it was not suitable to stay at home after he had humiliated his father. So he would turn on his own heel, walk off to the nearest town and look for a job (Spock 191, 194).

POLITICS

- **Political Inequalities:** The young people are more sensitive to political inequalities and exploitation. They have contempt for the existing system. They are disillusioned with what they are having and are pessimistic about the future.
- **Corrupt Political Authorities:**
  They are also disappointed with the corrupt & discredited political authority. Corruption craziness for power, moral lapses, opportunism, nepotism, discrimination found among political leaders have made the youth to have nothing but contempt for them. Political Leaderships have failed to serve a good model for the students to emulate.

- **Misuse of Student power by Politicians:** The corrupt & unscrupulous politicians who are making use of student power to further their partisan political interests arec also contributing to the problem. Students in present day society are becoming puppets in the hands of some disgruntled politicians to save their selfish ends.
Religion: Though religion is considered as one of the most strongest agencies of social control as every religion consists of rules of behavior with are coupled with the feeling of heaven and hell followed with a divine displeasure but in advance contemporary society religion has often been named as the culprit behind divisiveness and conflicts among people. There is also beliefs that religion can be dangerous to society when used to advance the interests of a people at the expense of other people especially those with different religious beliefs.
Religion Causes Discrimination: Religion, today is turning people against themsemselves. This happens when people do not tolerate religious ideologies different from the one they follow. Religion is also be a source of discrimination, or the prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things especially on the basis of race, religion, age and sex.
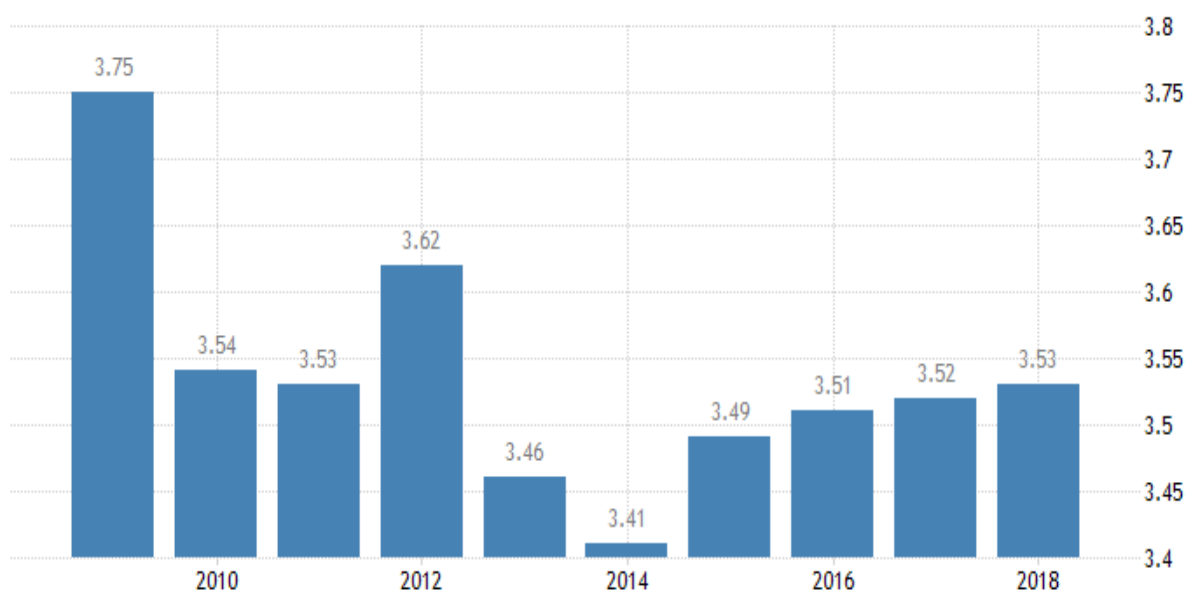**Religion Triggers Conflicts and Fights:** Religion also has some aspects which make it susceptible to be a source of conflict and war. History witnessed numerous lives sacrificed and lost in the name of religion. Wars have been fought in the name of religion, and this phenomenon continues up to the present time.
Religion as a Political tool: Political parties around the world exploit the general discontentment among the people to whip up the religious passion and capture power. It is a dangerous trend leading to war that might cause large scale casualties in terms of human life and property.
Religion as an expansionist tool: Since time, immemorial religion was used by the empires to fight wars with other kingdoms. Followers of a particular religion believe that their teachings are superior to other religions.

- **Economic Perspective on Youth Unrest**
  Unemployment:
- The unemployment of educated youths is on increase. The education that they receive does not enable them to become economically self reliant. On the other hand government is not in a position to provide employment to all the educated youth. As a result youth is loosing confidence among themselves and is becoming restless. The latest news on the unemployment front is a cause for concern for the Modi government, long criticized for jobless growth after making it a key electoral promise in 2014. According to data compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the unemployment rate rose to 7.2% in February 2019, the worst in 28 months. Meanwhile, the labor force is down 25.7 million since September 2016 and the number of employed persons has declined by 18.3 million in the same period. unemployment Rate in India increased to 3.53 percent in 2018 from 3.52 percent in 2017. Unemployment Rate in India averaged 4.03 percent from 1983 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 8.30 percent in 1983 and a record low of 3.41 percent in 2014.

SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Graph

6. RECOMMENDATION:

- **System of Education:** A thorough overhauling for our education system is necessary to help the students to face the problems and challenges o9f life. Education system requires a comprehensive planning and an integral approach. This would bridge the gap in between what the students actually experience and what is taught to them in schools and colleges. Colleges and Universities should have proper provision of adequate boarding and lodging facilities, better library, reading rooms and laboratories, enough facilities for recreation ,extra curricular activities tutorials etc. Apart from this proper salaries must be given to deserving candidates in the field of academic in order to retain good teachers for a healthy growth of our society.

- **Proper Communication between Students & Teachers:** The Communication gap between students and teachers must be bridged. The teacher must not look the student with suspicion rather he must trust him and guide him as a friend, philosopher. Every student must be given attention of the teacher. More than this the teacher must change his attitude towards the students and society.

- **Good Upbringing:** Parents need to teach their children that they need to adjust themselves in all kinds of situations. They must be taught to mould them in every good or bad situation. Putting forward their demands or showing tantrums when they are not fulfilled should not be acceptable by parents. It could only be stopped if parents handle their children mistake at a proper time.

- **Proper Counseling:** If the children or students are regularly protesting it becomes the duty of institute to organize frequent counseling sessions. Teachers can play a crucial role in this sphere by understanding the psychology of their mentees and guide them in all possible ways to handle the situation in a peaceful way.

- **Finding the root causes of the problem:** On the part of the family it becomes the duty of parents and on other side it becomes the duty of educational institutes to dig out the underlying causes of unrest and   if genuine effort be made to provide its cure. At the time the distance and gap among the children and parents must also be minimized so that a child could share his problems with his parents in a friendly manner as it is often noticed that a child whose parents are not able to give him their precious time astray from his customary track.

- **Strong vision and Leadership are needed to tackle Youth Employment and participation at National and District levels:** At the national level, a fairly participatory, multi-stakeholder and inclusive process to formulate the National Action Plan for Youth Employment needs to be stalled. The momentum behind this initiative, which provides a potentially valuable platform for policy dialogue and change, needs to be rekindled, with active involvement from government, civil society, the private sector and the donor community. At the district level, generating decent jobs in decent numbers will require strong local economic development planning, and a vision and strategies to attract investment in sectors where there is a competitive advantage, as well as socially responsible business practice. The multiple barriers to accessing private-sector jobs need to be understood, and addressed. At the risk of stating the obvious, the private sector needs to be in a position to create, not just new jobs, but new jobs in the places where it matters for the large majority of young people importantly in remote areas. For this, an enabling environment needs to be in place that facilitates and incentives appropriate private-sector investment in the regions, which is currently not the case. The private sector's profit motive needs to be recognized by the state, local government and other actors that seek to attract investment to the district level. Secondly, young people feel that many of the jobs created (often casual, or no skilled labour) do not match their own aspirations, and they are rather suspicious of private-sector jobs, fearful of exploitation, and bitter about the discrimination they would face in trying to assess them. The private sector needs to address real and perceived discrimination in its hiring practices: In order to start attracting young people more to private-sector jobs, businesses need to start getting their own house in order. Better understanding is needed by the private sector about the multiple challenges faced by young people on the labor market and in the private sector itself. For this, more dialogue is needed between private-sector bodies, youth organizations and youth leadership, and youth experts. The private sector also needs to reach out to educational institutes to forge partnerships to strengthen curricula that prepare young people for entry into the job market.

- **Incorporation of Moral Values:** Today there is an urgent need for evolving a new system of Education. In our country the ultimate objective it should be to inculcate the moral values in students. In ancient times the education not only equipped the students to earn their livelihood but also ingrained in them moral and spiritual values. Today such values are completely overlooked. Morality is something which a child should learn from his family and parents. Moral education can only be given through value education the curricula of which must be accepted by all boards and Universities. It is essential to infuse desirable values in our youth. Hence it must be introduced at grass root level itself and should be continued as a requisite of the learning process.

7. CONCLUSION:

In fact there are so many causes behind youth unrest but is clearly observed that defective system of education, faulty socialization, corrupt political system are creating a fertile ground for this situation. In such a situation there is a

need to emphasize that from being as social liability the youth must utilize force as an instrument of socio-economic progress of society and actively participate in development process. For this purpose the youth has to be mobilized , motivated, oriented and efforts must be made to a positive approach among them and have a basic understanding of their skills so that it could help them to face the challenges of society. At the same there is a need to create a ray of hope, confidence and faith among them rather confrontation. Efforts must be made by norm making bodies in the field of education be it UGC, NAAC, NIRF that there must be transparency in the functioning of Universities and Colleges and deserving candidates be placed at higher posts without any favoritism or pamperization who possess the capacity to build a healthy nation in the form of Young minds for a better society. There is also a need of proper training programs for youth leaders and the aim-of such program should be to make the youth leaders and their functional groups aware of the social evils of today and their far reaching consequences in the future generations and their responsibilities for protecting and improving upon it so as to make rapid socio-economic progress.

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