

Role of Service Providers in Youth Empowerment Through N.Y.K: A Study in Dharwad District of Karnataka

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Abstract:

Youth is a benefit in several types of societies. A good seed produces a healthy tree. A good tree yields better seeds. However, a decent youth can develop a society that is well-organized. All members of today's society are living under more strain, resulting in resentment, heightened anxiety, negative emotions, disappointments, and discomfort. These types of lifestyles primarily effect the growth and empowerment of youth. Youth empowerment raises the status of young people, enabling them to develop their competencies and life skills. Young Empowerment Index (YEI) is used to quantify development and improvement in the level of youth empowerment by aggregating findings across seven important youth empowerment domains: Education level, Health condition, Economic condition, culture, social standing, political strength, and psychology. The document depicts the factual environment. The paper is based on the following the objectives: To understand the Youth empowerment and To know Role of Service Providers in Youth Empowerment through N.Y.K. It is based on the accomplishment of the objectives and took into account secondary sources from journals, books, papers, etc. as well as primary data from the NYK beneficiaries in the Karnataka district of Dharwad. Its on descriptive research methodology. A total of 300 people were included in the sample; of those, 50 were drawn from implementation and training agencies and staff, and the remaining 250 were participant samples. By this paper considered 49 service providers. The society has become very materialistic.

Keywords: Youth, Empowerment, N.Y.K

Introduction:

Young people are a country's greatest asset and are seen as a prospective and real investment in its future development in the current knowledge-based economy. More than any other country in the world, India is benefiting from the demographic dividend thanks to its strong young labour force. Empowerment entails enhancing human potential, which is possible with full public engagement. By empowering young people, we mean developing and promoting the conditions that allow them to act independently and under their own authority rather than at the whim of others. Today, every student's curriculum must incorporate vocational education. The most successful method of skill improvement is education. It could promote a person's development all around. The programme should incorporate vocational education (Gaikwad, K.B.2018). The general consensus is that the numerous issues that Indian youth face are due to their socio-economic, political, social, educational, cultural, and psychological vulnerability. These issues include

underage drinking, tobacco use, and falling prey to anti-social elements in society, which in turn contribute to socio-economic and political issues in the nation.

Youth is the source of all life. It is the era of exploration and aspiration. India currently boasts one of the greatest populations of young people worldwide. The entire globe is looking to India as a source of highly qualified, reasonably priced technical labour. If Indian youth works closely in unison with the working class, they have the potential to become a powerful political force. They have the capacity to transform India into a developed country. The young of India have the ability to transform our nation from a developing one into a developed one. This scenario is not just a pipe dream (Singh. A.P 2017). There is a serious lack of knowledge and comprehension of youth development law among young people and decision-makers. One of the factors that has been determined to be the main contributor to this shortcoming is the youth societies and allied organisations' inability or lack of priority in delivering high-quality programmes for young people.

Objectives of the paper:

The paper is based on the following the objectives.

1. To understand the Youth empowerment
2. To know Role of Service Providers in Youth Empowerment through N.Y.K

Methodology:

The paper illustrates the empirical setting. It is based on the accomplishment of the objectives and took into account secondary sources from journals, books, papers, etc. as well as primary data from the NYK beneficiaries in the Karnataka district of Dharwad. Descriptive research methodology was used. A total of 300 people were included in the sample; of those, 50 were drawn from implementation and training agencies and staff, and the remaining 250 were participant samples. By this paper considered 49 service providers.

Review of Literature:

Reuter, T et al. (2020) The purpose of this discussion paper is to examine the current historical momentum and potential future development of civil society and youth leadership to effect a systemic change to a sustainable new civilisation. Mandal, A.K (2019) Our youth have the key to our country's future vision. They are brimming with enormous ambitions. If these young people are not given the opportunity to use their skills, it will be a massive waste of human resources. Gaikwad, K.B.(2018) Skill development is vital for self-employment and entrepreneurship in today's globalised world. Indeed, it is critical for India's economic progress in the twenty-first century. Jyothi, H.P (2018) The development of one's skills is an absolute requirement for self-employment and entrepreneurial endeavours in the modern, globalised world. Singh, A.J (2017) Young leaders that exemplify energy, passion, morality, and diligence are sorely needed in this society .Ashifa, K.M (2020) Human rights are fundamental to our existence because they bring dignity, freedom, and security. Human rights awareness refers to individuals' ability to be aware of their fundamental rights. This study aimed to determine the youth's role in protecting human rights and participation in welfare programmes such as the National Service Scheme (NSS) and Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK).

Role of Youth for Better India: Herein lays the nation's future obligation. India has a sizable youth

population. A majority of Indians—more than 50%—are under the age of 35. The country has a lot to hope for in this. They seek a new global order as well as a better India. Through them, significant social changes may occur. They support socioeconomic growth. India is a tremendously big country with many different linguistic, cultural, and religious groups. The success of democracy and the socioeconomic development of the nation are both largely dependent on the degree of education among young people. Perhaps more significantly, it is a prerequisite for human dignity. But when India gained independence, formal literacy was in a pathetic state. In 1951, only 18.33 percent of people were literate and only 8.9 percent of women were. It is becoming better and growing today. According to the 2011 Census, the overall literacy rate has increased to 74.04 percent; however the female literacy rate is still below average at 65.46 percent. They can only become aware of the values of liberty, equality, secularism, and democracy via proper education. The right to education has recently been recognised as a fundamental right. We anticipate that this will further the goal of universal child education. All forms of privations and inequality stem from a lack of education.\

Need for youth empowerment:

Any nation's youth are its heart and soul. The freedom and empowerment of youth are essential for a country's success. Given the myriad issues that today's adolescents are dealing with, it is imperative that all parties involved take the necessary steps to address these issues.

1. Youth represent a critical time in the life cycle of individuals as they journey from childhood to adulthood. One's life is socially, economically, psychologically, physiologically, and behaviourally shaped throughout this time. Once more, when a person is still young, certain rights are frequently harmed or infringed in ways that cannot be repaired or restored.
2. Reducing social, economic, and political crime is necessary since juvenile antisocial behaviour can only be stopped by empowering them.
3. The youth must be taught life skills, which are urgently needed nowadays.
4. The process of empowering youth results in self-employment, the growth or formation of new

generations of entrepreneurs, and so addresses the issue of unemployment.

5. It is necessary to empower young people in order to instil important moral principles and social values in them.
6. It is necessary to combat poverty in order to enhance the nation's living standards.
6. Youth empowerment is important for promoting national integration and aids in the process of developing a nation and achieving national development. Youth with more authority can uphold and sustain the integrity of the nation.
7. The need to foster regional cooperation and improve global understanding
8. To offset the demographic disadvantage of wealthy countries, India's youth must be empowered.
9. It is essential to instil value in young people so they can improve their communities, families, and nations economically, socially, politically, and culturally.
10. In order to achieve this goal, the nation's children must be given the tools they need to become more productive workers and responsible citizens. Only in this way can we successfully address the social, cultural, economic, and political issues that currently plague our country.

Results of the Study:

Table No 01: Years of association With NYK Club of the Service Providers of Nehru Yuva Kendra, Dharwad District

SS. No	Year of Association	N	Percentage (%)
1	Less than 6 Months	8	16.16
2	6 Months- 1 year	10	20.30
3	1 year-3 year	12	24.20
4	More than 3 years	19	39.34
	Total	49	100.0

An observation of table 1 shows that since how many years the Service Providers are associated with NYK, Dharwad. Out of 49 Service Providers, majority of them are associated since 19 (39.34%) are since more than 3years, followed by 1-3year (N=12, 24.2%), 10 (20.3%) are since 6moths-1year and 8 (16.16%) are since less than 6months. It is evident to

notice that majority of them are associated since long (more than 3 years).

Table No 02: Providing Skill development training for employment at NYK, Dharwad

Sl. No	Providing Skill development training which leads to employment	N	Percentage (%)
1		49	100
2		00	00
	Total	49	100.0

An inspection of table 2 reveals Providing Skill development training for employment at NYK, Dharwad. All 49 service providers have said yes, they provide Skill development training which leads to employment in their canters (100%). The study found that NYK is doing for the skill development among the youth in order to youth empowerment.

Table No 03: Aspects of youth development that attribute to centre, at NYK, Dharwad

Sl. No	Aspects of youth development which will attribute to centre	Response	N	Percentage (%)
1	Overall youth development	Yes	35	71.4
		No	14	28.6
2	Increasing rural employment	Yes	36	73.5
		No	13	26.5
3	Community building and social service	Yes	49	100
		No	00	00
4	Imparting vocational training	Yes	49	100
		No	00	00
5	Career counselling	Yes	44	89.8
		No	5	10.2
6	Others	Yes	32	65.3
		No	17	34.7

Aspects of youth development which will attribute to centre, at NYK, Dharwad are explained in table 3. All the 49 service providers were asked various aspects which attribute to centre. They were asked to express their opinion for each aspect. It shows that of all 49 service providers, 35 of them said Overall youth development is the aspect (71.4%), following to this, 36 of them said Increasing rural employment (73.5%), all of them (49) said

Community building and social service and Imparting vocational training (100%), 44 of them said Career counselling (89.8%) and 32 of them said other issues (65.3%) respectively.

Table No 04: Centre running all of the Government schemes/programmes, at NYK, Dharwad

Sl. No	Centre is running all of the Government schemes/programmes	N	Percentage (%)
1		42	85.7
2		7	14.3
	Total	49	100

A perusal of table 4 clearly shows that, of all 49 respondents, 42 centre is running all of the government schemes/programmes (85.7%) and 7 of them said no, centre is not running all of the government schemes/programmes (14.3%). It is good to notice that most canters are running government schemes/programmes.

Table No 05: Government Programme/Schemes linked to rural youth supported by centre, at NYK, Dharwad

Sl. No	Your centre is supporting Govt programme/Schemes linked to rural youth	Response	N	Percentage (%)
1	Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana	Yes	45	91.8
		No	4	8.2
2	Fit India Movement	Yes	41	83.7
		No	8	16.3
3	Digital India Initiative	Yes	44	89.8
		No	5	10.2
4	Startup India	Yes	40	81.6
		No	9	18.4
5	Prime Minister's Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	Yes	43	87.8
		No	6	12.2
6	Nai Manzil Scheme	Yes	30	61.2
		No	19	38.8
7	Prime Minister's Mudra Yojna (PMMY)	Yes	36	73.5
		No	13	26.5
8	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY)	Yes	44	89.8
		No	5	10.2
9	Make in India	Yes	26	53.1
		No	23	46.9
10	Others	Yes	24	49.0
		No	25	51.0

A glance of table 5 reveals Govt Programme/Schemes linked to rural youth are being supported by your center, at NYK, Dharwad. All 49 service providers were asked to react on many schemes and for each, they were asked to give their opinion. Of all 49 respondents, 45 of them said Pradhan Mantri YUVA Yojana (91.8%), 41 of them said Fit India Movement (83.7%), 44 of them said Digital India Initiative and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY) (89.8%), 43 of them said Prime Minister's Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (87.8%), 30 of them said Nai Manzil Scheme (61.2%), 36 of them said Prime Minister's Mudra Yojna (PMMY) (73.5%), 26 of them said Make in India (53.1%) and 24 of them said others (49%) as a Govt Programme/Schemes linked to rural youth are being supported by your centre.

Table No 06: Grading the performance of Centre in rural youth empowerment, at NYK Dharwad

Sl. No	Grading the performance of your Centre in rural youth empowerment	N	Percentage (%)
1	Very Good	9	18.36
2	Good	30	61.22
3	Average	7	14.28
4	Poor	2	4.08
5	Very Poor	1	2.04
	Total	49	100

A perusal of table 6 reveals the performance of Centre in rural youth empowerment at NYK. Of all 49 respondents, 30 of them have graded as good (61.22%), 9 of them have graded as very good (18.36%), 7 of them graded as average (14.28%), 2 of them have graded as poor (4.08%) and 1 of them have graded as very poor (2.04%) respectively. The majority have graded 'good' the performance of centre in rural youth empowerment.

Table No 07: Type of service are being offered by centre, at NYK Dharwad

Sl. No	Type of service are being offered by centre	N
1	Overall Youth Development	31
2	Community awareness	49
3	Gender empowerment	35
4	Vocational Skills	48
5	Personality Development	20

6	Life Skills	38
7	Youth Empowerment	49
8	Assistance in employment	31
9	Career Counselling	36
10	Self-Employment generation	28
11	Social service for community Well being	40
12	Others	9

Each service provider was asked to mention the type of service offered by your centre. From the table 7 it is clear that 49 service providers said their centres offer Community awareness and Youth Empowerment. Each service providers offer more than one service by their centre. 48 of them they offer Vocational Skills, 40 of them offer Social service for community Well-being, 38 of them offer Life Skills, 36 of them offer Career Counselling, 35 of them offer Gender empowerment, 31 of them offer Overall Youth Development and Assistance in employment, 28 of them offer Self-Employment generation, 20 of them offer Personality Development and 8 of them offer other services by their centres.

Discussion and Suggestions:

They are extremely ambitious and positively affect other young people. However, in order for the youngsters to thrive and shine in their lovely land, they will be unable to do so without the help of their government and fellow teenagers. Accorded the significance of building an environment that enables teenagers to use their productive capacity and ingenuity to the political and developmental process, it should therefore be given top priority (Mandal, A.K 2019). This research demonstrates the importance of skill improvement. Additionally, it emphasises a number of elements, including abilities, the value of developing ones, and employability-enhancing life skills. Due to the competitive nature of the global economy, businesses in both developed and emerging nations require people with superior skills who can take on creative projects and raise the standard of their respective organisations' products and services. For Indian teenagers to be employed and move toward the intended results, it is essential to support their mental and physical development. The youth of India must be able to create that future because they are the nation's "future" (Gaikwad, K.B.2018). The kids have a critical part in the

development of the country. They are tremendously ambitious, problem solvers, and have a beneficial impact on other young people and the country. They have the capacity to forge their own identities and advance the country. Social work with youth is based on integrated youth issues, which identify the social group's susceptibility. In order to do this, it is crucial to ensure that social workers are working with youth who are socially excluded, as this perspective defines not only how to solve their problems but also how to improve their situational management skills. Accordingly, a social worker implements activities with young people and in accordance with their requirements, adhering to the principles of informal education. This empowers the young person to freely handle problems and successfully integrate into society.

Conclusion:

Because youth in today's society are one of the most vulnerable social groups in the framework of social work, social work with youth is a field demanding strong professional competences. This is influenced not just by the characteristics of young people but also by the causes of youths' rising social isolation. Youth play a particularly special role in every country's growth, as has been amply demonstrated. India boasts the world's largest youth population, and history shows that young people were crucial in the country's struggle for independence. Since that time, it has been widely accepted that youth power is crucial to India's growth and to making it a better place to live. As a unique and special period in human development, youth. As most of them are unable to make sense of it, many enjoy it out of conscious reach. Rather than enjoying it in a way that is natural and beneficial, they prefer to enjoy it with their own dreams in their own world, without assistance or guidance. The culture has largely moved toward materialism. In today's world, success in a position of wealth and power is valued. These ideals also have an impact on young people, who attempt to use quick fixes to advance in life. The goal now counts more than the means, which are no longer significant.

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