

## YOUTH'S EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PROGRAM

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**ABSTRACT:** A youth-hood can be seen as a gift of the God. Youth are the priceless assets to any nation as they are the potential citizens and so, the youth should be provided an encouraging growth climate. Youth should be encouraged with appropriate affection & care, which should be surrounded by entire family, society and within the educational environment. Impact of any acquaintance while the youth period of anybody, preserves in his / her mind as a life-long memory and thus, it plays crucial role in development of that youth's personality. A locale of caring, cheerfulness & adoration should be provided for the intact youth development.

The question is, does every youth get such environment? A surrounding caring atmosphere & facilities which in actual they deserve? Deplorably due to many factors like socio-economic, negligence, abuse, denial, other responsibilities, etc. many of the youth is suffering from the paucity of affliction in any form and thus, the figure in the society of such victims getting injustice is increasingly amplified.

**Key Words:** Youth, Society, Environment, Rights, Education

### INTRODUCTION

The present scenario of the society has made it crucial to mediate of providing care & protection to these youth. The youth today in actual require some special care & stipulation. Looking at the situation, "special rights" which can take care of the youth were consequently necessitated to preserve the youth which were physically & mentally immature. Looking at the necessity of the youth prospect "UN General Assembly" adopted 10-point Assertion for the Youth Rights by Nov 20, 1959. Accordingly, our Indian government also added particular provisions to bestow the youth rights & protection against such injustice. Manifested through current youth scenario, the labouring or the youth trafficking or the youth abuse or the youth illiteracy or the youth prostitution or the youth convulsion which is an attack on those youth's rights are happening but not much observed. Such youth's right violations are happening at the elite homes and middle class homes too and are not limited only to the poor homes; Ofcourse with some different forms, the silence towards such happenings is more deeper which is not for the good of the youth.

The irony of fact is that even the youth are hardly aware or conscious about their rights, and along with these youth, the entire society remains ill-bred towards it, the leading administrators or bureaucrats who are concerned to the supervision of such happenings, are hardly taking any actions. As a whole globally, the youth is neglected at any nation either it is the developed nation, developing nation or underdeveloped nation. In our Indian culture, the proud movement for the nation is that we are a nation filled with the humaneness but if the nation future not fostered properly, gradually achievement goal of such care and humaneness may become a leading question for the nation.

### HISTORICAL PROSPECT & YOUTH RIGHTS' EVOLUTION

The youth has not been seen as individual entities with their different interests and are taken for granted in our traditional culture since the centuries. In our culture the youth is not been awaked at their rights and is looked as a property to be handled as per parents' or society own need. Though they are counted as the family members and society members in overall concept but are merely seen as the individual entity. They have to enjoy or suffer in life as per the family withstand and conditions. Particularly in India, the youth life is dictated according to the family and society guidelines. "Englantyne Jebb" firstly from England started a movement globally to make available a different status for the youth. Many debates were held by her and was ended with an Avowal and adopted at Nations League on Sep 26, 1925. But to the unfortunate, before the Declaration can be in consideration, all the members of that league died. In succession in the fifties of this twentieth century, United Nations Council once again decided a new draft and then youth rights charter was created and with certain modifications was adopted together at UN General Assembly in plenary sessions on Nov 20, 1959. According to the UN Declaration, a youth should be given 10 basic rights as mentioned herewith:

1. The youth should be protected from all the forms of the cruelty, neglect, exploitation or trafficking & should not be permitted employed prior to the appropriate age.
2. The youth should be provided an environment of friendship, sympathetic, universal brotherhood, and peace & not to be exposed at religious, to racial or other discrimination forms.
3. The youth should be entitled for free & compulsory basic education & the education of their best interest they are willing and the responsible for it should be their parents.
4. The proper care, treatment and education should be given to mentally, physically or socially handicapped youth.
5. The youth's growth should be in the atmosphere of the affection, security, and authorities should take care of the youth who are without their families or any other support.
6. Every youth should be entitled with name & nationality.
7. Every youth should have the rights for sufficient nutrition, proper housing & recreation with medical services which should also include special health & postnatal care.
8. Every youth should enjoy some special protection for their development in every conditions and dignity of freedom.
9. Every youth should receive relief and protection in all the circumstances.
10. Every youth beyond to their sex, creed, race, or colour should be entitled of all these rights.

The 1959 Assertion for Youth Rights was not ample to nature and so to include all the other dimensions, at 1989 the revised Principle of youth Rights was adopted at UN. This principle contained 54 Articles which were divided at 3 parts and further were categorised in 4 parts viz. Participation, Survival, and Development & Protection. Which are:

- 1. Participation Right:** Respect of youth views, expression freedom, appropriate information access and thought freedom consensus & religion.
- 2. Survival Right:** Right of youth life of health with the best attainable nutrition standards adequate living, right to name & nationality.
- 3. Development Right:** Contains education support rights for early youth, their development & care, their leisure & social security right, their recreation & the cultural activities right.
- 4. Protection Right:** Exploitation & abuses freedom at all aspects like degrading or inhuman treatment or negligence which includes the right for special protection emergency & armed conflict situation.

The Feb 1997 Indian CRC-Nation Report states "Unless the life of the youth at the family as well as community improves, all developmental efforts would be meaningless. There is, therefore, a need to raise awareness as well as create an ethos of respect for the rights of the youth at society to meet their basic developmental needs."

## CONCLUSION

The education is the best mean of awareness among the people. The education plays a crucial role at youth development and thus in accordance to our mankind history the education for human society was formed for the development of future aspects of the entire human society. Education develops values, attitudes, skills & knowledge capabilities, endows strength & resilience people at the changing situations & to contribute towards societal development. Education directs the society in the direction of betterment, imbibing appropriate attitude & a positive outlook. Educating & informing the youth for their rights can assure them about their basic rights and can understand its violation. This cyclic process is give & takes process of respect, sympathetic helps, youth rights, culture etc. Consequently, making the youth aware concerning their basic rights is very crucial and a dire necessitate of youth education and protection & awareness of their Rights in the society at large is needed.

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