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ABSTRACT

Youth constitute the most creative segment of society. It is an undeniable fact that the Youth constitute vast reservoir of energy, especially in a country like India with a population of more than 100 crore. Out of this total, the age-group of 15-30 constitute 41 percent. This states that nearly 40 crore young men and women with man power are available for handling various tasks of national reconstruction. History quotes the fact that all great movements of nationwide importance got succeeded on the strength of massive youth power. Today, youth are in grave situation, there is unrest among them because there are numerous problems like ambition, anxiety, identity, psychological tension, health problems etc. The pressure of high ambition increases their anxiety and thus problems begin to come one after another in their life. It is human nature that when a person, especially the youth is alienated if he is unable to face the realities of life he resorts to violent means to focus public attention. When the number of such students grows large they unit on a common platform and together tread on the path of violence, responsibilities of Enforcement Agencies in assisting the youth to remain safe and secure and assisting a safety impacting event for three youths such as, policing – social order and public safety, regulation, services and facilities, disaster victim identification, education and awareness campaigns etc.

KEYWORDS: Youth Power, Problems, Enforcement Agencies, Progress.

INTRODUCTION

Today’s youths are pillars of future society but there is unrest among them because they are facing numerous problems like ambition, anxiety, identity etc. They have never
rested on their past moments nor have they felt contented with the possibilities of the present. They are always under pressure of high ambition which increases their anxiety and thus problems begin to come one after another in their life. Unrest means disturbed condition; it is the state of disillusionment and dissatisfaction. Youth unrest may be defined as the “manifestation of collective frustration of the youth in the society”.

Youth unrest is a world-wide phenomenon. There is hardly a country free from it. There are many socio-economic factors causing this. The youth get frustrated when they see a great deal of disparity between the theory and its application. This causes them to wonder whether all that they ever learnt would ever come in use or would go waste. Added to this is their economic dissatisfaction. All these factors blend together and give rise to a cult of violence.

Youth, population aged 15-24, constitute some 222 million and represent 20 percent of the Indian population. This cohort is healthier, more urbanized and better educated than earlier generations; at the same time, they face significant risks related to sexual and reproductive health, and many lack the knowledge and power to make informed sexual and reproductive choices. These vulnerabilities remain poorly understood and served, and it is only over the last decade that researchers and policy makers have begun to shed their traditional ambivalence to these issues.

India is the fastest developing country in the world. India, with its diversified culture, civilization, natural resources, technology and huge skilled human resources, is also a fastest growing economy in the world at the same time there are several problems plaguing towards our modern India. Most of the problems facing today’s youth are not restricted to any one ethnic or religious group, but affect young people generally. Most discussions on youth have focussed on issues such as drug abuse, crime, violence, sexuality and poverty. In addition to these, today's youth are afflicted by new challenges. These includes; an identity crisis, lack of self confidence and low self esteem, a sense of hopelessness, confusion and ambiguity concerning moral issues, the negative impact of the electronic media, Competitiveness in education the uneven playing field.

**The role of Enforcement Agencies**

The law enforcer- in a manner is similar to the crime fighter, law enforcers has a tendency to emphasize investigation interception of crimes and apprehension of criminals. In contrast to the crime fighter, however law enforcers do not make a distinction between serious and trivial crimes. Like other types of police officer, law enforcers see being involved in police work such as investigating serious or major crimes as desirable and rewarding. But
law enforcers also see the necessity of enforcing all status and ordinances no matter how minor. The primary role of the police is to enforce the law. Complaints, or calls for service, usually result in an incident report. Police may interview victims and any witnesses to see if there is enough evidence to lay a charge.

Law enforcement agencies are set up by law to maintain internal security of the state. The word Police is derived from Greek word “POLIS” meaning that part of non ecclesiastical administration having to do with safety, health and order of the state. Greek policing meant the act of governing and regulating the welfare, security needs and order of the city-state in the interest of the public. The Oxford English Dictionary sees Police as “The department of government which is concern with the maintenance of public order and safety and the enforcement of law”.

With the changing crime scenario, law enforcement agencies are also required to gear up with measures to combat the crime. Cyber crime has become a global phenomenon and it is the biggest menace today for society at large. Keeping in view the gravity of the crime, CBI intends to establish a Research and Innovation Centre for investigation and prevention of cyber crime in partnership with Interpol, research/academic institutions and private sector. This will involve participation of experts for research from Interpol member countries.

Youth more than ever are at the forefront of global social, economic and political developments, young people as member of a dynamic group in society play a crucial role in positively transforming conflicts situation and in building the foundations of democratic and peaceful societies. This is documented in several statements and reports of governments, international inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Young people are typically considered a problem to peace and thus are left out or manipulated by decision-making process especially in societies that have difficulties handling change in constructive ways. When thinking youth in conflicts rarely thoughts turn to the positive, preventive and transformative role of youth both in violent as well as non-violent conflicts. Many cases results youths as victims, perpetrators and peace-builders at different moments and in various situations in their lives. There are numerous examples of young people taking the lead in shaping their future which they desire to opt to live.

Young ones possess energy, but it is necessary to be moulded and be channelized in the right direction. Youth who are misguided may prove to do greater harm to the society than even the worst enemy can do. Moreover, it should be realised to their generation that on their shoulders the future of the country rests because they represent new values, new thinking and the new ways of life representing the changing scenario. Generally the actions
of the individuals are guided by the normal way of thinking and also by the normal conventions. It is only the young who can accept unconventional ideas with spirit and enthusiasm.

**Youth and Reconstruction:**

The task of economic reconstruction of the country is relatively complex and the enlightened youth can make a significant contribution in it. It includes development by facilitating implementation of various programmes drawn by the Central and the State Governments and can introduce modern outlook to agriculture and industry. This brings about the 'Green' and the 'White' revolutions; India’s youth policy aims at promoting governmental and non-governmental effort in implementing various programmes in order to seek changes.

During the last forty years of India’s independence, various youth’s programmes have been started in the country with a view to involve the youths towards in national reconstruction development. In 1948, the National Cadet Corps was launched to create awareness among the youth in national defence and to also ensure their active participation. In 1969, the National Service Scheme was started to promote social consciousness, a sense of responsibility as well as a sense of discipline and dignity of labour among youth. With this view special camps were organized, 'Youth against Famine', 'Youth against Dirt and Disease', 'Youth for A forestation and Tree Plantation' and 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction' etc. Besides since 1981-82 economic development programmes have been taken by NSS volunteers. During 82-83 about 5.5 lakh students have participated in various commendable programmes. Parallel to NSS are the Nehru Yuvak Kendras which are innovative multipurpose institutions. The basic purpose of this scheme is to enable such youth to help the process of rural development and popularize national objectives. At these centres vocational training are imparted for self-employment and social service.

Besides, there is National Service Volunteer Scheme, which was launched in 1977-78, that provides opportunities to the graduate students to involve themselves on a voluntary basis in nation-building activities for a specific period on a whole time basis. These volunteers are generally engaged in promoting adult educational programmes. In this connection, exchanges of visits by youths of different regions of the country have been helpful.

In the political sphere too, the youth can help in cleansing the Eugean stables. The entire political system is infested with opportunism, nepotism, corruption, deception, fraud,
intrigues and shrewd tactics. Most of the political parties have no clear far-sighted goal and no well-thought-out programmes of national reconstruction.

Young men and women today are led to frustration on many counts. The internal strife, graft all round, double talk, frauds, chicanery, political opportunism, deception, deep rooted corruption and an air of distrust among the young and the old are the causes of unrest among India's youth.

The role of the youth for national reconstruction became even more relevant in 1985 when the 'International Year of the Youth' was celebrated with the basic themes of 'Participation, Development and Peace'. In the years to come, the role of the youth in India and other developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in the task of national reconstruction is going to become increasingly more significant. The challenges are immense, and the youth, as a well-regulated wave of power can sweep through the country and meet these challenges competently, and lift the country to the heights of progress.

**Causes of common youth’s problems:**

High-risk behaviour as a response is most commonly found among young people who are bursting with potential to work hard and to express their creativity, and it is crucial that they have outlets for their energy and opportunities to develop their attributes. Youths who are disadvantaged in some way are lacking in life skills or unable to find a constructive and creative outlet are especially likely to turn their energies towards negative or self-destructive ‘problem’ behaviour. While many agencies and policies have attempted to prevent high-risk youth behaviour, insufficient effort has been devoted to addressing the underlying causes. This is primarily because the behaviours tend to be obvious and socially disruptive, while the causes are complex and difficult to address. Moreover, since the causes are many and diverse, they are often misunderstood or underestimated. In reality they are usually symptomatic of interrelated economic and social problems, their prevalence tends to reflect socio-economic patterns, and they operate at different levels: personal, family and community. For example, it is striking that the six causes of juvenile delinquency in Fiji mentioned by Adinkrah (1995) are all factors that are beyond the control of young people themselves. They are: the dependent status of youth, broken homes, rural-urban migration, violence and sexual behaviour on the media; domestic violence and sexual abuse in the home (1995: 28-36). These behaviours are symptoms of social and economic factors that young people cannot control. Clearly, then, simply imposing discipline and attempting to reform offenders will not stop delinquent behaviour unless the causes are also addressed.
It is most important to recognise that the issues and high-risk behaviour described here and documented in many other publications and policies, are youth problems as seen from an adult perspective. While they are real issues with potentially very serious consequences, youth do not necessarily view them as problems, and nor are they necessarily committed to their elimination. Youths who are actually engaging in high-risk behaviours are more likely to see them as their only available avenue for fulfilment or enjoyment rather than a personal problem. The relationship between high-risk youth behaviour, community perceptions of youth, youth visions and youth self-esteem is thus complex. Despite this complexity, it is possible to identify some underlying factors that push young people into high-risk behaviour.

They can be classified into two groups. The first group comprises of key economic and structural issues that are widely recognised as central concerns in most Pacific development strategies. The second group comprises cultural and attitudinal factors. All of these causes are interrelated, and tend to reinforce each other. Often their main impact on youth is erosion of self-esteem. As studies of youth substance abuse in Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu have shown, attempting to resist this erosion with self-gratification or proof of self-worth is a major factor driving youth into high-risk behaviour.

Relevance to law enforcement and the roles of different types of law enforcement agencies influences to get involved in interoperability situations, the nature and frequency of such interoperability events and the kind of organizations with which they interoperate, it is sufficient here to note that the vast majority of all agencies interact on regular basis with other law enforcement agencies and with other public safety and public service organizations in their communities.

The Law enforcement assistance administration (LEAA) of the department of justice began a concentrated program in 1971 toward the improvement of law enforcement equipment. As the first step in its program, in cooperation with the department of commerce established a Law enforcement standards Laboratory (LESL) at the National Bureau of standards (NBS), the broad goal of LESL is to develop performance standards which can be promulgated by LEAA as voluntary aids for the selection of equipment by law enforcement agencies, additionally LESL is developing standards test methods and procedures so that the relation performance of similar items may be evaluated by departments themselves.

Concept of youth participation

Youth participation refers to the way in which young people function and interact in society. It encompasses their roles in the family and in the wider community, and their
participation in various aspects of life, including education, the workforce, community activities and decision-making. Central to the concept of youth participation are youth empowerment and youth engagement. That is, being able to function effectively and work towards achieving their personal objectives and taking control of their lives. The obverse of youth participation is marginalization, disempowerment and/or alienation.

Theoretical definitions of youth participation can be classified as youth-centred or adult-centred. The earliest model of participation, developed by Arnstein (1969), was a model of adult rather than youth participation, and Hart (1992, 1997) was the first to propose a model specifically for youth participation. He identified eight levels of Young People’s Participation ranging from ‘manipulation’, which is not participation but where adults use young people to support causes in the pretence that these causes were inspired by young people, through to ‘young-people initiated, shared decisions with adults’ involving ‘shared and equal participation that empowers youth while enabling them to learn from adult experience and expertise’. Perhaps because of its origins, is notable that this model is still adult rather than youth centred, focusing on the varying roles adults play in relation to children’s participation and children’s responses, rather than on the nature of the actual participation.

Most promotion of child and youth participation by international agencies have been the rights based, rather than specifically to reduce high-risk behavior among youths. Although there are obvious linkages between participation, empowerment and self-esteem, improving self-esteem does not necessarily prevent high-risk behavior, and there are few studies of this association. Because it has many causes, high-risk behavior occurs across all strata of society, in more and less developed countries, and among those with various levels of self-esteem. The lack of a demonstrable association between participation and responsible behavior could be a factor undermining commitment to youth participation among Pacific leaders. Youth with low self-esteem are particularly vulnerable to engaging in high-risk behavior because they lack alternative outlets. In contrast, youth with higher self-esteem are more likely to limit high-risk behavior to levels that do not restrict their options and choices.

Implications of youth participation for employment and income generation Increasing youth employment and income generation has the potential to bring great benefits in the form of greater utilisation of human resources and increased national productivity, while at the same time reducing the dependency burden.

Youth participation and their right to be involve in social and political activities. It examines the national legal framework for youth participation, which could support the
formulation of a future National Youth Policy. It takes the view that youth participation can be the engine of growth for the country, if adolescents and young adults are given the opportunity to fully take part in the development process. It also explores the notion and practice of volunteerism among youth, particularly as it relates to their perceptions/attitudes and actual involvement in the improvement of their communities. Between the 1970s and 1980s, Cambodia's youths were drawn into the civil war and the political process as citizens, but were then denied their rights to education and health, and the development of their full potential as members of society. State controlled volunteerism involved young people in the Mass Youth organization, which mobilized thousands of students to conduct literacy classes throughout the country during school breaks. The political stability that began only in the early 1990s gave them the opportunity to participate in the social, political and economic spheres. While young people take part in economic activities that benefit their households and communities, the extent to which their voices are heard and incorporated in decision-making and development processes appears to have been limited.

CONCLUSION

Younger generation in India has always been depending upon the older generation. Our social set up did allow them to have independent thinking and independent way of life. But now younger generation should mould the thinking of the older generation. They will have to give proper shape and form to the policies which might have been out-dated and worn out. Only the young in India can seize the opportunities for doing something for the country. So they will give new enthusiasm and energy to carry forward the programmed which has been chalked out for the country. Problems which young people face today should be taken into considerations in the planning and implementation of national development policies, because the ways in which they are addressed will influence current social and economic conditions. Their problems are, after all, mere reflections of larger social issues.

There are presently no structures that bring youths into discussions of national or local development as the local leaders do not consult youth on development issues—since their views are not appreciated youth concerns are not adequately represented and reflected in village development priorities and budgets especially youths express confidence however, of their own abilities they try to contribute towards development. For them, the social environment and conservative beliefs of the authorities and elders in their communities prevent them from making a contribution.
Society should mould itself according to the thinking of the young because it is difficult for the older generation to have new thinking. The young should always look with hope and confidence to the future. They must have the spirit to work among the masses and also give a sense of direction for the others to follow. Finally the urban as well as the rural youth need proper guidance so that they may realize the reality of the changing environment and may accept the challenges ahead of them with right attitude, and they must be realized that they can contribute towards a big push to their country’s growth and progress, these steps will surely bring the modern youth on the right track and they will be men of utility in progress of the society and the nation.

REFERENCE