

Education and youth: (A sociological study)

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Abstract: Introduction: Education means training and training for it in border sense right from the birth till and of life the process of socialization, observation and experience is consider education. To train a person means to increase the ability of skill, ability and efficiency to do work, and increase in intellect. The meaning of education is more than simply to read, write and count. It is necessary to investigate education from sociological view point specially in context with the youth. Method of study: present study is based on the research thesis of Ph.D. Survey method is used to investigate sociological attitude of the urban and rural youth of Ahmedabad district. The respondent belong to the urban and rural community. 400 youth have been selected and two techniques of interview and questionnaire techniques have been used to collect to data. Objective of study: the objective of the present research paper is to investigate the opinions of the youth regarding education from the view point of gender. Main points of study: The present research paper is divided into their four sectors. (1) Sociological information regarding youth and education. (2) Background of the respondents. (3) The opinions of youth regarding Education. (4) Finding and recommendation. Concludes: It is known from the present study that youth take their own decision regarding study. He finds no discrimination in facility provided for education.

Keywords: Education, Youth, Gender, difference.

1. INTRODUCTION

Education means training and training for it in border sense right from the birth till and of life the process of socialization, observation and experience is consider education. To train a person means to increase the ability of skill, ability and efficiency to do work, and increase in intellect. The meaning of education is more than simply to read, write and count. It is necessary to investigate education from sociological view point especially in context with the youth.

Method of study: present study is based on the research thesis of Ph.D. Survey method is used to investigate sociological attitude of the urban and rural youth of Ahmedabad district. The respondent belong to the urban and rural community. 400 youth have been selected and two techniques of interview and questionnaire techniques have been used to collect to data.

Objective of study: the objective of the present research paper is to investigate the opinions of the youth regarding education from the view point of gender.

Main points of study: The present research paper is divided into their four sectors. (1) Sociological information regarding youth and education. (2) Background of the respondents. (3)The opinions of youth regarding Education.(4)Finding and recommendation.

(1) SOCIOLOGICAL INFORMATION REGARDING YOUTH AND EDUCATION:

Youth play vital role in every society mostly youth study for improvement with skill and knowledge. They are hardworking and dynamic. For relevancy of total statistics the members of U.N define the persons between the age of 15 and 24 years as young. No prejudice found in forming this definition.

As per the definition given by the African youth charter the person between the age of 15 and 35 years is called 'young'.

Education is a lifelong process which is useful for community life. Education is linked with gender in human Development Index. Equal educational rights are proclaimed for male and female in India and at global level pertaining to human rights. In present India attempts are being made for quality education, because it is found important for information, skill and knowledge. Gender equality is supported in education. Male-female equality is established in the constitution of India.

Women's education is emphasized for equality and diverged role of women in society. Women's education is necessary to improve women's educational status.

In the present study attempt is made for investigate issues like decision of education of youth in family, discrimination in training of education, discrimination in facilities provided for education, medium of language is education, permission to go abroad for education, permission to go abroad for education, discrimination between a boy and a girl, difference in behavior, importance attached on curriculum etc.

(2) BACK-GROUND OF RESPONDENTS:

Gender of the respondents: Gender is obtained by individual by birth. It is a status by birth. Society is divided into two gender. Male and female are include as respondents showing the gender of the respondents are given in the following table.

Table showing the gender of the respondents

Sr.	Gender	Number of respondents	percentage
1	Female	200	50
2	Male	200	52
	Total	400	100

Information is obtained from the above respondents that out of total respondents 50% are female respondents and 50% are male respondents because equal Proportion of male and female is taken to maintain male-female balance.

Age of respondents: Age is normally an important effective factor on individual in the present study students studying at graduate and post-graduate level have been Selected. In this context youth between the age of 18 and 35 years have been Included in this study.

Table showing the age group of respondents is as below.

Table showing the Age group of respondents

Sr.	Detail	Number	percentage
1	18 to 20 years	226	56.50
2	21 to 25 years	131	32.75
3	25 to 30 years	036	09.00
4	31 to 35 years	007	01.75
	Total	400	100

It is found from the above table that 56.50% respondents are in the age group Between 18 to 20 years. 32.75% respondents are of the age between 21 and 25 years.

9% respondents are between the ages of 26 and 30 years. The age of 1.75% respondents is 31 to 35 years. Maximum respondents are from 18 to 20 years at 21 to 25 years. The reason can be said that information is collected from the students of graduate and postgraduate level. They can import good information regarding mass media and present their views freely.

Cast of respondent: In India society is based on caste. Sare change is found in it in the present study young respondents residing in the rural area and urban area have been selected as respondents. It is necessary to know their caste to know about their social and family condition and status. Their classification according to their caste is given in the following table caste of the respondents is classified as per university norms of admission in college. It includes general category, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other backward class. The details are in the following.

Table showing the cast of respondents

Sr.	Details	Number	percentage
1	General category	178	44.50
2	Scheduled caste	149	37.25
3	Scheduled tribe	042	10.50
4	Other back-ward classes	025	06.25
5	others	006	01.50

In the present study 44.50% maximum proportion is of general category. 37.50% is of scheduled caste 10.50 % is of scheduled tribe. 6.25% proportion is of other backward classes. 1.50% is of other class. The highest proportion is of general category. Young students of graduate and post- graduate level are selected as respondents. In the present study the proportion of general category respondents is 44.50%. Which shows higher level of education than other categories.

Mother tongue of respondents: India is a country having culture and many languages'. People residing many here speak various languages. It is natural that Ahmedabad city having the status of metro city has various languages. Ahmedabad is the largest district of Gujarat. In the context attempt is made to investigate the variety of languages in the youth of urban and rural area of Ahmedabad district.

Table showing Mother tongue of respondents

Sr.	Details	Numbers	Percentage
1	Gujarati	343	85.75
2	Hindi	054	13.50
3	Others	003	0.75
	total	400	100

The highest number of respondents speak Gujarati language. Their mother tongue is Gujarati. In each province different language is spoken in India. People migrated from other states speak another language. Their mother tongue can be Hindi, Marathi, or any other language. 13.50% respondents speak Hindi language. Only 0.75% people speak other language. This proportion is almost zero.

Marital status of respondents: Marital status play vital role in the expression of ideas of the young people marital status affect mass media and how to use social media. It affects how and how much they use social media and mass media. Marital status of the respondents is investigated media. Marital status of the Respondents is investigated. Its Quantitative information in the following table.

Table showing marital status of respondents

Sr.	Details	Numbers	percentage
1	Unmarried	326	81.50
2	Engaged	020	05.00
3	Married	050	12.50
4	Others	004	01.00
	Total	400	100

Present table shows that 81.50% respondents are unmarried. Youth studying in graduate of post graduate classes are selected as respondents. Some of them have complete their study. Youth of rural and urban area and studying in colleges are selected for interview method. They are from Ahmedabad district and Ahmedabad city. The proportion of unmarried respondents is the highest. With increase in education age of marriage also has gone up. It shows great change. It is related to their age and education.

Native place of respondents: In the words of Gandhiji "Real India Reside in the villages". As per the figures of census 2011 72.2% population of India resides in the villages. Respondents are selected from the community of Ahmedabad district and Ahmedabad city, rural and urban area. With the increasing spread of urbanization people migrated to Ahmedabad may be the natives of rural area. Native and its environment affect individual's thoughts. Attempts is made to investigate native of the respondents.

Table showing native of respondents

Sr.	Details	Numbers	Percentage
1	Rural	275	68.75
2	Urban	125	31.25
	Total	400	100

On the basis of the table it can be said that in the present study the native of 68.75% respondents is rural area. The native of 31.25% respondents is urban area. Most of the respondents are from rural area. Most of the respondents have migrated to the urban area. This migration is not permanent because their other family members reside in rural community. They have their own houses and level. They are in the city from the village only for certain specific time. 68.75% respondents reside in the city for one or the other purpose but their native is rural.

(3) OPINION OF THE YOUTH REGARDING EDUCATION:

It is General concept of parents in family that higher education should not be given to girls. It is expected from pure, and pious woman. Change is found in certain families. Parents allow their children to take decision regarding education. Gender discrimination is found regarding education. Women are not allowed to take decision regarding their education. Boys are given this liberty.

In free India, constitution also has given equal right to education to both boys and girls. They are given equal opportunities and women are empowered to play education role. In the present study whether change has occurred in the attitude of women's education is revealed through the following table. Who takes decision regarding the education of young people in a family is revealed through the table.

Table showing Decision regarding the education of the young people

Sr.	Details	Numbers	percentage
1	Themselves	156	39.00
2	Parents	193	48.25
3	Family members	051	12.75
	Total	400	100

It is known from the above table that parents take decision regarding education in the families of 48.25% respondents. Respondents themselves take decision regarding their education. In 12.75% families other members take decision regarding education.

It is said from the data that young people take decision in this context. It is a great change. More than half of families' decision is taken by parents and other family members. Family members and parents decided the future of the young people. The youngsters take education as per the desire of their parents.

Table showing Investigating the data with variation it is caste based

Sr.	Details	female	Male	Total
1	themselves	056 28%	100 50%	156 39%
2	Parents	113 56.50%	080 40%	193 48.25%
3	Family members	031 15.50	020 10%	051 12.75%
	Total	200 100%	200 100%	400 100%

Found that 50% males and 28% females take themselves the decision regarding their education. Gender inequality is found this regard 56.50% female respondents and 40% male respondents said that their parents take decision regarding their education. It shows gender inequality in decision. Gender discrimination is found in the education of young people and their decision regarding education.

Discrimination in education in family:

Economic condition of family and attitude of family determine whether to send children to school. Other than this social factors, regional development, increasing facility of means and comforts, positive attitude of government, presence of voluntary organizations etc. have played vital role in the success of woman's education discrimination in education prevails in society. Family causes (weak economic, condition, illiteracy of parents, family tradition and customs, parents' attitude, early marriage) play important role, social factors, economic factors, facility of means, political attitude, regional development, presence of voluntary organization and its functions, government schemes etc. play vital role.

Due to weak economic condition only boys are given education. Girls are not given education in certain families as the parents are illiterate they do not find girls education important. They do not find it necessary too. On the basis of their mentality they do not get women educated. Lack of school in rural areas, lack of schools and transportation to reach the school in interior area, lack of security for women lead to discrimination. Between male and female regarding education.

In the parents study investigation is made to know the experience of gender discrimination faced by respondents and their brothers and sisters.

93% respondents and their brothers and sisters have not experience gender discrimination in training of education. Most of the families shows gender equality in training. Today gender discrimination is seen very little in society. It shows social change the above information is investigation on the basis of family information variables.

Table showing Discrimination in the training of education based on the form of family

Sr.	Details	Male	Female	Total
1	Yes	19 8.88%	009 04.84%	028 07%
2	No	195 91.12%	177 95.16%	372 93%
	Total	200 100%	200 100%	400 100%

From the above stated information. It is said that 4.84% respondents of separate family and 8.88% respondents of joint family have experienced gender discrimination in education. The same experience is of their brothers and sisters. Gender discrimination is found more in joint family than separate family.

Discrimination in providing facilities in education: social tradition is gradually decreasing day by day. It is not completely abolished various institution for women's education, other facilities too are increased in number. Quality too is improved women's education is increased female teachers are encouraged and given priority for women's education. Parents feel a sort of security regarding their daughters. They are spared from unnecessary criticism and scandal women's education is encouraged by increasing facilities of educational institution in the nearby area freedom attained in ladies etc. its result is observed in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In the present study investigation is carried out regarding discrimination in facilities provide for education between brother and sister.

6.50% respondents find discrimination in the facilities provided for education. 93.50% respondents find no such discrimination. It shows gender equality in facilities provided for education.

Focus of present study is an the discrimination of facilities provided for education. It deals with the area of such discrimination. The details are given below.

Table showing the facilities of education

Sr.	Details	Number	Percentage
1	Facility of technology	01technology	04.35
2	Facility of vehicle	02	08.30
3	Economic facility	04	17.39
4	Others	23	76.66
	Total	30	100

It is said from the above table that discrimination is observed in the facility of education pertaining to technology, vehicle and other facility. Other facility means adequate time to be spared for education, or articles related to study, study material.

Medium of education: In the ancient time there was very good system of education in India. Education was related to overall personality of students. In the medieval age the Muslims were imparted education in 'Madaresa'. The duration of education was 12 years. Practical and religious both types of education was imparted there. On the third stage of modern education stagnation was observed because this period was the time of political unrest and political awareness.

Higher education developed very fast in free India. Radhakrishna commission was formed in 1984 in the context of education. Besides Kothari commission emphasized maximum on making education practical and functional. The number of students and universities increased incessantly in the post-independence period.

Various languages are spoken in different province. Schools of different medium are seen in various states. Education is imparted through English in each state. In the current days the number of English medium schools is increasing. More colleges offer India in the foreign countries vocational education is imparted in English. Everyday desires to study in English medium are to have good command over English language.

Study in the following table shows the medium of education the respondents are studied in. its classification is as given below.

Table showing Medium of education

Sr.	Details	Numbers	percentage
1	Gujarati	352	88
2	Hindi	010	02.50
3	English	033	08.25
4	Others	005	01.25
	Total	400	100

It is stated from the data of the above mentioned table that 88% respondents are taught in Gujarati medium 8.25% respondents are taught in English medium. 2.50% Respondents are taught in Hindi medium and 1.25% Respondents are taught in other medium. It can be stated that mother tongue of the Gujarati people is Gujarati and there was no much spread of English medium school so the youth is educated in Gujarati medium school. The of the respondents are educated to secondary school. Fee level of English medium school is higher than that in Gujarati medium school. Majority respondents included under study belong to middle class therefore it is believed that due to economic reason they are not taught in English medium school. All this data is attempted to be investigated in different variables.

Table showing education based on caste

Sr.	Details	Female	Male	Total
1	Gujarati	177 88.50%	175 87.50%	352 88%
2	Hindi	006 03%	004 02%	010 02.50%
3	English	013 06.50%	020 10%	033 08.25%
4	Others	004 02%	001 0.5%	005 01.25%
	Total	200 100%	200 100%	400 100%

It can be stated from the above table that most of the respondents are taught in Gujarati medium, and here gender equality is observed more no gender discrimination is observed among the students in Hindi medium. More boys are taught in English medium than girls. This shows gender discrimination. More difference is not found which shows change in society.

Priority to go abroad for further education: level of literacy is increasing day by day among rural and urban women. Through education modern values such as equality freedom, non-secularism, ambition for better life, logic, intellect, scientific attitude become part of lifestyle. Next generation can be benefited through such values. Next generation is concerned and the process of modernization is observed in them. Modernization, acceptance of small family, division of labour between male and female, better quality life of children etc. make their life higher and better.

Modernization arrives with education. Education is found great deal in back-ward state and area. Today youth prefer to go abroad for education. It is noted that very few families allow girls foreign education. They are not given priority to go abroad. In the present study attempt is made to know who are given priority to go abroad for education.

Table showing priority given for study abroad

Sr.	Details	Numbers	percentage
1	Girls	096	24.00
2	Boys	016	04.00
3	Both	225	56.25
4	None	063	15.75
	Total	400	100

It is stated from the above details that 24% girls are given priority to go abroad. It is stated that higher priority in this regard is given to girls than boys. This rejects gender discrimination in education. Gender equality is observed here in most of the families both boys and girls are given priority to study abroad. This shows social change 15.75% families do not permit boys or girls to go abroad for education. It is possible that the economic condition of such families may be quite weak. Adequate finance is a must for this. Attitude and concept of family members and economic condition are the main factors. For not permitting higher education abroad. This information is investigated with different variations. Its detail is given below.

Discrimination in education institution: Kothari commission divided formal education into two, (1) school education and (2) Higher education. Pre-primary, lower and higher primary, lower and higher secondary education are included in the education of school. Higher education included graduate and post-graduate education.

Education, research and expansion are the main objectives of higher education. Besides all this development of overall personality of students, and development of their physical, mental, intellectual and spiritual ability along with the development of their individuality etc. are the aims and objectives of education. Expansion and spread of knowledge, increase in skill, and higher quality life are included as objectives of education. Science, technology, trade and commerce and common stream etc. are various faculties thorough which students can obtain education as per their skill. Many other courses are run and respondents select the course. This study throws light on the issues of gender discrimination, priority given in gender discrimination. Details of such issues are classified in the following table.

Table showing the choice for branch in education

Sr.	Details	Number	percentage
1	Science and technology	078	19.50
2	Trade and commerce	064	16.00
3	General stream	216	54.00
4	Others	042	10.50
	Total	400	100

It can be said from the above table that 54% respondents have selected general stream for education. 19.50% Respondents have selected science and Technology and 16% respondents have selected Trade and Commerce for education. There are quite few colleges of science and technology and Trade and commerce in rural area. There for higher number of respondents studying in common stream have been selected majority of respondents have preferred common stream. %respondents have preferred other faculty. Other Faculty includes vocational, management, agro related vocations, agro related courses, zoology etc. Inequality of students is noted in different faculties. Specific policy needs to be formed to remove inequality.

Discrimination in Education Institution: this study deals with the experience of current and ex-students of education institution in the context of gender discrimination.

91.25% respondents have not experienced gender discrimination. It presents gender equality. 8.75% respondents have experienced gender bias. It is notable therefore it can be said that even education institutions are not gender discrimination free.

Discrimination in behavior in classroom: The process of socialization starts from birth and continues till death. Right from the birth of a child discrimination starts. Different attitudes are shown, this creates in him a difference in his/her socialization. This controls his/her behavior. Family, school, language, equal age group, media etc. play a vital role in the socialization of an individual. Educational environment alone with deep-rooted concepts of gender-based roles with deep-rooted concepts of gender-based roles is important in the life of an individual from the age of 5 years to the age of 27 years. Normally boys and girls keep gender discrimination. Their behavior also is different. Difference in their pattern of behavior is studied in this study.

3/4th respondents didn't find any difference in the behavior of boys and girls. 24.50% respondents found a difference in the behavior of boys and girls. Attempts should be made to remove this difference. Schools and colleges should come forth to remove this difference. Experience of gender discrimination in education is attempted in this study to know the experience of gender discrimination is carried out by teachers and other office employees in education institutions. Boys are taught various sports and girls are taught sewing and knitting and embroidery work. This throws light on gender discrimination. Students feel that they are discriminated. This study throws light on the investigation of discrimination carried out in education.

15.75% respondents have experienced gender discrimination in education. 84.25% respondents have not experienced this gender discrimination. Infrastructural facilities should be such as none would experience gender discrimination as faced by earlier students.

Priority to gender related issues in curriculum: Stereotyped gender viewpoints have changed with the spread of women's education from primary to secondary and secondary to higher secondary education. Today girls are found taking science, commerce and vocational education. They obtain good marks and get through and bring good results. Even today gender discrimination is not rejected in curriculum. Investigating the statistics of U.G.C. it is found that the subjects of arts attract and without any gender discrimination. More numbers of boys study in engineering than girls. Gender differences are found in science, technology and engineering. In the U.G.C. granted institutions and private universities gender discrimination is found in the selection of boys and girls.

Gender attitudes are found in the selection of subjects and professional dynamism. Girls are more interested in home science and bio-chemistry, they wish to go ahead in the subjects of their interest, and aptitude. But family environment, family condition, and cause slow down their dynamism. Traditional concept is duty. Attempts are made to know the priority given to gender-related issues in this study. Its classification is given below.

Table showing priority in gender related issue

Sr.	Details	Number	percentage
1	Favour of female	019	04.75
2	Favour of male	023	05.75
3	Favour of both	358	89.50
	Total	400	100

It is said from the above details that 89.50% respondents have stated that in their curriculum both the genders are given priority. It shows gender equality in curriculum. 5.75% respondents are of the opinion that males are given priority and 4.75% respondents have said that females are given importance in curriculum in gender-related issues. Curriculum should be a balanced curriculum in which no gender should be given more weightage. No gender should be ignored.

2. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions:

- (1) Parents of majority of the Respondents are decision makers regarding their education. 39% Respondents take their own decisions in this matter. This shows change. Majority of the respondents have not experienced discrimination regarding education. It can be said that regarding education gender equality prevails. Most of the respondents have not experienced discrimination regarding facilities provided for education. Gender equality is obtain education and facility to obtain education.
- (2) Medium of study of majority of the Respondents is Gujarati. 8.25% Respondents are of English medium. Their medium of study is English. This shows that young generation is studied in Gujarati medium but next generation, half of the generation next will study in English medium.
- (3) In the present study 56.25% families of the Respondents permit both the boys and girls to go abroad for further study. In 24% families of the Respondents Only girls and 4% families allow boys to go abroad for further study. It can be said that more girls are given permission to go abroad than boys. This shows gender inequality. Higher number of girls going abroad for study shows higher level of education in women.
- (4) 54% Respondents have selected general stream for study. 19.50% have selected science and technology and other Respondents have selected trade and commerce branch for study.
- (5) In the present study only 8.75% Respondents have experienced gender bias in education institution. 91.25% Respondents have not experienced gender bias in education institution. In the context of behavior 24.25% respondents have found difference in boys and girls behavior. Most of the respondents have not observed any difference in behavior. Other respondents too have not observed any difference in behavior. 4.75% respondents feel that female is given more weightage in curriculum. 89.50% respondents feel that both male and female are given equal weightage in curriculum. Other respondents are of the opinion that male is given more weightage in curriculum.

Recommendations:

- (1) Youth should take decision regarding their education. Other family members should see that the youth take this decision. It is the responsibility of family members to accept and spread this idea in society. There should be no Discrimination in the facility provided for study. This type of socialization should prevail in society for every person right from his birth. So that young person can go further according to his skill and ability in professional area.
- (2) Measures should be taken to avoid and abolish gender discrimination in education institutions. Gender related issues in curriculum should not be given importance there should be no difference in behavioral pattern of boys and girls.

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