



Research Article

YOUTH AND G20 PRIORITIES: AN IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

United Nations defines ‘youth’ as the persons aged between 15 and 24 which isn’t universal. India considers youth as the population ageing 15-29 years. As per data collected from Ministry of statistical and programme implementation, currently there are 194576 males and 176850 females as youth generation in India which is around 27.3% of the total population (in year 2021). Group of 20(G20) is an intergovernmental forum indulging 19 countries and the European Union. It works to address issues related to global economy. India’s G20’s Presidency recognizes the importance of engaging young people to promote sustainable growth, social development and global governance. It had been emphasizing the need for youth participation and engagement in policy making processes. Certain priorities for youth in G20 according to youth summits includes climate Change and disaster risk reduction, peacebuilding and reconciliation, shared future health, wellbeing & sports encouragement. It also recognizes importance of engaging with Indian youth and has undertaken various schemes to address needs, aspirations and basically to bring out their fresh perspectives and innovative solutions to global challenges. Considering the importance of these schemes like Y20 for youth development, in this paper, I will be presenting various impacts of G20 presidency on Indian youth based on primary sources, surveys collected from youth of different backgrounds. The impact of which includes the influence of policies, youth’s exposure to globally recognized issues, their representation, enhanced skills, employment, innovation and entrepreneurship. Further, this will also inspire today’s generation in making initiatives culturally, economically for educational institutions and will lead a good exchange of thoughts, cultures, ideas.

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INTRODUCTION

Our country is one among the ancient culture with maximum youth generation and the sundry democracy. Around 50% of country’s present population is less than 25 years and 60% is less than 65 years old. Youth’s age gap varies with situation, mostly with the changes in demographic, economic, financial and socio cultural settings. Moreover, the definition that uses youth as the population between 15-24 age corps as youth generally stays in statistical uses for requirements of any needs and guidelines of their growth.

It is generally sufficient to call youth as the next generation, so-called future of any country but it would more suffice only if they are well empowered and employed. As youth joblessness is a major issue in most of the countries, keeping it as priority factor was mandatory. Giving youth a good beginning in the era of jobs remains key factor for political issues.

Youth joblessness has increased so abruptly in many countries that it was not every country’s cup of tea to reverse the issue.

One of the engagement groups of G20 was Y20 or Youth 20 wherein youth power is been solidified to note on global

censuses there issues that requires attention towards humanity as a goal. The themes of Y20 India Includes Future for work: Industry 4.0, Climate change and making sustainability a way of life; Peacebuilding and Reconciliation: ushering in an era of No War and Shared Future: Youth in Democracy, Governance and health, well being and Sports.

LITERATURE REVIEW

John Smith (Smith, 2022) the article “The G20 and Indian Presidency: A Review of Priorities and Challenges” by John Smith (2022) Explores the G20 and India’s role as its president. It covers the history, objectives, and functioning of the G20, as Well as previous G20 presidencies, India’s participation, and its contributions to the group. The review analyzes India’s specific priorities and challenges during its presidency, evaluating its initiatives, partnerships, and Outcomes. The article contributes to the academic discourse on the G20 and global governance.

Kunal Sen (Sen, 2021) Kunal Sen’s article, “India and the G20: Prospects and Challenges,” provides an overview of previous research and theories relevant to India’s involvement in the G20. It explores topics such as India’s role in global

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Governance, its participation in international economic institutions, and the implications of its membership in the G20. The review critically assesses existing literature, identifies key themes and knowledge gaps, and highlights .Different perspectives on India's engagement with the G20. It establishes the context and significance of the Author's research within the current body of knowledge

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Status of youth and G20 priorities exposed here by primary and secondary data. Given below some methods have been taken to fulfill the objectives of research paper.

1. Primary data -By the questionnaire and the survey on random basis on youths
2. Secondary data- Collected data from government agencies
3. Sample design- Collected by online survey by questionnaire.
4. The data were interpreted by tabulation, calculation, analysis by various types of statistical techniques and quantitative and qualitative techniques.

India and G20

India getting G20's presidency on 1st of December, 2022 was a historical as India guessed the presidency of its forum, taking over from Indonesia. As the most powerful democracy in the world, and the speedy growth nation's economy, the G20 presidency came to India during the tenure of Amritkal or 75 years of Independence. It is also a tenure when we remembered and celebrated our freedom fighters from sardar Vallabhai Patel to Mahatma Gandhi, from Bhagat

Singh to Bhag wanbirsa Munda. Such events were defined in state capital Delhi generally but PM Modi's Government decided to showcase the charming event in 56 various disciplines in India for further months. This has made doors of avenues for different states and especially its youth population to merge the diverse message of India globally –Vasudev Kutumbkam and the theme' One Earth, One Family, One Future '.

Youth and G20

The G20 presidency shows a auspicious moment for our country to involve youth population in showcasing innovative solutions for overcoming global challenges such as climate change mitigation, just energy transition, digital transformation, the future of work, and sustainable economic recovery. The Y20 is one such platform within the G20 mechanism, which provides an opportunity for the youth to amplify their voices and present their solutions to the G20 leaders. In her essay, Erin-Lynn Watson highlights how the Indian G20 presidency can leverage the global platform to discuss key youth issues, including-employment, technology, housing, and governance.

Youth engagement is crucial for addressing G20 priorities, which typically include economic growth, sustainable development, climate change, and global stability. Involving young people in discussions and policy-making can bring fresh perspectives and innovative solutions to these global challenges. It's important to focus on education, employment

opportunities, and participation platforms to empower youth in shaping the G20 agenda.

The G20 has recognized the importance of engaging with youth and has undertaken various schemes to address their needs and aspirations. Some such schemes are:

Youth 20 (Y20)
Empowerment and Skill Development
Education Initiatives
Youth Employment
Climate Action
Digital Inclusion Health and Well-being
Cultural Exchange

Problems faced by youth

The Government and the society is very curious in terms of their youth's capacities as they have the best applicable potential that can provide the required growth and progress for a country but both the government and the society must analyse that their youth generation is properly been trained or not, is the youth getting the enough opportunities and facilitates in every aspect?

According to the surveys and demographic statistics; 50% of Indian youth is under 25 years, 30% who are of the age 10-25 years and arou 40% are of the age 16-30 years.Thus, having such a big figure ,the participation of the youth just cannot be forgot in terms of national growth and also becomes a big time priority to look towards youth's growth first.

In India, Youth can be classified into two main groups

1. Educated and Developed group of Youth, 2. Illiterate and Undeveloped group of Youth. Our society and country at large struggling from various social, political and economic issues and these issues has a huge impact on youth conditions . If we believe that the progress of the country lies in the hands of the youth ,their problems cannot remain ignorant . And also we cannot neglect the undeveloped section of the youth and make the developed section of the same; wholly responsible for the growth of the country. Therefore ,we need to focus on both the sections of youth. Following are the various problems that the Indian youth are facing today.

Problems of educated indian youth

Jobs
Corruption
Educational issues
Increasing Competition
Mental Pressure
Lack of Opportunities

Problems of illeterate indian youth

Juvenile Crimes
Drug Addiction
Beggary
Poverty
Trodden Lives
Providing youth a good beg in the global level of work remains at the top of the political agenda in almost every G20 countries. But, the youth labour market took a substantial hit during the current global, financial and economic crisis. Youth joblessness increased abruptly and not every country was

capable enough to tackle the issue. In addition, before the crisis, many youth faced substantial difficulties in getting a firm foothold into the labour market.

The note draws on the extensive analysis that the OECD has carried out in the area of youth employment. This includes two series of in-depth OECD country reviews on school-to-work transitions – Jobs for Youth – and on vocational education and training – Learning for Jobs – as well as background reports on youth employment that the OECD has prepared in collaboration with the ILO for the 2011 and 2012 G20 meetings of Labour and Employment Ministers in Paris and in Guadalajara, respectively.

A. Notes

1. It is noteworthy that youth and adult unemployment are highly correlated, as they both vary along the business cycle. However, youth unemployment is more sensitive than adult unemployment to GDP fluctuations – i.e. it rises more rapidly during a downturn and falls more quickly during an upturn (see OECD, 2010a; and Scarpetta et al., 2010).
2. Outside the European countries where they are markedly different from permanent contracts, temporary contracts often take on a different significance. In Australia, so-called casual workers more often choose this flexible form of employment of their own will. In the United States, the widespread use of the so-called employment-at-will norm, by which either employer or employee can terminate a work relationship at any time, makes the distinction between permanent and temporary workers meaningless.
3. In Australia, the government awarded additional retention bonuses to avoid the dismissal of apprentices by troubled firms. In France, the government granted one-year exemptions from paying social security contributions to firms hiring apprentices and introduced an additional subsidy for SMEs. Mexico increased funding for training grants offered by the public employment services and introduced new internship programme to support students completing vocational placements or work experience for up to six months. The United Kingdom, Italy and Spain have recently announced reforms to increase the number of apprenticeships.

B. Common challenges and things to be learnt

1. The role of initial education in ensuring a smooth transition to work Investment in human capital is a key factor in facilitating transitions from school to work and putting youth on promising career tracks. Indeed, access to productive and rewarding jobs improves as the level of educational attainment increases. Unfortunately, several G20 countries face challenges concerning educational attainment, participation in good-quality vocational education and, in some cases, access to schooling.
2. Youth are often found in jobs of poor quality, compromising their future career prospects Even when youth do manage to find jobs, they are also

more likely than prime-age workers to have jobs that offer limited labour market stability, social protection and opportunities for training and career progression. In fact, as new entrants to the labour market, youth are frequently hired on temporary jobs . In addition, in some G20 countries, child labour is still a major concern, with its deleterious effects on children's health and investment in education, which can undermine the quality of their employment throughout their working lives.

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I have surveyed on a group of around 60 youth selected on a random basis whose opinion and results are as follows:

- Multidisciplinary course is a team-taught course in which students are asked to understand a single subject as it's seen by two or more traditional disciplines. It's importance is still lacked in current scenario as in Fig1 says 75.8% of youth wants such courses and 9.7% denied.(fig.1)
- Trained learning is supposed to be maximised in schools and colleges with inclusion of practical experiences. Similar observation was made as 57.4% of youth agreed to the inclusion.(fig.2)
- Career counseling classes is a must for every student and hence, nation's future but in our country, it is provided to only 36.1% of population and others were not made avail so. It has to be Increased

abruptly to made avail to every future of the nation. (Fig.3)

- Only 33.3% of population's knowledge suffice their knowledge of physique towards their career building. This shows that physical knowledge has to be increased in schools and colleges(fig 4)
- Since, not every can afford going to exam centres, paying for exams and then getting rejected for trials, Extra transportation facilities free of cost should be increased .83.9% people agreed to this.(Fig.5)
- Many a student do lack as their parents are not really made aware of paths and tracks their child should follow. So they do go on certain blind paths told to them by their near and dear ones. So , career awareness has to be made mandatory for parents as well.93.4% of population accepted this fact.(fig.6)
- Vocational courses should be given extra importance as they are skill based.93.4% of population accepted this and only 6.6% denied.(fig.7)
- Not everyone can afford fees .Hence, education loans are provided but it's interest rates are so high that it becomes a task to pay off. Hence, it should be demeaned and scholarships to be provided.78% of youth agreed to this and only a few denied.(fig.8)
- Many a students are getting depressed nowadays as the suicidal rated are also increasing. Therefore, motivation sessions are to be conducted by every school colleges and also ,yoga sessions to be conducted to decrease stress levels.95.1% of population agreed to this .(fig.9)
- Skill plays a key role in individuals growth and most importantly is I terestbased. So skill development and awareness towards entrepreneurship has to be increased.91.8% of population agreed to this.(fig.10)

Solutions to be worked upon

The G20 presidency shows a auspicious moment for our country to involve youth population in showcasing innovative solutions for overcoming global challenges such as climate change mitigation, just energy transition, digital transformation, the future of work, and sustainable economic recovery. The Y20 is one such platform within the G20 mechanism, which provides an opportunity for the youth to amplify their voices and present their solutions to the G20 leaders. In her essay, Erin-Lynn Watson highlights how the Indian G20 presidency can leverage the global platform to discuss key youth issues, including-employment, technology, housing, and governance.

The role of start education in ensuring a smooth transformation for work Investment in human capital is a key factor in facilitating transitions from school to work and putting youth on promising career tracks. Indeed, access to productive and rewarding jobs improves as the level of educational attainment increases. Unfortunately, several G20 countries face challenges concerning educational attainment, participation in good-quality vocational education and, in some cases, access to schooling.

Digital transformation' was one of the three key priorities under the Indonesian presidency. In 2022, the Digital Economy Task Force was upgraded to a Digital Economy Working Group. It is crucial for India to carry the baton

forward in prioritizing digitalisation to achieve inclusive economic development and to further international cooperation on key digital issues. Broadcasting the digital transformation challenge will include creating digital solutions to accelerate achieving the SDGs. Rohinton Medhora and Paul Samson explore the role of the Digital Economy Working Group in the creation of an inclusive framework to harness the potential of new technologies.

India also requireds to prioritise the integration of sustainable lifestyles in global climate action. In October 2022, India and the United Nations launched Mission LiFE, characterized by a three pronged strategy for collection climate action. The first step of which involved engaging everyone in making behavioral changes to change the deposits of demand; the second step involved encouraging the industry and markets to respond promptly to the changing demand; and the third step involves the government and policymakers revisiting their strategy for accelerating sustainable consumption and production[2]. Among the G20 members, France, the UK, and Argentina have also extended support to Mission LiFE[3], and India may enjoy its presidency to win the support of other grouping members.

CONCLUSION

I found that the involvement of young people in G20 is crucial for shaping global policies and addressing key issues like climate change, education, and employment. Some other crucial steps to be focused on as per health side includes promotion of digital health infrastructure, completion of individual's well physical and mental health, prevention of alcoholic usages, inclusion of sports as a lifestyle's integral part.

And furthermore, for development of peace and security globally, facilitation of global census on conflict prevention and peace building, prevention and cure of violence through efforts, equal and stratified contribution of global north and global south becomes some key aspects to be worked on simultaneously.

Henceforth, Inclusion of Y20 would provide a platform specifically for young people to discuss and address global issues. It could create more opportunities for youth-led initiatives and collaborations within the G20 framework. It's important to ensure that the voices and perspectives of young people are heard and considered in shaping global policies.

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Primary Data – form questioners

Secondary data

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Statistical department data, Y20, ministry of economic affairs

etc.

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