

# The Young People of Today: A Diverse Generation

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**ABSTRACT:** *The new generation of young people is somewhat different from those of their parents: more educated, more varied and with different beliefs. Young people are avoiding crucial events, such as leaving home, living as a couple and raising children, and there is more variation in the form of family. There are basically two primary factors driving these changes: societal transitions and the economic climate. Young adults today are also a more varied and mobile generation. The cyclical forces that have slowed the actions made by young people today will lose their strength in the coming years. However, the driving trends, such as secularization and economic change, will remain ever present and indicate that they are large in nature.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Age Groups, Education, New Generation, Trends, Young People.*

## INTRODUCTION

Population between 20 and 39 years of age, marking the first period of maturity. In biological terminology, this development corresponds to maximum reproductive capacity, but in a larger context it refers to autonomous decision-making. This demographic makes the first decisions in the adult phase of life, covering further education (master's degrees, postgraduate classes, etc.), leaving home, establishing a family, parenthood, as well as functioning in a life phase that is essential to their career growth. For all these factors, the future of our culture is affected by the actions made by young people[1].

### 1.1 The Importance Of 21st Education Of The Century:

Success is different today than it has been in the past. High-achieving individuals also want to opt out of the conventional labor market and build their own jobs. Effective people are gradually hoping to be able to:

- 1.1.1 Live and work all over the world
- 1.1.2 Travel as much as they can, as long as they like it.
- 1.1.3 Adjust what they are focused on to keep up with their desires and skills.
- 1.1.4 Enjoy a revenue opportunity that is not limited to a salary figure.
- 1.1.5. Act for colleagues across the globe
- 1.1.6 Outsource things they don't want to do
- 1.1.7 Choose your own hours and workspace

### 1.2 The Importance Of 20<sup>th</sup> Century Education

The more complicated the world gets, the more innovative we need to be to address its demands, and this is becoming abundantly apparent in school and in the workplace. People now need to be innovative in order to be competitive, but although the definition of

achievement has evolved, the school system has not always modified its strategies or priorities to accomplish that[2].

20th century education centred on conformity and conformity over innovation, two skills that were required to perform better in a technical or business world and to keep a decent job for decades[3]. Compliance and adherence is now a relic, but they are still essential principles of many classrooms, guiding policies even while not directly marketed to students. Unfortunately, most children prefer to be learned in the same manner they have been in the past, to be taught a structured curriculum by rote learning and individualized testing at a one-size-fits-all rate. Too many students are unable to learn because they are disengaged and lack inspiration. Past approaches make no sense for today's students who study and think differently, and make little sense in comparison to a changing workplace, where making use of knowledge is much more important than just learning things. Schools are struggling to educate students how to adapt to accelerated change and how to manage new knowledge while they are sticking to outdated practices[4].

### 1.3 Students in 21<sup>st</sup> century

Growing up with this type of technology requires growing up with an unparalleled volume of knowledge at your hands[5]. There are children who have never been away from answering their questions for longer than a few seconds, with everything only a fast check away. They will teach themselves whatever subject they're interested in without ever leaving their apartment. Both two generations have grown up with modern technologies in their homes and schools. They're digital natives, as relaxed using software and code as their grandparents turned pages[6].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Young adults now are less likely to embrace refugees than past generations of young people. This is noteworthy because they are more educated than their former counterparts, and because well-trained people seem to be more accepting of refugees than poorly educated ones.

Young people have more chances to explore variety in their daily environments and to experience friendships through differences than adults do. In addition, evidence suggests that it is difficult for individuals to acclimate to different types of diversity in their societies as they get older, which can also be mirrored in less varied patterns of behavior.

## DISCUSSION

There are basically two primary factors that have influenced the actions of young adults in recent decades: generational changes and the economic climate. The transition towards greater secularization and the growth of the labour market has led to shifts in the formation of young adults' households. Young people who leave their homes to become autonomous can be reduced to three main economic variables (regional unemployment, job status and the regional ratio between the price of housing and the income of young people). There are three big structural economic patterns that are expected to lead to the cultural shifts we see in young adults: globalization, technological transition and the increased inclusion of women in the workforce. As we have already analyzed in other articles in recent decades, globalization and technical transition

have enabled the transformation of jobs into less secure labour relations (i.e. with a higher occurrence of short-term contracts and self-employment) as well as higher education incentives.

As a result, these trends motivate young people to move away from home to start a family, as they take more time for schooling and contribute to more confusion regarding the security of future incomes. The position of greater inclusion of women in the workforce is also worth highlighting: in Spain, between 2002 and 2018, the participation rate of women between the ages of 20 and 39 years went from 69.3 per cent to 79.3 per cent (reaching a peak of 82 percent in 2013-2014). However, the structural variations in the form of welfare state make it possible for these residual factors impacting all industrialized economies to be dealt with in various ways.

## CONCLUSION

Unlike past decades, diversity and multiculturalism are part of the lives of metropolitan youth today. In their culturally varied urban settings, young people from varying cultures are now regularly meeting each other in their daily lives and negotiating and contesting ways of working together and sharing public space.

In this article, we set out to investigate the often-quoted argument that young people are more accepting than their elders and/or previous generations. We also observed that, overall, contemporary youth are more accepting of ethnic differences and homosexuality than older age groups and prior generations of young people. Trend research explicitly indicates that there has been a marked decrease in intolerance towards these communities since the 1980s, and indeed certain indicators of ethnic diversity indicate that resistance to these forms of racial diversity has almost vanished among young people. Young adults now are less likely to embrace refugees than past generations of young people. This is noteworthy because they are more educated than their former counterparts, and because well-trained people seem to be more accepting of refugees than poorly educated ones.

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