

Youth situation and its effect on future of the world

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It is usually said that society's future depends on youth. Nearly 50% of the developing world population is youth and children. There are 1.2 billion 15 to 24 year olds in the world and one billion live in developing countries. According to James D. Wolfensohn by the year 2015, there will be three billion people under the age of 25. In the 21st century, it is vital to see young people as a resource. They are not a problem. These years because of the current slow economic growth and high unemployment across the many countries in the world, there has been little focus on the plights of youth as they transition to adult life like unemployment and inadequate income across a lifetime. Youth in the 21st century will face challenges in preparing for the enduring tasks. They must be prepared and nurtured if we desire that future to be bright and productive. Many of youth are neither enrolled in school nor participating in the labor market – they are not investing in their human capital or earning income. This represents a significant loss of economic opportunity for the countries. There is a strong belief that vitality of civic and economic life of societies in the 21st century depends upon a population that is young, healthy, technologically-competent, and actively engaged in leadership and service in their communities. In this paper key indicators of youth development like demographic, socioeconomic, schooling and labor market indicators for the youth workforce will be computed and represented and according to these indicators and comparing some social and economic indexes role of the youth development for world and developing countries and also Asian countries by using econometric or statistical methods will be investigated. Ranking these individual and composite indicators will help decision makers to identify areas that need further attention and compare progress between countries.

Key Words: developing world, development, economic, indicators