



Participation Of Youth In Politics

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Citation: Dr. Chitrashekhar Chiralli, (2021), Participation Of Youth In Politics, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 27(4), 1284-1286

Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v27i4.8386

ARTICLE INFO**ABSTRACT**

Today India has the largest number of people of this age group in the country. This is a class that is most powerful physically and mentally. Those who make every effort for the development of the country and their families. The backbone of India is the youth. The youth plays the main role to make the country. Today in the politics of India, only the elderly are dominated and only a few youth people are in politics. One of the reasons for this is that the political atmosphere in India is deteriorating day by day and true politicians have been replaced by people greedy for power and wealth.

II.KEY WORDS: youth participation, Major Issues

III.INTRODUCTION

Political participation of the youth needs to be expanded beyond the casting of a vote through reservation for youth in political parties as well as in the parliament. The right balance of young talent and young politicians can lead to change in perception of politics and can build public faith in political system. Today the youth of India wants to touch the heights but they are forgetting that they are cutting its own roots to touch those heights. The youth of India is ready for a new youth revolution. Sadly, some are stopping them. The youth of India settle abroad rather than contribute to India. Today's youth have been made only and target oriented. This means that the parents of today do not want their son or daughter to contribute to the social work of the country in addition to their work, because the present day environment is something like this. It has become such that everyone is only engaged in making their own future. Today in the politics of India, only the elderly are dominated and only a few young people are in politics. One of the reasons for this is that the political atmosphere in India is deteriorating day by day and true. The youth of modern India are aware of the problems facing by our country, give a chance they would be ready to change the political condition of the country and might become better guardians of our future India. We can just wish that next time we go to vote, we find more names of youngsters who can make our country a better place to live. The country like India desperately needs some young leaders and, we feel that the system needs to be changed but we don't want to take the responsibility on our shoulders. In our country the chief posts are mostly occupied by the politicians above 50 years of age this should be get changed. Youths should build a foundation now for a prosperous future, if we want to see a better India; it is time to take charge. Except youth feel anxious and gets involved in politics at all stages, we cannot anticipate a nation to grow. The youth of this nation are in the need of platforms which help them uplift themselves to the level of political appreciation. Young people's participation is crucial for shaping and transforming democracies. Moving beyond the traditional binary of "conventional" and "nonconventional", the authors ask the question: "How are young people engaging with democracies in transformation?", seeking to understand the ways in which young people are defining their own participation. This volume includes seven chapters, ranging from the mapping of young people's involvement in environmental justice movements and climate strikes, dissent and radical kindness, explorations of the understanding of the concepts of liberal democracy, youth voice and Indian citizenship, as well as the importance and role of values, by young people themselves, engaging in political participation.

IV.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The concept of youth involvement in politics has consistently gain attention in view of the role of youth in the development of the society. Many youths have been found to be involved in politically processes but not elected into public offices. This has greatly affected the participation of youths in the political process. Participation is considered as essential but, the changing political, cultural and economic realities have greatly affected the active participation of youths in politics and governance. Many youth are disengaging from democratic and civic

activities and concentrating more on professional careers. According to reports 73% of youth who are eligible are restrained from running for political offices thereby affecting the number of youth holding political appointments.

V.OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

1. To know the reason for youth participation in politics
2. To study the youth, governance and participation – major issues

VI.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is mainly based on the secondary data and secondary data are drawn classified from the Govt. Publications of books, monthly journals participation of youth's in politics, including the annual reports on participation of youth's in politics. Wherever, necessary reference was also made in different issues of bulletins, of participation of youth's in politics and Annual reports, internet websites and apart from this, different edition of daily newspapers, were also used for the purpose of collection the information.

VII.REASON FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

Youth participation is seen in every aspect and profession in India, may it be engineering, medicine, legal, commerce, business, sports, social work, and various other occupations, we discover youth show their absolute interest but when it comes to politics it is very rarely seen and when one shall have an interest in the same, it is suppressed for the long run as a career. Since its independence, India has been in a vicious circle of an unchanged system and the same political parties, but more youth in the system could bring more notable and advanced changes in the country. There are many reasons for the lack of youth representation in the Indian Political System, such as the lack of trust in the political institutions, social and political factors like family expectations, underrepresentation of youth in politics, etc. But the influence that the youth could have on our country cannot go unnoticeable due to these ever-lasting factors that may always exist if no change is made. A few of such notable reasons for the youth to actively participate in the political arena are:

- 1) Fresh Perspectives: The youth bring new ideas, innovative thinking, and fresh perspectives to the table. Their unique experiences and insights can lead to creative solutions for the challenges faced by our nation.
- 2) Representation: The youth make up a significant portion of the population. By actively participating in politics, they can ensure that their voices, concerns, and aspirations are represented in decision-making processes.
- 3) Change Agents: Young people have the energy, enthusiasm, and passion to drive meaningful change. By engaging in politics, they can advocate for issues they care about, such as education, employment, climate change, and social justice.
- 4) Future Leaders: Youth involvement in politics helps groom future leaders who can shape the destiny of our nation. By gaining firsthand experience in governance and policy-making, they can develop the skills and knowledge necessary to lead effectively.
- 5) Empowerment: Participating in politics empowers the youth to have a direct impact on the issues that affect their lives and the lives of others. It gives them a platform to voice their opinions, engage in debates, and contribute to the development of their communities.
- 6) Social Justice and Equality: Many young individuals are passionate about social justice, equality, and human rights. By engaging in politics, they can advocate for causes they believe in and work towards creating a more just and equitable society.

VIII.YOUTH, GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION – MAJOR ISSUES

1. Since many youth in the region have remained politically active through “political movements” instead of engaging with and in political parties.
2. Young men and women are traditionally active politically in universities (when allowed) but very often disillusioned with political leadership and political institutions and excluded from policy development. As a result, political activism of youth is not organized according to formal groupings.
3. Opportunities for youth to engage in governance and participate in political and decisionmaking processes depend largely on the political, socioeconomic, and cultural contexts where social norms in many parts of the world result in multiple forms of discrimination against young women. Both formal and informal engagement can be understood as political participation, and both are beneficial for a vivid and resilient democracy and should be supported.
4. There is strong evidence that the participation of young people in formal, institutional political processes is relatively low when compared to older citizens across the globe. This challenges the representativeness of the political system and leads to the disenfranchisement of young people.
5. The focus on youth, in terms of their engagement in the political arena, is a relatively new priority but extremely timely, particularly in light of recent events and democratic transitions, in the Arab States as well as other regions.
6. People under the age of 35 are rarely found in formal political leadership positions. In a third of countries, eligibility for the national parliament starts at 25 years or higher and it is common practice to refer to politicians as ‘young’ if they are below 35-40 years of age.

7. Youth is not represented adequately in formal political institutions and processes such as Parliaments, political parties, elections, and public administrations. The situation is even more difficult for both young women as well as women at mid-level and decision-making/leadership positions. In order to respond to the needs of young people, and to guarantee that their basic human rights are recognized and enforced, young people's active and meaningful participation in their societies and in democratic practices and processes is of crucial importance
8. . Meaningful youth participation and leadership require that young people and young peopleled organizations have opportunities, capacities, and benefit from an enabling environment and relevant evidence based programmes and policies at all levels. Realizing young people's right to participate⁸ and be included in democratic processes and practices is also vital to ensure the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and to refresh the development agenda.
9. In countries emerging from conflicts, recognizes that young people can engage in peace building, leading non-violent revolutions, using new technologies to mobilize societies to bring about change. Young people have demonstrated the potential to build bridges across communities, working together, helping to manage conflict and promote peace. Young people are vital stakeholders in conflict and in peace-building, and can be agents of change and provide a foundation for rebuilding lives and communities, contributing to a more just and peaceful society.

IX.CONCLUSION

Youth have on our country, towards its progress is tremendous. They shape the future of our country and lead it to the path of remarkable accomplishments. But in doing so one of the major factors that influence the development of the country is the political system of the country which the youth must also strive to lead as they must not forget that their voice matters and their participation in Indian politics makes a concrete difference provided, they stay truthful and determined to their intention without getting deviated to any kind of influence in a negative path. It is also important to remember that even small acts of engagement, such as staying informed, voting, or joining youth-led organizations, are a way to encourage yourself as a youth to the political aspect. It is very essential to promote political education, encourage open dialogue, and create platforms for youth to voice their concerns. Youth participation in Indian politics is very lower. To improve participation, the election commission, governments, educational institutions, the corporate sector should take some measures and there is a need to understand what determines young people's disengagement in politics.

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