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The Role Of Youth Management In Indian National Politics: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT:

With the help of national parties, regional parties in India's political institutions have become more credible and influential, especially in coalition administrations. The national parties had no intention of doing it alone; they intended to forge coalitions with the regional parties and maybe even assume power with them. The national political system may now be negotiated with by the regional parties. Governments of H during the United Front. The Gowdas, D. and I. The provincial parties have assumed fundamental responsibilities in resolving disputes, K. Gujral. Regional political parties had an impact on the role of the chief manager during the coalition era. According to his own judgment, he is now unable to designate his office ministers. But other parties have demands, especially regional parties that want a certain portfolio, and he must meet their terms. The prime minister is no longer making policy decisions alone; instead, a Steering or Coordinating Committee will do so in response to pressure from regional political groups. During the alliance period, regional political parties became more active, shifting the focus away from national concerns and onto local ones. From what we can tell from our research, the DMK's demand for Tamils in Sri Lanka is only one example of how it routinely sabotaged the Union administration throughout the UPA alliance's tenure. In accordance with the desires of the state administration headed by the DMK, the Association administration in Geneva cast its vote on Sri Lanka at that meeting. As an alliance partner, the biggest regional group in western Bengal, TMC, has pushed the UPA system government to prevent Bangladesh from resolving the Teesta waterway issue without its consent. Several distinct occurrences of this kind have place under different coalition administrations.

KEYWORDS: Indian National Politics, Youth Management, regional parties, Indian political

INTRODUCTION:

It is true that children are a nation's future, but its young are its present. The young of a nation are a valuable asset for its rapid growth because of their boundless energy, excitement, vitality, inventive ideas, and creative thinking. As a result of its large and youthful population, India enjoys a significant advantage over industrialized countries that will have to deal with an aging population in the next decades. The greatest worth in youth is unfathomable, according to Swami Vivekananda, who is speaking about their function. The lives of children and teenagers are priceless. What you do with this time as a young person will shape the years that follow. Your current level of contentment, prosperity, honor, and reputation dictate how you should conduct your life. In the grand panorama of the country, the youth are shown in a multitude of ways. The four broader perspectives held by stakeholders in the maritime industry on youth are as follows: (a) as customers and potential employees of the future; (b) as clients of development programs; (c) as agents of social change; and (d) as a one-of-a-kind lifelong learning resource. From the independence struggle through the first anti-bribery campaign in the 1970s and now to the second, the younger generation has attempted to heed to the wisdom of their elders. Do something good for the world. Return something. Regardless of how little the ocean may be. Everyone from parents to teachers to politicians has long taught kids this.

However, we have decided to start with the policy and governance indicators because, first, most commentators agree that the country needs value-political leadership based, particularly among the youth of today, and second, we believe that these factors significantly affect the other ways in which young people contribute to society. Things were drastically different back in the 1930s and 1940s. The independence of India was won, in part, by a generation of young people. Thousands of people have given their life for the greater good by assuming positions of leadership in the name of patriotism. They naturally rode in their own generation based on the counsel of elders and the deeds of their predecessors in the youth movement. The political leadership of Congress has had a significant influence on young people and actively encouraged their involvement from the time of independence. As early as 1920, Gandhi Ji rallied support for a boycott of educational institutions. 4 "Jawaharlal Nehru is the proof that he has been appointed captain in his young people's trust at the age of 40, at the age of 40 in Lahore, 1929," said Gandhi. The youth of this country must be his eyes and arms. They should honor the turtle. 5 A plethora of leaders who motivated and inspired the youth of the world emerged. We think the elder free movement members' perceptions of the younger generation shifted in the days after independence. As they drew together the fundamental concepts, they deliberated on the roles and obligations of various social groups. From a reductionist and exclusive stance, the so-called "elders" would sometimes choose to scoop up some water from the Ocean of Youth. In order to get themselves ready for maturity, the adults chose to shoulder a heavy burden of governance and requested that the youth return to school.

Their moment will soon come, the adults informed the youth. The message is clear: go back to school, get a job, and spend less time with your family. According to Altbach, "The relationship between the student body

of activists and the ruling Indian National Congress was tense following Indian independence when Congress encouraged the students to give political life to the movement's adult members" Lautbach in 1970 6 This movement is reminiscent of the youth mobilization efforts of the 1990s. We discovered that young people nowadays are so preoccupied with career planning and competitive tests that they hardly have time to volunteer in social service. The 1970s and 1980s saw a brief upturn in young leadership, but overall, there was a reduction in ownership of common places. The 1990s and the first decade of the current neoliberal period might be characterized by a focus on professions rather than other areas of life among young people, driven by the market's dominance and the government's apathy toward youth issues. For the most part, young people and organizations that advocate on their behalf have concentrated on improving their employability, starting their own businesses, or overall success at work.

It is reminiscent of the late 1980s, as stated here.

We're discussing the lofty goals and beliefs that India must uphold in order to become a powerful and wealthy nation. But we defy authority and do not follow the public welfare ethic. Corruption is not just accepted, but seen as an inherent part of management. Our lifestyle has grown so incongruous with our words that it's embarrassing. On every front, our intentions and deeds are at odds. Every step of the way, our private selves undermine our communal commitment. Rajiv Gandhi, number seven. The PMO was headed by Rajiv Gandhi, India's youngest prime minister, who was forty years old at the time. He was aware of India's fundamental requirements. Being a youngster himself, he stressed the need of youth participation in India's growth. Rajiv made an effort and talked about how the Congress should be free of "power and influence brokers" who changed the "mass movement into feudal oligarchy"⁸ by providing "patroning" and other forms of influence. My fellow politicians, particularly my fellow members of my own party, have an obligation to dispel the stereotype of the vile Indian politician. The BJP's Advani said, "To join politics and serve the people is necessary for the best and the brightest of youth." However, in order to reignite the passion of young people for politics, certain actions are necessary. Young Indians are not encouraged to become politically active by the current political structure. Disgraceful as it is, anybody trying to get into this area without being born into a political family would encounter enormous opposition from MPs. Anyway, politics is seen as a really depressing profession that involves a lot of backstabbing, cutting, and gorges—things that are taught in American schools today but are completely unfit for a community leader. ¹⁰ The national political parties' egocentric interests are the driving force behind the present small-scale political exposes at the university level. The selection of candidates is based more on their closeness to powerful political figures than on their actual qualifications. That leaves campuses as desolate wasteland on election day, a metaphor for the filth that permeates college and university politics. The American people's historic decision to elect Barack Obama as president should serve as an example to our youth. The Internet and other forms of modern technology have been instrumental in shaping this momentous occasion. The expansion of India's democracy is primarily focused on attracting and retaining young people as

active participants in the democratic process. There will be more options for engagement in politics outside the conventional electoral arena as a consequence of this, which will legitimate and justify political outcomes.

PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUTH :

As part of Anna Hazare's Anti-Corruption Crusade, young people showed their rising dread of social problems and the trend by taking to the streets in 2011, or after Delhi's violent gangs in 2012. Center for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) surveys and statistics show that young people are becoming more involved in political campaigns and demonstrations. Young people's involvement in political campaigns has grown in tandem with their interest in politics. From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of young people involved in campaigns increased from 14% to 22%. Unfortunately, hardly many urban kids actually cast ballots, so all that excitement was for nothing. A study of Lok Sabha elections conducted since 1996 revealed that the participation rate of young urban voters rose from 49% in 1996 to 54% in 1998. Indian countryside have a higher participation rate among youths compared to urban centers. On the other hand, there exist inconsistencies. "The urban youth appear to be gradually mobilizing and socializing politically," writes Sanjay Kumar, a fellow of the CSDS in "The State of Urban Youth - India." He goes on to label this trend "an emerging phenomenon." According to the CSDS estimates from 2009, just around 10% of the young actively participated in protests and rallies, although 48% expressed a strong interest in them.

SOME DEMOGRAPHIC FACTS –

In 2026, just 8% of Indians will be 65 and older; the remaining population will be much younger. As contrast to 56% in the US in 2025, 64.3% of the Indian population will be of working age (15-59). In 2025, India's overall dependence ratio would be 46.1%, lower than the global average of 53.2%. India has a younger population (those aged 0–14) than China (18.4% in 2025) by a wider margin. By 2025, India's elderly population is projected to increase by 12.5%, compared to 28.2% in the industrialized world.

The significance of a nation's youth is obvious. Country benefits from having more young people. India has a sizable young population, ranking among the world's most youthful nations. India will still be one of the youngest countries in the world till the year 2040. Nearly half of the voting population will be under 25 by 2020. This kind of massive population shift is democratically significant and very vital. A younger generation will take over the nation's leadership and bring new ideas to policymaking if there are more young voters. The data shown above clearly show that young people make up a disproportionately large portion of India's population. It has social and political ramifications for the whole globe, not just India. Investigating the political ideas, values, and attitudes of young Indians is a step in the right way. Investigating the views and opinions of India's youth is, therefore, both a political need and an opportunity to learn about the country's past. As far as countries go, India is the youngest. The country's young are wooed by almost every political party. Many young people are concerned about the country's and the world's long-term viability. Adults in the nation who are 18–30 years

old are eligible to vote. The energy, organizational prowess, and actual votes cast by young people on the ground are invaluable. Now is the moment for political parties to make a commitment to reaching out to young voters and address their concerns. Young people will not be deterred after the polls shut. If they want to stay active for the long haul, they have to think that what they do matters.

These dynamic youths are an integral element of our democratic system. How do we inspire the next generation to participate in the election process? Because of this, India's ruling elite has to realize that the country's youth want elected officials to serve as civic and political figuresheads. You expect your lawmakers to uphold the goals of the development policy. The political analysts in India believe that the next generation of young people would be essential in shaping the country's political landscape, thanks to their heightened political knowledge compared to elders. Developing Societies Study director Sanjay Kumar stated at the book's launch at the Indian International Centre that the country's young would be the driving force behind change in the next general elections. "Indian youth actively participate in the change of the country and this section of society will soon be the voting bank of political parties," IANS reported Sanjay Kumar. This attention, which includes a high degree of political interest, does not seem to diminish among younger generations. The kids show a decent amount of interest and engagement in all kinds of politics, whether it's official or informal, direct or indirect. Furthermore, they have a great deal of faith in democratic institutions. They obviously get their views on democracy and politics from their schooling and the media.

PRESSURES OF THE YOUTH: PHENOMENA OF YOUTH BULGES:

A lot of emerging nations have seen a spike in population lately. They are often known as "Bulgarian youth." New empirical evidence suggests that large youth bulges may heighten the likelihood of the escalation and organization of political violence, including internal armed conflicts. There are arguments in support of young Bulgarians and against them when it comes to political violence. This is especially true when young people confront issues like high youth unemployment, stagnant wages from higher education, a lack of political transparency, and the proliferation of metropolitan areas.

Political violence and the young population- – A higher probability of political violence is associated with a younger population as a percentage of the overall adult population.

- A With a larger male population, there is a higher likelihood that youth bulges will be linked to political violence. - As cities continue to expand, there is a higher probability that political violence will rise in tandem with the youth bulge.

There is no other population pressure variable statistically linked to the dangers of any kind of political violence than the bulges of young people. Almost half of the world's active wars in 2005—five—took place in India, in South and Southeast Asia. Victims and their loved ones, as well as their communities, may feel the effects of youth violence for a long time. First and foremost, we must work to end violence against young people. The

goal of violence prevention programs should be to make youths less likely to be victims of violence and to help those youths who are already at danger. We need effective preventive measures to raise consciousness about juvenile violence and encourage participation in social and political movements. In order to reduce the occurrence of violent acts among young people, it has the potential to become a civic engagement movement. Being politically active is only one facet of being a civically engaged citizen. Focusing just on politics and government provides an inaccurate depiction of the level of teenage civic involvement. Volunteering is another key factor to think about when gauging the extent to which young people are disengaged.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH IN PRESENT TIMES :

In contemporary times, the role of youth in political participation has become increasingly pivotal, reflecting both challenges and opportunities that arise in a dynamic, interconnected world. Youth, constituting a significant portion of the global population, represent not only the leaders of tomorrow but also active agents of change today. Their engagement in politics is essential to shaping policies that resonate with the aspirations of younger generations and addressing issues such as climate change, inequality, education, employment, and human rights. However, youth participation in politics takes on varied forms, from conventional involvement in electoral processes to unconventional avenues such as activism, social movements, and digital engagement. While the youth are often perceived as disengaged from traditional political institutions like parties or voting, a closer examination reveals their proactive role in influencing decision-making processes in nontraditional yet impactful ways.

One of the most evident aspects of youth political participation in present times is their adept use of digital tools and platforms to advocate for change. The proliferation of social media platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok has provided young people with a powerful voice to amplify their concerns and mobilize others. Movements such as #FridaysForFuture, spearheaded by Greta Thunberg, illustrate how digital activism can transcend borders and inspire millions of young people to participate in political discourse. Through hashtags, viral campaigns, and live-streamed protests, youth have bypassed traditional media filters, directly reaching audiences and policymakers. These platforms allow for decentralized, grassroots mobilization, empowering individuals who might otherwise feel excluded from mainstream political arenas. Nevertheless, the over-reliance on digital platforms raises concerns about misinformation, slacktivism, and echo chambers that could potentially dilute the impact of these efforts. Therefore, while the digital space has opened unprecedented avenues for participation, it also necessitates a critical evaluation of its influence on substantive political outcomes.

Youth political participation is also manifested in the resurgence of activism and grassroots movements, as seen in global protests addressing pressing issues. Movements like Black Lives Matter, the Arab Spring, and India's farmer protests have witnessed substantial involvement of young people who are not merely passive observers but active contributors to shaping the narrative. These movements underscore the dissatisfaction among youth

with existing political systems that often fail to represent their interests or provide equitable opportunities. Many young activists reject the status quo, pushing for radical reforms rather than incremental change. This reflects a growing disillusionment with traditional political structures, which are frequently perceived as being dominated by older generations, marred by corruption, or resistant to innovation. Youth participation in these movements highlights their potential to act as a catalyst for societal transformation, yet it also exposes them to risks such as state repression, legal challenges, and physical harm. In many countries, young activists face harsh crackdowns, underscoring the sacrifices they make to bring about political change.

Despite their proactive engagement in nontraditional political activities, youth participation in formal political processes often lags behind. Voter turnout among young people tends to be lower compared to older demographics, a trend attributed to various factors, including apathy, disillusionment, and systemic barriers. Many young people feel that their votes do not carry significant weight or that political parties fail to address their specific concerns. In addition, systemic barriers such as complex registration processes, lack of education about voting, and disenfranchisement in some regions further impede their participation. However, when mobilized effectively, young voters have demonstrated their ability to shape electoral outcomes significantly. The 2020 U.S. presidential election, for instance, saw a record turnout among young voters, who played a decisive role in the outcome by prioritizing issues like climate policy, racial justice, and healthcare reform. This indicates that with proper outreach and a focus on issues that resonate with them, young people can be encouraged to engage more actively in formal politics.

Another critical dimension of youth political participation lies in their representation in governance structures and policymaking roles. Despite their significant numbers, young people remain underrepresented in political offices worldwide. The average age of parliamentarians globally is often decades older than the median age of the population they represent, creating a disconnect between policymakers and the youth. Efforts to bridge this gap, such as lowering the age of candidacy, establishing youth councils, and implementing quotas for young politicians, have gained traction in some regions. For example, countries like Rwanda and Finland have embraced inclusive governance models, with young leaders playing prominent roles in decision-making processes. Increasing youth representation is not merely about ensuring demographic parity; it also brings fresh perspectives, innovative solutions, and a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by younger generations. However, achieving meaningful representation requires overcoming entrenched biases, fostering mentorship programs, and creating pathways for young leaders to ascend in political hierarchies.

CONCLUSION:

Indian history is still in its infancy. There are 54 percent of us who are younger than 25. In politics, economics, and even everyday households, seniority determines who has the upper hand. What "Indian culture" is meant to include. "Now there are no elders who know what young people experience more than the children themselves." Thanks to the enormous turning point in communication brought about by the rise of television and the Internet, younger generations can now access material that was previously only available to adults, thanks to the printing press that emerged in the 16th century. Students learn from a variety of sources, not the least of which is their teacher. Consequently, the dynamic between educator and pupil has evolved considerably during the past several decades. Since an increasing number of young people nowadays behave like adults, the fundamental idea of a stage known as youth hood is therefore gravely endangered. The sharp spike from 5% to 1.1% in adolescent criminality in India over the first ten years of the 2000s may have its origins in this. Schools and other areas of society will be profoundly affected by the seismic alterations in the monopolies of knowledge that adults have held for the last 400 years. Almost everyone, including politicians and political leaders, have to pay attention to the upcoming changes if they want to be relevant when things shift. Instead of trying to "teach" young people about society and politics, they should make spaces where they may learn from one other's experiences. 'Give society something,' and 'contribute to the country's progress,' have been the ancient political sayings to the youth of our nation.' It's encouraging to see that our officials have maintained open lines of communication with the youth of our country for many years. No matter the cause, from the fight for independence to the most recent anti-corruption campaign by Anna Hazare, the youth have always listened to their counsel. Still, despite the youth's best efforts, our political climate has worsened. Our top brass is still plagued by the mental illnesses of casteism, communalism, and corruption.

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