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## Study on Participation of Youth's in Politics: Are they become better Guardians of our Future India”.

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### Abstract: -

Today's young generation is more vigorous than the prior generation. Inconsideration with-respect-to future of the country in upcoming years it is indispensable to being an engaged citizen of modern India. Curiosity of what might happen in the future if youth enter Indian politics is very awaiting matter to Indian society as well as globally, the ability to imagine how things could be different and empathy for our future selves are all necessary if we want to create positive change in our own lives and the world around us. Future thinking is one of the most underdeveloped skills among the politicians because they won't think beyond the short term. In such a scenario, who else can look up the nation for the building of its future? Can young politicians become better guardians of our future India? The present study examines the active participation of youth in Indian politics and their interest towards politics.

**Key words:** young generation, political participation, political attentiveness.

### Introduction: -

India had its first general election in 1951, which was won by the Indian National Congress, a political party that went on to dominate subsequent elections until 1977, when a non- congress government was formed for the first time in independent India.

Young people want to bring modification in present politics, but they feel their voices are bound to get lost in the political oratory. The field of politics in India is habitually perceived as something that is not acceptable to the educated masses. The youth involvement has been majorly informal and even though the youth continue to participate in local elections there is a need for a more dynamic and formal participation in politics to

emerge the changes which is obligatory for the country's progress. Politics has become as a last career invoke among the youngsters, due to uncontrolled corruption, nepotism, caste politics, and lack of accountability and lack of openness. As a result, most of our potential human resources choose to go abroad for settling their permanently as soon as they complete their education. Politics need to open and should promote the younger generation into mainstream politics. Young leaders personify energy and enthusiasm and can be immeasurably effectual in forming policies for themselves concerning contemporary issues and problems. Young generation should be the backbone of our future India, more ideas to be generated and they should be responsible for choosing which cultural beliefs are going to work for the benefit of humanity. Participation of young people will also make certain a larger sense of comprehensiveness in the democratic system.

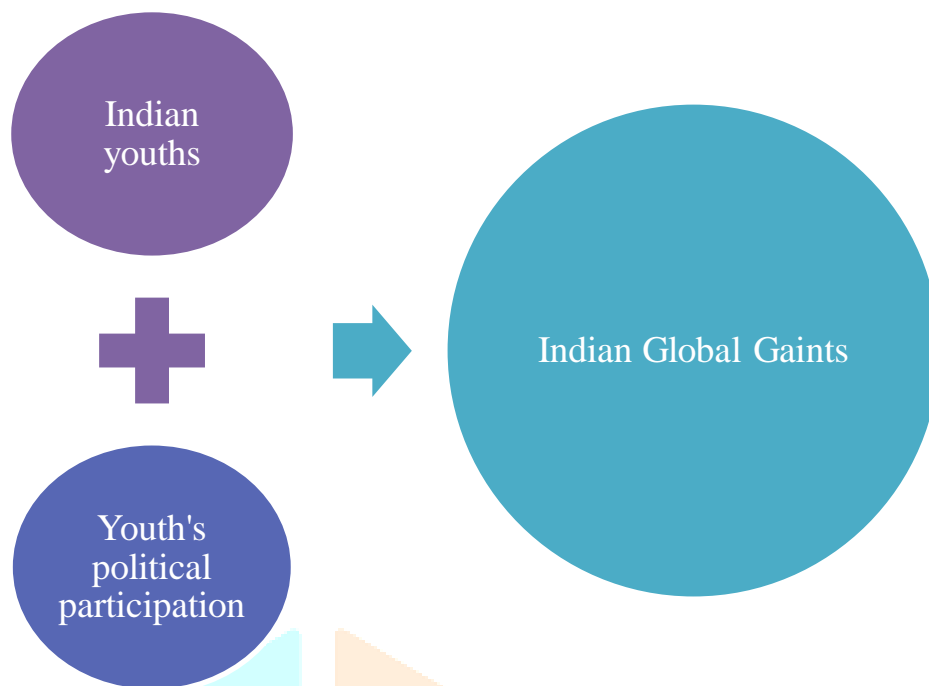
Political participation of the youth needs to be expanded beyond the casting of a vote through reservation for youth in political parties as well as in the parliament. The right balance of young talent and young politicians can lead to change in perception of politics and can build public faith in political system. 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. They need mentorship and guidance which helps them to project their spirit of development and represent the largest age group of the country.

### **What is politics?**

The behavior connected with the governance of a nation or area. In politics, an order is the power granted by an electorate to act as its spokesperson.

## Youths in Indian politics



As quoted in the above figure there is an interconnection and reciprocated connection with youth's and politics. When young Indians enter politics with their numerous ideology and various developmental works, it defiantly leads to changes in global giants.

### **Review of literature: -**

According to Verba and Nie, private citizens have the capability to take part in politics not just by casting votes or joining parties but through abundant other activities. Their suggested typology consists of voting, campaign activity, and contacting public officials, and cooperative or communal activities.

Building on this dispute, some authors think that as today's young adults are less vigorous; they will never reach the level of political involvement of the current elderly (Martikainen et al., 2005).

One explanation for this is that young adults today are having more impenetrability in reaching the milestones of adulthood (Arnett, 2014; Tagliabue et al., 2014) and that this results in an irreversible delay in political participation.

A study by Quintelier (2007), which specifically examined the differences between the age groups, revealed that young adults and adults seem to be similar in their political attitudes, with the exception that young people have fewer opportunities to participate politically. Furthermore, they state that there are differences about engagement in specific forms of political participation as young adults tend to participate more in non – institutionalized forms.

This leads to the conclusion that “it seems as if the problem of youth political participation is less a matter of whether they participate, and more a matter of where they participate” (Rainsford, 2017, p. 2).

## **Objective of the study: -**

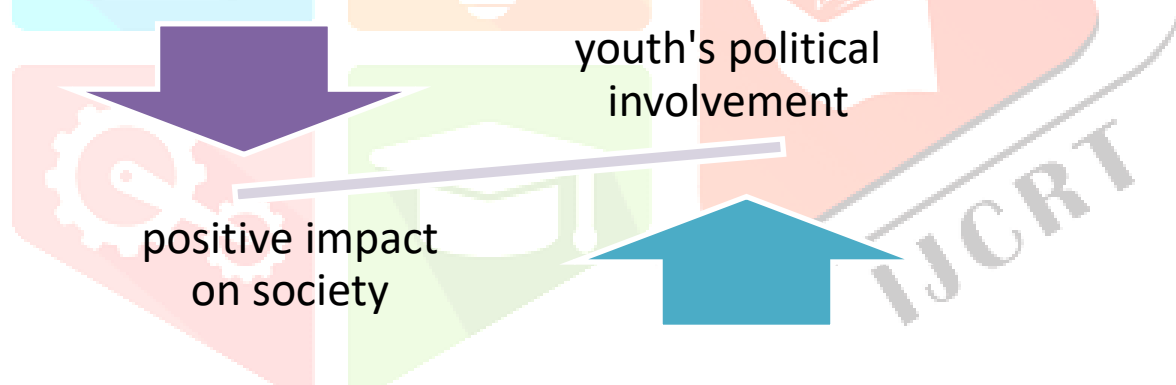
- ❖ The main objective of the study is to examine how youth political participation differs from adult political participation.
- ❖ To know the interest of young politicians towards building of smart India.
- ❖ To know the decision-making ability of young generation as a politician.
- ❖ To analyze how youth make use of their power and authority as a politician.

## **Research methodology: -**

The data for this study are taken from the youths who are eligible to cast their votes during the elections. The data collection techniques used in this study consist structured questionnaires on Google form. This study employed a variety of questioning techniques to encourage and ensure youth attentiveness towards politics.

## **Impact of youth's political participation: -**

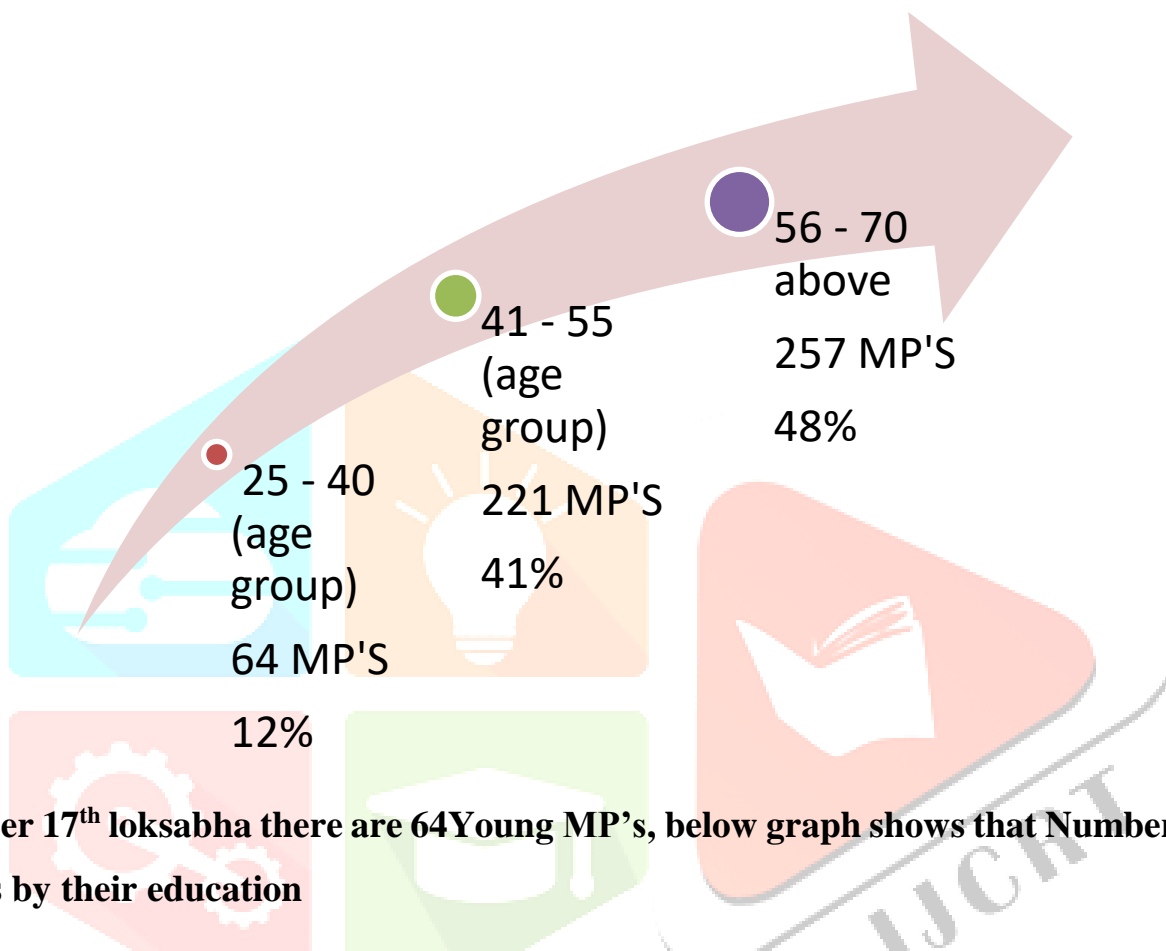
Youths can be a resourceful strength and a vibrant basis of sustainable modernization; though they also face issues of poverty, obstacles to education and inadequate employment prediction and opportunities. The vicinity of political involvement and eligibility for national parliament starts at 25 years old. The average age of parliamentarians globally is 53.



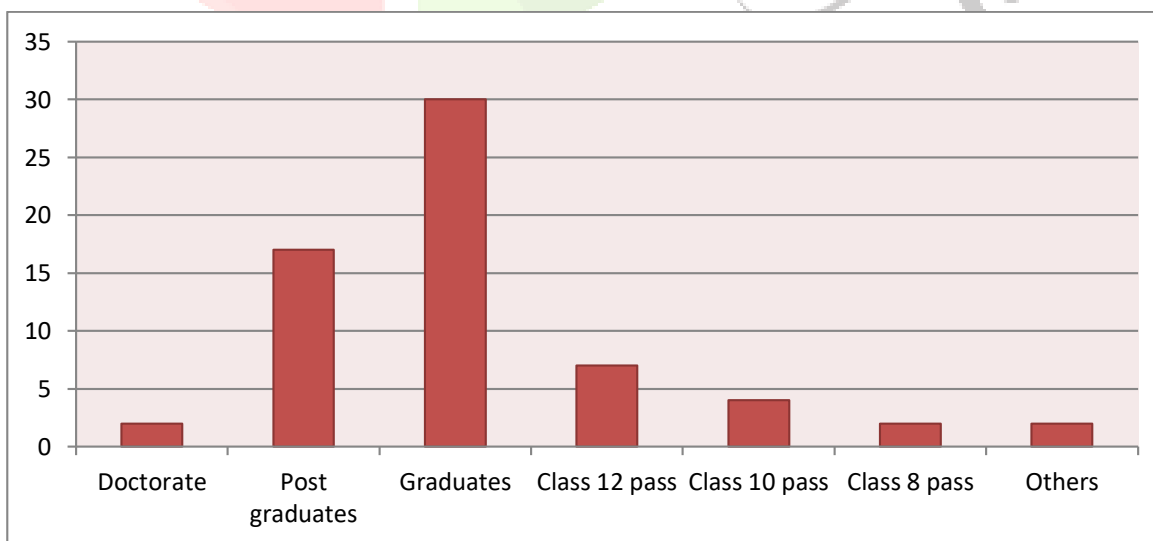
There are abundant advantages attached to the inclusion of youth in politics, also they can become a better performer. By having charming and enthusiastic youths who are politically wide awake will upgrade an expeditious improvement and development in all zones of the economy. The major challenges for youths are inadequate opportunities for effective participation in politics and decision-making process. Young men and women feel excluded and marginalized in their societies and communities. Youth's involvement in politics is the access to information because politics thrives on information not on propaganda. With the benefit of internet and media, youth have virtually an unrestricted access to information and robustness their knowledge. Youths are an asset for sustainable growth and development, it is a fact that the youths are in productive stage of their lives, and they require proper orientation from the adults in order to approach politics with a positive mentality. Young people of India as a politician should understand the society and people's issues. Without this, the evolution of democratic governance is not possible to ensure the equitable upliftment of society.

There is only 64 MP's aged below 40 in the parliament at present. At 12%, the share of MP's aged 25 – 40 is the second lowest in the lok sabha's history. The lowest was in 2014, when there were only 8% MPs in this age bracket.

### 17<sup>TH</sup> LOK SABHA AGE – WISE COMPOSITION



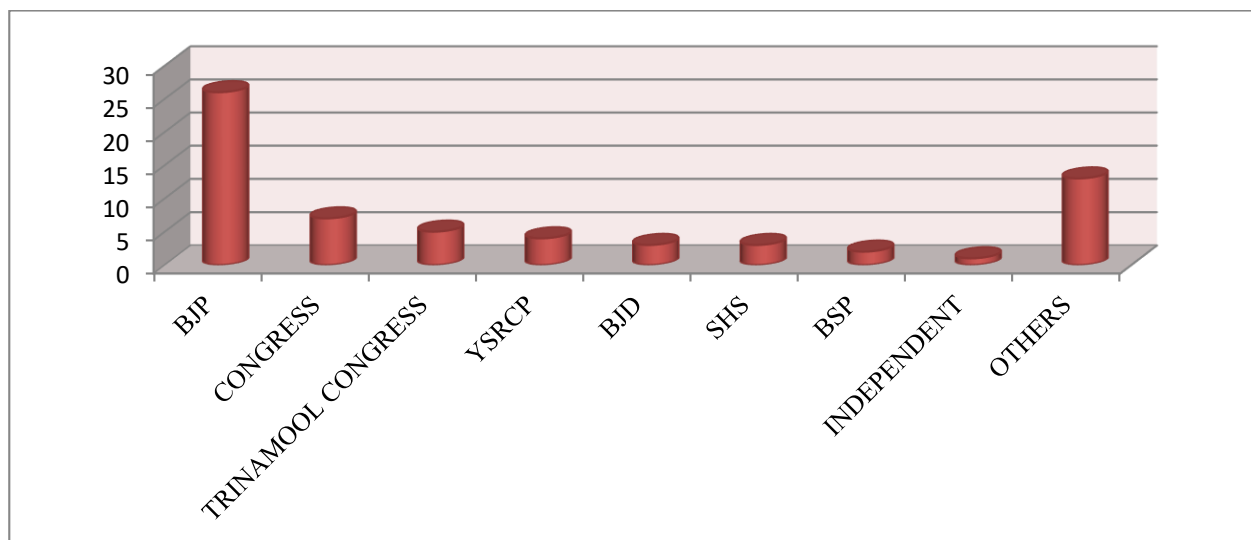
As per 17<sup>th</sup> loksabha there are 64 Young MP's, below graph shows that Number of young MPs by their education



#### Interpretation:

By analyzing the above graph it clearly shows that among 64 young MP's, graduates are more in number where as post graduates takes a second lead among doctorate, class 12, class 8 and other.

As per 17<sup>th</sup> loksabha there are 64 Young MP's, below graph shows that Number of young MPs by their party

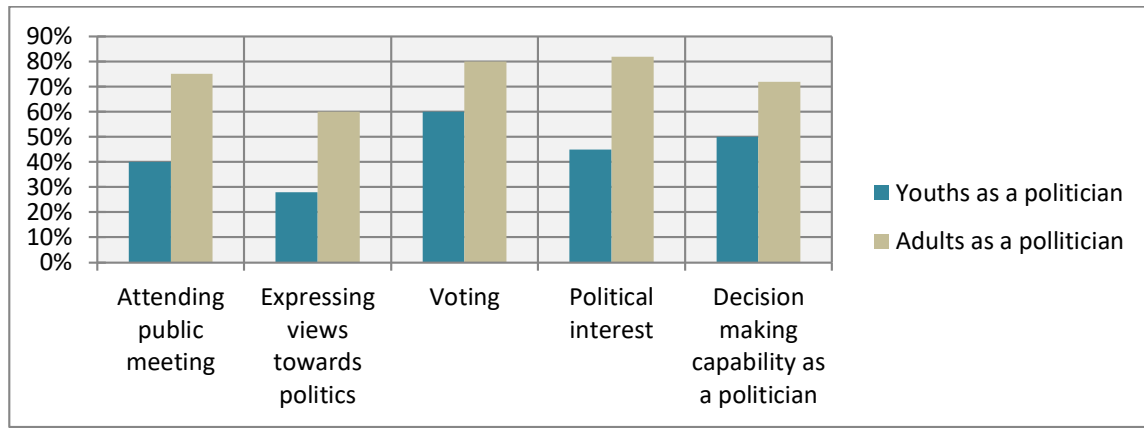


### **To examine how youth political participation differs from adult political participation: -**

Young people have depressingly low levels of political interest and knowledge. Youths unfortunately remain amongst the marginalized groups that do not get enough attention from the authorities and the legislator. And while young people get usually involved in various non- formal political activities such as organized protests and civic events, they still do not get adequate representation in formal political institutions such as the parliament, its various committees and within the political parties commanding structures. The lack of proper preparation of youth to leadership positions and poor capacity building programs caused young people to be either fearful or indifferent to getting involved to improve their political participation.

Youth's active engagement with political parties does not translate into a regular source of income whether through an elected position or through the parties. Youth and adults have different conception and different attitudes towards politics, young people prefer other forms of political participation than older people. Young people do not want always to use the same forms of political participation as adult. They are finding new ways to express their opinions as the conventional forms, partly due to their restricted voting rights. Young people are less likely to participate in political activities, because they don't feel attracted to politics. Young people use a very narrow conception of politics i.e., formal politics this makes they don't feel that politics is relevant to their lives.

In this study (Respondents below the age of 39 are considered as youths and above 40 are considered as adults).

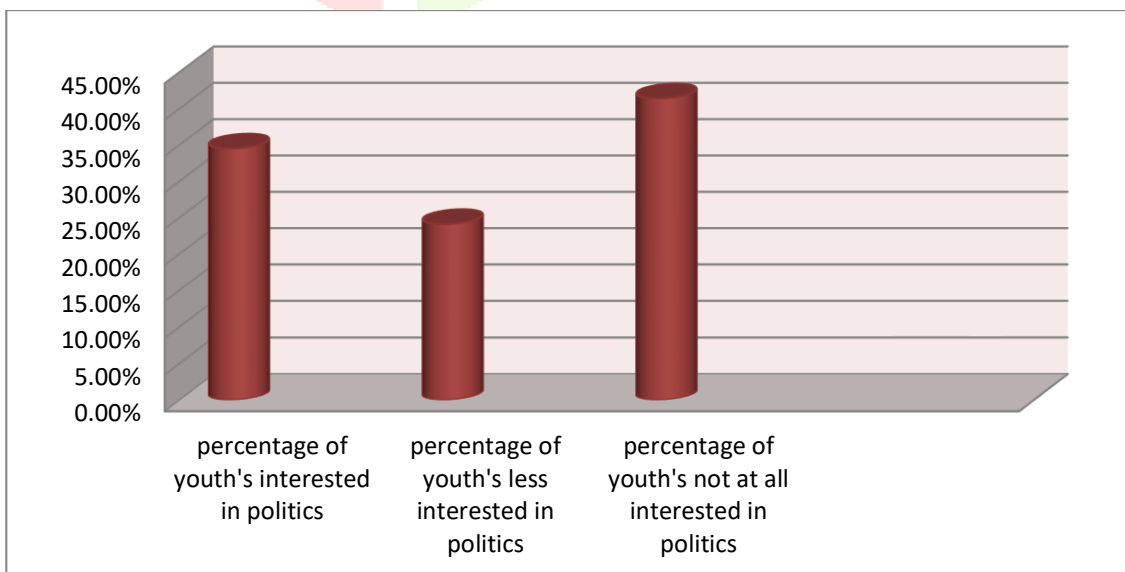


**To know the interest of youth’s as a politician towards building smart India: -**

Youth are the most important and dynamic segment of the population in any country. It is believed that developing countries with large youth population could see tremendous growth, provided they invest in young people’s education, health and protect and guarantee their rights. We can undoubtedly say that today’s young are tomorrow’s innovators, creators, builders, and leaders.

India is one of the youngest democracies having 65% of its population below the 35 years. But the percentage of young MPs is just 13% in the parliament, which is a drawback to the representativeness of the democracy. The involvement of young people in politics ensures inclusiveness.

Today’s young people deserve real opportunities to participate in political processes and contribute to practical solutions that are advance development. But the role of young politicians in nation building is crucial, because they can create an identity for themselves and move the nation forward. However, they will not be able to do this without the support of community, society, and fellow youths.



As per the data collected only 34.50% of respondent indicates that they are interested in joining politics to build smart India whereas 24.10% of respondent indicates that they are less interested in politics and also 41.40% of respondent indicates that they are not at all interested in politics

### **Decision making ability of young generation as a politician: -**

Decision making is a difficult concept to define. Decision making is the act of choosing one alternative from among a set of alternatives. This study focuses on exploring the participation of young people aged 18 – 35 in decision making process as a politician in social, economic, cultural, ecological and political environment that impacts on society



Usually in Indian politics youth participation and representation in institutional political processes and policy – making is relatively low. People beneath the age of 35 are infrequently found in parliaments, public supervision, and pronouncement – making. There are arguments both countering and supporting the idea that young people are with lack of maturity, experience and knowledge which is necessary for making informed decisions.

### **To analyze how youth's make use of their power and authority as a politician: -**

Power is one of the key concepts in the political phenomena. Power is habitually defined as the ability to influence the behavior of others with or without resistance. Authority is often used for power perceived as legitimate by the social structure. Just in case and on the off chance of youth's it is possible for someone to have formal authority but no power. This may occur if they are unable to exercise autonomy to make decisions or lead a specific group of people.

Politics is the process by which group of people make decisions. The term is generally applied to behavior within civil governments, but politics has been observed in all human group interactions, including corporate, academic and religious institutions. It consists of social relations involving authority and power, the regulation of political units and the methods and tactics used to formulate and apply social policy. Youth's should positively make use of their power and authority as a politician.



**Conclusion:-**

Youth are the future of our nation. We found that 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. The lack of political knowledge and resources for young people within their local communities is also a source of concern for many; especially, but not exclusively for youths. Government and other non – government bodies be supposed to recognize and enhances youth's strengths and should also promote positive outcomes for young people by providing opportunities and furnishing the support needed to build on their leadership strengths.

