

ROLE OF YOUTH IN MODERN INDIAN POLITICS

Dr.D.Sreepathi Naidu

Assistant professor of Political Science

M.A.L.D Government Degree & Pg College - Gadwal, Jogulamba Gadwal (Dist)

Abstract

The younger generation in modern India plays a significant part in the process of sculpting the social and political environment. This cohort, which accounts for a sizeable fraction of the total population, is becoming more politically conscious and engaged in the political process. The participation of young people in political processes is causing a shift in the conventional dynamics, bringing about the introduction of fresh vitality, ideas, and points of view across the political discourse. Young people are voting in big numbers during elections, which is having an impact on the results and putting pressure on the government to make changes. The attention of the public is being drawn to important concerns such as climate change, corruption, and social justice through the actions and demonstrations of young people. The younger generation is making use of internet channels in order to organize, campaign, and mobilize support for a variety of political issues. Young leaders now have the ability to communicate with a wider audience because to the proliferation of social media, which has become an effective instrument for political communication. In recent years, there has been a growing number of young politicians who are questioning the established order and bringing forward novel approaches to the problem at hand. These leaders frequently strike a chord with the younger populace, so producing a political atmosphere that is far more approachable and lively. There is a growing trend among young people to actively participate in policy discussions, offering novel viewpoints on topics such as education, jobs, and technology. The participation of these individuals guarantees that the policies will be more inclusive and will accurately represent the goals of the younger generation. Even if they are becoming more influential, young people frequently encounter obstacles that prevent them from entering the political sphere. These obstacles include financial limits and a lack of mentorship. There is a requirement for more organized platforms and support structures in order to cultivate the political talent of younger generations. An opportunity for a governance model that is more innovative and forward-thinking is presented by the participation of these young people in political processes. It is possible that India's growth may become more sustainable and inclusive if it were to make use of the potential of its young people.

Keywords: Youth, Modern, Politics

Introduction:

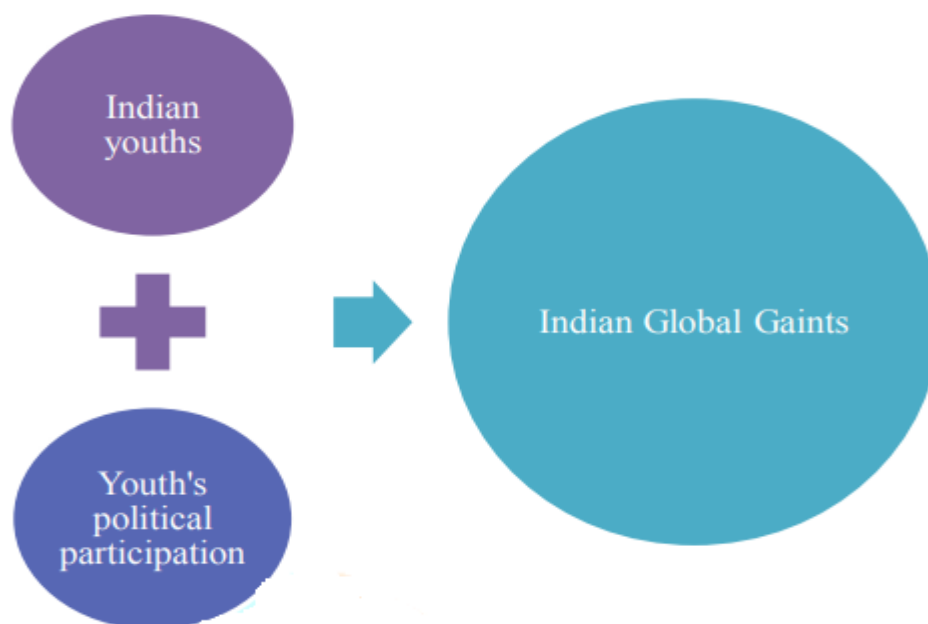
India, a country with a long and illustrious past as well as a diversified cultural landscape, is currently at a critical juncture in the development of its democratic system. The demographic dividend of the country, which is characterized by a strong youth population, poses both a challenge and an opportunity for the country. One of the most important roles that young people play in defining the political landscape has never been more important than it is in a country where roughly 65 percent of the population is under the age of 35. In today's India, young people are not only receptive beneficiaries of policy; rather, they are

active players in the political process. Their involvement encompasses a wide range of activities, including but not limited to engagement in the electoral process, participation in grassroots action, lobbying on digital platforms, and leadership roles within political parties. The members of this cohort are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the conventional political conventions, and they are ready to bring about a change that is revolutionary. The increasing political consciousness among young Indians can be attributed to a number of different sources. Education as well as Perception Young people now have the ability to critically assess political problems and interact with them as a result of increased access to opportunities for education and knowledge. In addition to being better knowledgeable about their rights and obligations, they are eager to hold political leaders accountable for their actions. Progress in technological innovation Young people now have access to a strong tool that allows them to express their thoughts, organize movements, and rally support thanks to the spread of social media and digital platforms. These platforms have made it simpler for young people to communicate with one another and work together on topics that are important to them, which has resulted in the democratization of political involvement. Goals in the Economic Sector A growing number of young people in India are becoming increasingly apprehensive about their future prospects as the country's economy continues to expand. A number of issues, including economic injustice, unemployment, and the quality of education, are at the center of their political activity. Concerns Regarding Society and the Environment Concerns pertaining to social justice and environmental sustainability are particularly important to the younger generation. Young people have shown a large amount of engagement in movements that are tackling issues like as climate change, gender equality, and corruption. This is a reflection of their desire for a future that is more egalitarian and sustainable. This introductory section lays the groundwork for a more in-depth investigation of the ways in which young people are influencing contemporary Indian politics. Their modalities of engagement, the problems they encounter, and the revolutionary influence they are having on the political system are all examined in this report. In the course of our investigation, we will discover the potential of this dynamic population to contribute to the formation of an India that is more democratic, progressive, and inclusive.

What is politics?

a manner of conduct that is associated with the administration of a country or region. The power that is conferred by an electorate to function as its representative is referred to as an order in the political world.

Youths in Indian politics



As can be seen in the picture that was just presented, there is a link that is both reciprocal and interconnected between politics and young people. When young people from India enter politics, not only do they bring with them a wide range of ideologies and a variety of developmental efforts, but they also bring about changes in global giants.

Power of youth

A conscious effort is being made by the government of India to harness the power of young people. Given that the voting age in India has been lowered to 18 years, India's younger population has become politically significant. This is due to the fact that they have the ability to sway the political balances in an election. As a result of this awareness, all political parties have been pushed to attract young people by integrating themes connected to youth development in their political agendas. Nevertheless, it is essential for young people to exercise their political choices with caution because they are likely to play a crucial part in the selection of their leaders. Moreover, youth is the source of life itself. Discoveries and aspirations are the hallmarks of this era. One of the greatest youth populations in the world at the present time is found in India. As a potential supply of competent and low-cost technical talent, India is attracting the attention of the whole globe. The young people of India have the potential to become a powerful political force if they collaborate closely with the working class. India has the potential to become a developed nation as a result of their efforts. Children and teenagers in India have the potential to transform our nation from a developing nation into a developed nation. Not even in the domain of dreams is this idea a possibility.

Youth Development index

The organization known as RGNIYD is responsible for the establishment of the Youth establishment Index (YDI). The YDI research admits that young people are now a population segment that is especially susceptible to the social and economic problems that the country is facing. This study not only sheds light on the state of India's young and the requirements that they have, but it will also assist in recognizing that they require particular treatment.

National Youth Policy

It was in 1980 when the United Nations Organization issued a resolution that designated the year 1985 as the International Year of the young. This decision was made in consideration of the energy and human resource potential that young possess. According to the directives issued by the United Nations Organization to its member nations, the International Year of Youth (IYY) program should start in 1980 itself, and the conclusion of the programs should take place in the year 1985. The United Nations Organization (UNO) also urged that member countries figure out the program details on their own. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was also responsible for providing relevant themes for the International Year of Youth (IYY) programs, which included Peace, Participation, and Development (Rao, 1984). In 1985, a separate Department of Youth Affairs and Sports was established under the ministry of Human Resources Development. This was done in accordance with the principles and directives of the United Nations Organization (UNO) regarding the implementation of International Youth Youth (IYY) programs, as well as with the goal of empowering youth to become active and constructive agents of positive change. The execution of a number of programs geared toward young people falls within the purview of this agency.

Role of Youth in Nation Building

Youth from India were a source of motivation for those involved in the liberation fight. After independence, the influence of young people altered the course of events for a number of state administrations. Notable instances are the agitations that took place in Gujarat and Bihar. Recent events have shown that the campaign against corruption led by Anna Hazare could not have gained pace without the backing of young people, which ultimately led to the government taking prompt action on the Anti-Corruption Bill. The process of nation building is a massive undertaking that must be carried out in stages in order to attain the intended outcomes. Everyone is going to have part of their work to do. Every single young person has the opportunity to participate in a manner that is tailored to their capabilities and capacities. They should be aware of the project that has been assigned to them, as well as the significance of the project to society and the role that they are expected to play in it. They are certain to put in a lot of effort in order to achieve their goal, using their excitement and dedication. When one achieves success, they have a sense of fulfillment because they come to the realization that they have played a significant role. With this, they will be even more motivated. The undertaking is not a challenging one.

Role of Youth for Better India

This is the moment when the responsibility for the nation's future materializes. There are a significant number of young people living in India. There is a greater than fifty percent chance that the majority of Indians are under the age of thirty-five. This is a positive sign for the country as a whole. Specifically, they are seeking for a new world order as well as a better India. They have the potential to bring about significant societal differences. For the purpose of socioeconomic development, they are. India is a very huge nation that is rich in diversity on many fronts, including linguistically, culturally, and for religious reasons. The amount of education that young people have is an important factor in both the proper operation of democratic institutions and the socioeconomic growth of the nation. In addition, and probably more crucially, it is a necessary prerequisite for the preservation of human dignity? The level of formal literacy, on the other hand, was practically at an all-time low when India gained its freedom. In 1951, the

literacy rate was a meager 18.33 percent, while the percentage of females who were literate was almost nonexistent at 8.9 percent. As of right now, it is becoming better and on the increase. According to the Census completed in 2011, the percentage of universal literacy has increased to 74.04 percent; however, the literacy rate for women is still much lower at 65.46 percent. Their awareness of the ideals of liberty, equality, secularism, and democracy can only be brought about by receiving an appropriate education. The provision of the right to education as a basic right has received recent attention. We have high hopes that this will be of assistance to the cause of teaching youngsters all across the world. Each and every one of the various forms of deprivation and inequality may be traced back to a lack of education.

Youth and Participation

The younger generation has demonstrated that they are capable of working together and providing assistance to others. In 1984, a survey conducted over the entirety of England revealed that seventy-eight percent of young people were in favor of a voluntary program for community service. Around twenty-five nations have been pioneered by the World Health Organization's (WHO) rehabilitation section, which has pioneered a service in which young people participate as local supervisors and encourage, train, and lead young handicapped individuals and their families. In addition to being able to give paramedical assistance, young people can also participate in screening individuals for health programs if they get training. The young of India have an extraordinary aptitude for analyzing situations, and they frequently take stances that are based on principles. Young people in today's society are more interested in actively participating in health and development programs than they are in merely receiving programs as beneficiaries. p. 263 of Nair, Vemuri, and Ram's 1989 publication

Review of literature: -

Verba and Nie assert that private persons have the power to participate in politics in a variety of ways, not limited to voting or joining political parties, but also through a wide range of other activities. Their proposed classification system includes behaviors such as voting, campaigning, and contacting public authorities, as well as acts that include cooperation or community involvement. On the basis of this debate, there are writers who believe that because young adults in today's society are less passionate about politics, they would never be able to achieve the same degree of political participation as the elderly of today (Martikainen et al., 2005). One possible explanation for this phenomenon is that young adults in today's society are experiencing a greater degree of difficulty in achieving the milestones of maturity (Arnett, 2014; Tagliabue et al., 2014). As a consequence, this leads to an irreversible delay in the timing of their engagement in political processes. Quintelier (2007) conducted a research that explicitly analyzed the distinctions between the age groups. The findings of this study found that young adults and adults appear to have comparable political opinions. The only difference between the two groups is that young people have fewer possibilities to engage politically. Furthermore, they argue that there are disparities regarding involvement in certain kinds of political participation, such as the fact that young individuals have a tendency to participate more in forms that are not institutionalized. As a result, the conclusion that can be drawn from this is that "it seems as if the problem of youth political participation is less of a matter of whether they participate, and more of a matter of where they participate" (Rainsford, 2017).

Objective of the study: -

1. To understand the level of interest that younger politicians have in the development of a smart India.
2. To Consider the ways in which young people exercise their power and influence in the political arena.

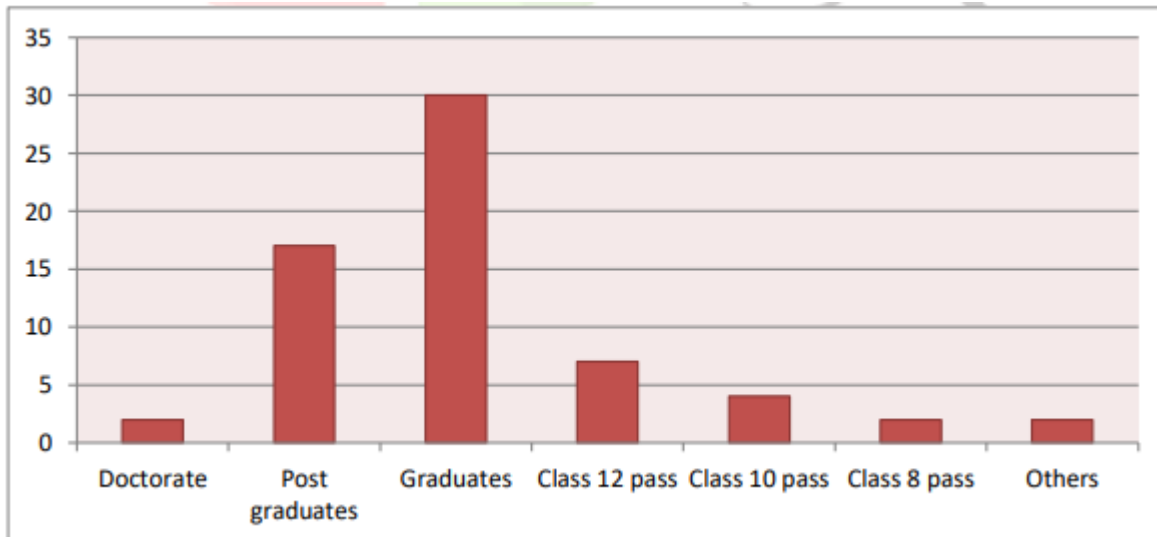
Research methodology: -

In order to collect the necessary information for this study, the data were collected from young people who are eligible to vote during the elections. In this particular study, the methods of data collecting that were utilized included the utilization of structured questionnaires using Google form. In this study, a number of different questioning strategies were utilized in order to promote and assure that young people are paying attention to politics.

Impact of youth's political participation: -

Despite the fact that they confront challenges such as poverty, barriers to education, and limited employment projections and opportunities, young people have the potential to be a resourceful strength and a lively base for sustainable modernization. When a person reaches the age of 25, they are on the verge of becoming politically active and eligible to serve in the national parliament. The most common age of members of parliament in the world. The participation of young people in political processes is associated with a multitude of benefits, and it also has the potential to improve their performance. An expedient improvement and growth in all areas of the economy would be significantly facilitated by the presence of young people who are not only attractive and energetic but also politically aware. Providing young people with sufficient opportunity to effectively participate in political processes and decision-making processes is one of the most significant issues they face. There is a sense of exclusion and marginalization among young men and women in their own groups and civilizations. One of the reasons why young people are getting involved in politics is because they have access to knowledge. Politics lives on information, not propaganda. The internet and other forms of media have provided young people with nearly limitless access to information and have enabled them to significantly expand their knowledge. It is a reality that young people are at a productive time of their life, and in order for them to approach politics with a good perspective, they require correct direction from adults. Additionally, youngsters are an asset for sustained growth and development. Young people in India should have an understanding of the problems that individuals face and the society in which they live. In the absence of this, the development of democratic government is beyond the realm of possibility in order to guarantee the equal advancement of society. At the moment, there are only 64 members of parliament who are younger than 40 years old. The percentage of members of parliament who are between the ages of 25 and 40 is the second lowest in the history of the Lok Sabha, coming in at 12%. The lowest total was recorded in 2014, when just 8% of members of parliament were in this age category.

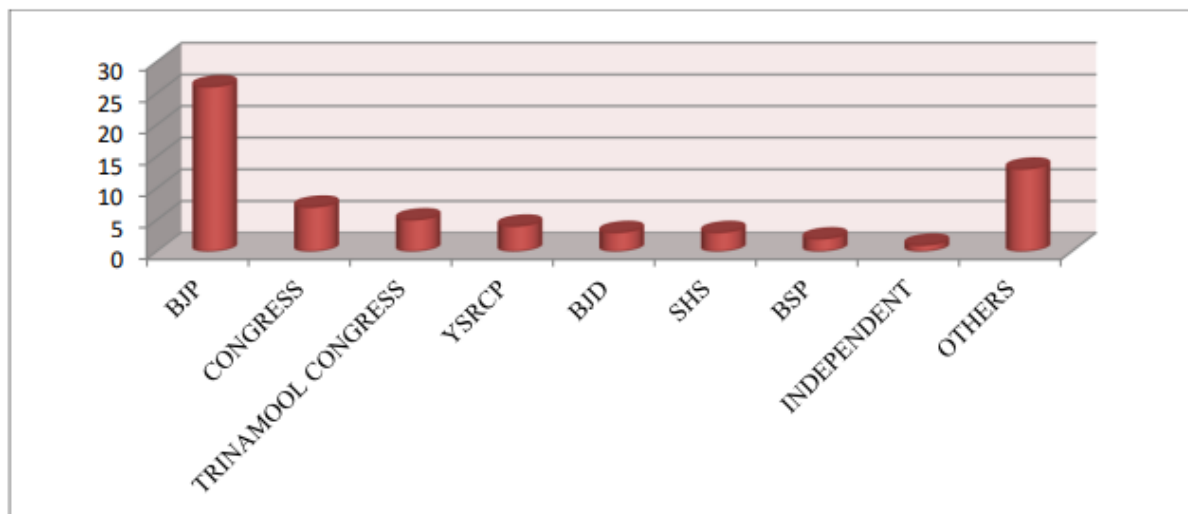
Number of youthful members of parliament broken down by level of education (64 as of the 17th Lok Sabha)



Interpretation:

By evaluating the graph that was just presented, it is evident that among the 64 young members of parliament, graduates make up the largest number, while postgraduates occupy the second place among those with doctorates, class 12 degrees, class 8 degrees, and other degrees.

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

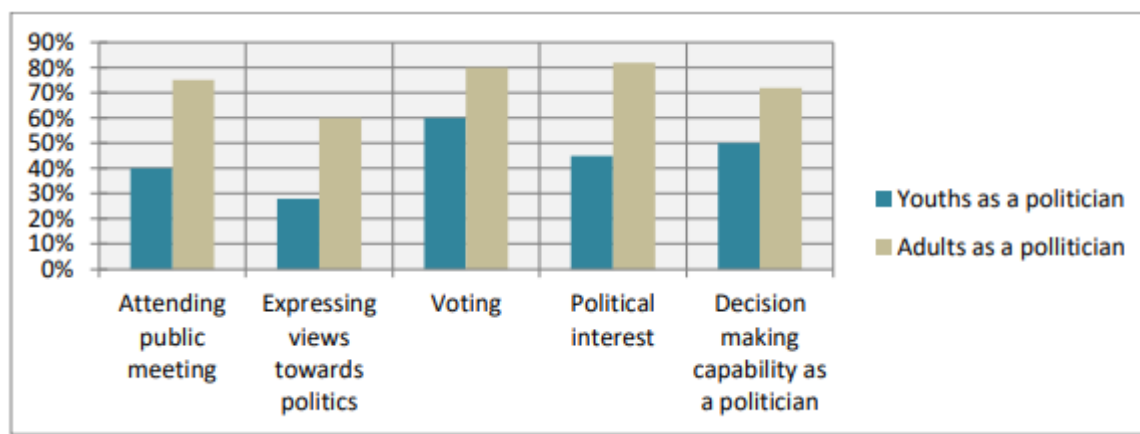


To compare and contrast the ways in which adult and juvenile political engagement vary: -

There is a depressingly low degree of political interest and awareness among these younger generations. Regrettably, young people continue to be a part of the neglected groups that do not receive sufficient attention from the authorities and legislators. 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. Inadequate capacity development initiatives and inadequate training of young people for leadership roles have resulted in young people being either scared or apathetic

about becoming involved in order to enhance their political engagement. Even if young people are actively involved with political parties, this does not necessarily result in a consistent source of income for them, whether it be through an elected post or through the parties itself. Young people have a different notion of politics and a different attitude toward it than adults do. Young people are more interested in alternative types of political involvement than older people are of political participation. The younger generation does not wish to constantly engage in the same kinds of political activity that the older generation does. As a result of the limitations placed on their voting rights, they are discovering alternative methods of expressing their ideas in addition to the traditional means. There is a correlation between the lack of interest in politics among young people and their lower likelihood of participating in political activities. The fact that young people have a very limited understanding of politics, namely formal politics, is the primary reason why they do not believe that politics is important to their lives.

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



To politician should be aware of the interests of young people in the process of establishing a smart India: -

In any nation, the most significant and productive subset of the population is comprised of young people. There is a widespread belief that developing nations that have a big youth population have the potential to experience significant development if they make investments in the education and health of young people, as well as safeguard and guarantee their rights. We are able to affirm without a doubt that the young people of today are the innovators, inventors, builders, and leaders of the future. An estimated 65 percent of India's population is under the age of 35, making it one of the youngest democracies in the world. However, just thirteen percent of members of parliament are under the age of thirty-three, which is a significant limitation on the democratic system's capacity to be representative. The participation of young people in political processes guarantees that everyone is included. Young people in today's society are entitled to genuine chances to take part in political processes and to contribute to the development of realistic solutions that are forward-thinking. However, the role that young politicians play in the process of nation building is extremely important since they have the ability to forge their own identities while

also propelling the nation ahead. These young people, however, will not be able to accomplish their goal without the assistance of their neighborhood, society, and other young people.

Conclusion:

The participation of young people in contemporary Indian politics is an essential component in the development of the democratic environment in the country because of its significance. Young people, who make up the biggest demographic group, have the power to bring about considerable change and to bring about a political atmosphere that is more dynamic and progressive. They have demonstrated their dedication to bringing about a more favorable future for India by actively participating in democratic processes, engaging in grassroots activity, and advocating for legislative changes. The contributions that young people make to contemporary Indian politics are both transformational and necessary for the advancement of the nation. Furthermore, their active engagement not only contributes to the improvement of the democratic process, but it also lays the way for a political landscape that is more dynamic and progressive. As young people continue to make their presence known, it is vital that the political system adjust to their presence and acknowledge the contributions they make. This will ensure that India will have a future that is more welcoming and forward-looking. When it comes to elections, young voters are a crucial force, as they advocate for policies and leaders that answer their concerns and goals. In order for democratic procedures to be successful, their participation is very necessary. The youth have changed political involvement by utilizing social media and digital platforms, which has enabled communication to be more accessible and extensive. They have been given the ability to organize, campaign, and coordinate support for a variety of issues as a result of this.

References

- [1] Shumilov A. Factors of formation of electoral policy in the youth environment Polit Book, 2012, p75-85.
- [2] Krzysztof Iwanek. The Curious Stories of Indian Party Symbols. The Diplomat. 2016-2017.
- [3] Shourie, Arun. The parliamentary system: What we have made of it, what we can make of it. New Delhi: Rupa & Co, 2007.
- [4] Shourie, Arun. Governance and the sclerosis that has set in. New Delhi: ASA Publications, 2005.
- [5] Rogoff B. The cultural nature of human development Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 2003.
- [6] Parasuraman SK. A Profile of Youth in India. New Delhi: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, 2009.
- [7] Jeffrey C. Timepass: Youth, class, and the politics of waiting in India. Stanford University Press, 2010.
- [8] Attri V. Awareness on Political Issues. In S. Kumar (Ed.), Indian Youth and Electoral Politics: An Emerging Engagement. New Delhi: SAGE, 2014, p1-18.
- [9] Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. National Youth Policy. Retrieved December 4, 2016, from, 2014. [http:// yas.nic.in/documents/national-youth-policy-2014](http://yas.nic.in/documents/national-youth-policy-2014).
- [10] Das. Democratic dynasties: state, party and family in contemporary Indian politics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014, p12-55.
- [11] Vasundhara T. First time voters look forward to making their mark The Times of India, 2011.
- [12] Vide. Delhi push for online voting in civic polls in The Telegraph, 2012, p4.

- [13] Mustafi, (2012). New York Times, titled "Is a Youth Revolution Brewing in India?" 27 Aug 2012
- [14] Kalikesh Singh Deo, (2012). India Today (Politics in the Time of Anna, Youth participation for Lokpal shows the changing political scenario in India:, October 10.
- [15] Shah, G. (2004). Social Movements in India: A Review of Literature, Sage publications, New Delhi
- [16] Nakassis, C. V., & Dean, M. A. (2007). Desire, Youth, and Realism in Tamil Cinema. *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*, 17(1),77-104.
- [17] Joshi, D. K. (2012). The Impact of India's Regional Parties on Voter Turnout and Human Development. *Journal of South Asian Development*, 7(2), 139- 160.