



Youth Participation in Politics: Shared Vision and Democracy in India

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<i>Article History</i>	<i>Abstract</i>
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Dec 2023	<p>Many people think that young people will be the leaders of tomorrow, but in reality, they are the leaders of today, and their diverse upbringing and life experiences will influence how they view politics. They must thus become more politically educated and engaged in order to direct their efforts toward constructive change and position themselves as leaders in the defense and advancement of democracy. Young people who are politically engaged develop a civic ethic that extends beyond politics and includes community service through involvement in health, education, and philanthropic endeavors. Voting, taking part in political revelations, and signing petitions on certain causes are all examples of political involvement, which is a more focused form of civic commitment or contribution. Young people's involvement in politics is not only advantageous in the near run, but it also lays the groundwork for sustained political activism in the future. It is imperative that they acknowledge that they are the leaders of today and, as such, that they have a greater say in the course of their future. In addition, kids may be a creative force and a dynamic source of inventions. Throughout history, youth have surely engaged in, contributed to, and even accelerated significant changes in political institutions, power relations, and economic prospects. This research paper is based on youth participation in politics: shared vision and democracy in India.</p>
CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Keywords: Youth Politics, Nation, Motivation, Territory, Leaders, Country.

1. Introduction

Youth voting rights in political parties and the parliament must be extended in order to increase youth political participation beyond simple voting. A healthy balance between youthful talent and youthful politicians has the potential to transform public opinion of politics and increase trust in the political system. When given the chance, today's Indian youth are willing to change the political landscape of their country and may even prove to be better stewards of India's future. They are cognizant of the challenges that confront our nation. All we can do is hope that the next time we cast a ballot, more names of young people who can improve life in our nation will appear on the ballot.

We believe that the system needs to be reformed but we don't want to shoulder the burden. India is a country that sorely needs some young leaders. It is time for things to change because most of the top positions in our nation are held by politicians who are over 50. If we want to see a better India, then it is time for youth to take leadership and lay the groundwork for a thriving future. We cannot expect a country to develop unless young people experience anxiety and become involved in politics at all levels. The country's youth require forums that enable them to elevate themselves to the status of political recognition. They require mentoring and direction in order to express their development-oriented spirit and effectively represent the nation's greatest age group.

Youth are a vital component of contemporary democracy because they are the political system's representatives. Engaging young people in formal political processes helps shape politics in a way that helps create stable, peaceful societies that quickly address the needs of the general populace; the younger generation typically fosters its own distinctive and innovative strain of thinking, being full of energy as well as a passion for helping to improve its respective countries. A democratic nation like India depends heavily on the involvement of its youth to advance its development. The kids are determined and have the vision to choose a representative to lead their nation. The youth of today are far more aware of growth than in the past and are highly aware of the work done by the representative.

Because of this, citizens have the ability to alter the administration, which fosters competition among political parties to establish more effective governance.

The world's largest democratic nation is India. Youth involvement in politics in this country is quite low despite this. The world's largest democratic nation is India. Youth involvement in politics in this country is quite low despite this. Youths' dislike of politics is a common observation as to why they do not want to get involved in politics. However, they ought to be aware that unless they get involved in politics, negativity in politics will persist. The right to vote has been granted to youth over the age of eighteen under the Indian Constitution. The role of youth becomes significant in such a circumstance.

In addition, there is a need to enhance the educational system in order to develop young people into valuable human resources. In the nation's institutions and schools, instruction is still given in a conventional manner. As a result, in the worldwide race for higher education, our institutions are falling behind. The primary problem with the educational system is the continued overemphasis on grades, which encourages complacency in kids and stunts their ability to think creatively and independently. We are less innovative and creative than other countries for this reason. Improvements in basic and higher education should be done in order to achieve this.

Historical Perspective on youth participation in Politics

There is a rich history of this youth politics in the period before independence. The students quickly grasped Lord Curzon's very brief explanation of the partition of Bengal in 1905 at the Calcutta University convocation. Agitations against this then began to spread throughout the state. The British government was once taken aback. Bengal is where this consciousness first appeared, and it quickly spread to other states. Student organizations benefited from Nehru's efforts when the All-India College Students' Conference was convened in Nagpur in 1920. Following this, there was a rift among the groups caused by ideologies. For a few years, nothing happened. Youth politics in the 1970s saw the emergence of two significant phenomena. The first was the JP movement on significant national issues in 1974. Second Assam Students Movement, which was successful and included young students in authority, had a positive impact.

Once again, the nation was shocked by the way the youth's uproar over the Mandal Commission was made public. In recent years, political parties' meddling in student politics has gotten so bad that only students who are members of one of them can run for office and use all the electoral processes.

The relationships between caste, area, and party politics have also grown stronger. Elections are held on the basis of caste comparisons at the majority of Bihar's and Uttar Pradesh's colleges. As a result, things are becoming worse. With the way party politics are developing on campus, it is now obvious whether campus politics should be conducted with an eye toward the parliament or the assembly or just for the campus. Because the political character of these two disparate goals must differ.

It's not as if there aren't many opportunities in student and youth politics. Aligarh University was the alma mater of Dr. Zakir Hussain. In addition to Dr. Maulana Azad, Sheikh Abdullah and Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed were involved with this student organization while they were students. Numerous politicians have also come from the Allahabad University Students Union. A strong identity in national politics was forged by individuals like Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, VP Singh, Chandrasekhar, Nurul Hasan, Janeshwar Mishra, and Mohan Singh. Many leaders were even brought to Parliament by the universities in Lucknow and Delhi. This accomplishment, however, was made at a time when the college was dominated by moral politics. The world we live in now is really different. The initial objectives of youth politics have changed. Organizations today suffer from party politics, regionalism, and casteism. Additionally, political parties make use of them.

One has to question what kind of politics Lohia and Jayaprakash's campaign slogans represent when they encourage looting and arson. As a result of this politics, the student movement has begun to diverge from the typical student. Politics itself is the place where the class that declares "I hate politics" gets born. For some time now, the youth around here have shown signals of a good transformation. He has begun to engage in politics and learn about it. He's starting to speak louder. He has begun to understand the significance of his viewpoint. The youth activism and significant involvement of the youth in the political process in India will also be remembered for the democracy there. There is no question. It is also necessary for a strong democracy.

YouthQuake's designation as the 2017 "Word of the Year" by the renowned Oxford dictionary is no accident. The phrase describes broad-based social and political transformation that involves young people. By 2022, 65% of Indians would be under the age of 35, making India the youngest country in the world. In such a case, it's crucial to consider whether we'll let this historically significant coincidence

fall apart or if India will experience the impacts of a "youth quake" instead. Indian youth have established their accomplishments around the world, and there is no doubt that our generation is reaching new heights of success in every field at the rate at which we envision the development of our nation. Can thinking of personal development and isolation contribute to a healthy society is one of the questions raised by all of this. In order to accomplish this, it will also fall to the youth to speak for the people and inform the authorities of the needs and issues facing the community.

Indian youth and politics

Of all the countries in the world today, India has the most citizens in this age bracket. Physically and cognitively, this group of people is the most powerful. All those who work tirelessly to advance their families as well as the nation. Indian youth are the country's foundation. The nation's future is largely determined by its youth. Any nation's young people help to make its future a lovely one. However, the youth of India today have developed a self-centered attitude; they solely consider their own needs rather than those of the nation. Sadly, despite how well-educated today's young may be, they are losing sight of their duties to their families and country on a daily basis even though they have plenty of work opportunities.

India's youth today aspire to great heights but neglects to realize that doing so requires cutting its own roots. A fresh youth movement in India is imminent. Unfortunately, some are preventing them. Instead of helping India, India's youth relocate abroad. Young people today are goal-oriented and made to be simply themselves. As a result of the current climate, which is somewhat similar, parents nowadays do not want their children to contribute to the country's social work in addition to their work. Everybody's primary concern these days is securing their own future.

Subhash Chandra Bose, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Lokmanya Tilak were influential political figures in India, but they are no longer alive. Who is able to enthusiastically and via his senses convey a new revolution to young people? Sadly, these leaders won't be able to adequately defend themselves after independence. Will they instead train the next generation to rebel against the system?

Because of this, Indian young no longer consider their home to be in India but are instead searching for a place to call their own abroad. Their goal is to leave this country's political system. As a result, they consider every move carefully before making it. In India, even a young person who votes does not have confidence in the candidate they have selected. It will be up to the youth to think outside of communalism and politics. In order to proceed, the youth must do so. You must think out your decisions rather than just let them come to you during any such feeling.

Youth Participant in Indian Politics and Governance

In order to participate as a young person in Indian politics and governance, you must first complete a few tasks. Registering with the relevant political party or organization is a prerequisite for starting. You must enroll in a membership as well after registering. In order to gain a better understanding of Indian politics and government, you must participate in at least one training session or workshop after signing up. Online or in bookstores are additional places to look for information and resources.

You can start participating in Indian politics and governance as a young person once you have finished these procedures. Young people can participate in politics and governance in India in a variety of ways, but some typical ones include going to workshops, picking the brains of experts, working on initiatives that affect policy, or taking part in demonstrations. A successful youth participant in Indian politics and governance can be learned about via books or the internet.

Benefits of Youth Participation in Indian Politics

There may be advantages to being a minority stakeholder in a political party. For instance, you might have easier access to resources and be able to participate in party events more readily than your non-minority peers. Additionally, you might be able to enhance the party's reputation or capacity to secure government funding as a minority stakeholder.

Participating in the political process can also help you achieve your objectives in some ways. For instance, this is a great method to express your viewpoint on crucial policy issues or run for office. Additionally, by being involved in politics and taking part in debate and discussion within the party or government, you can learn more about how things operate and improve the decisions you make for the future and yourself.

For young people living in India, being a youth leader can have several benefits. For starters, it might offer students chances to study politics and take part in significant decision-making processes.

Additionally, they might work to bring about change in their communities or nation as leaders of their own movements, changes that might have far-reaching effects on both the individuals involved and society at large.

Youth in Indian Democracy

The young people of India are rapidly developing into a responsible segment of the society that wants to see the political system changed. The young generation is unafraid to express their opinions or to deal with the consequences that will follow. The younger generation is also conscious of its obligations to the country and the fact that only they are capable of saving it from a crisis that may soon arise and allowed the current circumstances, it is clear that the youth play a significant role in Indian democracy. When allowed the freedom to pursue their interests, the youth can alter or perhaps completely overhaul the way that our nation runs.

In order to involve youngsters in election processes, electoral management bodies (EMBs) are essential. Through focused voter registration and mobilization operations, EMBs have historically sought to improve youth turnout. These strategies have recently utilized social media and the internet. EMBs must develop more sophisticated strategies and think about alternate tactics, though, in order to increase young involvement. (IDEA 2015).

However, it is clear from our repeated observations that young people are frequently excluded from formal political processes. Young people are frequently seen to be solely employed as voters during general elections. And a select few who are fortunate take part in elections as candidates and officials. Young people provide fresh perspectives and concepts to politics. They should participate in political processes because they are important democratic stakeholders.

4. Conclusion

Youth must contribute significantly to the development of the country. However, he can only do this if his government and partner young support him. He has the potential to forge his identity and take the helm in leading the nation forward. As a result, young people can govern the globe with a zest for achievement and contribute to the prosperity of their lovely country. India will be made mighty by us. Following the principles of selfless leaders is our responsibility in this regard. The entire social structure is beginning to crumble from the ground up. We need to put more emphasis on character development in addition to science, math, and language.

Young people's lack of literacy is one of the main obstacles to development. In the modern world, poverty is largely caused by illiteracy. Approximately 90% of rural residents lack a high school diploma. They cannot move forward because of their blatant illiteracy and lack of resources, which prevents them from doing so. The youth can be a huge asset in helping them achieve their goal of rising up; they need someone's assistance. Every young person expects options and possibilities, so their open mind can aid in their development and help them become better people. All such nations can only grow stronger and healthier when the majority of their youth are refined and educated, and when knowledge is subsequently used to the improvement of the country. For them to turn disagreements into creative solutions, they must possess outstanding morals and high moral standards. We have aspiring surgeons, entrepreneurs, and innovators; who knows if the next president will be one of them. Political Orientations of Young People: Today's youth have a greater responsibility to empower themselves. He entered politics and now works there. In social movements, youth are crucial. To tackle its most critical issues, our nation needs to involve the youth.

Young people can be involved in politics in a variety of ways. By participating in advisory boards or local youth organizations, young people can interact with local officials, ambassadors, and possibly attend commune meetings. Young people will thereby gain first-hand knowledge of politics and international relations by witnessing and engaging in these events. The kids can get a fast look at how local government decisions are made, which is useful for them since they can see how those decisions touch their lives specifically. Additionally, it gives them a platform from which to continue advocating for youth issues and encouraging young people to be included at all levels in the professional and social spheres.

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