

Youth and politics an overview

Billal Ahmad Bhat

Research scholar, Department of Political Science and public Administration,
Vikram University Ujjain (MP) 456010, Email: billalbhat1@gmail.com

Abstract

Youth in political arena throughout world is increasingly recognized as an important fact for the development of traditional political setup into modern. Through their capacities of decision making, spirit, and enthusiasm. Youth have a sheer population in this world mostly is region of Asia particularly in India. Instead of the sheer population their level of direct participation in sphere of politics is steadily decreases since the end of Second World War before the independence great achievements were meant by the youth through their active participation in socio-political affairs. The

research work was endeavored to analyze the cause which hinders the youth to be active participants in politics and to study the youth in parliament an overview.

Introduction

Most UN entities, including the General Assembly defined youth for statistical purpose, as population segment between 15 and 24 years of age, without prejudice to other definitions by member states, it was also recognized that apart from statistical definition, the meaning of the term youth varies in different societies around the world

Below are the different definitions of the youth by different entities

Organization	Age group considered to be youth
UN secretariat	15-24
The common wealth	15-29
UNESCO	15-24
ILO	15-24
UN Habitat(youth fund)	15-32
UN population fund	10-24
WHO	10-29
WB	15-34



AU	15-35
EU	15-29

However taking into account a broader range of socio-cultural issues, UNDP youth strategy uses flexible definition of youth to allow programming to be aligned to national and local realities which contains heterogeneous nature of youth population, and have different needs in different context. Today the world has about 1.8 billion young people in the age group of 15 to 29 million years constitutes almost one quarter of the humanity. The unprecedented share of the young population resides mainly in their countries of south Asia and Africa.

Review of literature

Rashmi Shrivastava,(2015) “Role of Students in Indian politics before and after Independence “The article traces the historical importance of students in the freedom struggle at the places, like movements from 1906 to 1920, and 1920 to 1932 mostly led by the students. However after independence the dimension of student movement underwent a changed, the lack of clear defined goal, lack of proper leadership to inspire the youth and the absence of

sincerity, which led the different student activists in the face of protests against local administration, school institution, are the main characteristics of modern post-independence movement in India.

Gautam. R. k, (2015) “Effects of news talk shows in voting behavior” explores that In India 31% of young women and 14% of men are illiterate so, the preparation of youth for challenges nation building is very limited. And the educated youth are facing pressure of carrier and desire of prestigious jobs which require understanding and action. With the latent innovations most educated youth suggest their views and start to participate in the politics of country through different political activism.

Gayanthri. N, (2014) In his article entitled “Urban political responsiveness-strategies to sensitize urban youth: A historical perspective” states that in our country youth are satisfied with the present political scenario, dissatisfaction with the government policies and lack of information on political development make them disinterested in political engagements. In

2014 general election the youth participation was so high is good for the country's political system. With the assistance of special education, necessary funds for these education institutions can help in channelize the qualities of youth in a proper way.

Research methodology

A qualitative research offers flexibility in using different approaches, a combination of techniques that situated the objectives of the study was selected, in this research article the empirical and analytical method was used for data collection.

Youth political movements in world

History shows us that generation with an exceptionally high youth ratio create political movements that shake up their system and leave a profound impact on history. In present era of world politics different new trends are emerge and become the hot topic for everyone, and effectiveness of youth on politics becomes negligible, but the different historical movements are made because of the active participation of the youth. The role of the youth in politics is not a new phenomenon but they have very deep roots in the early youth activism of the newsboy and mother Jones, child labor

protest at the turn of the 20th century, youth politics were first identified in American politics with the formation of American youth congress in the 1930s. in 1950s and 60s organizations such as the student non violent coordinating committee and student for a democratic society were closely associated with youth politics. Europe free German youth was founded in 1936 as a communist alternative to the Nazi youth movement. The strong youth movement in the UK consisting primarily of the British youth council, the youth parliament of UK. Although they have no direct power, the young people in these organizations have a close working relation with members of parliament and are Fairley influential. And After the end of the second world war youths activeness change the old political setup indifferent countries like in Bangladesh the toppling of Ershad,s military dictatorship, and the Arab rising in the southeast countries becomes the symbol of new era of socially driven political change which shakes the traditional political setup of these countries.

Youth politics in Indian scenario

Conventionally, period from adolescence to middle age is termed as youth. The National



Youth Policy initially (in 2003) defined the youth as in the age group 13-35. However, National Youth Policy, 2014 modified it and defined 'youth' as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years. In the present 15-34 years adopted as youth. India accounted for substantial share of world population. By 2010, India accounted for 17.8% of the world population, recording an increase of 2.7% in its share since 1970. This growth is projected to continue and by 2030, Indians would account for 17.97 of global population. India's share in the decennial addition to global population increased from 18.13 during 1970-1980 to 22.87 during 1990-2000 and is projected to decline to 18.69 by 2020-2030. The growth pattern in the youth segment differs substantially from that of general population. The total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 423 million in 2011. This increase was in the form of annual addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 million during seventies, eighties and nineties respectively. During the period 2001 to 2011, addition is substantially high at 7.4 million. The share of youth population in total population has been increasing continuously from the level of 30.6% in the year 1971 to 34.8% in the year 2011

According to 'World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision' Population Database United Nations Population Division, India has the world's highest number of 10 to 24-year-olds, with 242 million. It is observed that India has the relative advantage at present over other countries in terms of distribution of youth population. India's advantage in young population is also evident when it is compared with other Asian Countries. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, the two major countries other than India which determine the demographic features of Asia. These three countries together accounted for 68 % of population.

Due to the sheer size of youth population their role in politics becomes an undeniable. Role of youth in politics of India is not a new the emergence of youth as a major force in national movements in the various parts of the world is the important phenomenon of 20th century particularly in Asia. In India most of young men and women were actively involved it freedom struggle. Discussing on Policies and prejudices of Britishers in campuses through debates, political consciousness through different social working during the Swadeshi movement. Similarly the young



Bengal movement was an intellectual response to western education. The revolutionary movements from 1906 to 1920 and 1920 to 1932 mostly led by young students of India was an exemplary. In today's world there is a great need of participation of youth in politics and the elder to recognize this thing we can take the examples of independent struggle there was a great participation of youth so many young leaders and freedom fighters sacrificed their lives such as Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Sing, Rajguru, Udham Sing. Indian history has seen many of its youth leading political movements. Mahandas karam chandh Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru became leader of the Indian national congress and were most popular leaders in India at a very young age. In 1942 the greatest youth uprising took place mainly among students who participated in the quit India movement organized by leaders of all Indian congress demanding complete independence.

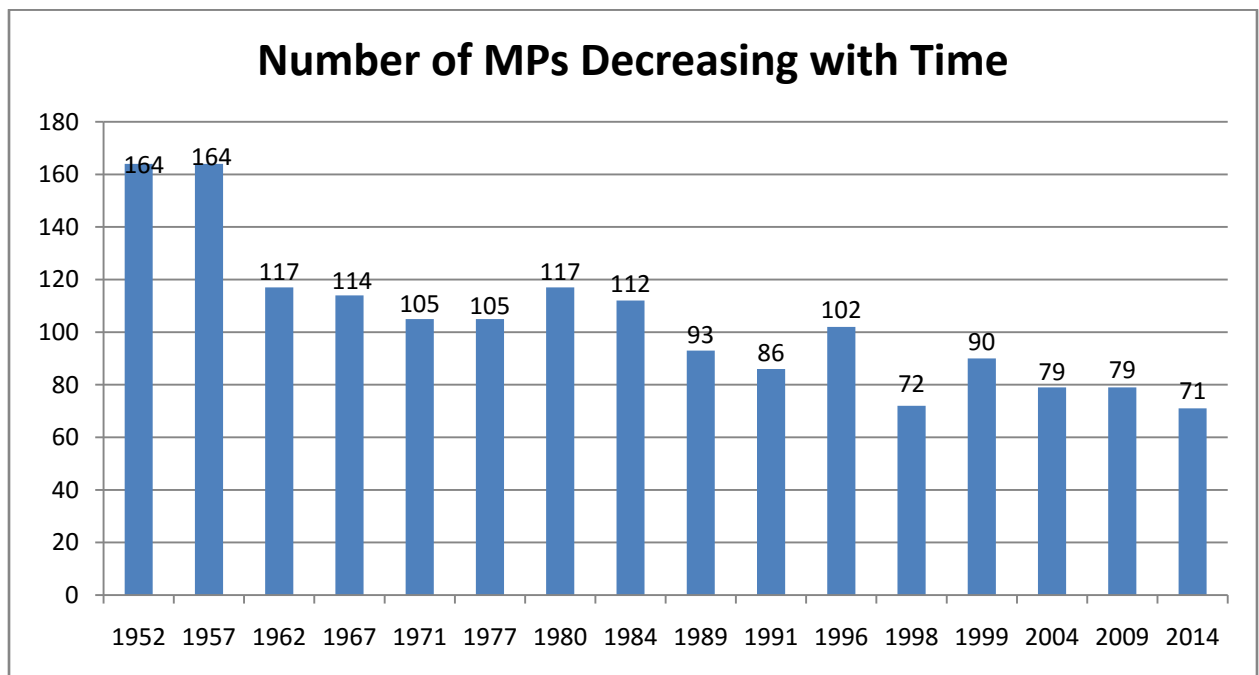
After independence youth are more inclined to participate in informal politics processes. Activism, protests, and campaigns are common avenues, youth are often driving force behind reform movements like, JP movement also called

students movement which shocked Indira Gandhi government churned out a new generation of leaders and tried to instill probity in political life this movement was against the authoritarian rule of the congress in 1974 in Gujarat, the origin of the movement also lay in the Navnirman movement of the youth in Gujarat in 1973-74 was directed against the corruption in the congress government led by the Thimanbhai patel with the demand government to be dismissed and the assembly dissolved. Student movement in Bihar and Assam against the price rise and the corruption. In January 1974 when the rain forest were to be auctioned large number of youth campaign against the auction at Dehradum. Mass participation in Anna Hazaris movement against the corruption and it becomes possible only that the implementation Lokpal bill comes to an effect. In 2012 mass participation of youth in streets of Delhi in support of death penalty for Delhi mass rape culprits since then adult age comes to 16 from 18.

After independence in India young people were marginilased within the main stream politics because they are young; the perspective and concerns the young are not represented in politics. Present youth feel

that any one in authority, especially in central government, is listening to them. Youth are not influence politics because of poorly represented at national and local levels with regard to decision and policy making. Young people are rarely consulted or listen to, even with respect to issues which directly affect them. Further youth of the present generation have opinion that, old politicians are not ready to provide any space to them, increase in the level of corruption and having not political background are also causes of decline

political credibility among youth. That is why today we have world oldest parliament and the average age increases steadily since 1952. When we look at the composition of all the 16 lok sabhas till date, we see that the in first two saw as many as 164 young Member of Parliament (MPs) aged between the 25 and 40 years getting elected the highest ever. And 16th Lok Sabha saw the lowest number of young MPs getting elected and the share of the young members have not crossed one-fifth of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.



The above mentioned graph clearly indicates that India parliament has been

growing steadily older over time. The first two Lok Sabha had the highest propitiation

of young MPs 164 under the age of 40, in context of present Lok Sabha which has only 71 new MPs under the age of 40 that proportion has fallen continuously and is now, at 13% the lowest it has ever been. In contrast, over 50% of India is under the age of 25 and over 65% under the age of 35, census 2011 shows.

Conclusion

The findings of the study divulge that there is a declining level of political engagement among youth and they exhibit low level of interest in politics and the balance of power still lies with the old people whether in politics or business or in ordinary homes; age and position still commands authority and that we believe is Indian culture. The lack of faith, rise of mistrust on youth by our present politicians are the causes that youth of present are not shown such interest as before independence in politics of our country. There is an emerging need to develop the trust, faith and provide them space in national institutions particularly in parliament, so that their power of thinking in decision making can be channelize in a nation development building and the dream of kalam Of 2020 can be fulfill by this resource of country.

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