

YOUTH PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS CHANGING POLITICS OF INDIA: A STUDY

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Abstract

'The way you appear is the way to recognize your destiny' in the transition period, the nature of democracy is changing along with its principles. The concepts of 'General Will' (Rousseau) become declining within the sphere of democratic structure. Hence, the real politics needs to uphold the democratic principles practically in the society. In the modern age majority of the countries in the world denied to address equally the civil society groups regarding the functions of the several social aspects of the state. The Popular Sovereignty is the factor to affect on the political welfares of the citizens to create 'egalitarian' society. Therefore the involvement of each citizen in socio-political affairs of the state is compulsory as well as it's their duty. Mean while, the state tried to recognize the active social groups of the society which makes better administration and to bring stability in political environment. The involvements of all social groups in the politics are the illustration for the good administration of a state but unfortunately, there are a few limitations which control the civil society in to the active political participation. The political behaviour of human being is changing by the circumstances where he involved and influenced by the political activities. However, among the several groups of civil society youth group are play a significant role in contemporary scenarios. The aspirations of youth in politics are determined to achieve the desired goals of the government as well as to the solutions of problems facing by youth. Therefore 'youth' are facilitator to the success of 'modern democracy'.

Youth are the active social partner today and their immense attitude towards the politics is different than the other groups of civil society. In contemporary period young generation identify the politics based on their opinions, ideas and reviews which brings the principles of democracy in real. Hence, the young people are facing number of problems in changing political environment that has continuously offers them in more number to prior participation in politics.

Keywords: General will, Popular Sovereignty, Egalitarian Society, Facilitator, Civil society, Collectivism

1. Introduction

The potentiality of youth's is not aged it is always young in all the stages of the life of the human beings" (M.K Gandhi). The term 'Youth' is appearing by the status of physical and mental. Across the world youth are placed in more number of the population. Many of the western countries are formulating their policies and programmes by the prior perspectives towards the youth. The de-

veloping countries especially Asian countries are also identified the significant role of youth in social field and to empower them by implementing of the welfare programmes. India is one among the richest country by the human resources across the world. It has in second position. It has multi dimensions of culture, religion, community and society. The each groups of civil society make predominant role in all social sectors of the state.

The administrative set up of the state has providing to it citizens for inculcate and develops the attitude of individualism and collectivism.

There is a dilemma to specify the age group of youth. The geographical structure of a state influenced more on the identification of the age group of youth in different countries because it seems to be their age, knowledge, health or civic consciousness. Youth means the age groups in the transition period of childhood to adulthood. Generally the age group of youth is considered by 15 to 24 years. (The World Youth Report (2007)). In political systems the age groups of 16 to 35 is permitted as the age group of youth in most of the countries across the world. Hence, it is difficult identify the age group of youth in different social fields as separately.

In the 19th century youth were recognised more in the field of politics in order participation of all the political and non-political activities majorly conducted by the political parties, its affiliated groups, and other groups of civil society. Youth were influenced by the politicians and leaders based on their idealistic nature. The youths were directly participated in the policies and programmes of the government in the form of its formulation, implementation and criticize. Youth had optimistic political aspirations and with the political beliefs. Youth were attracted more by the political values and ethics, the political structure formulated based on ideas and opinions of the 'political statesman' and they treated politics without any kind of political abuses.

2. Review of literature

[1], in his book titled 'Some Aspects of Youth and Society in India', D. Mello M. explains about youth politics in different social aspects of the society and how the youth is inculcating the value of social behaviour in society and politics. The social behaviour of youth in politics is influenced by the environment of the state along with the political situation. He highlighted the social elements of the state moulding the behaviour of the individual towards social activities including the role of the youth in politics. He also analysed the political behaviour of the youth under the umbrella

of society in shaping the psychological perspective of individual. Social groups have a very important role in the formulation of a stable government.

3. Objectives

1. To study the political aspirations of youth in changing politics
2. To understand the challenges faced by youth in contemporary politics of India
3. To evaluate the lack of political participation of youth proportionate with their population.

4. Methodology

The present study used the 'Historical and Explanatory method' for the collection of data and its interpretations. This study needs to understand the political aspirations of youth's in contemporary period. The study is based on conducted earlier research work in order to understand the youth political participation in Karnataka. It helps to analyse the perceptions of youth towards politics and their prior demands to participation in politics.

In present days majority of youth are ignore the politics because of the political abuses. The political opportunity based on 'lobbies' such as money, political blessings, popularities and family-friends. In the present scenario political accommodations made a prior role instead of service and political values. Hence, youth are distracted and ashamed about our political structure because the politics is unable to uphold to the democratic values. The civil society is also unable to come out from these political thugs. Therefore the young generation must have a greater responsibility to bring changes and move forward with the civil society to ensure the good political administration based on the democratic principles.

After 1921 the population of India increased and now it has more than 126crores. The youth populations between the age group of 15 to 34 years were also increased proportionately by more than 25 percent which recorded in the census report of 1981 to 2011. Hence in the below table shows that the total number of youth population

who were in the age group of 15 to 34 years. It made as one of the active groups among the population of India represents by the human resources of the state as an asset.

Table 1: Youth Population of India (15-34 years) from 1981 to 2011

S. No	Years	Youth Population	Proportion
01	1981	220669	32.2
02	1991	281152	33.5
03	2001	347677	33.8
04	2011	421959	34.8

Ref;Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India, [2].

The above table shows that the Youth population between the age group of 15 to 34 years in India. In the general census of India conducted periodically from 1981 to 2011. In the 1981 census the proportion of youth population was 32.2 percent. In the next tenth years it raises to 33.5 percent. The differences between these twenty years were 1.3 percent. It shows that the youth population is always increasing in more number over the total population of India. Likewise in 2001 its not increases in maximum numbers as compared to the rest of the years. Hence between the census of 2001 and 2011 the percentage of youth population increases up to one percent of total population. Therefore it shows that the prior statuses of youth in society are more and that address by civil society for the level of participation in all the activities of different social sectors. However, the respective government has to take initiative for the welfare of the youth in India. In order to providing more opportunities, facilities compare with the youth population.

We analysed the data given in the above tables. That the youth population increasing in contemporary. Therefore among the civil society groups youth community recognised as major group which is prior to stand in front of all socio-political activities of the state. However, Youth must get more opportunity in order to their active participation in all social fields. Example: In 2014, ten percent of young voters added to the

population of India. In 16th election of Loksabha, 40 percent of the voters polled below the age group of 35 years among the total population of the country. It compared with the earlier election of Loksabha was 25.2 percent. As well as in the 16th loksabha elections, 32 members were elected first time under the age group of 35years. Hence it indicated that youth population is very less in the political field proportionate with its total population. Accordance to the increasing of the youth population in India the respective government has responsibilities to provides facilities to them in order to all the fields. The civil society has to take care of the youth community according to their wishes and ambitions for future. Hence, with the self respect young community has to take part in all activities of the government as well as the civil societies.

The political behaviour of youth should be in positive. It encourages the other civil society groups to participate more number in politics. Youth must inculcate the democratic values and appeared to be same in the society. If the youth have optimistic attitude towards the politics it will reflect to them by more opportunities in politics. Therefore youth has to change their opinion towards the political activities and ready to face the challenges, solutions of problems by using the modern political strategies as given in the following elements.

Lack of political participation: Youth are unaware about the political process at their primary level which means at the regional levels. To uphold the active political participation from their primary level it makes sure to enhance their political participation at all other levels of the state. The civic sense of human beings is to uphold the active political participation voluntarily and trying to build their attitude towards the politics with the principles of unity and prosperity. To accumulate the knowledge about political events this took place in their region and spread to the others by using of modern technologies. Therefore, youth must have optimistic attitude towards the politics otherwise their political aspiration will shrink in future.

No confidence in political process: The political

aspirations of youth are different than the other peer groups or the other civil society groups. To develops the Political hospitality of youth psychologically by feeling proud and satisfaction in the political work and to strive towards the country. But, unfortunately lack of determination to uphold the political values among the youth and their ideas are transforming in to negative aspect in the politics by getting benefits from the politics. Hence, in now a day's politics is treated as goods calculating by its profits and loss instead of the motto of 'service'.

Less political opportunities: The political opportunities for youth are very less as compared to the other states in the world. In India majority of youth participated in electoral process as a voter not as the contestant. The encouragement of civil society play a significant role in youth political participation such as contestant, party leaders, decision-makers, policy makers and other capacities at the government levels. The political system must follow the criteria (Age, Education, Efficiency, and Personality) for the selection and removal of a politician in the political process of a state.

To reconstructing the political process: Youth wanted to bring changes in political activities which ensure the values, beliefs, transparency, easiness and equal opportunities to all. The formal education should be practice in society without any bias. The government itself gives more opportunities in all social aspects to the vital role of youth. It ensures the confidence among youth to participate more number in all socio-political activities of the state. The political process of the state should be modernized with the help of 'E-Governance' and to execute the programme of 'Digitalization' effectively by providing the necessary tools.

Politics is to motivate the nationality: Politics is not only providing political accommodations and benefits instead of that it ensure the feeling of each citizens of the state towards country by service, patriotism, strength, prosperity and recognition at the international level. The political activities are not bounded to their Regionality and it should be beyond that. Hence, youth must

aware about their roles and responsibilities comparatively by the role of youth in different countries and by the different political circumstances. In contemporary period youth must awaken about their present status and the future politics instead of their political comforts.

Use of adequate modern technology in political activities: The modern age is the period of information revolution which takes place in all social fields to turn up the eyes of each individual towards the efficiency and transparency in all the activities. The political parties try to utilise properly the modern technologies to address their political ambitions to each citizens of the state. Communicate with each citizens of the state for the empowerment of politics. Using of technology will be very easy to access the information and getting feedback rapidly by individual and the mass by opinions and criticisms. This is the way itself the government also take decisions immediately and to reach their programmes to the target groups easily.

To practice the formal political education in the society: It is a bigger challenge faced by the youth practices of formal education where they studied in schools and colleges. The conceptual political aspects are different than the political actions taken place in our society. Therefore, we are trying to come out from this difference which makes us to take good political decisions for our future politics. The reality of political life is always too far from the conceptual frame work of political theories. Hence youth must participate in all political process to better understand of the political realities and to enshrine the politics in the path of democracy.

Youth have self actualization and self esteem towards the politics in order to participation in political activities. The social environment of the state facilitate to young generation being a part of political environment. In the global level many countries were attracted to the youth in the maximum number of political participation by the several policies and programmes. The word 'Youth Icon' is not only recognized by the theoretical aspect but it should be in realistic. When youth appeared voluntarily in the politics then

we can achieved the dream of Mahatma Gandhi's "YOUNG INDIA".

5. Findings

Youth politics suffering from political nepotism.

Youth empower themselves.

Youth aware about their role and responsibility in present days.

Youth empowerment is influenced by their active participation in politics.

6. Conclusion

'Youth is a spark which can use either burn or lighten the country'. As we know about the strength of youth and their inevitable role in contemporary period. Because, youth are spreaded across the world in more number compare to the peoples of other ages. Even the responsibility and priorities of each government is to address the more number of populations by their policies and programmes. The government of India (2010) stated that 'A significant feature of our changing society is the transformation taking place in the country's demographic profile'. Hence, the change has taken place by the electorates in more number who enrolled in the process of elections and it helps to create awareness among the citizens of the state to ensure the popular democracy. In such a way the practices of democratic values by the representatives in order their political activities, to increase the political beliefs among the youth to causes for their political participation and to stabilize the government.

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