

Youth Participation In Politics And Policy Making

Mr. Bijit Dutta

Assistant Professor

Department of Sociology

Brahmaputra Degree College, Bokulguri, Dhakuakhana, Assam, India

ABSTRACT :

Youth participation in policy making processes is an action oriented process involving young people in institutions, initiatives and decision and affording them control over resources that lives. Young people are often excluded or overlooked as political candidates. Politics is typically regarded as a space for politically experienced men and while women are often disadvantaged in accumulating experience to run for office.

In present world many youth remained politically active through political movements instead of engaging with and political parties, young men and women are traditionally active politically in universities, opportunities for youth to engage in governance and participate in political and decision making, Processes depend largely on the political, socio-economic and cultural contexts where social norms in many parts of world result in multiple forms of discrimination against young women.

Keywords : Youth, Policymaking, Recourses, Government, Discrimination etc.

INTRODUCTION :

Youth participation in policy making processes is an action oriented process involving young people in institutions, initiatives and decision and affording them control over resources that lives. This section describes different levels and forms of youth participation in the policy making cycle.

Young people 18-30 ages often find themselves marginalized from mainstream politics and decision making. They struggle to gain the respect of public officials and are seen as lacking the skills and experience to engage in political activity and lead positive change in their communities. This excision. Combined with limited educational and economic opportunities can leave young people both idle and frustrated with the status quo.

OBJECTIVES :

The objective of the study are as follows –

- (i) To make a brief review on initiatives and decision in any political cycle.
- (ii) The respect of public officials to adopt skills.
- (iii) To identify political activity and positive change in their communities.

METHODOLOGY :

The describe matter basically depend on secondary data. The secondary data have been collected from published books and articles and also from internet.

MAJOR OUTLOOK :

Today's youth need real opportunities to participate in political process and contribute to practical solutions that advance development. When given an opportunity to organize, voice their opinions and play a meaningful role in political decision making. Young people consistently demonstrate their willingness and ability to Foster positive lasting change, They also become more likely to demand and defend democracy and gain a greater sense of belonging programs build young people's skills, knowledge and confidence while helping them more effectively express their voices, build, relationships with political leaders and break down Socio-cultural and institutional barriers to participation.

Young people are often excluded or overlooked as political candidates. Politics is typically regarded as a space for politically experienced men and while women are often disadvantaged in accumulating experience to run for office. Young people are systematically marginalized because of their young age, limited opportunities and projected lack of experience. As the increased political participation of women benefits society as a whole, the presence of young people in decision-making positions benefits all citizens and not

just youth. The inter-parliamentary union reports that people between the ages of 20 and 44 makeup 57% of the worlds voting age population but 26% of the world's member of parliament.

The member's of representatives we should look at the policy issues that have been influenced. These should be clearly documented. These documented with the results achieved. If one is advocating to budget allocation for maternal health, it would be able to follow through, how much is allocated.

They can be a creative force a dynamic source of innovations and they have undoubtedly throughout history, participated contribute and even catalyzed important change in political systems, power-sharing dynamic and economic opportunities.

In present world many youth remained politically active through political movements instead of engaging with and political parties, young men and women are traditionally active politically in universities, opportunities for youth to engage in governance and participate in political and decision making, Processes depend largely on the political, Socio-Economic and cultural contexts where social norms in many parts of world result in multiple forms of discrimination against young women.

Both formal and informal engagement can be understood as political participation and beneficial for a vivid and resilient democracy and should be supported. There is strong evidence that the participation of young people in formal, institutional political processes is relatively low when compared to older citizens across the globe. The challenges the representativeness of the political system and leads to the disenfranchisement of young people.

The focus on youth in terms of their engagement in the political area is a relatively new priority but extremely, timely, particularly in light of recent events and democratic transition in the Arab states as well as other regions people under the age of 35 are rarely found in formal political leadership position. In a third of countries, eligibility for the national parliament starts at 25 years adequately in formal political institutions and processes. Such a parliaments political parties elections and public administrations. The situation is even more difficult for both young leadership positions.

In order to respond to the needs of young people and to guarantee that their basic human rights are recognized and enforced, young peoples active and meaningful participation in their societies and in democratic practices and process is of crucial importance. Meaningful youth participation and leadership require that young people organized have based programmes and policies at all levels. Realizing young peoples right to participate and be included in democratic processes and practices is also vital to ensure the achievement of internationally agreed development goals and to refresh the development matter.

CONCLUSION :

When we talk of real democracy if is only real when everybody are participating in the decision making and any other developmental works or matter. Young parliamentarian, political party and social movement activists, civil society representatives, youth movements and networks, government, international organizations, representatives and academic are invited to contribute with their experiences by answering to one or more of the below question. The submissions will contribute to the elaboration of a augment the knowledge base available on the topic of youth political participation.

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