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## YOUTH POLITICS AND MOVEMENT

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### Abstract

Youth politics and movements play a pivotal role in shaping the future of societies around the world. Youth, with their energy, idealism, and innovative thinking, have the potential to challenge the status quo and drive positive change. One of the key aspects of youth politics is their ability to mobilize and organize around specific issues. Whether it's climate change, social justice, or economic inequality, young people are often at the forefront of movements demanding change. Their passion and commitment can be contagious, inspiring others to join the cause and creating a powerful force for social transformation. Furthermore, youth bring fresh perspectives and ideas to the political arena. They are less likely to be constrained by traditional ideologies and power structures, allowing them to approach issues with a more open and creative mindset. This can lead to innovative solutions and approaches that may not be considered by older generations of politicians. However, youth participation in politics also faces challenges. One of the main obstacles is the lack of political representation and engagement. Young people often feel marginalized and unheard by established political systems. This can lead to feelings of disenfranchisement and a lack of trust in politicians and the political process. Another challenge is the lack of resources and support for youth-led initiatives. While young people have the energy and ideas, they often lack the financial and logistical resources to effectively organize and implement their projects. This can limit their impact and hinder their ability to achieve their goals.

### Keywords:

Youth, Politics, Movement

## Introduction

Youth participation helps ensure that the voices and needs of young people are represented in decision-making processes. This is crucial for addressing issues that disproportionately affect young people, such as education and employment. Youth engagement can help hold politicians and governments accountable for their actions. Young people are often more critical and less likely to be swayed by traditional political rhetoric. Participating in politics fosters a sense of civic responsibility and empowers young people to become active and engaged citizens. (Vasundhara , 2010)

The most fundamental method for partaking is by casting a ballot in races. Joining political factions or youth associations gives a stage to promotion and commitment. Chipping in for political missions permits youngsters to acquire firsthand involvement with the political cycle. Tranquil fights and exhibits are amazing assets for bringing issues to light and pushing for change. Web-based entertainment stages can be utilized to prepare support, share data, and participate in political conversations.

Numerous youngsters miss the mark on information and comprehension of the political framework, making them less inclined to take part. Pessimistic views of legislators and the political cycle can prompt indifference and withdrawal among youngsters. Youngsters might need admittance to dependable data and assets about political issues and amazing open doors for participation. Fundamental hindrances, like elector ID laws and enlistment necessities, can make it hard for youngsters to cast a ballot.

Schools and community associations can assume a fundamental part in giving political training to youngsters. Making available and youth-accommodating stages for political participation, like internet based discussions and youth chambers. Giving mentorship and backing to youngsters who are keen on engaging in politics. Eliminating boundaries to casting a ballot and guaranteeing equivalent admittance to political participation for every single youngster. (Das, 2011)

One of the vital qualities of youth movements is their capacity to assemble enormous quantities of individuals and create critical public consideration. Through fights, rallies, and web-based entertainment crusades, they can enhance their voices and apply tension on state run administrations and organizations. This was clear in the Bedouin Spring uprisings, where youngsters assumed an urgent part in bringing down dictator systems across North Africa and the Center East.

Besides, youth movements frequently carry new points of view and inventive plans to political talk. Unburdened by the limitations of conventional power structures, they can challenge laid out standards and proposition elective answers for squeezing issues. This was found in the ascent of ecological movements, where youthful activists have effectively brought issues to light about environmental change and pushed for maintainable strategies.

Nonetheless, youth movements additionally face difficulties. They can at times need insight and authoritative construction, making it challenging to support energy and accomplish long haul objectives. Furthermore, their attention on unambiguous issues might prompt disregard of other significant worries, possibly making an imbalanced political scene.

Youth movements stay a fundamental power in contemporary politics. They act as a stage for youngsters to take part in urban life, express their interests, and add to positive change. By cultivating decisive reasoning, advancing dynamic citizenship, and empowering political participation, youth movements assume a significant part in molding an all the more and fair society.

Youth participation in politics is a foundation of a lively and delegate a majority rule government. At the point when youngsters effectively take part in the political cycle, they infuse new viewpoints, energy, and an emphasis on long haul maintainability into the framework. Youth politics and movements keep on assuming an imperative part in molding what's to come. By enabling youngsters to take part in the political cycle and furnishing them with the assets and backing they need, we can make an all the more and even handed society for all. (Attri , 2010)

## **Review of Literature**

Shumilov et al. (2011): Youngsters bring an extraordinary viewpoint molded by their encounters, values, and concerns. This can prompt imaginative arrangements and ways to deal with complex issues. Youngsters put resources into the eventual fate of their country. Their participation guarantees that approaches are not exclusively centered around transient gains but rather think about the drawn out ramifications for people in the future.

Iwanek et al. (2009): Youth participation in politics isn't simply a right, however an obligation. By effectively captivating in the political cycle, youngsters can shape the eventual fate of their nation, make an all the more and fair society, and guarantee that their voices are heard.

Shourie et al. (2010): Youth participation in politics is essential for a sound majority rules system, however it faces various difficulties. One huge obstacle is the absence of political information and

mindfulness among youngsters. Many are new to the political interaction, competitors, and issues, thwarting their capacity to go with informed choices. This absence of mindfulness can be credited to deficient municipal training in schools and restricted admittance to dependable data.

Rogoff et al. (2012): There is the insight that politics is a grimy game, overwhelmed by debasement and personal circumstance. This criticism can deter youngsters from taking part in political exercises, as they might feel their voices won't be heard or that their participation will be vain. The current political framework, with its accentuation on cash and associations, further supports this insight, making it challenging for youngsters with restricted assets to enter the political field.

## **Youth Politics and Movement**

Young people often face practical barriers to political participation. These include financial constraints, limited access to platforms for political expression, and lack of mentorship and support networks. The traditional political system is often resistant to change and may not be welcoming to new ideas and perspectives brought by young people. This can lead to feelings of exclusion and disenfranchisement, further hindering their participation.

Addressing these challenges requires a multi-pronged approach. Improving civic education in schools, promoting critical thinking and media literacy, and providing access to reliable information can help increase political knowledge and awareness among young people. Creating platforms for youth voices, such as youth councils and online forums, can encourage their participation and provide a space for their ideas to be heard.

Furthermore, fostering a culture of transparency and accountability in politics can help restore trust in the system and encourage young people to engage. This can be achieved through initiatives such as campaign finance reform, strengthening anti-corruption measures, and promoting ethical leadership. Finally, providing mentorship and support networks for young people interested in politics can help them navigate the challenges and build the necessary skills and connections to succeed.

While youth participation in politics faces numerous challenges, it is crucial for the future of democracy. By addressing the issues of political knowledge, cynicism, and practical barriers, we can empower young people to become active and engaged citizens. This will not only ensure a more representative and responsive democracy but also inject fresh perspectives and innovative solutions into the political discourse.

Youth ideology in politics is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, shaped by a variety of factors, including social, economic, and cultural influences. It encompasses the values, beliefs, and attitudes that young people hold towards political issues and systems.

One of the key characteristics of youth ideology is its diversity. Young people come from different backgrounds and experiences, and this diversity is reflected in their political views. Some young people may identify with traditional political ideologies, such as liberalism or conservatism, while others may embrace more progressive or radical ideologies.

Another important aspect of youth ideology is its dynamism. Young people are constantly evolving and changing, and their political views are no exception. As they gain new experiences and knowledge, their perspectives on political issues may shift and evolve. This dynamism makes it difficult to predict or generalize about youth ideology, as it is constantly in flux.

Despite its diversity and dynamism, youth ideology plays a crucial role in shaping the political landscape. Young people are the future leaders and voters, and their political views will have a significant impact on the direction of society. By understanding the values and beliefs of young people, policymakers and political leaders can better address the issues that are important to them and build a more inclusive and representative political system.

Youth ideology in politics is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is shaped by a variety of factors and is constantly evolving. It is important to recognize the diversity and dynamism of youth ideology and to engage with young people on the issues that are important to them. By doing so, we can create a more inclusive and representative political system that reflects the values and aspirations of all citizens.

## **Conclusion**

Youth movements have played a pivotal role in shaping the political landscape throughout history. Comprising individuals typically between the ages of 15 and 30, these movements are characterized by their energy, idealism, and willingness to challenge the status quo. They often emerge in response to specific social or political issues, driven by a desire for change and a belief in a better future.

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