

Mount Carmel College, Autonomous
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTIC & ANALYTICS
Statistics Project Report

Topic: *Youth in Politics*

Combination: BSC CMS

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We would like to thank all the respondents for taking out time and providing honest responses to all the questions solicited in the study.

INTRODUCTION

Politics, usually associated with terms like muddy waters and dirty games is a necessary evil in a democratic system. In fact, it is a necessary evil in any form of governance systems. Politics in any country involves the ruling party and the opposition. Usually and ideally, political parties are formed based on the same line of thinking and ideology.

The political system is built in such a way that, irrespective of what ideologies, policies, processes, institutions, strategy, behaviours, classes or diplomacy that a political party follows, the core vision and objective lie in the development of the country.

Indian politics is compared to a great circus where different political parties fight till the end. Most of the elections are marred by corruption on a large scale. Sadly, the country's political climate decides on the communal, social, and economic condition of the country.

Why Youth in Politics?

India has a population of nearly 1.3 billion. Youth makes 19.1% i.e. one-fifth of the country's total population. Statistics say that 65% of India's population is below the age of 35 years and yet only 6% of our leaders and ministers in India are below the age of 35 years and can be called as "**young leaders**". In the current Lok Sabha, just 12% are youth leaders.

These statistics are appalling and show how the country's political scenario is facing an acute shortage of enthusiasm, vigour, energy, and talent. The numbers enable one to ponder over the issue that if the youth of our country is achieving milestones in all other spheres of life and emerging as leaders and people who can actually change the world, why is the youth population so low in politics?!

Let Us Analyse, this in the report

The primary reason for this lack of participation of the youth in politics is the current scenario of politics in India. The system today reeks of dishonesty, corruption, malpractices and has become just a money game ruled by those who wield immense power. The cherry on the cake is nepotism and its ability to overpower ability and talent. Such conditions are swaying the youth away from politics and thus the system is losing out on energy and potential which surely can make a difference. The political and legislative systems suffer the most.

YOUTH IN POLITICS

An interesting fact to note here is the way to change the current political status of our country India is actually by increasing the participation and involvement of youth in politics. They could be the age game changers because of the simple reason that they do realise the problems in the status quo and have the potential to change it. This realisation if channelized can lead to a tremendous change in the current scenario and prove to be beneficial for our country, India.

There is a need for the active involvement of the youth in politics because of a number of reasons. Firstly, they have a constructive vision for the future and the fact that they have achieved milestones in other fields proves that they can change politics too. Secondly, the system needs them. It has been 72 years since independence and we have seen similar trends in politics repeating themselves thus showing that politics is caught in a vicious circle. The time has come for a change and the participation of the youth could be a great catalyst as now the political system is nearing a point of dangerous stagnation which could be detrimental to our country. Thirdly, youth participation will increase the dialogue between the general populace and the leaders as 65% of the population consists of the youth. This will ease communication and bridge the gap between the electors and the elected.

Thus, to bring about a dynamic change in the current political scenario, involvement of youth in politics is not just a desire but the need of the hour.



Youth Politics

Many initiatives were taken in many schools to develop the interest among students to enter Indian politics. The field of politics in India is usually perceived as something that is not suited to the educated masses^[1] and this perception is being changed by many school students who take up the idea of politics as their career and help promoting the cause.

A campaign by Young India Foundation has been raising awareness on the importance of youth rights and the essential representation they need in a country with over 670 million people below the age of 25. YIF is also leading in the Age of Candidacy campaign which is working on decreasing the age of candidacy in India from 25 to something lower. The Rising stars of Indian politics like Tejasvi Surya, Aditya Thackeray, Tejashwi Yadav and Many such leaders who are constantly working for the public and one of these names is Rishabh Mukati who is India's Youngest Politician and is working with the slogan of public service first.

Merits & Demerits of youth in politics

Merits:

- Youth and adults benefit from each others' skills, knowledge, and capacities.
- Enhanced organizational development as new energy, fresh ideas and enthusiasm are brought into programs.
- The youth face many issues in the world, but these issues go unheard.
- Since the youth would better understand other young people, the best way to improve this newer generation would be through politics, which is a tool used to take action for development.
- Comparatively young people have fewer responsibilities and more zeal towards the betterment of society.
- Youth tends to more enthusiastic, energetic and flexible is the **Advantage Of Youth In Politics**.
- Young people who participate politically in their community from early on are more likely to become engaged citizens and voters. So in order to have better "young" citizenship, politics is one of the best tools.
- By making politics accessible to youth, the negative perceptions on politics can be slowly erased in minds of young people.
- Youth have always been in politics especially at the time of reform movements.

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- Most of these young people are in informal politics rather than formal politics. For Eg. – Social movements, Pressure groups etc.
- Increased competencies, self-esteem, skills, and knowledge.
- Enhanced individual development as it provides youth with opportunities to generate real community change.
- Skills training has to be provided to the young politicians by the experienced politicians.
- Increased status and stature in the community.
- Increased self-discipline and time management.

DEMERITS:

- Lack of experience in the field of governance.
- Emotional instability: short-tempered, violent, poor decision-making skills.
- Lack of awareness about the political functionalities.



OBJECTIVE

- **To know if the Youngsters are willing to take up Politics as their main stream career:** The main objective of this study is to find if the youth of our country show interest towards politics, and will they take up politics as their career.
- **To Know if the common people /democrats are willing to accept youth in politics:** The second and primary objective of the study is to analyse the view of the democrats on youth politics, and also to find if public support youth in politics.
- **If yes, what are the qualifications or prerequisites they look for in the youngsters:** Under this objective, we would like to know what qualifications the public expects from the youth who enter politics.



TARGET POPULATION

The questionnaire was open to all age groups above 18 years, so as to collect maximum data for further analysis. More than 300 responses were recorded for the survey.

Considering that the minimum age for voting in India is 18 years, we started our survey from the age group 18 and above. The target population for our main objective are people of the age group 18-35.

We segregated the target population into various age groups:

- ❖ 18-28
- ❖ 28-38
- ❖ 38-48
- ❖ 48-58
- ❖ 58 and above

The survey responses were collected through Random sampling and Convenience sampling. The questionnaire was circulated to the target population by various methods –

Through social media circulation, telephone interview and via direct interview.

Methodology

The following are the statistical tools used:

- Diagrammatic representation of each question in the questionnaire.
- Test for 2 proportions using R -software, MS Excel.
- Diagrammatic representation of the 1st objective.
- Diagrammatic Analysis of the reasons, why youth don't get into politics.
- Test for independence of Attributes using R -software, MS Excel.
- Diagrammatic Analysis of the 3rd objective.

THEORITICAL OVERVIEW

Sampling Theory: In the world of Statistics, the very first thing to be done before any estimation is to create a Sample set from the entire Population Set. The Population set can be seen as the entire tree from where data is collected whereas the Sample Set can be seen as the branch in which the actual study of observations and estimation is done. Population tree is a very large set and making the study of observations on it can

be very exhausting, both time and money-wise alike. Thus, to cut down on the amount of time and as well as resources, a Sample Set is created from the Population set.

Probability sampling methods

Probability sampling means that every member of the population has a chance of being selected. It is mainly used in quantitative research. If you want to produce results that are representative of the whole population, probability sampling techniques are the most valid choice.

1. Simple random sampling

In a simple random sample, every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected. Your sampling frame should include the whole population.

2. Systematic sampling

Systematic sampling is similar to simple random sampling, but it is usually slightly easier to conduct. Every member of the population is listed with a number, but instead of randomly generating numbers, individuals are chosen at regular intervals.

3. Stratified sampling

Stratified sampling involves dividing the population into subpopulations that may differ in important ways. It allows you to draw more precise conclusions by ensuring that every subgroup is properly represented in the sample.

4. Cluster sampling

Cluster sampling also involves dividing the population into subgroups, but each subgroup should have similar characteristics to the whole sample. Instead of sampling individuals from each subgroup, you randomly select entire subgroups.

Non-probability sampling methods

In a non-probability sample, individuals are selected based on non-random criteria, and not every individual has a chance of being included.

1. Convenience sampling

A convenience sample simply includes the individuals who happen to be most accessible to the researcher.

2. Voluntary response sampling

Like a convenience sample, a voluntary response sample is mainly based on ease of access. Instead of the researcher choosing participants and directly contacting them, people volunteer themselves (e.g. by responding to a public online survey).

3. Purposive sampling

This type of sampling, also known as judgement sampling, involves the researcher using their expertise to select a sample most useful to the research's purposes.

4. Snowball sampling

If the population is hard to access, snowball sampling can be used to recruit participants via other participants. The number of people you have access to “snowballs” as you get in contact with more people. The downside here is also representativeness, as you have no way of knowing how representative your sample is due to the reliance on participants recruiting others. This can lead to sampling bias.

ADVANTAGES OF SAMPLING:

Sampling ensures convenience, collection of intensive and exhaustive data, suitability in limited resources and better rapport. In addition to this, sampling has the following advantages also.

1. Low cost of sampling

If data were to be collected for the entire population, the cost will be quite high. A sample is a small proportion of a population. So, the cost will be lower if data is collected for a sample of population which is a big advantage.

2. Less time consuming in sampling

Use of sampling takes less time also. It consumes less time than census technique. Tabulation, analysis etc., take much less time in the case of a sample than in the case of a population.

3. Scope of sampling is high

The investigator is concerned with the generalization of data. To study a whole population in order to arrive at generalizations would be impractical.

Some populations are so large that their characteristics could not be measured. Before the measurement has been completed, the population would have changed. But the process of sampling makes it possible to arrive at generalizations by studying the variables within a relatively small proportion of the population.

4. Accuracy of data is high

Having drawn a sample and computed the desired descriptive statistics, it is possible to determine the stability of the obtained sample value. A sample represents the population from which it is drawn. It permits a high degree of accuracy due to a limited area of operations. Moreover, careful execution of field work is possible. Ultimately, the results of sampling studies turn out to be sufficiently accurate.

5. Organization of convenience

Organizational problems involved in sampling are very few. Since sample is of a small size, vast facilities are not required. Sampling is therefore economical in respect of resources. Study of samples involves less space and equipment.

6. Intensive and exhaustive data

In sample studies, measurements or observations are made of a limited number. So, intensive and exhaustive data are collected.

7. Suitable in limited resources

The resources available within an organization may be limited. Studying the entire universe is not viable. The population can be satisfactorily covered through sampling. Where limited resources exist, use of sampling is an appropriate strategy while conducting marketing research.

Sample Design or Principle Steps in Sample Survey:

1.Objectives of survey:

The first step is to define in clear and concrete terms the objectives of the survey. It is generally found that even the sponsoring agency is not quite clear in mind as to what it want and how it is going to use the results. The sponsors of the survey should take care that these objectives are commensurate with the available resources in terms of money, manpower

and the time limit required for the availability of the results of the survey.

2.Defining the population to be sampled:

The population that is the aggregates of object animate or inanimate from which sample is chosen should be defined in clear and unambiguous term. For example, in sampling of farms clear cut roles must be framed to define a form regarding shape size etcetera. Keeping in mind the borderline cases so as to enable the investigator to decide in the field without much hesitation whether or not to include a given form in the population.

3.The frame and sampling units:

The population must be capable of division into what are called sampling units for purposes of sample selection. The sample units must be covered the entire population and they must be distinct, unambiguous and non-overlapping in the sense that the every element of the population belongs to one and only one sampling unit.

4. Data to be collected:

The data should be collected keeping in view the objectives of the survey. The tendency should not be to collect too many data Assam of which are never subsequently examined and

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analyzed. A practical method is to check out an outline of the table that the survey should produce. This would help in eliminating the collection of irrelevant information and ensure that no essential data are omitted.

5. The questionnaire or schedule:

Having decide about the type of the data to be collected, the next important part of the sample survey is the construction of the questionnaire (to be filled in by the respondent) or schedule of inquiry(to be completed by the interviewer) which requires skills, special technique as well as familiarity with the subject matter under study. The questions should be clear ,brief, non-offending, courteous in tone , unambiguous and to the point so that not much scope of guessing is left on the part of the respondent or interviewer. Suitable and a detailed instruction for filling up the questionnaire or schedule should also be prepared.

Method of collecting information;

The 2 methods of commonly employed for collecting data for human population are,

- Interview method; in this method the investigator goes from house to house and interviews the individual personally. He asked the question one by one and fills up the schedule on the basis of the information supplied by the individuals.
- Mailed questionnaire method; in this method the questionnaire is mailed to the individuals who are required to fill it up and return it duly completed.

Non responding:

Quiet often the data cannot be collected for all the sampled unit. For example, the selected respondent may not be available at his place when the investigator goes there or he may fail or even refuse to give certain information when contacted. This incompleteness called non response, obviously tends to change the result. Such cases of non-response should be handled with caution in order to draw unbiased and valid conclusion.

Procedures will have to be device to deal with those who not furnish information. The reasons for non-response should be recorded by the investigator.

Selection of proper sampling design:

The size of the sample(n), the procedure of selection and the estimation of the population parameters along with their margins of uncertainty are some of the important statical problems that should be received the most careful attention.

Organization of fieldwork:

It is absolutely essential that the person should be truly trained in locating the sample units, recording the measurements, the method of collection of required data before starting the field

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work. The success of the way to a great extent depends on the reliable fieldwork. It is very necessary to make provisions for educated supervision staff for inspection after field work.

Summary and analysis of the data:

The analysis of the data may be broadly classified into the following heads;

- Scrutiny and editing of the data: an initial quality check should be carried out by the supervisory staff while the investigators are in the field. Accordingly, the schedules should be truly scrutinised to examine the possibility and consistency of the data obtained. The scrutiny or editing of the completed questionnaire will help in a meeting recording errors or in eliminating that obviously erroneous and inconsistent.

- Tabulation of the data: before carrying out the tabulation of the data, we must decide about the procedure for

tabulation of the data which are incomplete due to non-response to certain items in the questionnaire and where certain questions are deleted in editing process. The

method of tabulation, viz, hand tabulation or machine tabulation will depend upon the quantity of the data for large scale survey machine tabulation will obviously be much quicker and economical for large scale sample survey the use of port numbers for qualitative variable is essential for machine tabulation with simple questionnaires the answer can be sometimes the proceeded that is entered in a manner in which they can be conveniently or routinely transferred to mechanical equipment such as personal computers finally the table that led to the estimates are prepared.

- Statical analysis: after the data has been properly scrutinized tabulated, a very careful statistical analysis needs to be made. Different methods of estimation may be available for the same data. Appropriate formula should be used to provide final estimates of the required information. Should be made to keep the procedure free from Errors.

- Reporting and conclusions: finally, a report incorporating detailed statement of the different stages of the survey should be prepared. In the presentation of the results, it is good practice to report the technical aspects of the design, viz, the type of the estimators used along with the amount of purity expected in the most important estimate.

PILOT STUDY

“We want the youth to stand still knowing that their parents and their ministers would cross the line for them” ~ JESSE JACKSON

We the final year UG B.Sc. Statistics students of Mount Carmel College Autonomous are conducting a sample survey on the Topic ‘YOUTH IN POLITICS.’ For which we need your answers for the following questionnaire.

The results of this sample survey will be used purely for this case study purposes, and all the information provided will be respected and kept confidential.

Questionnaire:

Part-A:

1. Gender:

- (a) Male
- (b) Female

2. Which age group do you come under?

- (a) 18-28
- (b) 28-38
- (c) 38-48
- (d) 48-58
- (e) 58 above

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3. What is your occupation?

A. Working:

(a) public (b) private (c) government (d) self-employed

B. Non-working:

(a) students (b) home makers (c) retired (d) others

Part-B:

1. Do you believe that there will be a revolution if youth get into politics?

(a) Yes

(b) no

2. Will you consider voting for a youngster if they contest in elections?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the post

3. Will you consider the youth as equally competitive as the existing party?

(a) yes

(b) no

4. Should there be any qualifying exam for politicians like it is for any other services?

(a) yes

(b) no

5. What do you think should be the retirement age for a politician?

(a) 60+

(b) 70+

(c) 80+

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(d) No retirement age

6. Qualifications you look for in a youth who wants to get into politics?

(a) 10th

(b) 12th

(c) UG

(d) PG

(e) PhD

(f) Education does not matter

(g) prior experience in politics of at least two years

7. Why do you think youth do not get into politics?

(a) Family objection

(b) not interested

(c) due to current political scenario

(d) nepotism

(e) future security

8. What do you think will be the right step for the youth to be a successful politician?

(a) Work for an existing party

(b) start an own party

(c) work in NGO

(d) working under local politicians

9. What do you think are the advantages if youth get into politics?

(a) Revolutionary

(b) increased economic stature

(c) innovation

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(d) strengthen social responsibility

10. If there is a person in your family who wants to contest for a post in an election, will you support them?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the youth's behavior

11. Would you like to take up politics as your career?

(a) Yes

(b) No

OBSERVATION AND CORRECTIONS MADE

We as a team conducted a pilot study, by circulating our questionnaires amongst our family and friends and collected a total of 30 responses, the questionnaires were distributed amongst a wide range of age, and both men and women contributed for the same. By the end of the study, we received feedback from one of our family members asking us to add another option of “opportunity not given to youth “as one of the reasons why youth don’t get into

Main Survey

“We want the youth to stand still knowing that their parents and their ministers would cross the line for them” ~ JESSE JACKSON

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- (b) 28-38
- (c) 38-48
- (d) 48-58
- (e) 58 above

3. What is your occupation?

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A. Working:

(a) public (b) private (c) government (d) self-employed

B. Non-working:

(a) students (b) home makers (c) retired (d) others

Part-B:

1. Do you believe that there will be a revolution if youth get into politics?

(a) Yes

(b) no

2. Will you consider voting for a youngster if they contest in elections?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the post

3. Will you consider the youth as equally competitive as the existing party?

(a) yes

(b) no

4. Should there be any qualifying exam for politicians like it is for any other services?

(a) yes

(b) no

5. What do you think should be the retirement age for a politician?

(a) 60+

(b) 70+

(c) 80+

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(d) No retirement age

6. Qualifications you look for in a youth who wants to get into politics?

(a) 10th

(b) 12th

(c) UG

(d) PG

(e) PhD

(f) Education does not matter

(g) prior experience in politics of at least two years

7. Why do you think youth do not get into politics?

(a) Family objection

(b) not interested

(c) due to current political scenario

(d) nepotism

(e) future security

(f) Opportunity not given

8. What do you think will be the right step for the youth to be a successful politician?

(a) Work for an existing party

(b) start an own party

(c) work in NGO

(d) working under local politicians

9. What do you think are the advantages if youth get into politics?

(a) Revolutionary

(b) increased economic stature

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(c) innovation

(d) strengthen social responsibility

10. If there is a person in your family who wants to contest for a post in an election, will you support them?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the youth's behavior

11. Would you like to take up politics as your career?

(a) Yes

(b) No

DATA SET

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Gender	Which age group do you belong to	What is your occupation	Choose an option	Do you believe there is a need for youth in politics	Will you consider voting in the next election	Will you consider the views of youth in politics	Should there be any changes to the current system	What do you think should be done to improve the current system	Qualifications you feel you need	Why do you need these qualifications
2	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	12th	due to
3	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	UG	due to
4	Female	18-28	non working	student	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	10th, 12th, UG, prior experience	due to
5	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no retirement age	UG, PG	family
6	male	28-38	working	private	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	education does not matter	nepo
7	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	no retirement age	12th	not in
8	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	UG, prior experience	due to
9	male	18-28	working	private	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	UG, PG, prior experience	due to
10	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	prior experience in po	due to
11	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	10th, 12th, prior experience	due to
12	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	PG, Phd, prior experience	not in
13	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	UG	family
14	Female	18-28	non working	self employed	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	prior experience in po	due to
15	Female	18-28	non working	student	no	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	PG, prior experience	family
16	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	UG	due to
17	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	No	Yes	60+	education does not matter	not in
18	Female	48-58	non working	home maker	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	UG, PG	family
19	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	No	Yes	70+	prior experience in po	due to
20	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	UG	family
21	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	PG, prior experience	due to
22	Female	18-28	working	private	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	education does not matter	family
23	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	education does not matter	nepo
24	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	No	80+	12th, UG	due to
25	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no retirement age	PG, prior experience	family
26	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	No	Yes	70+	PG, prior experience	family
27	Female	18-28	non working	student	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	PG, Phd	due to
28	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	60+	12th	due to
29	male	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	12th, UG, prior experience	due to

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Gender	Which age group do you belong to	What is your occupation	Choose an option	Do you believe there is a need for youth in politics	Will you consider voting in the next election	Will you consider the views of youth in politics	Should there be any changes to the current system	What do you think should be done to improve the current system	Qualifications you feel you need	Why do you need these qualifications
302	Female	18-28	working	public	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	education does not matter	oppo
303	male	18-28	working	private	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	education does not matter	family
304	Female	28-38	working	public	yes	Yes	No	No	80+	education does not matter	family
305	male	18-28	working	public	yes	No	No	No	70+	PG	family
306	Female	18-28	working	private	yes	No	Yes	No	60+	10th	due to
307	male	48-58	working	government	no	No	Yes	No	60+	12th, education does	family
308	Female	28-38	non working	other	no	depends on the post	Yes	No	60+	10th, education does	family
309	male	38-48	non working	home maker	no	Yes	No	Yes	60+	12th	due to
310	male	28-38	working	self employed	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	10th	future
311	Female	28-38	working	public	no	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	UG, prior experience	family
312	Female	18-28	non working	student	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	12th	family
313	Female	28-38	non working	home maker	yes	Yes	Yes	No	no retirement age	education does not matter	oppo
314	male	48-58	non working	retired	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	80+	PG	family
315	Female	38-48	non working	home maker	no	No	No	No	no retirement age	education does not matter	oppo
316	male	18-28	working	self employed	no	No	Yes	Yes	80+	10th	due to
317	male	28-38	non working	other	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	10th, education does	family
318	male	18-28	working	self employed	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no retirement age	education does not matter	nepo
319	male	above 58	non working	retired	no	No	No	No	80+	education does not matter	nepo
320	Female	48-58	working	government	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	10th	due to
321	male	18-28	non working	private	student	yes	Yes	Yes	no retirement age	education does not matter	family
322	male	38-48	working	private	no	No	No	Yes	80+	12th	due to
323	male	18-28	working	self employed	no	Yes	Yes	No	70+	Phd	family
324	male	18-28	working	private	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	60+	10th	family
325	Female	18-28	working	private	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	12th	due to
326	Female	38-48	working	government	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	70+	PG	family
327	male	18-28	working	private	yes	depends on the post	No	Yes	80+	education does not matter	family
328	male	48-58	non working	retired	no	No	No	Yes	60+	12th, prior experience	nepo
329	Female	38-48	non working	home maker	yes	depends on the post	Yes	Yes	70+	10th, 12th, prior experience	oppo

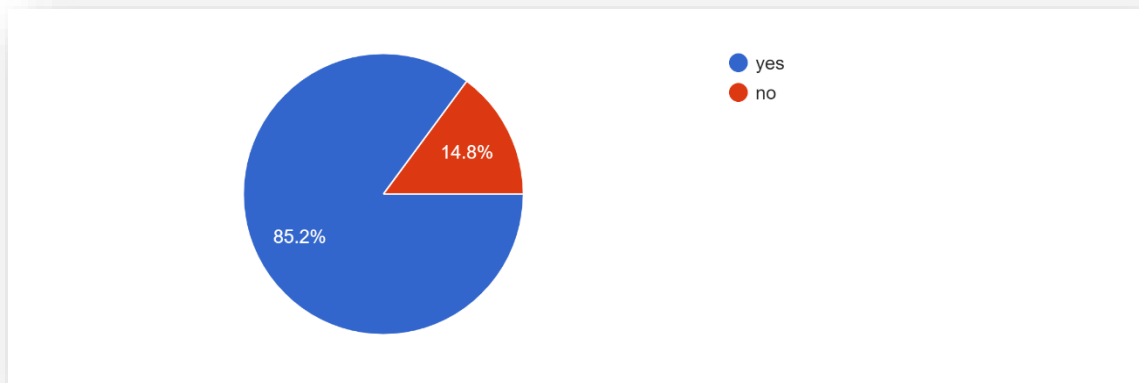
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION

1. Do you believe that there will be a revolution if youth get into politics?

(a) Yes

(b) no



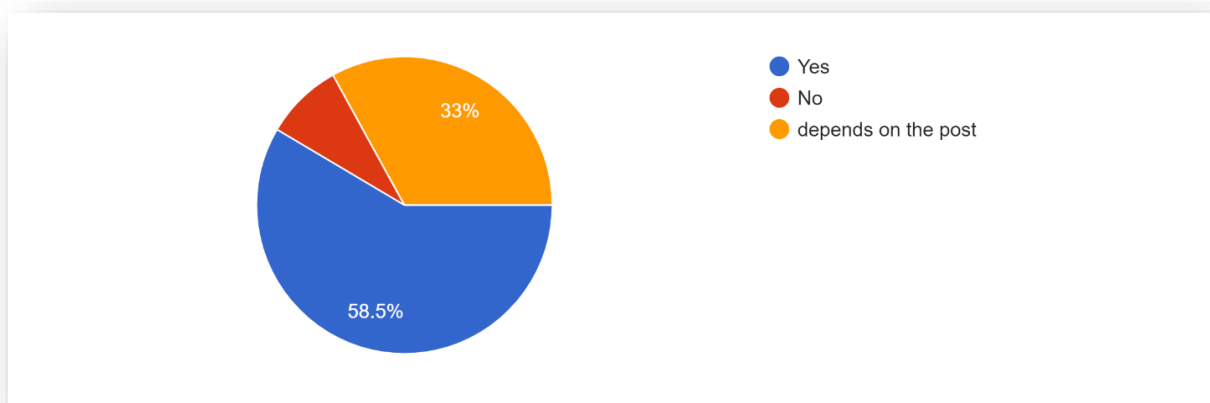
Conclusion: About 85.2% of the respondents believe that there will be a revolution

2. Will you consider voting for a youngster if they contest in elections?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the post



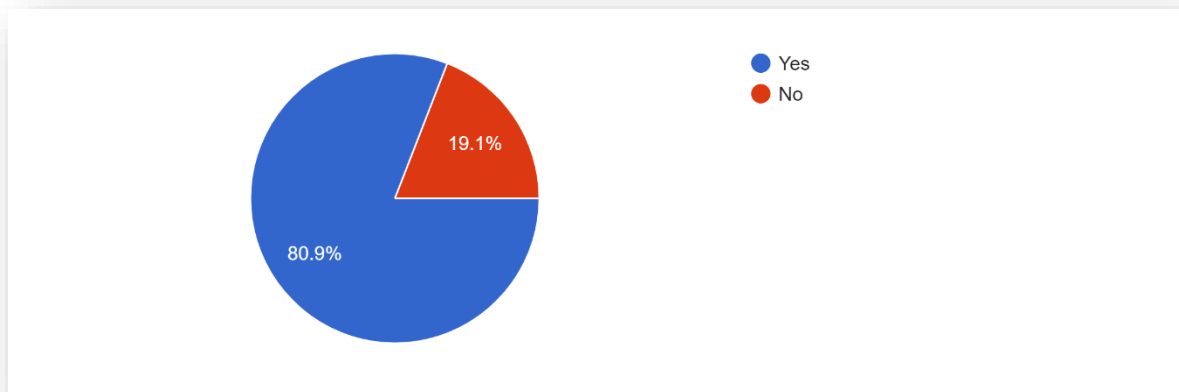
YOUTH IN POLITICS

Conclusion: About 58.5% of the respondents consider voting a youngster, whereas 33% decide based on the post

3. Will you consider the youth as equally competitive as the existing party?

(a) yes

(b) no

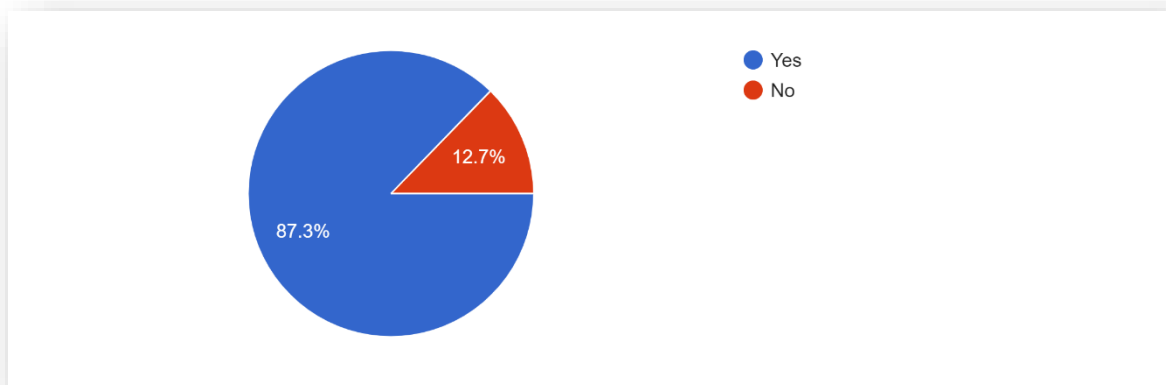


Conclusion: About 80.9% of the respondents believe that the youth are equally competitive.

4. Should there be any qualifying exam for politicians like it is for any other services?

(a) yes

(b) no

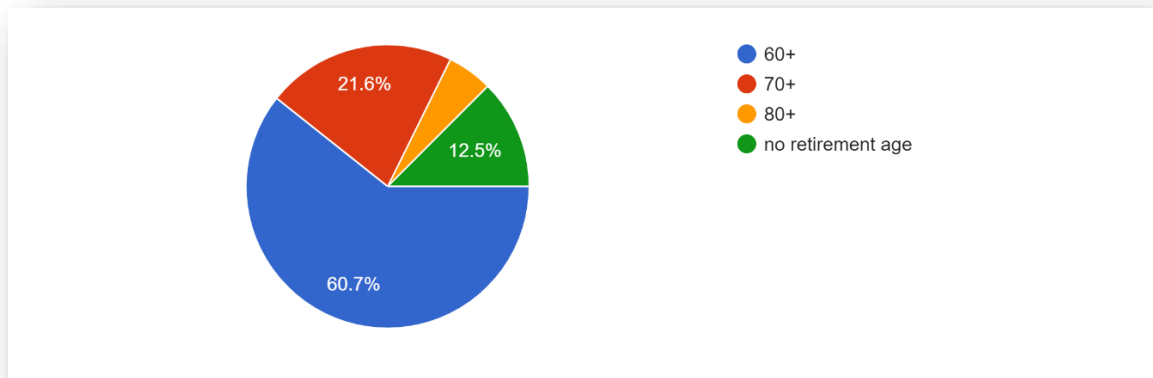


Conclusion: About 87.3% of the respondents think that there should be a qualifying exam for politicians.

YOUTH IN POLITICS

5. What do you think should be the retirement age for a politician?

- (a) 60+
- (b) 70+
- (c) 80+
- (d) No retirement age



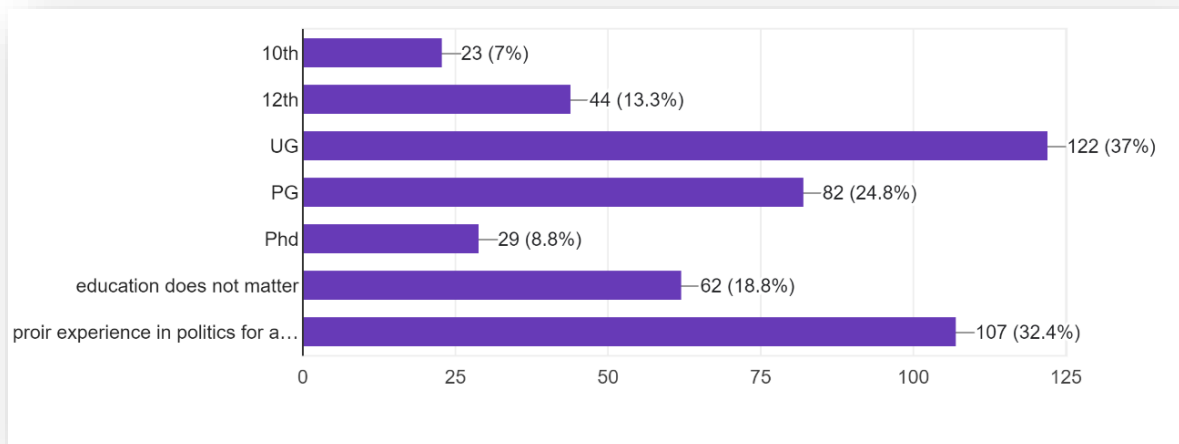
Conclusion: Majority of the respondents i.e., almost 60.7% think 60+ should be the retiring age for a politician, whereas 21.6% think the retirement age should be 70+, and only 12.5% think that there should not be any retirement age.

6. Qualifications you look for in a youth who wants to get into politics?

- (a) 10th
- (b) 12th
- (c) UG
- (d) PG
- (e) PhD
- (f) Education does not matter

YOUTH IN POLITICS

(g) prior experience in politics of at least two years



7. Why do you think youth do not get into politics?

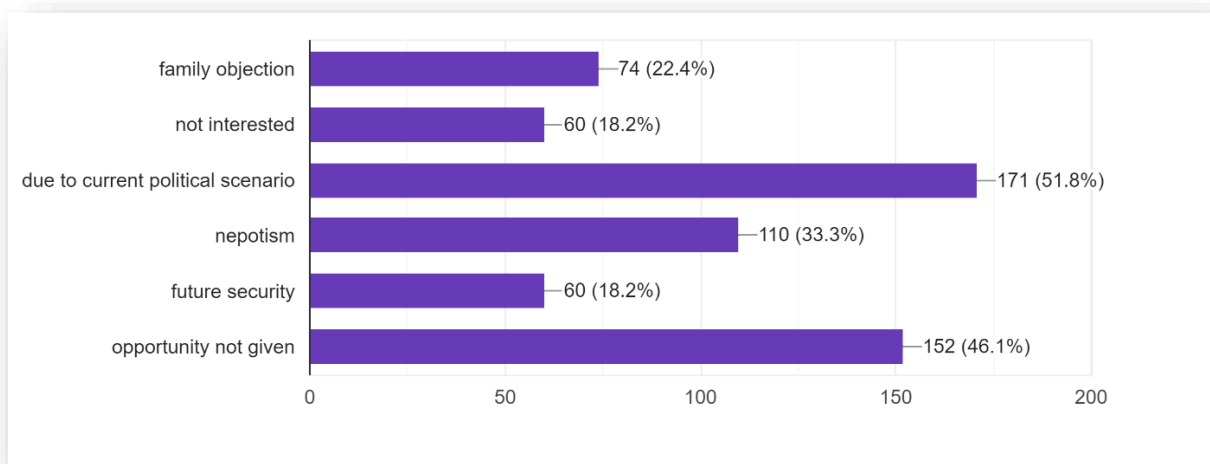
(a) Family objection

(b) not interested

(c) due to current political scenario

(d) nepotism

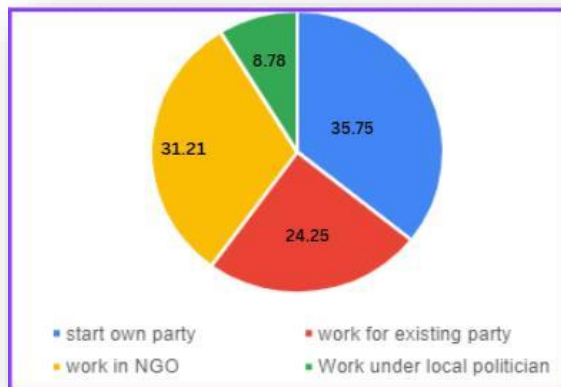
(e) future security



YOUTH IN POLITICS

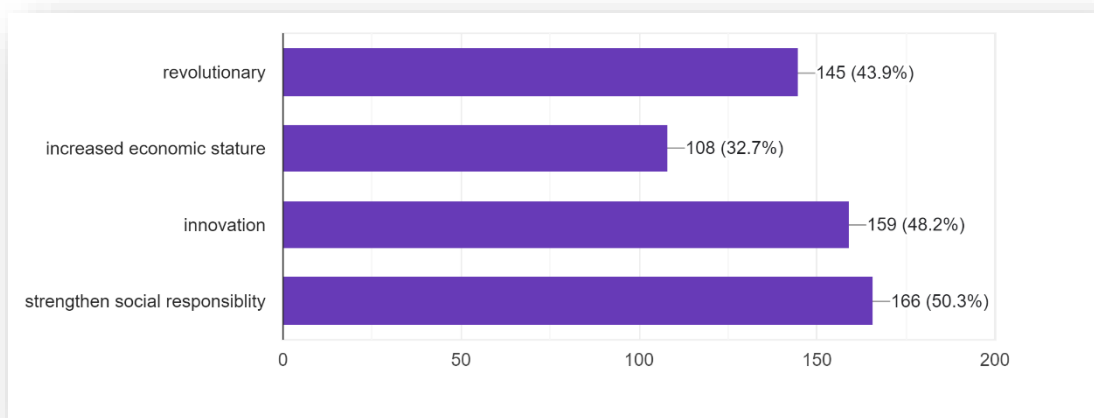
8. What do you think will be the right step for the youth to be a successful politician?

- (a) Work for an existing party
- (b) start an own party
- (c) work in NGO
- (d) working under local politicians



9. What do you think are the advantages if youth get into politics?

- (a) Revolutionary
- (b) increased economic stature
- (c) innovation
- (d) strengthen social responsibility



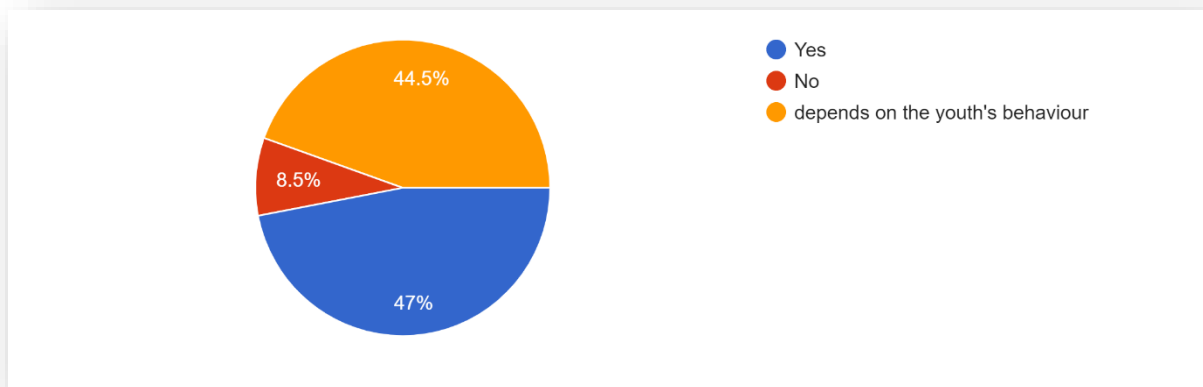
YOUTH IN POLITICS

10. If there is a person in your family who wants to contest for a post in an election, will you support them?

(a) yes

(b) no

(c) depends on the youth's behavior

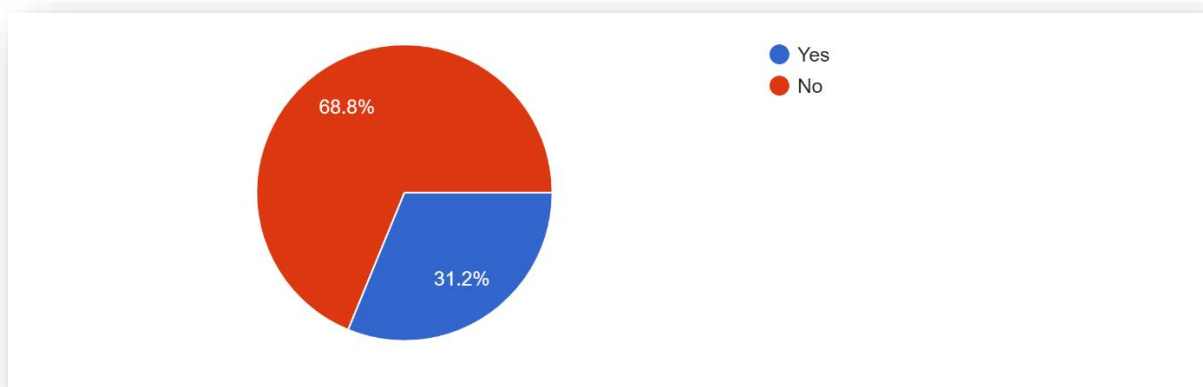


Conclusion: About 47% of respondents say they will strongly support a family member whereas 44.5% of them are ready to support based on the youth's behaviour.

11. Would you like to take up politics as your career?

(a) Yes

(b) No



Conclusion: About 68.8% of the respondents are not ready to take up politics as their career, whereas only 31.2% are ready.

Test for Proportions:

We are using hypothesis for two proportion for the above question to analyze our first objective.

Let,

P_1 = The proportion of youth willing to take part in politics

P_2 = The proportion of non-youth willing to take part in politics

H_0 : The proportion of youth willing to take part in politics is equal to the proportion non-youth who are willing to take part in politics.

$H_0: P_1 = P_2$

H_1 : The proportion of youth willing to take part in politics is not equal to the proportion non-youth who are willing to take part in politics.

$H_1: P_1 \neq P_2$

$P_1 = \frac{\text{No. of youngsters willing to take part in politics}}{\text{Total no of youngsters}}$

$$P_1 = 85/276$$

$$P_1 = 0.315$$

$P_2 = \frac{\text{No. of non-youngsters willing to take part in politics}}{\text{Total no of non-youngsters}}$

YOUTH IN POLITICS

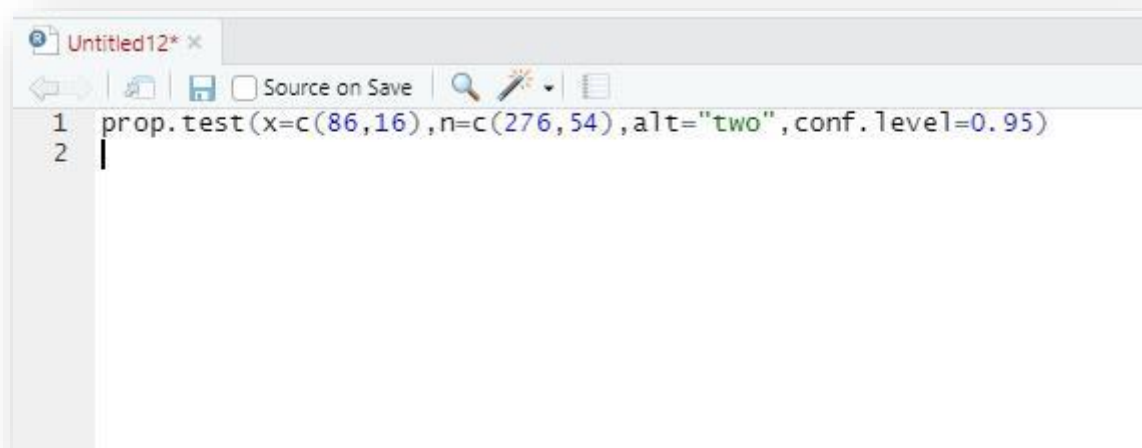
$$P_2 = 16/54$$

$$P_2 = 0.296$$

Test Statistic:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}_1 \hat{q}_1}{n_1} + \frac{\hat{p}_2 \hat{q}_2}{n_2}}}$$

We used p-value approach to analyze the data using R Studio.

A screenshot of the R Studio code editor. The window title is 'Untitled12*'. The toolbar shows icons for undo, redo, save, and search. The code editor contains two lines of R code:

```
1 prop.test(x=c(86,16),n=c(276,54),alt="two",conf.level=0.95)
2 |
```

YOUTH IN POLITICS

```
> prop.test(x=c(86,16),n=c(276,54),alt="two",conf.level=0.95)

      2-sample test for equality of proportions with continuity correction

data:  c(86, 16) out of c(276, 54)
X-squared = 0.0037788, df = 1, p-value = 0.951
alternative hypothesis: two.sided
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.1292577  0.1598535
sample estimates:
   prop 1    prop 2 
0.3115942 0.2962963 

> |
```

$p\text{-value}=0.951>0.05$

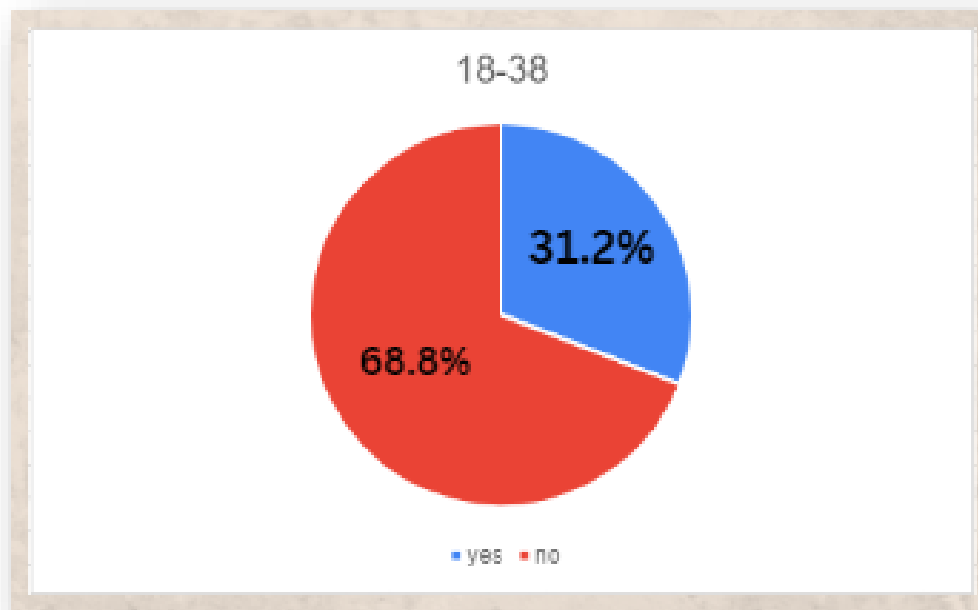
Hence, we accept H_0 and conclude that the proportion of youth willing to take part in politics is equal to the proportion non-youth who are willing to take part in politics.

Diagrammatic Representation

Would you like to take up politics as your career?

(a) Yes

(b) No

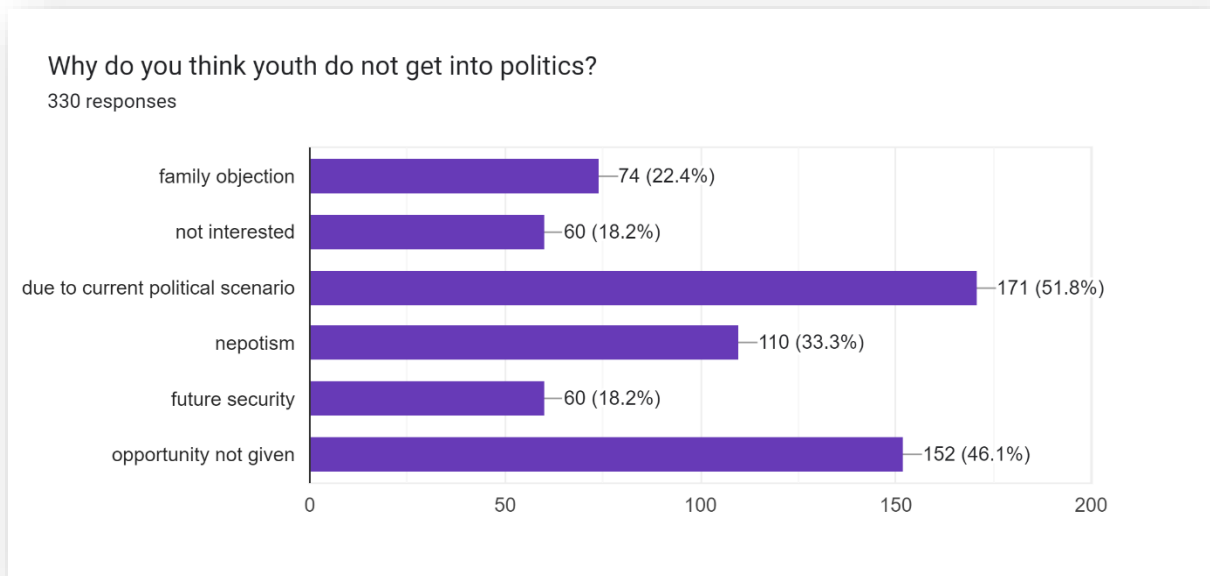


Using one of the questions from our questionnaire, we analysed our 1st objective.

From the above pie chart, we observe that only 31.2% of the youth of the age group 18-38 are willing to take up politics as their career whereas, 68.8% of the youth are not willing to come into politics.

Let us now discuss the reasons why, youth don't get into politics

We asked a question in our questionnaire, that helped us analyse the reasons why youth don't get into politics.



From the above, bar chart we can clearly observe that about **51.8%** of them believe that the current political scenario is the main reason irrespective of the age group and gender, the second main reason is opportunity not given, which is claimed by **46.1%** of the respondents.

TEST FOR INDEPENDENCE OF ATTRIBUTES

To analyse our 2nd objective, that is to know if the common democrats are willing to support youth in politics, we make use of test for independence of attributes.

For this analysis we use the responses received for one of the questions from our questionnaire i.e.

3. Will you consider the youth as equally competitive as the existing party?

(a) yes

(b) no

The following is the data collected for the same:

The total no of questionnaires answered by the youth of age group 18-28 =233

The total no of questionnaires answered by the adults of age group 28-38=43

The total no of questionnaires answered by the adults of age 38 above=54

Age -group	yes	no	Row total
18-28	200	33	233
28-38	24	19	43
38 and above	31	23	54
	255	75	330

H0: The decision of voting for a youngster is independent of age.

Vs

H1: The decision of voting for a youngster is dependent on age.

Test Statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i \sum_j \left(\frac{O_{ij}^2}{E_{ij}} \right) - N \sim \chi^2_{(2 \times 1), 0.01}$$

YOUTH IN POLITICS

Decision Rule: At $\alpha=1\%$ we accept H_0 if $\text{Chi-square} \leq 9.21$, else we reject H_0 if $\text{Chi-square} > 9.21$

Numerical Computation:

O_{ij}	E_{ij}	O_{ij}^2/E_{ij}
200	180.05	222.16
36	33.23	17.33
31	41.73	20.03
33	52.95	20.57
3	9.77	36.94
23	12.27	43.11

$$\sum O_{ij}^2/E_{ij} = 363.14$$

$$\text{Chi-square} = 363.14 - 330$$

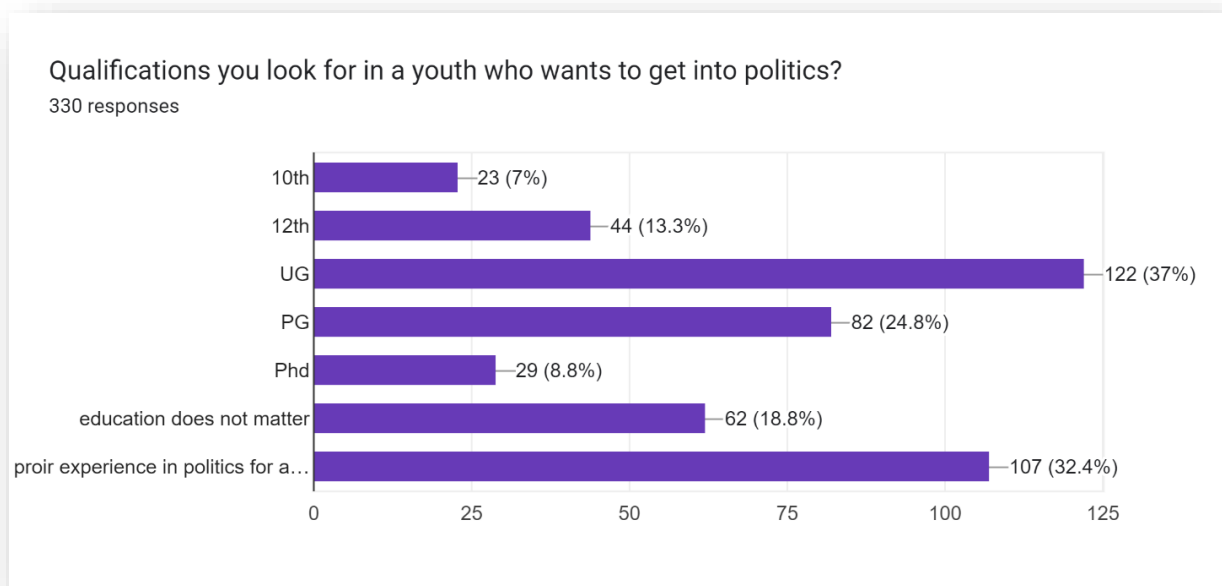
$$= 33.14 > 9.21$$

Conclusion: We observe that the $\text{chi-square} = 33.14 > 9.21$, therefore we reject H_0 and conclude that, The decision of voting for a youngster is dependent on age.

Diagrammatic Representation

To analyse our 3rd objective, that is to know what are the qualifications or perquisites they look for in the youngsters contesting for elections.

We questioned our respondents about the same in our questionnaire, the following were the results:



From the above, bar chart we observe that most of our respondents look for a minimum of UG qualification, which is a bachelor's degree. Almost **37%** of the respondents prefer the same, secondly **32.4%** of people look for prior experience in politics for at least 2 years.

CONCLUSION

From our survey on **Youth in Politics**, we were able to understand various aspects of what common democrats of India assume about youngsters being involved in politics.

Despite maximum number of people support youth in politics irrespective of age and gender. The number of youths who are willing to enter politics is a handful of them, but when we talk about non-youths willing to enter politics the number remains the same. This can bring us to a conclusion that they for a change in the society, but doesn't want to be a part of it. This can be solved by introducing good thoughts about politics, and qualities of leadership at a very young age.

LIMITATIONS:

As the sample was random, there is no equal distribution of the age groups, therefore few aspects in the analysis are biased there are more people in the age group of 18-28 and of the gender female, who filled the questionnaires.



FUTURE USE:

Our survey could also be helpful for those who would like to keep our survey as a base and try to compare with future years to come.

Based on our survey, only 27% of youths are willing to take up politics, this percentage can change as years pass by or depending on the interests of youth.

Further studies can be conducted to see the changes of the following generations' interest in political aspects.

REFERENCES:

1. <https://www.youthinpolitics.in/en>
2. <https://www.qualtrics.com/uk/experience-management/research/survey-analysis-types/>
3. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_in_Indian_politics
4. <https://www.aplustopper.com/essay-on-indian-politics/>
5. ALL the statistical analysis were done from the previous semesters practical record.



