
A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN INDIAN ELECTION

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ABSTRACT

Each person seeks for a superior quality and standard of life. In this way, people have framed the element of the State to give equity and essential conveniences to all. Be that as it may, a large portion of the states, especially the agricultural nations, have neglected to convey essential offices to underprivileged communities. This is apparent from the World Bank gauge in 2013 that more than 10% or 760 million individuals on the planet are living under outrageous destitution. India is home to the largest number of incredibly destitute individuals. It has been seen by worldwide offices like the Assembled Countries, the World Bank and OECD nations that helpless administration or absence of good administration by many emerging nations is the justification for their underdevelopment. Consequently, global offices have been supporting such nations to embrace great administration. Two vital boundaries of good administration are Participation of its residents and Decentralization or Panchayati Raj Foundation (PRI).

KEYWORDS: *election, Constitution, youth, Local Governance*

INTRODUCTION

Person endeavors to accomplish a superior personal satisfaction, regardless of their way of life, pay, standing, class, sex and nationality. Sadly, something like one out of each ten individuals on the planet live under outrageous destitution, procuring not exactly \$ 1.90 each day, according to the Worldwide Neediness Line gauge of the World Bank in 2013. The greater part of these amazingly destitute individuals live in emerging nations and sub-Saharan Africa is home to half of them. India alone has the biggest number, 224 million of amazingly needy individuals (World Bank, 2016). Albeit the non-industrial nations are investing in amounts of energy to kill neediness, their residents are denied of fundamental conveniences like food, safe drinking water, disinfection, quality schooling, medical services and numerous others. In a few nations, the greater part of the assets, which might have been utilized for tending to social wretchedness, are spent on war and military exercises for instance; the US of America (USA) has burned through \$496 billion on guard in one year. Though, the world necessities just 30 billion dollars per year to destroy the scourge of yearning as expressed by The Unified Countries Food and Horticulture Association (Green, 2015). The poor are additionally denied social, legitimate and financial security especially in emerging nations. The presentation of the administrations in non-industrial nations is poor as they can't convey essential administrations to residents.

They either squander assets, enjoy debasement or can't oversee them well for the development of individuals. One of the significant explanations behind such underdevelopment is helpless administration by the public authority and an ineffectual conveyance component of the states (Killick, 1978; Baland et al., 2010; Grindle, 2002). Joined Countries Secretary-General Kofi Annan calls attention to that, "Great administration is maybe the absolute most significant factor in killing neediness and advancing development" (Abdellatif, 2003). The previous Leader of the World Bank, Paul Wolfowitz (2006), who expresses that great administration assists governments with working adequately and accomplish financial advancement, emphasizes this. There is immediate linkage among administration and sustainable human development (UNDP, 1997). Fostering the limit of emerging nations for great administration would assist with wiping out destitution. This has driven a few global offices like the World Bank, Joined Countries and other development help associations to accentuate on great administration by the states for the development of individuals in their separate nations, which would prompt sustainable development (Williams and Youthful, 1992). All such organizations uphold and stretch out the vital help to the states for better working by taking on great administration.

"Nobody is conceived a productive member of society; no country is conceived a vote based system. Maybe, both are measures that keep on advancing over a long period. Youngsters should be incorporated from birth. A general public that cuts itself off from its youth cuts off its help; it is sentenced to drain to death." - Kofi Annan, Previous Secretary-General of the Unified Countries

Sustainable Development

There is an underlying proper meaning of sustainable development by Brundtland Commission, 1987. Sustainable Development implies addressing the requirements of the present without compromising the capacity of people in the future to address their own issues (World Commission on Climate and Development, 1987). OECD characterizes sustainable development as trying 'to adjust the financial, ecological, and social components of development...' (OECD, 2011). Serageldin (1996) clarifies supportability as, 'to leave people in the future as we, at the end of the day, have had, if not more'. The focal point of the Assembled Countries Meeting on Climate and Development in Rio de Janeiro (UNDP, 1992) was to advance naturally solid and sustainable development in all nations through the inclusion of nearby associations. Sustainable development has focused on the sustainable regular biological system, which incorporates normal assets and the climate. Sustainable development has numerous advantages. Estes (2010) records the advantage of sustainable development, which gives another vision to public and global development; unites dissimilar components for development of the local area; deals with the strain on delicate environments across the world, discovers plausible answers for meeting the financial necessities of the world's most un-non-industrial nations; empowers fortifying relations among every key partner, including the public authority, business and willful areas; and guarantees current

development without denying people in the future of the assets required for their development. Sustainable development brings about comprehensive development of the general public with dynamic commitment of all key partners like the public authority, common society and business

State, Governance and Good Governance

State is basic to comprehend the significance of this term by following the speculations and evolution identified with it. The State is an independent political unit, wherein a few communities live respectively inside a domain. It would have a concentrated Government with the ability to administer, institute and implement the law, gather income, oversee individuals to work and for war. It shows that the State is an incredible organization to deal with the undertakings of individuals. A similar contention is taken forward by Kukathas (2008) by survey the State as a preeminent substance. The State will have a free political construction and will have an Administration to oversee and control individuals in the region. Socrates expresses that one should keep the traditions that must be adhered to serve the bigger society, on the off chance that one decides to live in a sovereign force for the advantages it gives. Taking forward this idea, his adherent, Plato, seen the role of the State as giving equity to all, instead of opportunity and monetary prosperity. An ideal State ought to be governed by somebody with an appropriate childhood and schooling, with the fundamental goal of giving equity to all. For the 'fair' State, Plato contended that kids ought to be detracted from guardians in order to stay away from any steadfastness to the family and to assimilate in them devotion towards the State. Plato, in his work, 'Optimal State', reprimands the popularity based type of administration as an ideal turmoil. Majority rules system attempts to satisfy everyone and awards fairness to both, equivalent and inconsistent the same.

Participation of Youth in Nearby Administration: Participation incorporates both, city and political participation. A little over a large portion of the respondents (55%) took part in nearby administration to take care of their concerns by tending to their necessities (individual and local area). Participation was high among SCs respondents across GPs, youth with advanced education (register or more), youth having higher web access and in the high-performing GP of Godhani (high performing state Maharashtra). Urban participation is higher when contrasted with political participation. The participation of the youth in urban exercises like helping other people and chipping in for local area work was higher when contrasted with their participation in political exercises. The political participation was low for quite a long time like challenging races (12%), fights (16%), reaching officials for the goal of their concerns (18%) aside from casting a ballot in races (87%) and assembly of asset (69%).

IMPACT OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Participation is straightforwardly corresponding to goal of issues. Higher participation prompts a higher goal of issues. 55% of the respondents took an interest across the four GPs. A little over half of the respondents felt that their local area issues were settled, and 45 percent felt that their own concerns were settled because of participation. Nonetheless, somewhere around 40% felt that their participation had not brought about any advantages. Respondents with an advanced education had higher certainty and created sound relations with partners, which brought about the goal of both, individual just as local area issues

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Explanations behind High Participation: There are different purposes behind high participation. Generally speaking, 59% of the youth communicated that obligation to development was the significant explanation, trailed by an advanced education (32%), support from family (30%), inspiration from partners just as acknowledgment (29%) and preparing (12%). Other key variables for a higher participation were vanity, different administration trainings, and government support.

Explanations behind Low Participation: Youth confronted a few difficulties while partaking like distraction with their profession or work or studies (86%), absence of vision or absence of mindfulness (42%), aloofness to the issues (30%), absence of sufficient business (29%), relocation of respondents for job or studies (23%) and demoralization by family/partners for joining in/taking part in development issues which kept more youthful individuals from partaking in development work (17%), careless youth (12%) and dread/dangers from partners (eight percent).

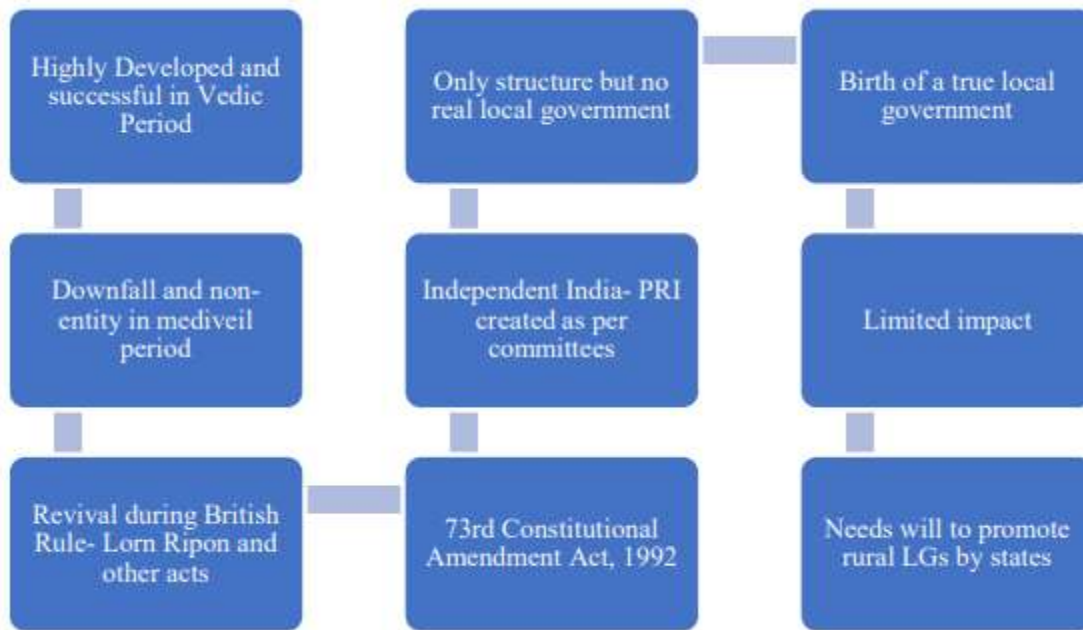
Ideas for Upgrading Participation: To improve participation, the respondents proposed that key drives ought to be taken up, as legitimate initiative preparing (94%), support from partners (82%), satisfactory chipping in opportunities to take an interest in different local area or metro exercises (82%), municipal/esteem training (74%), free and open conversation of development issues and arrangements (45%), a basic and impartial media (27%) and appropriate social advertising (seven percent). This is approved by key partners during the meetings.

Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India

Decentralization or Nearby administration or Panchayati Raj Organization isn't new to India. In India, decentralization implies Nearby Self-Administration or the Panchayati Raj Organization. Indeed, even before the Mughal times, the native nearby administration framework in India was called Panchayat and was actually similar to the Russian mir, the

German imprint, and the archaic estate of Britain (Mathew, 2003). Panchayat has been characterized as a gathering of five insightful and regarded older folks picked and acknowledged by the town local area (Gandhi, 1962). Prior, the Panchayat would not just assume a functioning part in organization, development, compromise, celebrations and different obligations at the grassroot level, but at the same time was a gathering for equity, a significant monetary power, and a middle for social fortitude

Fig: Genesis and Growth of Local Self-Government in India



Nearby self-administration has been polished in India since the Vedic time frame. Rishi Atri elevated vote based system to battle against a devil lord and set up the standard individuals (Athavale, 1999). The Panchayat was framed by a board of five people to take care of every single nearby undertaking.

Vedic texts since 600 BC recommend that there were little republics across the north of the stream Ganga called Janpadas to oversee neighborhood issues. The Vedas allude to the heads of the town as Gramini. The Mahabharata, the Manusmriti, Buddhist texts, the Shrutis and Smritis have references to Panchayats, Gram Sanghs and Gram Sabhas (Mor, 2007). In southern India, the Chola realm elevated town boards to deal with their nearby issues, which is recorded in the sanctuary dividers as probably the best practice (Joshi, 2017). Essentially, nearby administration was likewise advanced in north India. Neighborhood administration has been energized and fortified across India. The Panchayat framework experienced a misfortune during the Mughal time and later, during the English principle in India as these intruders brought their unfamiliar idea of administration. Despite the fact that individuals attempted to proceed with this conventional arrangement of administration, however Panchayats attempted to endure the Afghan and Mughal time during the middle age time frame and proceeded till English occupation (Singh and Goswami, 2010).

The Mughals set up concentrated governments as absolutist and annihilated the very much organized neighborhood administration framework. Mughals have gotten Zamindari framework the rustic regions, which stifled Indian PRI framework. They delegated Kotwal to attempt the organization to gather charge and other coincidental capacities (Bohra, and Sharma, 2015). This There was turmoil and military the nation over during the conclusion of the Muslim age and the start of the English period and the Panchayat lost its reality (Joshi, 2017). The East India Organization further took advantage of the Panchayat and never permitted it to work well. English standard was not for any decentralization to eliminate the decentralization by bringing Legislature of India Act, 1858. Elphinstone, as the principal legislative head of Bombay, considered the town republic a small state and utilized the Panchayat for regulatory purposes (Majumdar and Singh, 1997).

The English needed to control all neighborhood bodies to help them for charge assortment. They were not worried about decentralized majority rule government however were just centered around frontier destinations. Post the 1857 uprising, the English confronted extreme monetary limitations thus, they moved the obligation of street and public work to the neighborhood organizations. They had to begin neighborhood administration establishments. The Bengal Chowkidar Act was the initial step during the English time frame to resuscitate the neighborhood administration foundations (ISS, 2000). Master Rippon attempted to elevate decentralization however limited to the metropolitan regions. Accordingly, the Regal Commission in 1907 endeavored for town panchayat however it was dismissed (Bohra, and Sharma, 2015).

After Freedom, the Panchayat was reinforced as the Dad of the Country, Mahatma Gandhi, was a lifelong fan of nearby administration. Gandhi recognized the meaning of the Panchayat in India's setting for creating self-sustainable towns that were established in just custom, with no external impedance. This, thusly, necessitated that each individual ought to be prepared so much and popular government would turn out to be excessively deliberative and participatory such that every town could deal with their issues all alone (Gandhi, 1962). Notwithstanding, the Executive of the Constitution Drafting Council, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, considered the To be model of governmental issues as a device for introducing the modernization of the financial and social life in India through the 'blended economy' model of development. Dr. Ambedkar emphatically went against nearby administration.

He accepted that the town was a wellspring of mistreatment of the underestimated, especially the Booked Stations, and that it addressed a backward India. He felt that if the Panchayats were engaged, the upper-position local area would proceed with their abuse of the minimized local area. In this way, the drafting of the Constitution of India saw Panchayati Raj Foundations being put as a non-justiciable part under the Order Head of State Strategy under Article 40 (Frankel, 2005). The Nehruvian state in the post-Autonomy period of India was an interventionist express that embraced majority rule communism and logical attitude trying to change India into an advanced country state with the assistance of arrangements like

redistributive measures on the lines of land changes and reformist tax collection. The 1970s and 80s saw the famous view testing the unified and definitive methodology of administration. Across the world, the possibility of the government assistance State was being tested. Additionally, the Indian government assistance State was likewise tested on many grounds, including practically zero monetary development, the commonness of debasement and absence of mechanical advancement. It was a time of State authenticity emergency.

The language of administration turned into the trendy expression during this time and was advocated by the World Bank. Giving force back to the nearby units of administration likewise came as a reaction to the difficulties presented by globalization and world combination through the market economy. Under these worldwide conditions, the plan of development started to move from industrialization to underlying change programs. Indeed, globalization and monetary advancement as particular stages chasing development changed the boundaries and institutional specialists of development. In the spot of traditional specialists of development like the State and its hardware, the role of global establishments and the market began expanding. Consequently, under this new worldview of development, the idea of the State likewise started to change. A particularly worldwide situation turned into a rich ground for arising thoughts of new models of development like sustainable development, impartial development, comprehensive development and individuals' participation.

Youth Participation

The other key characteristic to great administration is participation. Participation requests normal residents' inclusion in the dynamic interaction and is a vital component in this examination. It is a significant instrument for further developing anything and is particularly fundamental for great administration also to guarantee development of individuals. At the point when individuals partake during the time spent their development, they attempt to work on the quality and standard of development as they would be the recipients. Participation guarantees better quality with less expense, yet in addition guarantees straightforwardness and responsibility of partners. Participation can be political or municipal in nature. Political participation alludes to participation in political cycles like democratic, challenging decisions, crusades, preparation of assets for ideological groups, political fights, upholding with government officials and others. Then again, city participation implies effectively captivating in the open arena i.e., the local area or society, which incorporates building local area foundation, debacle alleviation, chipping in for worthy missions, working for climate security, dissenting and requesting better offices and numerous others (Bermudez, 2012). With this arrangement, it is helpful to talk about municipal participation with regards to PRI in India.

Notice here that the PRI was made under the Established structure, not as some other executing office. PRI is an organization of administration with the Gram Sabha as a

fundamental unit for individuals' participation to reinforce urban participation. In this way, it was likewise accepted that the PRI would change the actual person of Indian vote based system by being delegate and participatory and would likewise prompt democratization of communities and comprehensive development. The Gram Sabha was viewed with extraordinary expectation and as assuming a focal part in changing Indian culture that had been caused with social pecking order, a medieval attitude and male centric propensities towards social popular government. In an agent majority rule government, participation had been on paper yet not by and by. Accordingly, Gram Sabha as a fundamental unit was made intrinsically, where every grown-up had the chance to take an interest during the time spent dynamic on the issues influencing his/her life, subsequently guaranteeing that the dynamic interaction depended on the thoughts of all partners. The deliberative cycle is the spirit of a grassroots vote based system. It drives the local area towards reasonableness, equity and truth. Accordingly, it was conceptualized to prepare communities in equitable practices so excellencies like difference and resilience, that are the signs of popular government, would be supported. Hence, the Gram Sabha additionally plays the part of being a limit building foundation. It is in this piece of the conversation that the role of youth ought to be acquired.

OBJECTIVES

1. To concentrate on the mindfulness and requirements of youth in nearby administration
2. To comprehend the idea of participation of youth in nearby administration

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Government is an actual element, while, Administration is a subjective idea. Indeed, Heywood (2000) accepts that there can be 'administration without Government'. Administration implies the way, any association, including a country, is overseen. The World Bank's archive, entitled Administration and Development (1992), states that, Administration is the manner in which force practiced by monetary, political and social organizations for dealing with the financial and social assets for development of the country. World Bank likewise accepts that Administration advances decency, straightforwardness and responsibility (World Bank, 1992). Administration incorporates every one of the cycles, frameworks, and controls that are utilized to shield and develop resources. UNDP characterizes administration as "The activity of monetary, political, and authoritative power to deal with a country's undertakings at all levels. It includes systems, cycles, and organizations through which residents and gatherings articulate their inclinations, practice their legitimate rights, meet their commitments, and intervene their disparities" (UNDP, 1997). Administration is simply the institutional climate, where residents communicate among themselves and with government organizations/officials.

Administration is characterized as the way wherein power is practiced in the administration of a nation's social and monetary assets for development. The nature of the organizations to make, carry out and uphold sound arrangements in a proficient, viable, impartial and comprehensive society (ADB, 1995). This load of global organizations center around foundations and countries ought to deal with their assets and guarantee privileges of individuals. Administration is a design that outcomes from the endeavors and dealings of an assortment of partners, who impact power inside the construction (Kooiman and Van Vliet, 1993). The accentuation is on impact of partners and cooperation among one another. Administration is characterized as people living in gatherings or communities meeting up to foster a system of codes that characterize and guide the gathering concerning how their issues might continue in a systematic way (Jorgensen, 2007). All offices together set up a system for dealing with all matters. Administration is worried about making the conditions for a systematic guideline and aggregate activity.

The yields of Administration are not, in this way, not quite the same as those of Government, however they do contrast all the while (Stoker, 1998). Moreover, the customary type of Government works on progressive systems and associations like an administration that works through a hierarchical methodology. Conversely, Administration includes building agreement or acquiring assent from a wide range of partners that have both, shared and shifted interests (de Alcantara, 1998). Notwithstanding, Heywood (2000) restricting the contention of Government chains of importance as Administration networks are level authoritative structures that are run with instructive connections between partners, who are basically on an equivalent balance in the framework. Administration is a meaningful piece of the working of a State for organization cum-the executives. Henceforth, it is more comprehensive, more extensive, more resident cum-client related and all the more currently contemporary (Srivastava, 2009). Pierre and Peters (2000) offer key components of the administration. They clarify administration as the Public authority's changing role in the general public dependent on its changing ability to seek after the joined interests of its kin. The limit of the general public changes because of serious outer and interior factors that are both, restricting just as gives the extension to development. The general public has rules to put together itself for addressing its requirements, and the instruments to carry out and authorize those principles are called foundations of administration.

Administration discovers power in the reliance and relationship among the foundations engaged with aggregate activity: Administration is a course of association among organizations and an association among them is expected to accomplish the shared objectives of the general public (Kooiman, 1993). The neighborhood government, with its information on friendly and financial issues nearby, looks for assets from the more significant levels of the Public authority. Thusly, they are huge players and an appealing accomplice for the more elevated levels of the Public authority. In any case, since nearby governments can't have independence, they additionally need solid partnerships with the more significant levels of

Government to work adequately. Along these lines, both, the public and nearby governments are power-subordinate.

Administration has the ability to accomplish something utilizing new instruments and strategies past its position: Administration works in a climate of vulnerability and subsequently it builds up establishments to distinguish and perceives both, the potential and the impediments of human information. Government recognizes key partners and organizes between them. It additionally impacts and steers connections in the bid to accomplish objectives. It builds up a framework however at that point oversees it past individual sub-frameworks for viable coordination, to address vulnerabilities that would challenge the previous pecking orders. The strain between foundations prompts difficulties like initiative disappointment, contrasts springing up among establishments, and social clash, which might bring about administration disappointment. Hence, there is a need to plan able organizations that can guard themselves in vulnerability, so foundations have a sustainable life as they follow the course of evolution, learning and transformation (Goodin, 1996).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed study followed a blended strategy joining both, quantitative just as subjective strategies to discover satisfactory reactions to the exploration inquiries in the field of participation. The review had organized meetings to get quantitative contributions (through study) from the youth respondents. This was supplemented by subjective contributions from Center Gathering Conversations (FGD) of the youth and Key Witness Meetings. The review was directed in India. Every one of the states in India were arranged according to a Composite Record, remembering five pointers like level of youth populace for the state, level of casting a ballot turnout in the 2014 general political decision in the state, Devolution List, Level of proficiency in the state, and the Human Development List of the state (UNDP, 2016). In light of execution, two states including Maharashtra as high performing and Odisha as low performing were chosen. Along these lines, two locale (high performing and low playing out) each from the two states i.e., complete four areas were distinguished. At long last, one Gram Panchayat from each area were chosen for the proposed study i.e., four GPs incorporates Godhani as a high-performing Gram Panchayat and Khairale as a low-performing one in Maharashtra, and Sangrampur as a high-performing GP and Hatamuniguda as a low-performing GP in Odisha. A sum of 200 youth (18-35 years of age) from every one of the four GPs (50 from every GP) were covered under this review.

RESULT

Information was gathered from both, essential and optional sources. Essential sources included meeting plans for every one of the key respondents. An organized meeting plan was intended to catch the financial status, sees, opportunities, challenges, nature of participation of youth and extension for promotion. 200 youth (50 from every Gram Panchayat) gave data

to meet the goals of the concentrate according to the planned survey. This was trailed by directing Center Gathering Conversations (FGD) with the youth, with something like one FGD for every GP. Key witness interviews were directed independently for chose youth pioneers and key partners like political pioneers like MP/MLAs/Zilla Parishad Individuals/Youth pioneers, Government Officials, Common Society and Business pioneers. The youth chiefs portrayed the most common way of challenging political race and getting chosen, and the work and activity for guaranteeing development in their space. Auxiliary sources, which included applicable writing like books, articles, government reports, web and others, assisted with bettering comprehend the participation (political just as city participation) of the youth in nearby administration.

CONCLUSION

The review investigated both, essential information just as auxiliary information. The youth communicated their essential requirements both, at the individual just as the local area levels. They understood that their participation would assist with settling their issues. It was tracked down that generally speaking, 55% of the youth took an interest in city and political exercises, which implies that almost a large portion of the youth (45%) didn't take part by any stretch of the imagination. It was seen that participation had helped the youth both, at the individual level and the local area levels. A few variables added to the significant degree of participation of the youth, similar to obligation to development, support from partners, administration preparing and others. In any case, the youth likewise confronted a few difficulties for participation like being occupied in work or studies, joblessness, debilitation from key partners, and others.

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