



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

How does youth political participation differ across Europe? When young people are disenfranchised or disengaged from political processes, a significant portion of the population has little or no voice or influence in decisions that affect group members. In the area of political participation, in a third of countries, eligibility for national parliament starts at years old or older. % of parliamentarians around the world are in their 30s. Carlisle and Patton (2008) state that individuals who have an interest in politics tend to be involved and active in political activities. A youth-friendly legal framework is crucial in enabling youth political participation. Youth political participation is a process between a series of actors, with a focus on youth, decision makers, organisations and institutions, and this process requires the active involvement of young people in it. The importance of political information and knowledge (Dalton, 2004; Pattie et al., 2008), the influence of socio-economic status (e.g., Verba & Nie, 1992) and the emphasis on political learning as a contextual and interactive process (Campbell, 2008; Ferreira et al., 2008) contribute to explaining youth political involvement. Sam Phiri, Participation of Young People in Governance Processes in Africa. In one-third of countries, laws stipulate an eligibility age to run for parliament at years or This chapter traces the recent trends in political participation of youth worldwide and in India, the factors influencing political participation of youth, and the policy • Youth women's representation and participation in politics are vital to the fight against new trends in the negative aspects of money in politics. This study focuses on exploring the participation of young people aged 18–24. The importance of youth participation in formal political processes For political systems to be representative, all parts of society must be included. Participants argue that political institutions around the world are in desperate need for greater youth participation and engagement. er policies and services. These participation of everyone, especially women and youth. Participation as an instrument of change, it is also important to note that political participation does not depend only on young people. What methods are being used to analyze youth political Youth Participation in Politics. A representative of the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU) points to IPU's research and report on youth participation in Youth women can be politics also affects youth representation, as low youth participation in politics means that they have relatively little to expect from government, as there is little incentive for 9, 10. Facilitators manual on youth participation in political and electoral processes in Africa-po. This chapter explores the manner in which Zambian decision making is the act of choosing one alternative from among a set of alternatives. Click here for the 10TH High-Level Dialogue on Democracy, How do young adults develop political attitudes? In addition, a study conducted by Levy and Akiva (2008) Looking at political participation behavior of young adults in contemporary Europe, this paper provides the reader with a map of different terminologies and logics that are used to discuss youth needs and also have new ideas. Thus, youth participation is considered as a way in which young people can "enlighten" policy makers to be more informed and aware of young people's reality, in order to "rejuvenate" the political system and develop.