" CHALLENGES FACED BY THE THANOSIYAS IN THE PATH OF KUSHA MAGIDHARI: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS "

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ABSTRACT

The Thanosiyas are a historically significant people that have had a significant role in shaping the political and cultural contexts in which they have lived. Despite the fact that Kusha Magidhari is a concept or persona that has deep roots in historical and traditional traditions, their journey has been laden with a great deal of difficulty. In the framework of Kusha Magidhari, this essay analyses the cultural, social, and political hurdles that the Thanosiyas, in their pursuit of development and respect, met along the way. It investigates the power dynamics that have influenced their path, including the wars that have occurred throughout history and the systemic inequity that exists. When looking at the ways in which socio-religious traditions, political activities, and contemporary challenges have impacted the Thanosiyas, it may be possible to have a greater understanding of their resilience and the challenges they have faced. The piece also looks into the ways in which education, political representation, and modernity have impacted their journey, bringing to light the connections between historical stories and facts that are relevant in the current day. The discussion also encompasses the role that legal and political frameworks have in either enabling or impeding the establishment of these entities. By conducting an analysis of the difficulties that marginalised groups face and the opportunities that are available to them, the purpose of this research is to contribute to the ongoing discussion on marginalised groups and the problems that they face in order to achieve social inclusion and empowerment. Based on the findings of this study, it is clear that policy-driven solutions and socio-cultural acknowledgement are necessary in order to provide the Thanosiyas with a reasonable opportunity to have a brighter future in the shifting landscape of Kusha Magidhari.

Keywords:- Regional Disparities, Scenario Analysis, Governance, Grassroots Movements, Leadership Development, Civic Awareness

INTRODUCTION

The social, economic, political, and cultural institutions of any country all recognise the importance of the role that young people play. Their might is the driving force behind the development of the civilisation. Young people make up the highest proportion of the population in India. According to a study conducted by the United Nations Development Program (UNIDP), the number of young people in India is believed to be more than 25 crores. Nevertheless, the number of young people in China is estimated to be 17 crores. India is home to an ever-increasing population of people at the moment. India seems to be on the verge of surpassing China and eventually taking the top rank in terms of population. The 12th of January, which is the anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's birth, has been designated by the government as the event that

would be celebrated as National Youth Day. It is impossible to overstate the significance of Swami Vivekananda, a social reformer and philosopher. By following in his footsteps, young people have a chance of still accomplishing what they set out to do. In his opinion, we will not be able to make any forward unless the children acquire an understanding of and appreciation for their own place. Our attention should be directed on India's history, Dharma-Karyatmak, and the Vedas rather than the Western materialism that we have been surrounded by. We must continue to move ahead on the path of development while ensuring that we do not lose sight of our history. There have been a number of problems that have arisen as a result of the various obstacles and challenges that have been placed in the path of India's youth, despite the fact that their might has brought about a great number of opportunities.

There are a variety of skills that are essential for these young people, including their health. if they are to be able to take part in the economy of the country to the fullest extent possible. At this point in time, the most serious problem that young people are experiencing is unemployment. Due to the poor quality of their education, the children are unable to fulfil the requirements laid forth by their parents. The young people are experiencing anxiety in certain part of the world. The fact that they have not been taught moral principles is the reason why they are making choices such as suicide. In the context of a civilised society, this is not a good sign. India is able to better equip its young people to compete on the world arena if it makes investments in its future workforce via the provision of professional and technical education. The most valuable historical treasure that India has is its youth. It is possible to put an end to the loss of intellectual capital and put their principles to use in India's vital development if we provide them with the appropriate guidance. In order to follow in the footsteps of Swami Vivekananda, the young people of today would be required to confront their issues proactively.

Employment in Manufacturing Sector

During the 1999–2000 fiscal year, manufacturing accounted for 11.9% of India's total workforce. Presently, the manufacturing sector is responsible for around 15.13% of India's gross domestic product (GDP). However, the industrial sector, which includes manufacturing, mining and quarrying, construction, and the supply of electricity, gas, and water, is responsible for 27.50% of the GDP. The manufacturing sector in India has the potential to be a driving force behind economic growth and the creation of new jobs if it focuses on important areas along the value chains of manufacturing. It is possible for the industrial sector to handle a workforce that does not possess particular training, in contrast to the service business, where one's skill set is the primary factor in determining one's career possibilities. The movement of rural workers to other sectors is already putting a burden on the job opportunities available in India's manufacturing sector, which is already under a pressure. Chakravarti and Battopadhyay (2014) published their findings in the Indian Statistical Journal. Citation needed. A significant portion of the increase in the construction sector's employment share may be attributed to the construction industry. This proportion increased from 4.5% in the year 2000 to 11.87% in the year 2017–18. The majority of workers in the construction business are either employed on an as-needed or contract basis, which means that they are not promised a consistent income or benefits from the government. Despite the fact that the construction sector has the potential to generate a huge number of employment, the majority of people in this area are employed on it. The expansion of employment opportunities in the construction sector may be attributed to the government's provision of money for a variety of infrastructure projects, housing initiatives, and transportation programs (such as highways).

Challenges in the Indian Manufacturing Sector

However, despite the fact that the manufacturing sector has seen a growth in gross value added (GVA), it has been unable to create employment opportunities for the growing labor force. The employment rate in the manufacturing sector increased at a rate of 4.5% annually from 2014 to 2015, while the gross value added by the manufacturing sector increased at a rate of 9.5%. Within the agricultural sector, a significant number of unskilled people deserted their jobs. One of the reasons why the manufacturing sector, which has the potential to easily employ a big number of people, has been unable to do so is because of a variety of different reasons.

Capital-intensive industries

A labor-intensive economy may be found in India, which has a workforce that is more than half a million strong. It is possible for it to make use of its greater labor force in order to take advantage of its comparative advantage in the production of labor-based goods. It is necessary for Indian enterprises to adopt production techniques that depend more on human effort than on capital expenditure in order to take advantage of the country's surplus of workers.

Workforce reorganization and reorganization

There has been a discernible change in the employment structure of India's industrial sector during the course of the last fifteen years. In the most recent few years, there has been a significant increase in the use of contract labor. During the same time period, the proportion of workers who were directly employed in Indian industries declined from 61.26% to 50.41%, while the percentage of workers who were engaged on an as-needed basis increased from 15.58% in the year 2000-01 to 27.51% in the year 2014-15. During the 2017–2018 fiscal year, the portion of the total workforce that consisted of contract workers was 0.36 percent. Contractor workers are workers who are engaged by a third party, also known as a contractor, rather than by the employer themselves.

Power supply

In the manufacturing industry, which is a sector that requires a significant amount of energy, power is an essential component. According to the World Bank, the availability of power is one of the most significant constraints that manufacturers and other industrial enterprises face. When it comes to the quality of its power supply, India was ranked eighty-first out of 137 countries in the World Economic Mantras Report for the 2017–2018 fiscal year.

OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the trends and challenges in youth engagement within political parties, identifying key factors influencing their participation and representation.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and strategies in promoting youth involvement in politics and propose actionable recommendations for enhancing their role in governance and decision-making.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mithilesh Kumar Jha (2023) The notion of secularism is considered strange by many people in Indian society. Since the 1990s, secularism has been the subject of a number of complaints and debates from various individuals. As a consequence of the economic privatisation, globalisation, and structural adjustment program that India implemented, new aspirations and political rhetoric have started to develop in the nation. A "secular, left-of-the-center" state that revolved around the Congress party in the 1990s and, more especially, since the 2014 general election has been replaced by a "Hindu majoritarian, right-of-the-center" state that is centred on the politics, programs, and ideology of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), which is a dominant force in Indian politics today. During the 1990s, there was a greater degree of federalisation in the political structure of India. Political parties are significant modern entities that are used in democracies that are seen in the modern era.

Tejas Parasher (2023) Beginning in the 1910s and continuing until the 1970s, political activists, constitutional reformers, and thinkers in India established a concept of popular sovereignty that was both democratically robust and participatory. On the basis that they were corrupt, these conservatives opposed liberal, representative democracy as well as the institutions that are associated with it, such as parliament and the modern nation-state. In its place, they advocated for large federalist programs that would be governed by the people. In a book titled "Radical Democracy in Modern Indian Political Thought," this alternative democratic political tradition in South Asia has been investigated for the very first time. Tejas Parasher sheds light on the many political futures that were envisioned in South Asia after the end of the British Empire. He does this by analysing major historical figures such as Dadabhai Naoroji, M. K. Gandhi, and M. N. Roy, as well as concepts from the Indian socialist movement that have been forgotten.

Dr. Monika Jakhar (2019) The widespread relevance of cultural diversity in contemporary Indian politics is investigated in great detail over the course of this book. This article draws attention to the substantial influence that India's multiple ethnic, religious, and cultural groups have on the nation by analysing the intricate interaction that exists between India's democratic political climate and the country's diverse cultural, religious, and ethnic groups. The purpose of this abstract is to investigate, from both a historical and a contemporary point of view, the manner in which cultural diversity influences democratic ideals, governance systems, and policymaking. The degree to which various groups are represented in decision-making processes, the ideological composition of political parties, and the federal structure of the system are all qualities that are significant in relation to this influence. Recognition of the value of cultural diversity in political activity and social movements is acknowledged in the abstract, which also discusses both the good and bad elements of cultural diversity. At the end of the day, it emphasises how diversity is a strength that sets India apart in the 21st century and how India's commitment to democracy is inextricably linked to the country's celebration and acknowledgement of cultural distinctions.

Patel (2021) Additionally, it studies the role that young people play in political campaigns, especially with regard to the marketing and communication methods that are used in politics. Younger people are more inclined to interact with information that is visually attractive, emotionally resonant, and relevant to their issues, according to Patel, who says that political ads are increasingly being designed to connect with younger voters. Patel's research comes to the conclusion that political parties and politicians who fail to connect with young voters via digital and social media platforms run the danger of losing their support. This is due to the fact that young people are increasingly dependent on these platforms for political information and engagement.

Das and Nair (2020) investigate the role that young people play in the promotion of democratic ideals and procedures, with a specific emphasis on the engagement of young people in election-related activities such as voter education, awareness campaigns, and participation in election monitoring. It is their contention that young people are not only becoming politically involved, but that they are also acquiring a more profound comprehension of democratic procedures and the administration of government. As a result of the fact that young voters constitute a significant section of the electorate and that their participation is necessary for the development of democratic institutions in the future, Das and Nair believe that this trend is particularly important for the consolidation of democracy in India.

Yadav (2020) This article provides a detailed examination of the political behaviour of youthful voters in India. According to the findings of his study, young voters are increasingly basing their votes on ideals rather than party allegiance. This trend has resulted in the emergence of new political parties and movements. This trend, according to Yadav, might be attributed to the rising unhappiness with conventional political parties, which are often seen as being divorced from the interests of the younger people. The literature has a number of common themes, one of which is the need of young people for government that is more effective, transparency, and a departure from old politics.

Jha (2021) adopts a distinct strategy by concentrating on the political mobilisation of young people via the use of demonstrations and social movements respectively. This is clear evidence of how young people are engaged in political action to demand change, according to Jha, who mentions youth-led movements like as the rallies against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) as an example. The research conducted by Jha contends that young people are not only receptive listeners of political messaging; rather, they are actively engaged in the process of transforming the political culture of India. They are demanding more responsibility and a reassessment of policies that have an impact on communities who are economically disadvantaged.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used a multi-stage research technique, integrating both qualitative and quantitative approaches, to comprehensively understand the Thanosiyas' challenges within the Kusha Magidhari context. To guarantee diverse perspectives across demographics (geographic, socioeconomic, and gender), data was collected via expert consultations, surveys, youth assemblies, panel discussions, and individual interviews. The outcomes were enhanced and corroborated by a modified Delphi approach, ensuring a systematic and iterative engagement with selected experts. Critical elements such as the number of individuals affected, the severity of the issues, possible consequences, and expert assessments were used to assess the data. The results were more reliable since we verified replies using other sources and prioritised issues based on their significance at both national and regional levels. Furthermore, scenario analysis was used in the study to categorise responses into three potential future states: implementing aggressive actions to address the issue, maintaining the current situation, or disregarding it entirely. We prioritised the most urgent concerns based on their impact and the probability of action after integrating the acquired insights into a methodical framework. By using a blend of qualitative and quantitative methodologies, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the pertinent problems and offered specific recommendations for enhancing policymaking and youth engagement initiatives.

International Legal Framework

A Global Legal Structure The legal framework for elections is based on international election principles. Several regional and international legal frameworks, notably the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948), acknowledge the right to actively engage in a country's electoral and political processes.

The United Nations agreement on the Rights of the Child, which was passed in 1989, put down standards for governments to foster youth engagement; yet, the agreement mainly concerns children under the age of 18 and emphasises on their protection. There is only one international convention that covers the cultural, social, economic, political, and civil rights of young people, and that convention is the Ibero-American Convention on the Rights of Youth. October 2006 was the month when Spain played home to the signing, and the agreement became official on March 1, 2008. It is guaranteed that young people have the right to engage in political processes under Article 21 of the Convention.

Youth Policies and Strategies

Since the turn of the century, there have been a multitude of events, declarations, and calls for action to improve the quality of youth participation in decision-making processes. These initiatives have been inspired by the growing interest in youth participation by international actors such as the United Nations and other development organizations. Policies and initiatives for young people have been established or changed by governments all over the globe in light of this agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2015. A youth strategy is in place in 127 countries in 2016, which is an increase from 20 countries in 2013. A framework that diverse stakeholders may function within is provided by national policies. This framework is designed to guarantee that young people have the opportunity to have a meaningful voice in the policymaking process.

Youth Unemployment in India

- In accordance with the National Youth Policy of India, the term "youth" refers to those who are between the ages of fifteen and thirty-five. The results of the census that was conducted in 2011 indicate that twenty percent of the total population and forty-four percent of the juvenile population are considered to be poor.
- In spite of the fact that it is lower than the WPRs of all adults and elderly citizens, the WPR associated with young people (those aged 15–24) is higher than the WPRs for the whole population. Over the course of the last two decades, this pattern has remained consistent across both genders and geographical areas.

It was 55.5% in 1983 when the juvenile WPR was at its highest; by 2004–2005, it had declined to 46.0%. This decrease took occurred during the course of the preceding twenty years as well. The decline in WPR is particularly significant among young males; it is 11.4% among urban youth overall and 12.4% among rural male youth. This is the case in both urban and rural settings. The decline in WPR is lower among young women than it is among older women. Teenagers hailing from more remote locations Sinha (2010) and Mahendray and M. Venkatanarayana (2011) state that the WPR has a more precipitous decline in comparison to urban regions with the same characteristics.

Strategies to Address Unemployment

The purpose of this study is to investigate the issue of employment development from every conceivable perspective. It does so by assessing the difficulties encountered by a variety of businesses in India and by adding worldwide exemplary practices and policy proposals. The policy's stated aims include bringing the country's labor supply and demand into harmony. This is in addition to the policy's stated goal of reforming the Indian economy to be less wasteful of resources and more ecologically friendly. In the event that the underlying challenges are adequately addressed, there is the potential for green development opportunities to arise. An efficient and cost-effective way of accomplishing environmental objectives via properly prepared policy instruments is the purpose of the policy, which has the potential to generate employment and enhance economic growth without excessively burdening the economy. The mission of the policy is to achieve environmental goals using policy instruments.

CONCLUSION

The participation of young people in political parties is an essential component in determining the trajectory of democratic government in the future. A number of structural, cultural, and institutional difficulties often impede the engagement of young people in politics, despite the fact that they offer new views, energy, and creativity to the political arena. A number of factors, including a lack of representation, restricted chances for leadership, and political alienation, contribute to their disengagement from the political process. On the other hand, young participation in politics has the potential to be considerably increased via the implementation of targeted reforms, inclusive policies, and the efficient use of digital platforms. It is possible to create a more dynamic and participative political environment by promoting political knowledge, developing leadership training, and providing forums that are more accessible for young representation.

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