Youth Participation in Elections of Bangladesh

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Abstract

This investigation is looking at the participation of Bangladeshi youth in politics generally, and election specifically. The young populace across the world has arrived at a pinnacle of more than one billion out of seven billion and the vast majority of them living in non-industrial nations like Bangladesh. The Bangladeshi youth establish 33% of Bangladesh populace, while they are regularly included inside the formal political interaction, however, less interested to participate in election. This is an unfortunate trend of democratic culture of the country. Various components are prevalent to clarify the low degrees of political participation by the youth. It is identified in the research that the young recognized different kinds of obstructions for their participation in politics of Bangladesh. Lack of finance, lack of political awareness and negative notion (i.e political intolerance, confrontational politics, political violence, criminalization of politics, politicization of criminals, present political difficulties etc.) about politics are predominant in the society. Finally, this article recommends how the youth apathy of participation can be dealt to make them dynamic accomplices in Bangladesh's political framework.

Key Words: Youth, Politics, Representative Democracy, Elections, Vote, Voters as well as candidate.

Introduction

Bangladesh gained independence on 16th December, 1971 through a long struggle and the great Liberation War. Since then Bangladesh has failed to build viable political institutions. In absence of viable political institutions democracy did not become institutionalized. When democracy fails army intervenes in politics. Like others recently free states in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Bangladesh has been influenced such a crossroads where vote-based system was more than once overshadowed. As such political territories were packed with different kinds of delegated systems, including military, one-party, and customized tyranny (Rahaman, 2014:1). Allegations are raised against different Governments for rigging election and abusing power to influence election results. Generally, the occupant party sets out on this sort of illicit demonstration. Ideological groups like political parties can unlawfully cause the outcomes to be in support of themselves to hold power (Rahaman, 2014:1). Thus, effective political participation is long ways in Bangladesh.

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In absence of viable political institutions democracy did not become institutionalized (Rahaman, 2014: 3). Awami League (AL) held a factious election in 1973 with horrific party assertion over electoral process. From 1975-90 Bangladesh was ruled by military or civil-military government. In the period of military and civil-military governments, most of the elections were held for legitimizing or demilitarizing power (Rahaman, 2009:104). Even in the democratic regime the party in power rigged elections followed by violence which has far reaching negative political consequences. The establishment of Care Taker Government (CTG) opened a new chapter in the electoral history in Bangladesh in 1991. However, the CTG has not been totally impartial and free from controversy to organize totally impartial election. Without holding free and fair election proper representation is impossible. If the youth lack representation they are deprived of upholding their views and protecting their own interests (Hussain, 2013: 15). In this context, the focus of the study is to remove barriers in the way of youth participation.

The adventure, all things considered, to build up the Bengali nationhood is heavenly with the extraordinary penances of youth in 1952. The youth assumed a crucial part at all basic points of the nation. However, Bangladesh didn't make any stride for youth to make them comprehensive in the political cycle. That could be the low degree of participation of youth are constantly being addressed in Bangladesh. In this unique situation, the target of this investigation is to investigate the significance of the role of youth inside the political process generally and electoral process particularly.

Significance of the Study

The young populace across the world has been reached at top 1.8 billion out of 7 billion and the vast majority of them living in agricultural nations like Bangladesh. As indicated by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), "the current youth populace of Bangladesh is around 52 million; very 33 percent of the whole populace. Some 4.6 million or 30 percent of the whole 158.5 million individuals in Bangladesh are youth (10-24 years), and it'll be somewhere in the range of 10 and 19 percent by 2050, predictable with it". The youth of Bangladesh constitute one-third of Bangladesh's population. This demographic structure poised her for 'Demographic Dividend'. We have more people who are able to work than those who are not. 'Demographic Dividend' is linked to the development and empowerment of youth. On the other site, in Bangladesh, there are approximately 48 million youth according to UNFPA (2014), a huge percentage which is often ignored in socio-political discussion. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) additionally expresses that "as of now there are 27 lakh jobless individuals in the nation and despite the fact that per annum 20 lakh individuals enter the job market, new position openings are made only for some 13-lakh individuals". As per the ILO, "in the most recent seven years, the pace of youth joblessness has multiplied". Most of the youth are exposed to Media like television. Side by side they are also exposed to Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, IMO and Messenger). The gender sensitivity of youth is not up to the mark. Youth attitude to gender roles is not egalitarian than that of patriarchal. Thus, the preparation of youth to participate in the political process and

electoral process are limited. Notwithstanding, it's a matter of optimism that around 23.5 million youthful Bangladeshis are enrolled as voter. Predictable with Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) information, around 30% of absolute populace of the nation is matured somewhere in the range of 18 and 30 and around 15% of the whole citizens are somewhere in the range of 18 and 24.

Without proper participation democracy is inconceivable. Proper choice to hold office of authority depends on effective participation of people. Political participation of the people is over emphasized in order to protect citizen's rights. Through Political participation people can influence the political authorities. Political participation is a question of democratic equality (Hussain, 2013: 15). So, representation of youth is required to establish their rights. Political participation increases the credibility of the political system. In absence of proper representation, the gap between the state structure and disadvantaged becomes wider (Hussain, 2013: 15). The incorporation of youth inside the formal political construction is essential to limit the hole between the state design and youth. In this circumstance, present exploration is time qualified to search out the methodologies to ensure the correct portrayal of youth.

The Theoretical and Conceptual Notes

The present study raises the issue of youth participation in election as it is necessary to clarify certain relevant concepts and our understanding of existing perceptions. The present research draws a conceptual nexus between the concepts of democracy, representation, political participation of youth, and youth participation in election. The conceptual framework is drowned in accordance with the spirit of liberation war, 1971 and its reflection in the constitution of 1972. It aims at determining democratic institutions provided inclusivity of youth participation in politics in general and election in particular.

The Youth

The idea of youth has been analyzed through different window of interpretations. Noted sociologist, Y.B. Damle, recognized 'student youth' and 'non-student youth' (Damle, 1989). As per Obi, youth are conceptualized considering their modern job as leaders of the general public. He takes note of that: "*The arrangement of youth as future leaders the non-interrogation of the existing power-relations inside the general public and might be a formula for setting up the youth to sustain a particular method of power-relation that recommend a perpetual quality of constructions of strength and interests, however with the passage and exit of inhabitants' additional time*" (Abba, et al 2016: 21). Age is the solitary boundary to characterize youth. The meaning of youth fluctuates from public law of a state and of global associations. The United Nations (UN) characterizes youth as the age section somewhere in the range of 15 and 24 years. The Commonwealth characterizes youth as 15 to 29 years matured persons. As per National Youth Policy 2017 of Bangladesh Government checks those between 18 to 35 years matured (The

National Youth Policy, 2017: 6). In this research, age checks those between 18 to 35 years as meaning of the youth.

Participation

To comprehend young peoples' participation requires clearness and openness on what calculated way to deal will be utilized. How best to characterize political participation and the best approach to separate it from related ideas like representative democracy and election. To understand a straightforward comprehension of the ideas, it is imperative to analyze those concepts. Political participation by and large is regularly evolved as ctizens' exercises influencing politics. Activities has gotten for all intents and purposes limitless and incorporates activities like voting, illustrating, reaching public authorities, boycotting, going to party rallies, guerrilla planting, posting sites, chipping in, joining streak crowds, signing petitions, purchasing reasonable exchange items, and even self-destruction fights. Political participation is a significant element of the democracy. From this thought, Verba and Nie said that "*where not many take parts in choices there's little democracy; the more participation there's in choices, the more democracy there is*" (Verba and Nie, 1972). Verba, Nie and Kim likewise characterized political participation in *The Civic Culture*, they referenced "*legitimate demonstrations by private citizen that are pretty much straightforwardly pointed toward affecting the selection of administrative work force as well as the moves that they make*" (Verba, S.; Nie, N.H.; Kim, J.O.1978). Verba and Nie recorded four kinds of participation, including casting a ballot, participating campaign activity, reaching public authorities and taking part in agreeable or mutual exercises (Verba and Nie, 1972). By influenced of Verba and Nie's work, Teorell, Torcal and Montero proposed an indistinguishable typology enveloping five exercises for example electoral participation, party-based action, fight movement and connect with action (Teorell, J.; Torcal, M.; Montero, J.R., 2007). In this research, political participation implies the participation of youth in both formal and informal process of the politics.

Representative Democracy

Defining democracy is a great challenge. It is subjected to variety of interpretations. However, there is no controversy; democracy is first invented in Greek. Greek democracy was direct. But in modern world, direct democracy is impossible due to rise of big states or nation states. Even if there has been also a representative democracy in ancient times particularly in Germany, Holland and Hungary. Someone argued representative democracy originated in the Middle Ages as a devise to select the members of certain bodies consulted by the king on some important issues. As per the idea of representative democracy, it contains such a vote-based system and hypothesis of civics wherein voters pick (in free, secret, multi-party elections) agents to act to their greatest advantage, however not as their intermediaries i.e., not really as guided yet with enough power to practice activity inside the substance of changing conditions. Modern liberal democracies are significant examples of representative democracy.

It very well may be contended that this term is inseparable from "republic." In characterizing representative democracy, Madison said that by designating government to somewhat number of citizens "whose insight may best perceive truth interest of their country-the public voice, articulated by the delegates of individuals, will be more consonant to the overall public good than if articulated by individuals themselves" (Ali Raisa,1966). By defining representative democracy, W. F. Willousghby makes a valuable comment- "representation in government is regarded today as a process whereby individuals within the state have the capacity to upon discussion and position to those in office. Instead of government officials being virtual representatives, they are considering 'responsible' representatives" (Willoughby, W. F., 1936). In this article, representative democracy implies a sort of government which chose by individuals or their agents. Viable portrayal in politics is pivotal in many developing nations. Youth are regularly underestimated from formal electoral cycle. For example, youth are less inclined to be an individual from ideological groups and that they are less inclined to be enrolled as citizen and to decide on polling day. Be that as it may, compelling portrayal or participation is vital to democratic advancement all throughout the planet. In this specific situation, youth participation in democratic process by and large and in election particularly is getting more critical to professionals, as EMBs, political parties as ideological groups and CSOs and help suppliers. Something else, proper participation would have ended in hullabaloo.

Election

An election can mean different things, depending on what country you come from. Be that as it may, truth importance of the word must be acknowledged where there's genuine democracy. Along these lines, election could likewise be a process wherein a vote is held to choose contender for an office. It is the system by which a democracy fills elective workplaces inside the assembly. As indicated by Rahman, "*the word election' has been characterized by both a wide and a limited significance. In the limited sense, it is used to mean a definitive determination of a candidate which can accept the aftereffects of the poll when there's polling or a particular candidate being returned unopposed when there's no poll. In the wide sense, the word is utilized to mean the entire process finishing in a candidate being announced chosen*" (Rahman, Saidur Md., 2001). Harrop and Miller characterized *"political decision as power of gathering exercises and strengthen political familiarity with individuals"*. As such the educate voters, provide the foundations for representation and grant legitimacy to the government" (M. Harrop & W. L. Miller, 1998).The idea of free and fair conveys an exceptional significance in politics, particularly in electoral politics. It utilized as a modifier to clarify the validity of an election. It is important for the citizens to be were permitted to practice their franchise free from a wide range of pressing factor, terrorizing, obstacle, influence, power, compulsion, brutality, or any methods could unduly impact their choice to cast a ballot or to project their decisions in favor of a particular candidate. Free and fair additionally incorporates the manner in which an election is controlled by the specialists. The whole cycle engaged with an election falls inside its degree. Each phase of the election cycle ought to be as per law, or without law, as per past points of reference or custom, and

should be free, fair as well as transparent. In this research, election means making political choice by voting in free fair means. In order that no strata of voters are neglected of voting. Especially youth ages between 18 to 35 years, make it essential to educate themselves on political issues and go for the polls. It thus is accommodative of individuals' share within the political process generally and thus the governmental process especially. In a sense, election means the national election only by which the govt is formed.

Interrelationship of the Concepts

Political participation is viewed as unavoidable conditions for representative democracy (Barrett, M.; Zani, B., 2014). However, political participation has received tremendous attention in politically institutionalized countries where representative democracy is existed. Representative democracy is inconceivable without credible election in the context of proper representation. Defining proper representation is subject to variety of interpretations. In general sense, proper representation means inclusive mode of participation. Political participation is the question of the credibility of the political system. In absence of proper political participation, the gap between the state and disadvantage citizens becomes wider (Hussain, 2013:15). The youth becomes the disadvantage citizen in the same way. The youth between the ages 15 and 25 establish a fifth of the total populace, while they are often associated with formal politics. *"They aren't officially addressed in public political establishments like parliaments and bunches of them don't take an interest in election"* (UNDP, 2017).

Methodology

The methodology applied in this study is a combination of historical and analytical approaches. As a historical approach, political participation in Bangladesh is analyzed. In this research, analytical approach is used on the basis of both qualitative data and quantitative data. Period of data collection for this study ranged from November 2019 to December 2019. The data came from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources included interview of the respondents on basis of convenient sampling. It was also included Key Informants Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of the stakeholders. To collect primary data from student youth, this study has been conducted on two selected public university (Islami University, Kushtia and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman Science and Technology University, Gopalganj) in Bangladesh. To collect primary data from non-student youth, there are several areas in Dhaka, Gopalganj, Faridpur, Madaripur, Narail, Barishal, Bagerhat as well as Pirojpur District. From every area, 1 KII and 1 FGD were picked that permitted the investigation to watch their social and reaction components. In all out 10 respondents partook in inside and out Interview and 10 respondents enlisted for FGD. In study strategy , 123 individuals within the age range of 18-35 has been taken part. In the first phase of secondary sources, a wide-range

of literature was reviewed to conceptualize the subject. In this phase data were collected through intellectual writings, different books, journals, and research papers relating to youth participation in election to build framework of the research. In second phase of secondary source, data was collected from reports of governmental institutions and agencies. Lacks of reliable and impartial sources of data turns the study not an easy task to complete.. In such juncture, daily newspapers were widely used as the source of data.

Research and Analysis on Youth Participation in Election

The motivation behind this investigation was to show up the participation of Bangladeshi youth in politics by and large and election particularly. The political situation prevails is that young people are politically 'disinterested' as contrasted more established ages. Why do young people have a negative insight with respect to current politics? Different elements are responsible for the low degrees of political interest existing in the youth. Initially, the allure of most recent sorts of political participation has made more youthful individuals redirect conventional sorts of political activities.Secondly, political violence, political corruption, low trust on political parties, criminalization of politics, politicization of criminals, use of muscles and money in politics are predominantly causing declining youth participation in politics. In the present circumstance, it very well may be referenced here that youth need to be brought back change yet they feel their voices inside the political way of talking. Thirdly, absence of finance diversely impacts to stray the youth political participation. The average Bangladeshi youth faces numerous battles to ensure their occupations. They're extensively occupied with their carrier. In this circumstance, politics is by all accounts a discretionary to them.

Political Contacting

The concept of political contacting may be a way to ensure political participation. Thus, political contacting is closely related with representative democracy. Contacting public authorities as one of the types of local political participation. Two factors partner fundamentally with political contacting: (1) education level, which includes a more grounded relationship with contacting, and (2) interest in government, which includes a more grounded relationship with political contacting (Vedlitz, Arnold, 1980:1).

To know the state of youth political contacting, a question can be posed here that in solving your local problems, do you personally maintain contact with local Members of Parliament (MP), local governmental officials, other local public representatives, minister? Perception of youth about political contacting is given in Table 1 which illustrates such perception of youth. If we look at the table 1, it reveals that 'Yes' category (46.3%) of political contacting and 'No' category of political contacting is very

close. In this respect, the battle between 'yes' and 'No' clearly indicates the volatile character of youth mind, and youth mind largely depend on the performances of the political system and governance in relation to the satisfaction of the youth (M. Khan, 2009:279-310).

Table:1 Youth perception about the political contacting

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	57	46.3	46.3	46.3
	no	66	53.7	53.7	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study

Political Protesting

At the start of our discussion, we intent to understand the modes of political protesting as independent variables for better understanding of the political participation. Political protest includes endeavors by people or gatherings to manage or stop apparent treacheries inside a political framework without toppling the existing authority .Political protest are often two broad categories, i.e. violent and nonviolent. Nonviolent protest includes social, economic, and political nonviolent intervention. Nonviolent protest incorporates petitions, paper articles, show-stoppers, protests, strikes, and serene exhibitions, walk, human chain while violent protest incorporate annihilation of property, real damage, and demonstrations of psychological warfare. In this study, protest called a peaceful demonstration, march, human chain and so on. The preference of views and results for political protesting are mentioned here.

Types of political protesting is given Figure-1 which illustrates respondents' perception about the political protesting which is one of the pivotal indicators to analysis the political participation. If we look at the Figure 1, it reveals peculiar scene that 'Cannot Remember' of the political protesting by the youth stands high (46.3%). This high percentage indicates that the youth generation is apathetic to participate in politics. 'Human Chain' category is stands second highest (34.1%). It considered as the peaceful protesting. Protesting ratio is much lower among the 'March' (9.8%) and 'Demonstration' (6.5%) category. While another 3.3% belonging in the 'No' category (Figure 1).

For an in depth understanding of the protest activity, is obvious to know the personal role of the respondents. In this context, it was the question that what is your personal role in such protest activity? If we look at the Table 2, it reveals that 'No Role' is the highest category (45.5%) compared to all other categories. It implies that they did participate in

protest activity but had no role in such activity. The 'Participant' category stands second highest category (43.1%). They did just participant only. While another 10.6% belonging in 'Observer' category and 0.8% belonging in 'Organizer' category. 'Organizer' category is very low compared to others category. The youth intend to participate in protest activity, but not want to become an organizer.

Fig. 1: Taking part in protest activity and what types?
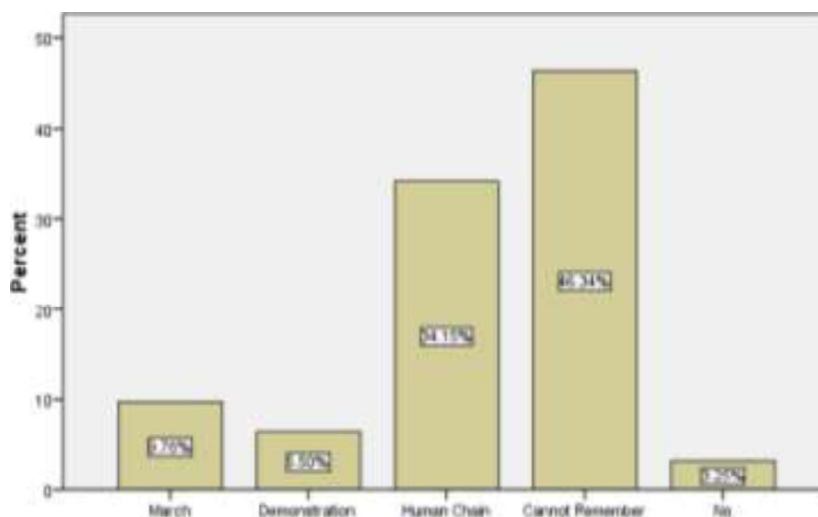
Source: Field study, 2019

Table 2: Youth personal role in protest activity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Role	56	45.5	45.5	45.5
	Observer	13	10.6	10.6	56.1
	Participant	53	43.1	43.1	99.2
	Organizer	1	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study, 2019

Participation in Election as Voter

Participation in election largely characterized by the voting pattern in any democracies of the world. But participatory activities don't solely depend on voting (M. Salimullah Khan, 2018:23). Bangladesh isn't an exception from above these notions. From the very beginning of the political process, Bangladesh tried to execute elections regularly but failed. Therefore, political trains were loaded with various sorts of unelected regimes. In

absence of free and fair election, voting process did not institutionalized also. Lack of institutionalization, the voting process could not include the youth. As said earlier, the current youth populace of Bangladesh is around 52 million; very 33 percent of the whole populace. In this context, most of young people think voting just for political participation. Quality of voting is in question also. But there are many variations. Some youth are sure to vote while other are barred from it. Why are such variations?

In this context, a comparative analysis is given in Table 3 which describes the voting behavior pattern of the youth. If we look at the Table, it reveals that 'always' category of voting in the local and national election both stands high (40.7%) as compared to all other categories. It seems that the youth are very conscious in exercising their voting. The second highest respondents are belonging in 'First Time Voter' category (28.5%). The first-time voters generally remain very enthusiastic to cast their vote. 'Very Rare' category of voting stands low compared to other categories, while another 12.2% and 10.6% belonging 'Not Yet' and 'Occasional' categories respectively.

Table-3: Comparative pattern of voting during

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not Yet	15	12.2	12.2	12.2
	First Time Voter	35	28.5	28.5	40.7
	Very Rare	10	8.1	8.1	48.8
	Occasionally	13	10.6	10.6	59.3
	Always	50	40.7	40.7	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study, 2019

There was another contingency question to the respondent that whose opinion do you consider most during voting? The prevailing belief is that the young people hardly pursue their own decision during voting. Data clearly reveals that the majority youth (67.48%) belonging in the 'Self' category. They take their self-decision during voting. While another (13.01%) youth take their decision during voting by the influence of family. Data also reveals that the 10.57% youth belonging in 'Mixed' category and 8.94% belonging in 'Others' category. Details data shown in the Figure 3 below.

Fig. 3: Preference of views during voting
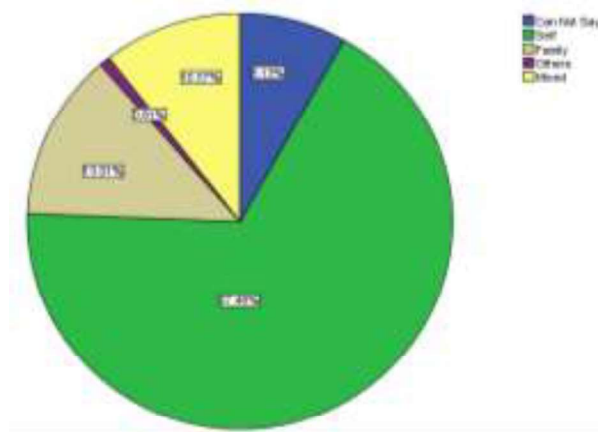
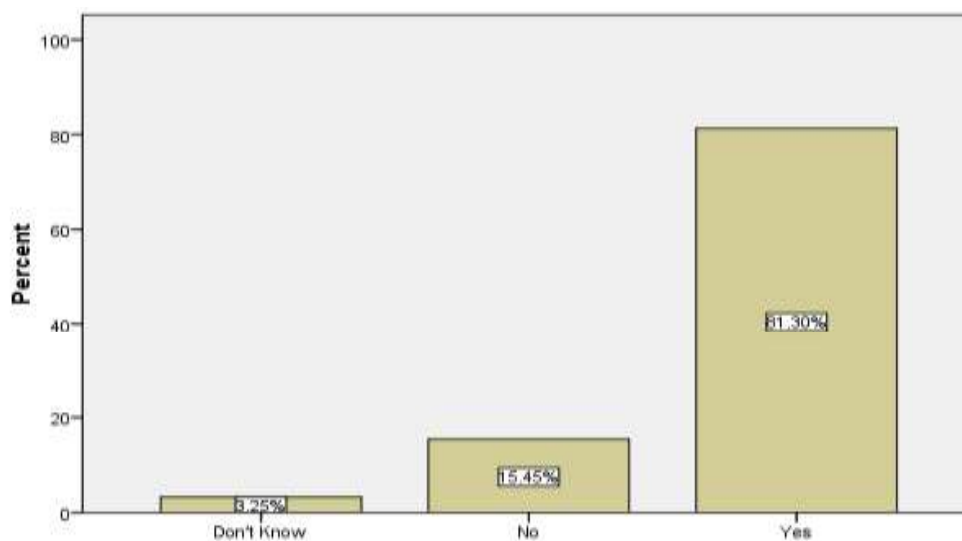**Source:** Field study, 2019

Participation in Election as Candidate

Participatory activism also determined the participation in election as candidate. Along these lines, our constitution validates that every one who is qualified for vote in the election and must have attained 25 years aged, he or she can stand for national and local election. The nature of "candidate contending at the election delivers a positive effect on citizen turnout" (Marco Alberto De Benedetto and Maria De Paola, 2014:1). Some empirical studies have considered whether candidate's quality matters to shape voter's behavior. In this context, it is safely said that the quality of electoral participation can ensure quality election. This study tried to know the interest of the youth people in participating upcoming elections and study reveals that 'No' category is stands high (78.0%) as compared to other categories. It implies that the young people are no longer interested to participate in the election as candidate. There are many reasons, most notably for recent electoral debate, negative notion of politics, present political difficulties, and political intolerance etc. are responsible for that. The second highest respondents are belonging in 'Yes' category (19.5%), while another 2.4% belonging 'Don't Know' category. Details data shown in Table 4.

A number of youths cannot participate in elections for various reasons, mostly for personal reasons, professional obligations, recent electoral debate, negative notion of politics, present political difficulties and political intolerance, confrontational politics, lack of finance, political violence, lack of awareness and so on. In this respect, it was quarries that are you aware of the recent electoral management debate? The difference between 'Yes' and 'No' is very far (Figure 4). There is another question for in-depth study that do you think this debate is caused for youth electoral participation? Answer between 'Yes' (47.2%) and 'No' (40.7%) is very close (Figure 5) which indicates the volatile character of the youth minds. Sometimes they are hesitated to decide whether recent political debates are caused for youth electoral participation or not.

Table 4: Interest of candidature in election

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't Know	3	2.4	2.4	2.4
	No	96	78.0	78.0	80.5
	Yes	24	19.5	19.5	100.0
	Total	123	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field study, 2019

Fig. 4: Awareness of the recent electoral management debate

Source: Field study, 2019

**Table 5:** Caused for youth electoral participation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Don't Know	11	8.9	9.2	9.2
	No	50	40.7	42.0	51.3
	Yes	58	47.2	48.7	100.0
	Total	119	96.7	100.0	
Missing	System	4	3.3		
Total		123	100.0		

Source: Field study, 2019

The youth are less inclined to be a member of political party and that they are more averse to be enrolled as voters and to cast a ballot. We've seen that the young recognized different kinds of obstructions for their participation in politics of Bangladesh. Lack of finance, lack of political awareness and negative notion (i.e political intolerance, confrontational politics, political violence, criminalization of politics, politicization of criminals, present political difficulties, recent electoral debates) about politics are predominant.

The youth feels barriers to participate in politics, as it appears from figure 5, in this case, 'Negative Notion of Politics' remains very high (57.7%). The respondents belonging 'Lack of Finance' category (26.0%) mentioned that there is a barrier to the youth participation in politics, while another 16.3% beliefs that 'Lack of Political Awareness' is the barriers for the youth to participate in politics.

Fig. 5: The barriers of youth participation in Bangladesh politics
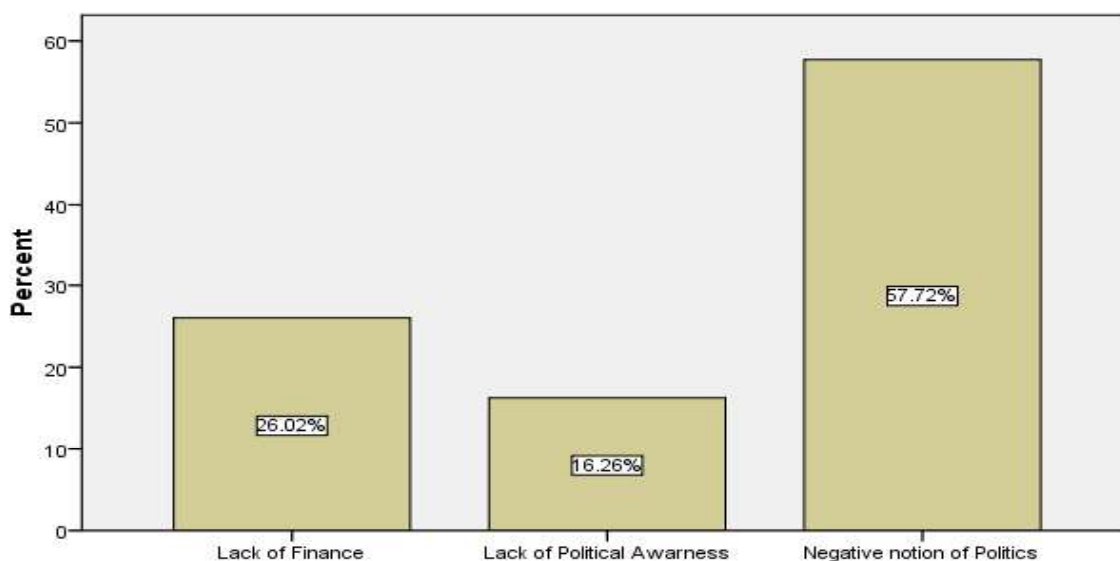
Source: Field study, 2019

Youth participation in politics generally and in election particularly are crucial to the battle against new patterns in the negative parts of politics. The politicians should actively engage the youth to take their opinions into consideration. The politicians should also come forward to remove existing barriers to youth participation. It has been seen that in new and arising democracy, the consideration of youth in formal political cycle is more significant. In this context, it can be safely said that without insuring maximum people's participation, political and electoral system cannot be institutionalized. Institutionalization of political and electoral system is pivotal in the third world democracies. In the context of declining participation of youth, seven key principles initiated by Shari K. Bryan for effective engaging youth in the politics, such as *"design a programme that reflects the priorities of youth participating in it, provide facilitation and training for youth, encourage actioned-oriented activities, facilitate the*

connection between youth and political and community leaders, working in a multi-party setting, ensure that 50% of participant are women as well as establish buy-in and the consensus of political and community leaders" (UNDP, 2017: 29). Furthermore, an effort is now being made by the present study for the stakeholders to increase youth participation in the political process in general and electoral process in particular.

Effective Youth Participation: The Way Forward For Bangladesh Election Commission
1. The EC may diminish the Voting age from 18 to 16 years. The EC may also determine to attract the young electorate trough the social media like Facebook and Twitter.
2. Election schedules should be fixed on such convenient days like weekends or public holidays so that the youth people may cast their vote without any kind of problem and obstacle.
3. Allowing voters to exercise their voting right from out of the country which would foster the youth participate in the political process.
4. To make enlistment and data center point on grounds to advance student youth participation in the election cycle.
5. Youth must be included in the party's candidature through quota system for competing in election.

For Civil Society Organizations
1. Conducting the research following the legal framework that would be conducive to increase youth participation.
2. To ensure effective implementation of policies to encourage more youth in the electoral process.
3. To generate a fund for providing financial support to the youth-based programs that focuses on youth development.
4. To establish community-based organization that can affords substantial benefits for them.
5. To promote constant youth participation in electoral process and to promote civic education in school, colleges as well as universities.
6. Provide scholarship to the youth for advanced education that focuses on democracy, governance and election.

Conclusion
Elections are a special component of democracy. Democracy only can ensure all strata of people's effective participation. The effective participation of youth in politics could carry changes to the present political situation. This examination was the possibility to reveal the young political movement as far as politics, vote based system, casting a ballot and participation. This study generally emphasized the youth participation in politics for bringing the possible changes for effective democracy in Bangladesh. What are 'the essentials for youth participation in politics? The study reveals some of the issues which

included couple of things that are: free and fair election, opportunity of articulation, upkeep of the rule of law, satisfaction of essential necessities, equivalent privileges of all and nonattendance of pay off and no viciousness against youth.

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