A Study on Youth Perception Towards Selection of Leaders for Socio Economic Development With Reference to India

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Elections are often a procedure that involves a majority of the population making a decision in order to pick an individual or a group of representatives to a public office. In a democracy, each adult citizen uses the act of "voting" to express his approval or disapproval of the government's decisions, policies, and programmes; the decisions. The current study aims at identifying the impact of youth's expectation, satisfaction and influence of demographic factors on committed leaders. This thesis aims at identifying the impact of youth's expectation, satisfaction and influence of demographic factors on committed leaders. In general today's youth prefer right candidates with the right qualities of Individuality, Accomplishment, Commitment, Service Mindedness and Authority.

Keywords: Indian Political Leader, Political Leader Selection, Youth Perception On Political Leaders

1. Introduction

India is a biggest populous democratic country in the world. In a democratic framework elections are the process for electing representatives for the state assembly and national parliament. A majority of the population selecting a group of representatives to the public office is known as election. In the process of election, every citizen is given a chance to select his or her representative to represent the government. The parliamentary system in which Indian government is operating is based on the Westminster model. The democratic India is governed by the Constitution of India. The strength of democracy is obtained by conducting

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Corruption free elections. People in India select their political leaders and also fix them accountable for the wrong actions. Whenever selection of leaders lack integrity and representatives are not held responsible for their ineffectiveness, the people will loses interest in the election process. The process of elections in India gives a platform in which Indian citizens have the right to select their political leaders. People will vote for a political party or a political leader who they think that the selected political leader will fulfil their needs and requirements. This shows that the selected political leaders are representatives who can fulfil the needs of the Indian population.

2. Review of Literature

It is the political structure of a country which is important for the country's economy to be wealthy (Irma Adelman,1973). People generally see the gender of a political candidate as a criteria to judge the traits of a political personality and also other demographic variables to judge political candidates (Popkin,1991). Pippa,2006 found that the perceptions of any government competence, and people of the country namely the voter participation among individuals utilised a different variety of communication channels before and after the campaign. Caitlin, 2017 and Jesse, 2017 the individual qualities of political elites have a major impact on the outcomes of elections in the United Kingdom. Corruption in selection of the political leader, a study by Diana,2018, shows the impact of corruption on voter electing leader behaviour. The study investigate whether or not citizen of a democratic country alter their voting choices response to corruption.

Many researches done in the past, Sjoerd,2019, developed a conceptual model which assesses the impact of political interest, trust, religion, and social media on political leader preference (Marc,1996, Charles, 2007). Undecided voters in selecting their political leaders , plays a vital role and further investigation has undertaken the explore the campaign influence and their ultimate voting decisions (Spyros, 2010). Martin, 2008 study suggest to analyse the political manifesto in selecting the political leaders. Whereas Paul,2004, opine that the people selecting their political leaders do not spend sufficient time in reading the manifesto to select their political leaders.

Problem Statement

Indian economical growth and social empowerment is gradually improving in changing the political climate and leadership qualities. In this aspect in our democratic system the selection of the leader and formation of the government is through the electoral system.

Indian economical growth and social empowerment is gradually improving in changing the political climate and leadership qualities. In this aspect in our democratic system the selection of the leader and formation of the government is through the electoral system. The role of youth in the social and economical development is never refused as well as and their contributions for the selection of electoral leader is highly appreciable. Hence the researcher identified youth respondents role for the selection of the leader and the leader enable to developing Indian economy and social development in the complex world scenario.

Objectives of the study
- To identify the impact of considered dimensions on youth's satisfaction from committed leaders towards socio economic development.
- To assess role of select demographic factors on youth's satisfaction towards committed leaders.

3. Methodology

The researcher made an effort to obtain 3,200 samples from a variety of states in India by selecting respondents at random from among those who were prepared to give their responses. This was done in order to meet the goal that the researcher had set for himself. The overall number of participants who participated was 2923 once the questionnaires that were only half completed were removed from the mix.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1 *Showing the Demographic Details of the Respondents*

Demographic measures	Details	Frequency
Gender	Male	2213
	Female	710
	Total	2923
Age group	18-21	1147
	22-24	963
	25-27	527
	28-30	286
	Total	2923
Living area	City	790
	Village	1618
	Town	515
	Total	2923
Marital status	Married	1696
	Single	1227
	Total	2923
Income level	Below 50000	1266
	50001 - 75000	1101
	75001 - 100000	359
	Above 100000	197
	Total	2923

It was determined that, female respondents included 24.3%, while the male respondents comprised 75.7%. 39.2% of respondents were in the ages group of 18 and 21, 32.9% were between the age group 22 and 24, 18.0% who were between the age group 25 and 27, and 9.8% were between the age group 28 and 30. 55.4% of the respondents were from the villages, 27% from city and 17.6% were from the town. 58% of the respondents were married and 42 were single. 43.3% of the respondents were in the annual income group of less than Rs 50,000, 37.7% were in the income group income between Rs50001 and Rs75,000, 12.3% were between Rs 75001 and Rs1,00,000, and 6.7% were above Rs1,00,000.

H_0 : There is no significant association exists between selection of leaders and the gender of the respondents

To explore the extent to which the gender of the respondent affects their judgement of the candidate screening process, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out.

Table 2 *Showing Relationship between the Respondents' Opinion about the Selection of Leaders and Gender of the Respondents*

Dimensions	Gender of the Respondents		ANOVA (F Value)	Sig (Degrees of Freedom)
	Male	Female		
Individuality	3.21	3.34	9.710	.000*(2,2921)
Commitment	3.35	3.44	3.707	.000*(2,2921)
Authority	3.62	3.61	1.545	.000*(2,2921)
Service motive	3.36	3.12	1.612	.000*(2,2921)
Accomplishment	3.22	3.43	2.430	.040**(2,2921)

*Note: * denotes significance at 1% level, ** denotes significance at 5% level*
Source: Primary Data

The relationship between the gender and the individuality dimension is F(2,2921) = 9.710, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the gender and the commitment dimension is F(2,2921)= 3.707, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the gender and the authority dimension is F(2,2921) = 1.545, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the gender and the service motive dimension is F(2,2921) = 1.612, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the gender and the accomplishment dimension is F(2,2921) = 2.430, which suggests that there is an association between the two.

H₀ : There is no significant association exists between selection of leaders and the age of the respondents

To explore the extent to which the gender of the respondent affects their judgement of the candidate screening process, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out.

Table 3 *Showing Relationship between the Respondents' Opinion about the Selection of Leaders and age of the Respondents*

Dimensions	Respondents Age group				ANOVA (F Value)	Sig (Degrees of Freedom)
	18 - 21	22 - 24	25 - 28	29 - 30		
Individuality	3.12	3.24	3.33	3.40	13.579	.019* (2,2920)
Commitment	3.52	3.13	3.17	3.23	15.120	.021** (2,2920)
Authority	3.38	3.21	3.42	3.51	13.557	.000* (2,2920)
Service motive	3.24	3.47	3.24	3.31	14.235	.000* (2,2920)
Accomplishment	3.44	3.34	3.40	3.19	11.38	.000* (2,2920)

*Note: * denotes significance at 1% level, ** denotes significance at 5% level*
Source: Primary Data

The relationship between the age and the individuality dimension is F(2,2920) = 13.579, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the age and the commitment dimension is F(2,2920) = 15.120, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the age and the authority dimension is F(2,2920) = 13.55, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the age and the service motive dimension is F(2,2920) = 14.23, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the age and the accomplishment dimension is F(2,2920) = 11.38, which suggests that there is an association between the two.

H₀ : There is no significant association exists between selection of leaders and the living area of the respondents

To explore the extent to which the gender of the respondent affects their judgement of the candidate screening process, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out.

Table 4 *Showing Relationship between the Respondents' Opinion about the Selection of Leaders and Living Area of the Respondents*

Dimensions	Living area of the Respondent			ANOVA (F Value)	Sig (Degrees of Freedom)
	Village	Town			
Individuality	3.11	3.40	3.03	3.214	.000*(2,2921)
Commitment	3.17	3.15	3.37	3.125	.000*(2,2921)
Authority	3.16	3.22	3.72	2.314	.000* (2,2921)
Service motive	3.21	3.18	3.24	2.671	.000* (2,2921)
Accomplishment	3.20	3.51	3.40	2.014	.010** (2,2921)

*Note: * Denotes Significance at 1% level, ** Denotes Significance at 5% level*
Source: Primary Data

The relationship between the living area and the individuality dimension is F(2,2920) = 3.214, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the living area and the commitment dimension is F(2,2920) = 3.125, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the living area and the authority dimension is F(2,2920) = 2.314, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the living area and the service motive dimension is F(2,2920) = 2.671, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the living area and the accomplishment dimension is F(2,2920) = 2.014, which suggests that there is an association between the two.

H₀ : There is no significant association exists between selection of leaders and the marital status of the respondents

To explore the extent to which the gender of the respondent affects their judgement of the candidate screening process, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out.

The relationship between the marital status and the individuality dimension is F(2,2920) = 3.214, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the marital status and the commitment dimension is F(2,2920) = 3.125, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the marital status and the authority dimension is F(2,2920) = 2.314, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the marital status and the service motive dimension is F(2,2920) = 1.671, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the marital status and the accomplishment dimension is F(2,2920) = 2.014, which suggests that there is an association between the two.

Table 5 *Showing Relationship between the Respondents' Opinion about the Selection of Leaders and Marital Status of the Respondents*

Dimensions	Marital Status of the Respondent		ANOVA (F Value)	Sig (Degrees of Freedom)
	Single	Married		
Individuality	3.34	3.54	3.214	.000* (2.2921)
Commitment	3.61	3.36	3.125	.000* (2.2921)
Authority	3.54	3.45	2.314	.000* (2.2921)
Service motive	3.43	3.37	1.671	.000* (2.2921)
Accomplishment	3.34	3.51	2.014	.010** (2.2921)

*Note: * denotes significance at 1% level, ** denotes significance at 5% level*
Source: Primary Data

H_0 **:** There is no significant association exists between selection of leaders and the annual income of the respondents

To explore the extent to which the gender of the respondent affects their judgement of the candidate screening process, an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was carried out.

Table 6 *Showing Relationship between the Respondents' Opinion about the Selection of Leaders and Annual Income of the Respondents*

Factors	Income of the Respondents				ANOVA (F Value)	Sig (Degrees of Freedom)
	Below 50000	50001 - 75000	75001 - 100000	Above 100000		
Individuality	3.27	3.44	3.96	3.52	21.709	.000* (2,2920)
Commitment	3.77	3.43	3.21	3.45	35.540	.031** (2,2920)
Authority	3.62	3.15	3.75	3.87	29.544	.000* (2,2920)
Service motive	3.47	3.25	3.45	3.33	17.335	.000* (2,2920)
Accomplishment	3.66	3.34	3.32	3.15	19.386	.000* (2,2920)

*Note: * Denotes Significance at 1% level, ** Denotes Significance at 5% Level*
Source: Primary Data

The relationship between the annual income and the individuality dimension is $F(2,2920) = 21.709$, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the annual income and the commitment dimension is $F(2,2920) = 35.540$, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the annual income and the authority dimension is $F(2,2920) = 29.544$, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the annual income and the service motive dimension is $F(2,2920) = 17.355$, which suggests that there is an association between the two. The relationship between the annual income and the accomplishment dimension is $F(2,2920) = 19.386$, which suggests that there is an association between the two.

4. Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 7 *Showing Dimensions in the Multiple Regression Analysis*

Independent variables	R^2(Adj. R^2)	Standardized coefficient Beta	F - Value	t - value	Sig
Individuality		0.182		4.350	.000
Commitment		0.419		9.872	.000
Authority	0.349 (0.335)	0.164	22.234 p=0.000*	3.629	.000
Service motive		0.217		5.785	.000
Accomplishment		0.139		3.051	.000

*Note: ** Denotes 1% level of Significance*

Individuality (X1), commitment (X2), authority (X3), service motivation (X4), and accomplishment are listed in the table (X5). These values are anticipated to result from a linear combination of the aforementioned variables (X5). The fact that the Determinant R^2 coefficient is 0.349 and the Adjusted R^2 coefficient is 0.335 indicates that the Test of association and all five independent variables have a good outcome. In addition, the fact that the adjusted R^2 coefficient of 0.33 indicates that the association test is valid.

The Multiple Regression Equation is

Y = constant + 0.182 (Individuality) + 0.419 (Commitment) + 0.164 (Authority) + 0.217 (Service motive) + 0.139 (Accomplishment)

5. Conclusion

In a democratic country, the formation of a government, the selection of a political party and identification of right leaders are purely rest on electoral system. The younger generation of India is well equipped by possessing adequate knowledge on political system that exists in our Country and thereby, they are the deciding factors to select the government for implementing effective schemes for social and economical welfare. In this context, the researcher has endeavoured to analyse the youth perception towards selection of leaders for socio economic development of India. The ultimate objective of the study is to understand youth perception for the

selection of the right leaders for the country towards socio and economic development. A noble *leader* answers not to the trumpet calls of self promotion, but to the hushed whispers of necessity of poor and downtrodden and therefore, youth prefer right candidates with the right qualities of Individuality, Accomplishment, Commitment, Service Mindedness and Authority.

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