

Student Politics in India :

A Study of Delhi University Student Union

SUMMARY

The research project aimed to analyse the functioning of Delhi University Students Union (DUSU) at different levels. It tried to study the institutional context in which student politics takes place, the process of recruitment of leaders, an inquiry into the funding of elections and role of money and muscle power. It also attempted to understand the implications of Lyngdoh Committee recommendations on DUSU elections. It tried to investigate the nature of campus politics and to comprehend the perspectives of students on the subject. It attempted to look at the nature of campus politics and understands the students' perception of the same to make the DUSU more effective for representing the interests of the entire student community. The research studied the pattern of dusu elections, voting behaviour of the student, etc. Which led us to know the reality of the elections. Members of the student union, or those associated with it, are frequently regarded as the future leaders of the country. However, it is claimed that the union does not operate for the benefit of the students, but rather for their own advancement or to lay the path for their future careers in national politics.

This project is a mix of quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The study was conducted using stratified random sampling method with a sample of 100 students and 20 leaders at the University level. Primary data and Secondary data were the two types of data collection methods. Primary Data was collected through the Interview method with the help of a well-structured questionnaire. It was collected from the executive members of the Students Union and leaders of various political parties. Both open and close-ended questionnaires were included in the survey questionnaire.

Four hypotheses were taken into account. According to the data collected, these were proven correct as both leaders and students agreed that the DUSU elections served as a ladder for candidates to secure their place in national politics. In terms of reflecting aspirations, most leaders and students believe that the aspirations of both the party and the students are equally important and go hand in hand. Furthermore, Being academically good does not bear any major influence in contendership for the elections. And money and muscle power is used to some extent in the student elections. The interviews shed some light on the fact that there is a strong need to revise the Lyngdoh committee recommendations. In a nutshell, the answers to these questions helped us determine whether these were merely myths or the reality of student politics, allowing students to

learn more about the union's operations and allowing the union to develop stronger policies and work for the students' benefit.

Students

1. Hinokali I Aye- 864
2. Kamya Kapoor- 68
3. Lavisha- 77
4. Purbasha Bora- 802
5. Purbashri Deb- 360

Mentor- Dr. Rahul Chimurkar