



The Involvement of Youth in State Governance: Case of the DRC

This research focuses on "the involvement of youth in state governance: case of the DRC.

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Summary: This study is a contribution to other studies which speak of the involvement of young people in the management of a state case of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Without ignoring that we cannot speak of the good management of a state without mentioning the involvement and participation of youth given that the latter constitutes the majority of the world population but who are marginalized to this day, as is the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo where we find the majority of young people in poverty, unemployment, juvenile delinquency, etc. but young people have the strengths to lead and benefit from the wealth of their country. We implore the goodwill and courage of young Congolese to enter politics to regain their rights and properly defend their rights. Congolese youth do not actively participate in the politics of their country, decision-making and are not associated with the management of their State (DRC) but rather they are exploited by politicians for selfish interests.

The survey results show that the struggle for the independence of the DRC was led by young people and this transition from childhood to adulthood sufficiently proves that young people can change things in any what a situation, if once they integrate politics en masse, they will necessarily have young representatives who will continue to defend their noble causes and it will no longer be a challenge to take up, not only that the youth will master the issues and the workings political but they will also find themselves in decision-making bodies. We know that young people have extraordinary abilities in entrepreneurship but their first objective remains to guarantee meaningful work, which means that if once there is education (basic quality), training on entrepreneurship , leadership and employment, young Congolese can easily contribute and become development actors in their country, even if there is a disconnect between the capacities of young people and the requirements of employers but rather the State will create jobs either by hiring young people in the public service, or by supporting or financing young entrepreneurs while favoring funding

for researchers to understand the real problem of young Congolese and take into consideration the suggestions and proposals of researchers for the good of the Congolese youth. Young people in the DRC aspire at all costs to become agents of change for their country.

Which, in our opinion, will allow us to renounce anti-values and aim for the correct management of public affairs by involving young people and through this we can say that support, involvement and appropriation of politics by young people remains a path exit for the development of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Keywords: Involvement, youth, politics, development, Democratic Republic of the Congo, membership, involvement, appropriation of politics and development.

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I. Introduction

Currently, young people represent a majority of the world's population. While they are often involved in informal, politically relevant processes such as activism or civic engagement, they are not formally represented in national political institutions such as parliaments, and many of them do not participate in elections. This can have an impact on the quality of democratic governance. Currently, youth represent 16% of the world's population, which is 1.2 billion young people aged 15 to 24 years old worldwide (<https://www.un.org/fr/global-issues/youth>, 2024). However, in the world in general and in Africa in particular, young people are often exploited by politicians who always put them at the forefront during political demonstrations, and when this approach achieves its objective, they are abandoned to their sad fate and remain poor, unemployed, thieves, rapists, etc.

State societies are characterized by a distinction between rulers and ruled. However, if democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, according to Abraham Lincoln's formula, in a regime that defines itself as democratic, the governed ("the people") cannot remain passive and let the rulers govern as they please. In other words, the democratic principle implies political participation. Thus, in a democracy, the governed are not mere subjects but citizens, individuals who can intervene in political functioning in the name of the right to participate (Anne Cécille Douillet, 2023).

According to the history of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the struggle for independence was led by several young people who had an average age of 35. Joseph Kasa-Vubu, the very first president of the Republic, who was referred to as a "kiboba," (KIMPIANGA MAHANIAH, 2013), (Kasa-Vubu, Lumumba, 1956-1960) meaning an elder, was actually only 39 years old in 1956 when he became actively involved in politics. Patrice Lumumba became prime minister when he was only 35 years old. Most of the leaders of the struggle for independence, as Kimpianga Mahaniah informs us, were young people.

Youth is seen as the living double, the replica of nations under construction. It represents both the present and the promise of a future of maturity and success. It carries the possible and the desirable. It stands at the starting point of breaking with the past and at a point of arrival, with the inauguration of a future carrying the promise of individual and collective fulfillment and inscription in a new global historicity (EL-KENZ Ali, 1995).

Understanding the causes of youth electoral abstention requires examining their level of integration into society, the place made for them within the democratic system, and how public authorities and political actors perceive them. It also involves examining how the institutions of the Fifth Republic, heirs of previous republics, have been able to embrace, or not, societal changes. The expectations of the younger generations seem to be out of sync with the offerings and functioning of the democratic system, thus altering their relationship with politics (Manon Pisani et Kenza Occansey , 2022).

It's widely acknowledged that the major problems facing Congolese youth include poverty, unemployment, cultural alienation, juvenile delinquency, illiteracy, and more. However, given their strengths, ages, and maturities, we see that young people have an important role to play in the political life of their country, which will enable them to find palliative solutions to the aforementioned problems. Even if this is not the case for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where youth are not involved in decision-making.

Our wish is for Congolese youth to actively participate in politics, decision-making, job creation, and state management. We emphasize the importance of training young people within political parties, political groupings, political associations, etc. This, according to us, will enable the renunciation of anti-values and aim for the proper management of public affairs by involving youth.

The main objective of this research is to show Congolese youth that they are capable of participating in decision-making and have the assets to lead their countries to stabilize their government and economy because the development of their country depends on it.

We know that the combination of high unemployment, underemployment, poverty, inadequate access to basic social services (water, education, and health), extreme vulnerability to conflicts, violence, and the non-involvement of youth in the political management of their country are the

major problems facing Congolese youth, which means that Congolese youth are not visible in all decision-making positions in their country.

The problem of this research is summed up by the following question: What is the place of youth in the development of a country? We know that young people can contribute to the development of their countries by proposing innovative solutions, stimulating social progress, inspiring political change, involving them in the management of their country (decision-making), and mentoring them in entrepreneurship.

We analyzed existing works by formulating our hypothesis before going into the field. After analyzing the data, we will verify if our hypothesis is confirmed and validated.

Our hypothesis is formulated as follows:

- The membership, involvement, and appropriation of politics by youth remain a way out for the development of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

II. Methodology

Throughout this study, the following methods and techniques were used:

The historical method was used to understand the involvement of young people in political governance in the past. Through this method, a comparative study was conducted between the involvement of young people in the governance of their state and their current involvement in the same state (DRC), interview technique was used during exchanges with different young people and political actors, observation technique was important for studying the causes and consequences of non-involvement in the management of the DRC and Documentary technique allowed for systematic research of everything written related to the research domain.

II.1. The interview

During the interview, as our study concerns the involvement of youth in the management of a state, we divided this sample according to the following headings: the number of people interviewed according to their age, gender and the professional status.

We took into account two types of sample: representative and exhaustive; we were interested in the representative sample. This sample was drawn randomly and proportionally to the number of existing respondents in South Kivu Province. Of the 300 young interviewers in the different communes of the city of Bukavu, we took: young non-politicians, young people who are already in politics, moral authorities of political parties, civil society actors, young people who are unemployed and young entrepreneurs.

II.1.a. Age

Table No. 1. Distribution of respondents according to age

Age of respondent	Workforce	Percentage	Valid percentage
From 15-25 years old	89	29,66	29,66
From 26-35 years old	94	31,33	31,33
From 36-45 years old	68	22,66	22,66
From 46-55 years old	49	16,33	16,33
Total	300	100,0	100,0

Source: Our field surveys

It appears from this table that out of the total of 300 people surveyed, 94 (or 31.33%) have an age range varying between 26 and 35 years, 29.66% have an age range varying between 15-25 years, 22.66 % between 36 and 45 years old, while 49 people (or 16.33%) have an age varying between 46 and 55 years old. Which proves that the majority of our respondents were young people because we wanted to see their reaction to the different situations they are going through in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

II.1.b. Gender

Table No. 2. Distribution of the sample according to gender

Number of men and women interviewed	Workforce	Percentage	Valid percentage
MEN	154	51,33	51,33
WOMEN	146	48,66	48,66
Total	300	100,0	100,0

Source: Our field surveys

In view of this result out of 300 people surveyed, 154 (i.e. 51.33%) are men while 146 people (i.e. 48.66%) are women.

II.1.c. Professional status

Table No. 3. Professional status

Profession of respondents	Workforce	Percentage	Valid percentage
young people who are already in politics	60	20	20
Moral authorities of political parties	60	20	20
Civil society actors	60	20	20
Young people who are unemployed	60	20	20
Young entrepreneurs	60	20	20
Total	300	100	100

Source: Our field surveys

At the start of our field surveys, we surveyed 300 people including: either 60 people or 20% of young people who are already in politics, 60 people or 20% of Moral authorities of political parties, 60 people or 20% of Civil society actors, 60 people or 20% of Young people who are unemployed and 60 people or 20% of Young entrepreneurs.

III. Presentation of the Study Environment

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is, by its size, the second-largest country on the African continent with a population of approximately 75 million inhabitants. A Belgian colony, the DRC gained independence in 1960. Unfortunately, the country experienced numerous bloody conflicts thereafter. Patrice Lumumba, the first prime minister just after independence, was assassinated. In 1965, Mobutu Sese Seko, a military officer at the time, seized power and thus put an end to a period of widespread civil war. He ruled the country, then renamed Zaire, under the authority of a single political party until his precipitated departure in 1996; a departure caused by a military coalition led by Laurent Kabila. The end of this dictatorship plunged Congo back into a period of instability and civil war.

III.1. The Desire to Make Their Voices Heard and to Change Things and Domestic Politics

Very few young people join political formations with the intention of contributing, as much as possible, to the process of societal development. These are idealistic, ambitious, and revolutionary young people who emerge not without difficulties in political parties. They generally choose small political parties where the struggle is not as intense and hold important responsibilities. These young people generally have a vision of society and engage in politics with the aim of realizing it. However, the Congolese political environment does not provide enough opportunities for young people without means, without political connections, and especially with progressive ideas to have

a say. These young people remain second-rate politicians, never having the opportunity to materialize their ideas, which end up stagnating in their minds or in the right documents where they were intelligently written.

Those who join large political formations with the idea of change in mind are quickly confronted with reality and end up giving up to turn to their own organizations. Indeed, the organization and functioning mode of most Congolese political parties cannot stimulate a young person, full of ideas for change, to evolve freely. It is well known: Congolese political parties have the sad reputation of being private property of their initiators and are characterized by the absence of internal democracy, poor management policies of executives and activists, non-redistribution of political dividends, factionalism, and the instrumentalization of youth.

The year 2001 will be marked by Joseph Kabila's rise to power, following the assassination of his father, Laurent Kabila, by his bodyguards. Although he is credited with introducing important reforms, including the establishment of a new Constitution; Joseph Kabila's political efforts in terms of democracy leave much to be desired, and his recent victory in the 2011 presidential elections remains strongly contested and denounced as lacking credibility due to its numerous irregularities. Moreover, the eastern part of the country remains under the yoke of armed conflict, and the majority of the population lives in extreme poverty, despite the abundance of natural resources buried in Congo (<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2823.htm#history>, 2024).

Official name: Democratic Republic of the Congo, nature of regime: Republic, semi-presidential regime, head of State: Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo (since January 24, 2019; reinvested on January 20, 2024 for a second term)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo experienced the first peaceful transition in its history, following the elections on December 30, 2018, with Félix Tshisekedi's accession to the presidency. The legislative and provincial elections, held on the same day, were marked by the very large victory of the Common Front for Congo (FCC), a coalition led by Joseph Kabila, who won 341 out of 500 seats in the National Assembly. Given this unprecedented situation, the two coalitions signed an agreement in March 2019 and then appointed a Prime Minister and formed a government, which was invested on August 27, 2019.

Following tensions between the two camps and considering that this agreement had not allowed sufficient progress in reforms, President Tshisekedi announced the end of the CACH-FCC alliance on December 6, 2020. After identifying an alternative majority, gathered within the Sacred Union of the Nation (USN), the president appointed a new Prime Minister, Jean-Michel Sama Lukonde Kyenge, on February 15, 2021. A government was invested by the National Assembly on April 26, 2021. A new government, still led by Sama Lukonde and composed of heavyweights close to Félix Tshisekedi (including Jean-Pierre Bemba and Vital Kamerhe), was announced on March 23, 2023(<https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/republique-democratique-du-congo/presentation-de-la-republique-democratique-du-congo/>, 2024).

The DRC is a unitary state with strong decentralization, composed of the city of Kinshasa and 25 provinces. The provinces are subdivided into cities and districts, 21 statutory cities, 97 communes, and 145 territories, 473 sectors, and 261 chieftaincies.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW THEORETICAL AND THE APPROPRIATION OF POLITICS BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRC.

IV.1. THEORETICAL LITERATURE REVIEW

IV.1.1. Political Engagement of Youth in Political Organizations (Germain KUNA M et ABA MAMBUKU, 2022,).

Political parties are organizations aimed at the conquest, exercise, and preservation of power, striving to achieve these goals by mobilizing as many citizens as possible. The concern to seek popular support drives political party leaders to target socially mobilizable groups, such as unemployed youth, women, peasants, etc.

a) Youth: the Target of Political Parties

Having young activists is one of the organizational objectives of all Congolese political parties. The availability of youth, the ease and low cost of mobilizing them for public demonstrations, and their predisposition to play the roles assigned to them make them a privileged target of political parties.

Almost all public demonstrations in the city of Kinshasa and in the main cities and towns of the country are essentially the work of young people duly mobilized by political parties. Media awareness activities are also carried out by young people placed at the forefront by political parties. Membership recruitment campaigns, door-to-door visits, ostentatious receptions for political party leaders, and manipulated crowd baths to attest to the popularity of a political leader are also the work of young people.

It is therefore understandable the importance that political party leaders attach to this category of their members. This is why the guidance of young people through "youth leagues" is a priority for political parties. Those of them who have the means, the major political parties in particular, organize so that this specialized youth structure, which generally depends on the party president, has its own organization and headquarters, under the leadership of a trusted man of the party president, who is not always young.

These youth leagues have two main reservoirs where they can easily mobilize young people. These are disadvantaged areas and the academic world. Political parties, through youth leagues, have relays in several neighborhoods where they can replenish themselves with young people who are

generally not their members. These young people, generally without a fixed political color, are ready to fulfill the missions entrusted to them by any political party for agreed-upon conditions.

Universities and higher institutes constitute the second milieu where parties replenish themselves with young people as they wish. It should be noted that legally, these environments are declared apolitical. However, practically all political parties strive to have representatives in both public and private academic institutions. If the ruling party goes further by outrightly using student coordinations as relays in academic institutions, other parties, on the other hand, organize themselves with carefully recruited young people and discreetly financially supported.

According to Guelord (pseudonym), a first-year law student at the University of Kinshasa, it was his uncle, president of a political party, who asked him to establish a party base at the university. He was tasked with recruiting students while promising them jobs after graduation. For each party activity, he receives money from his uncle for the transport costs of his classmates and T-shirts, stamped with the image of the party or its president. At the end of the activity, a member of the organizing committee gives per diems to the students who participate in the activity organized by the political party.

b) Reasons Why Youth Join Political Organizations

It is not uncommon to meet young people who claim to be members of several political parties at the same time. In addition to this illegal practice of multi-party membership, several young people have developed the habit of moving from one party to another according to their interests. This leads us to question the factors that actually push young people to join a political organization. We have identified four main reasons: job search, desire to engage in politics, opportunism, and the desire to make their voice heard and change things.

b.1. Job Search

As we have already shown, unemployment is one of the serious problems plaguing Congolese youth. Finding a job is almost a privilege reserved only for those who are politically connected or have parents well positioned in society. To circumvent this difficulty, young people who have no one to recommend them are forced, despite themselves, to join the ruling party or a political party whose leader is a member of the national or provincial government.

Thus, every time there is a new government, while still being a member of the ruling party, young people leave the parties of former ministers to almost simultaneously join various political parties of new ministers, hoping to obtain from them a recommendation in a public enterprise or in the civil service or even in a private company. Once employment is found through their political leader, the young employee will remain a member of the party and a defender, to a certain extent, of their benefactor. Those who are on the agreement list will remain attached to the different parties until they find employment.

b.2. Desire to Engage in Politics

Not all young people join political parties for employment reasons. Some, who eventually become leaders, join political parties out of a passion for politics or out of the legitimate desire to become like a political figure they admire, who has become for them a role model, a source of inspiration.

In the opinion of several young people, politicians are the strongest and richest men in the country. They are untouchable, prestigious, covered in honors, maintain several mistresses, ride in carriages, etc. This luxurious and ostentatious lifestyle turns their heads and serves as a source of inspiration for many young people who dream only of becoming political actors.

As the royal road to becoming a politician in the DRC is to become a member of a political party, many young people become zealous militants or executives in the hope of pursuing a political career.

Furthermore, several young people, members of the families of political actors, join political parties voluntarily or after insistence from their parents. These young people are systematically prepared to assume political responsibilities or to eventually replace their parents, thus giving rise to a new phenomenon that has been criticized for some time in the DRC, that of the biopolitical family.

Generally, when sharing political dividends, political actors prioritize above all the biopolitical family. That is, children, nephews, nieces, and sons-in-law fresh out of university, without the required competence and especially without having militated like other young people in the party, are propelled to the forefront of the political scene. It has therefore become normal to find in political cabinets (ministerial, members of the Bureau of the National Assembly, provincial assemblies, provincial governors, etc.) more than three children of the political leader. We will come back to this later.

The same goes for parliament, where promoted deputies and senators have been replaced, to the astonishment of public opinion, by their substitutes who are their children, some of whom are barely 26 years old. The national press often reports atypical cases during the setting up of public enterprises or establishments with nominations of children of political actors within the quota reserved for the party or political group.

It is therefore understandable for young people to join political parties when they notice the standard of living their friends achieve once positioned in the political sphere, along with all the accompanying benefits. They hope to become a bit like them, if not more.

b.3. Opportunism

Many young people join political parties out of idleness. They spend their days at party headquarters, serving party leaders and executives. Party involvement becomes an occupation for them. In exchange for their willingness to serve, they expect assistance from party leaders in

addressing personal issues such as health, housing, and clothing. This creates an implicit agreement between young people and party leaders, with leaders behaving more like employers and young followers acting more like employees or brokers of party leaders rather than volunteer activists.

b.4. Desire to Make a Difference

Some young people join political organizations with the aim of contributing to societal development. These idealistic, ambitious, and revolutionary young people often join smaller political parties where competition is less intense and hold significant responsibilities. They have a vision for society and engage in politics with the aim of realizing it. However, the Congolese political landscape does not provide enough opportunities for young people without means, political connections, or progressive ideas to have a say. These young people remain secondary politicians, never having the chance to materialize their ideas, which often remain mere thoughts or well-written documents.

IV.1.2. Youth and Their Role in a Country's (State's) Development

In most developing countries, the rapid decline in fertility rates has led to an unprecedented increase in the relative number of young people, who will be the workers, parents, citizens, and leaders of tomorrow. Today, with 1.3 billion youth aged 12 to 24, they are expected to reach 1.5 billion by 2035, after which their number will gradually decrease. This evolution is due to the combined effect of declining fertility and what demographers call demographic momentum, i.e., population growth resulting from the high number of people of reproductive age (*Emmanuel Y. Jimenez et Mamta Murthi, 2006*). Furthermore, while the global young population (15-24 years) increased from 1 to 1.3 billion between 1999 and 2019, the total number of young people in the labor market decreased from 568 to 497 million. Therefore, the global youth unemployment rate currently stands at 13.6%, and 55 million young workers worldwide are in extreme poverty (<https://www.plan-international.fr/nos-combats/participation-des-jeunes/le-role-des-jeunes-dans-l-atteinte-des-objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>, 2024).

In September 2015, a bold global program to eradicate poverty by 2030 and pursue sustainable development was unanimously adopted by the 193 United Nations member states. The crucial role that young people can play in achieving the goals of this new development agenda was emphasized in the final text. Engaged and active, young people worldwide have the ambition and skills to change social and societal norms. They contribute to advancements in their countries and communities by proposing innovative solutions capable of improving the lives and health of populations and the planet (<https://www.plan-international.fr/nos-combats/participation-des-jeunes/le-role-des-jeunes-dans-l-atteinte-des-objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>, 2024).

IV.1.3. Reasons to Invest in Youth as part of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (Notes et analyses sur la population et la réduction de la pauvreté, Étude commanditée par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population (UNFPA, 2010).

Countries have a vested interest in investing in their most promising and innovative asset: the many young people currently living in most developing.

IV.2. The appropriation of politics by young people and the contribution of young people to the development of the DRC

1. The appropriation of politics by young people

According to the history of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the struggle for independence was led by several young people who had an average age of 35 years (Kimpiana Mahaniah 2013) and at that time young Congolese took ownership of the policy. This is what made young people win the independence of the DRC.

For many years, the political participation of young people has been a phenomenon widely studied in other countries but which remains a dream in the DRC. This is why Matthews, H., Limb, M. and Taylor, M. (1999), demonstrated that young people are often represented as being a marginalized group in relation to politics, and subordinated in society. However, young people can also be interested in politics. A few years later, researchers are more recognizing the impact and participation of young people in society, which remains different from those of previous generations (Diandra CHATELARD Chatelard, 2023), without ignoring that we cannot speak of good management of a state without talking about the involvement and participation of youth given that the latter constitutes the majority of the world population but who are marginalized to this day as is the case of the Democratic Republic of Congo or we find the majority of young people in poverty, unemployment, juvenile delinquency, etc. but young people have the advantages of leading and benefiting from the wealth of their country.

An integrated policy allows lasting changes in the daily lives of young people and facilitates their social integration into society, (Eric Le Grand and Hervé Quente, 2015), which means that through this research we implore good will and the courage of young Congolese to integrate politics to find their rights and defend their rights (right to work, right to better food, right to socio-economic supervision, while fighting against juvenile vagrancy and sexual as well as anti-values).

A public youth policy should reflect the challenges and obstacles that young people face in their transition from childhood to adulthood and it should be based on the political objectives and priorities adapted by a municipal council, a central government or an intergovernmental body. » (Siurala, 2005). The author does not go very far from our survey results which show that the struggle for the independence of the DRC was led by young people and this transition from childhood to adulthood sufficiently proves that young people can change things since they have grown up and are flexible while adapting in any situation unlike older people, so if once young people integrate en masse the public policy of their country, they will necessarily have young representatives who will continue to defend the noble cause of Congolese youth and it will no longer be a challenge to take on.

Youth policies, in that they are aimed at a population and not at a specific audience, raise questions which potentially challenge all other sectors of public action (Loncle, 2010), not only that youth

will master the issues as well as the political workings but they will also find themselves in decision-making bodies because there will be among them educated young people and ready-made politicians who will defend the noble cause of Congolese youth. It is for the involvement of young people in the politics of their country remains a way out to eradicate the macabre situations which continue to plague Congolese youth to this day.

2. The contribution of young people to the development of the DRC

According to Youth MAP RDC (2013), in 2010, 33% of the 66 million inhabitants of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were in the 10 to 24 age group, the number of young people will increase to 31.6 million by 2025 and 42.9 million in 2050. This growing youth population has enormous potential to strengthen or undermine national goals in the areas of governance and economic and social development. According to this study, we know that young people have extraordinary abilities in entrepreneurship but their first objective remains to guarantee meaningful work, which means that if once there is education (basic quality), training on entrepreneurship and employment, young Congolese can easily contribute and become actors in the development of their country, even if there is a disconnect between the capacities of young people and the requirements of employers but the State will create jobs either by hiring young people in the public service, or by supporting or financing young entrepreneurs while favoring funding for researchers to understand the real problem of young Congolese and take into consideration the suggestions and proposals of researchers for the good of the Congolese youth.

Young people in the DRC aspire to become agents of change for their country. However, the current education and training system is a failure for young Congolese who are poorly educated and largely unemployed (According to Youth MAP 2013).

CONCLUSION

During this study, our hypothesis was formulated as follows: membership, involvement and appropriation of politics by young people remains a way out for the development of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Without ignoring that we cannot talk about the good management of a state without talking about the involvement and participation of youth given that the latter constitutes the majority of the world population but who are marginalized to this day as is the case in the Democratic Republic of Congo where we find the majority of young people in poverty, unemployment, juvenile delinquency, etc. but young people have the advantages of leading and benefiting from the wealth of their country. This is why, through this research, we implore the good will and courage of young Congolese to integrate politics to find their rights and properly defend their rights (right to work, right to better food, right to socio-economic support, while fighting against juvenile and sexual vagrancy as well as anti-values).

The survey results show that the struggle for the independence of the DRC was led by young people and this transition from childhood to adulthood sufficiently proves that young people can change things since they have grown up and are flexible while adapting in any situation unlike older people, so if once young people integrate en masse the public policy of their country, they will necessarily have young representatives who will continue to defend the noble cause of Congolese youth and it will no longer be a challenge to take up, not only will the youth master the issues as well as the political workings but they will also find themselves in the decision-making bodies because they will have among them the educated young people and ready-made politicians who will defend the noble cause of Congolese youth. It is for the involvement of young people in the politics of their country remains a way out to eradicate the macabre situations which continue to plague Congolese youth to this day.

According to this study, we know that young people have extraordinary abilities in entrepreneurship but their first objective remains to guarantee meaningful work, which means that if once there is education (basic quality), training on entrepreneurship and employment, young Congolese can easily contribute and become actors in the development of their country, even if there is a disconnect between the capacities of young people and the requirements of employers but the State will create jobs either by hiring young people in the public service, or by supporting or financing young entrepreneurs while favoring funding for researchers to understand the real problem of young Congolese and take into consideration the suggestions and proposals of researchers for the good of the Congolese youth. Young people in the DRC aspire to become agents of change for their country. This allows us to affirm our hypothesis which is the adherence, involvement and appropriation of politics by young people remains a way out for the development of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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