

A Study on the Factor Affecting Indian Politics

Dr. Shuvajit Chakraborty.

Associate Professor Nehru College, Pailapool, Cachar, Assam

ABSTRACT

Political systems contrast starting with one society then onto the next; thus, the association of individuals in the political cycle of the political framework may likewise vary starting with one society then onto the next. It's anything but equivalent in every one of the political systems. Participation of individuals in modern popular governments is huge when contrasted with the political systems of the antiquated occasions. The inclusion of individuals in the dynamic interaction of the public authority, for example political participation, is properly influenced by a few significant factors. Some of such normal factors are mental factors, financial factors, political factors and situational factors which consistently impact individuals generally to partake in the choice or strategy development interaction of the public authority. The term Political participation covers a wide range of exercises which affect individuals in molding and impacting the political dynamic interaction and in the choice of their rulers, projecting of votes in decisions, setting of coordinated expectations for the political framework, taking part in party politics, participation in political developments, meetings, conversations, strikes and shows, correspondences with the agents and other political pioneers, contribution in political correspondence and so on all structure part of political participation. Clearly, there are some fitting purposes behind this helpless turnout. Politics in India has, lately, regularly become a filthy game and this is one reason why many take no interest. In addition, individuals regularly feel that occasionally wrongdoing and politics go inseparably and the mafia-wears have contaminated the air by their unholy coalition with the decision party pioneers. Be that as it may, if an enormous number of individuals avoid the surveying corners due to such countless factors, majority rule government certainly turns into a misnomer. Present day popular government has become a backhanded framework because of the development of region and populace. Thus, people's rule through decisions has gone to the front. Normally, it requires the dynamic and undeniable contribution of individuals in appointive undertakings.

KEYWORDS: *Political participation, democracy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Political participation might be characterized differently. The term „Political Participation“ alludes to those intentional exercises by which individuals from a society share in the determination of ruler and straightforwardly or in a roundabout way, in the development of public approach. Almond and Powell notice, "Political participation can be characterized as the inclusion of citizenry in the dynamic interaction." According to Michael Rush and Philip Althoff, "Political participation is the association of people at different levels in the political systems.

Hence, the term alludes to the movement of private residents to impact government dynamic. Political participation may differ in degree starting with one society then onto the next, yet commonly, they incorporate democratic and other constituent exercises. The term Political participation covers a wide range of exercises which affect individuals in molding and impacting the political dynamic interaction and in the choice of their rulers, projecting of votes in races, setting of coordinated expectations for the political framework, partaking in party politics, participation in political developments, meetings, conversations, strikes and showings, interchanges with the delegates and other political pioneers, contribution in political correspondence and so on all structure part of political participation. Once more, participation in a political interaction has a few levels. These are political mindfulness, attitude to shape and hold sentiments on open issues, crusading, casting a ballot and challenging for political office, participation in dynamic, etc.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Focuses on sorts of exercises which structure part of political participation in India.
2. To examination the key factors impacting the political participation in India.

Political participation is normally associated with the modern form of democracy. In this political system, participation by the individual in political activity is considered a virtue, a sign of political health and the best method of ensuring one's private interests. Participation gives an opportunity to express one's own point of view and secure the greatest good for the greatest number. It provides citizens a sense of dignity and value, alerts both the rulers and the ruled to their duties and responsibilities and facilitates broader political understanding. By involving people in the affairs of the state, participation promotes stability and order in the

system. It not only stimulates political learning but also makes citizens responsible. It deepens the political awareness and increases the sense of political effectiveness.

Taking part in the political processes which lead to the selection of political leaders or determine or influence public policy is generally known as political participation. Despite the fact that elections are the major event in the political process, political participation cannot be limited to only electoral process, i.e., voting and campaigning. It is a term applied to various types of activities ranging from political orientations, attitude, knowledge, interest in politics, identification with a political unit (political party or its any wing) to taking active part in political action such as rally, demonstration, strike or campaigning for voting in elections. The most important political activities may be those carried out by parties or citizens between elections to influence government decisions about specific problems that concern them. In brief, political participation refers to all those activities which influence the decision-making process. These activities may include voting, seeking information, discussing, attending public meetings, making financial contribution, communicating with representatives to become member in a political party, canvassing, speech writing, delivering speech, working in campaigns, competing for public and party offices, etc.

There is no consensus among scholars whether to include in its definition illegal as well as legal activity, unsuccessful and successful attempts of influence and involuntary as well as voluntary action. Huntington and Nelson (1976) have argued that voluntary (autonomous) and manipulated (mobilized) participation are not clearly distinguished categories.

Factors affecting Indian Politics:

Political participation is a complex phenomenon. It depends upon a variety of factors that influence it.

These factors can be described as under:

1. Psychological or cognitive traits:

Social psychologists have emphasized on psychological traits which stem from individual personality and cognitive structures. They include sense of efficacy, sense of civic responsibility, sociability, sense of alienation and authoritarianism.

It is assumed that there is a relation between the cognitive status of low self-esteem and feeling of pessimism and alienation from society and political apathy. But this political apathy influences political participation it is not much clear and certain.

2. Social environment:

The social environment definitely has an impact on political participation. Social environment includes elements like education, occupation, income, age sex, race, caste, ethnicity, mobility and habitation. The more educated are better able to transmit their political interest and knowledge to their children and to the people of their neighbourhood.

In this respect, educational institutions serve as the basic ground in the development of articulateness and skills of political participation through schools/college/university unions. One learns here to join in an organization, fulfill duties, participate in meetings, discuss social issues and organize to achieve group goals.

3. Political environment:

To what extent an individual receives political stimuli to participate in political activities, depends on the political environment or the political setting in which he/she finds himself/herself. The right to participate is a defining feature of democratic political systems but is not fully exercised. Levels of political interest and apathy have often been taken as criteria of participation and non-participation, including party membership, expressed interest in politics and awareness of issues. Political parties also have an important role to play in political participation. This role is partly expressive and partly instrumental. The party inspires in its members a feeling of belongingness. It acts as a powerful reference group in its own right. As a part of its instrumental functions, the party contacts and registers voters, selects party nominees, organizes campaign activities, mobilizes rallies to influence the electorate during elections to vote and at other occasions to favour their programmes. The campaign and rally have their effects on polarizing party attachments and reinforcing candidate preferences. A significant aspect of the relation of the individual to his/her political environment is his/her exposure to the influence of propaganda.

4. Level of modernization and urbanization:

It has been argued that there is a positive correlation between these two processes and the political participation. Both the processes help in increasing the extent of political communication which leads to greater political awareness.

Urbanization as the first stage of the modernization process tends to raise literacy; increased literacy tends to increase the media exposure; and increasing media exposure facilitates wider political participation. Economic modernization affects political participation through socio-economic status..High socio-economic status is conducive for an increase in the overall amount of political participation. Modernization not only tends

to increase class-based participation but also decrease communal-based participation. A majority of lower-class persons generally vote for the left parties while the majority of the upper and middle class persons vote for the rightist parties.

5. Political socialization:

Socialization is the mechanism by which people become aware about the issues and ideology and come to identify with a particular political party. It affects both the quality and amount of participation. The politically aware are usually better able to relate their social values to their political opinions, to achieve stable, internally consistent belief systems.

6. Modes of participation:

There are varieties of ways in which people can participate in the political processes of a society. Some are directly associated with the electoral sub-system and some are with other political activities. Activities like voting, campaigning, etc., are some of the important modes of participation.

7. Voting:

Voting is the most frequent citizen activity, especially in modern democracies. The scope and the outcome of voting is very broad affecting all the members of a society. Voting determines the leadership issues and policies of the party as well as the whole nation. The major criterion remains voting in elections which is consistently somewhat higher than the other measures.

8. Campaign activities:

Participation in election campaign or other campaigns is another mode of political participation. Through this leaders can increase their influence over the citizens and the voter turnout. Campaign activity also produces collective outcomes.

9. Co-operative activity:

People can also participate outside the electoral process—voting and election campaign. They can take part in groups or organizational activity to deal with social and political problems. In such activities they join hands with other people of the society to influence the actions of the government. The outcome of such a participation results in collective gain.

II. CONCLUSION:

Clearly, there are some fitting purposes behind this helpless turnout. Politics in India has, lately, frequently become a messy game and this is one reason why many take no interest. Also, individuals frequently feel that occasionally wrongdoing and politics go connected at the hip and the mafia-wears have contaminated the climate by their unholy coalition with the decision party pioneers. Be that as it may, if an enormous number of individuals avoid the surveying stalls due to such countless factors, majority rules system without a doubt turns into a misnomer. Current majority rule government has become an aberrant framework because of the extension of region and populace. Along these lines, people's rule through races has gone to the front. Normally, it requires the dynamic and undeniable association of individuals in discretionary issues. Countless individuals stay away from surveying corners and some others turn up just to grumble that they don't uphold any applicant handled in the specific voting public. Thus they press the NOTA (None of the abovementioned) button. Indian majority rule government is currently experiencing a ceaseless illness and it desperately needs to recuperate. Rather than accusing the truants, sanitize our vote based system so it can serve the genuine interests of individuals.

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