

# A Critical Appraisal of Electoral Behaviour in India

Dr.Md Shahab Uddin

Associate Professor, Dept of Political Science, Science Head of Department & NCC Officer, Jagjiwan College Ara , Bhojpur (India)

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## ABSTRACT

*The voters play a role in the formation of government and regulation of the country as the voters are the most fundamental part of these process. The voters are majorly responsible for the formation of the present and future stage of the ruling countries. The behavior of voters essentially depends on the social and economic growth of the country. The current political and social factors highly influence the voting attribute of the country. The different aspect which affects the voting system includes the caste, religion, community, development, and factors of the country. India has the largest parliament of the world and works on the electoral concept of voting. The voting system and concept of the country include different aspects and influences. Further research will give precise information about the different voting aspects of the country.*

## 1. Introduction

The democracy has the essential role of voting and the voters are the main element to make the formation of voting successfully. The system of democratic countries majorly requires the participation and inclusion of voters. The system of democracy requires the equal and focused measure of voting to rule over the country. The voters select the people who will govern the country and become the ruler of the country on behalf of people and also implement some approaches and policies to be followed by normal people. The government of the country plays a vital role in the day to day life of the individual and also makes an impact on the country growth and development thus the selection of these people become the major concern of the normal population of the country. This is not necessary that all the voters have the same mindset or they chose the same people to govern over the country. In that particular case, the voting behavior of people plays more essential in the behavioral democracy of the country. The voting behavior of people depends on the different aspect which includes status, community, civilization, religion, language, geography, and socio-economic, principles and so on. The people of the country make their decision on the idea and approaches which build or obtain by them from the different behavior of the country government. The specific report will give precise information about the government and democratically policies of the country and will also discuss the voting approaches of India.

## 2. Aim and objective of the study

**Aim:** To analyze the Appraisal of Electoral Behaviour in India.

### Objective

The objective of the study helps to make the formation to attain the right information about the topic. The different objectives help to make the relevance and justification over the significant of the topic. The major objective of the specific report is discussed below.

- To make the fortitude of the Indian political system in the context of voting structure.
- To make the determination and analysis of the voting procedure.

- To highpoint the space in Indian polling structure in the framework of passed by vote comportment.
- To determine the precarious verdict of the aforementioned concerns.

## 3. Research method

The method of research needs to be appropriate in informative regarding the research as the method helps to gather and justify the information regarding the specific topic. To analyze the specific research the historical and analytical method has been used. The approaches which have been used to collect the information are inductive and deductive. The inductive approach benefit to analyze the help of hypothesis whereas deductive approach advantages to analyze data and resources. The data gathering is most necessary to make the justification and determination about the different approaches of research. The secondary method has been used to gather the information which made the data gathering from the help of different books and journals.

## 4. Theory or model of elective behavior

The theories of political behaviour provide concise information about the perception of individuals regarding voting values and importance. There are different aspects which makes the justification about the behaviour and approaches regarding the voting procedures. There are some different theories which give precise information about the different voting behaviors in India.

- **Socio-Psychological Theory:** This theory analyzes the voting approaches depends on the social and psychological factors which include class, age, gender and so on. The theory states that there are different aspects which directly influences the voting procedure. The theory states that men votes more than women, educated more than boorish, civilized more than rural, high state people more than lower ones along with others. In India, the voting behavior of people majorly depends on the integral aspects of the social aspects and that is well known by the different voting parties which makes the justification and relevance of the voting behavior.

- **Ecological theory:** The other theory which describes the dependencies and thinking of the voters is ecological theory. The ecological theory states that the voting behavior of the people depends on the region, plain, constituency and so on. The different region has different issues and different ways to face such changes. This dissimilarity makes the differentiation in the mindset of people. The concern of different parties regarding the solutions of such challenges plays a vital role in the thinking of population regarding voting. These can be understood that the people will make concern over the party which provides more facilities and benefits.
- **Rational Choice Theory:** The approach or theory of voting behavior is rational choice theory. The theory states that the interest regarding voting and choices depends on the individual personal choice and values. Different people of the country make their analysis and determination about their choice and approach to making the selection of the appropriate person. The theory states that these are the people who understand the value and relevance of their vote and wants to make the right and concise execution of the proper selection of the right choice. This approach helps to make a justified selection of voting behavior.

## 5. Data collection method

The collection of data is the process which is used for collecting the information from different-different sources that is supporting to the answer which is to be raised in the research or anywhere. The collection of the data is divided basically into two types of categories that is a first secondary collection of data and the second is the primary collection of data method.

According to the secondary data collection method, the data may be collected from the already published data such as from books, magazines, online portals, and etcetera. There is plenty of available data available for the various research area. Many researchers using secondary data of collection because it plays an important role in increasing the levels of the dependability and also for the validity of the research.

According to the primary data method of collection, it is also divided into the two parts the first is quantitative and second is qualitative. The quantitative method is based on the mathematical calculations which are also in the different formats. This type of method includes analysis and questionnaires, methods of association and deterioration and also other calculations of mean, mode, median and many more. This method is very inexpensive to apply and also they are calculated in the shorter duration of the time. On the other hand, qualitative methods are close to the words, feelings, sounds, emotions, and other elements. This method helps to ensure the greater level of understanding and also this method may include questionnaire, observations, and case studies and etcetera.

For the critical evaluation of the data collection for the electoral behavior of India may include secondary data method of the collection because this research needs secondary data to form the already published documents. India is the world's

second country in population and from a total of approximately 714 million voters can decide that who gone to rule this nation. According to the data from 2004 elections over the 5,400 candidates which are from the total of 230 parties in political are contributed. And this may also similar in the elections in 2009. The candidates in electoral compete for the votes by promising reformations of the societies, better socioeconomic justice and also to remove the poverty. There are also some corrupt politicians which have criminal records, and they play politics that is based on caste and religion and they buying the vote for continue marching in the process of democratic.

The secondary data here comes from the survey which was taken sometime before so that the research get help to justify the answer to the question which is to be raised in this research. The data may come from published articles, from the newspaper, and also Magazines.

## 6. Result

The caste and the politics are from the last decades which has to be noticeable only for the power instead of some considerable program that is for some social cause. Some of the parties also failed to provide in the better way of the governance and for the transformation for the long term for the example the parties such as BSP and the RJD who are came in the power by assembling the caste which is lower in the society but unfortunately they are failed to offer good governance to the society. The Indian politics mainly target the people based on caste and the religion for achieving the seats in the parliament and to take power but this due to this in many of the cities in India get in riots and many life may go and it also affects the economy. There are also the votes of lower caste is more than the upper caste and similarly, the votes of poor are more than the upper castes and the votes from the rural areas is more than the urban areas.

## 7. Discussion

The voter's behavior in India is prejudiced by the numerous factors from which some of that as caste, religion, community, language, money, policy and ideology and from the political parties they form groups for the sake of the captivating in the fight for the poll box. The voter's interest depends on the behavior at the time of the voting which is also prejudiced with nature and also with the purpose of the elections. The local elections having fewer responses as compared to the chief executive elections. The main voting in India is determined by its several factors which are discussed below:

**Religion:** this tells us about the establishment of the secular state in India which is told that right to everyone which means that all the religions are treated equally in India. Most of the political parties are standing for the elections by associating with the particular religion.

**Cast:** the example of caste has deep roots within the society and it is also important in every level. In most of the places, the votes are also divided according to the caste suppose if anybody stands for the election and belongs to Rajput family so most of the Rajput's may give votes to them because of the caste systems.

**Language:** In there are very languages use for communication and 18 official languages and also other

languages are pronouncing in India. It also plays an important role in politics that is and will be done in India. All the political parties depend on the voters and for this, they play differently.

## 8. Conclusion

The Indian elections have been occupying a noticeable place in the elected government. Through the vote, the local

people may try to express their feelings and their viewpoints for the regulation of the politically aware government in society. But the voter's behaviors may be prejudiced with the several factors for example caste, language, money, community, etc. now this is because of this choosing factor's must be avoided and all the elections procedures are to be avoided and all the elections may be completed reasonably

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