Introduction:

Students of Political Sociology are welcome to this course. This course is highly relevant to the students of both sociology and political science as both the subjects are interlinked and intertwined towards creation of social change and maintenance of social order. This is more important in the countries like India where its people are multi caste and multi religions and different in very many aspects. It is this knowledge that we understand the type of government the people decide to set up for their welfare and development. The nature politics, leadership’s pattern, future vision of the nation etc.

1.0 Political Sociology

Sociology deals with the study of society and its components such as social structures, caste, class, culture institutions, interaction and relationships social process, social control social movements and social changes etc.,

Political Sociology investigates the association between society and political parties, power, authority state governance. It can be considered the intersection of political science and sociology. Political sociology is the extended form of sociology which studies exclusively the political culture, socio- political movements, relationship between the ruler or the state and the citizens and also the relationship among the citizens in a state, legitimacy, and leadership. It extends its study to the relationship between various states and conflicts between them.

It also studies the political activities of different groups such as race, class, gender, ideology, how social identities and groups influence individual political behaviour, such as voting, attitudes, and political participation, assuming the power, and the power is being used, and the way the power has been institutionalized the means by which social pressure forces change in policy, or how policy will affect society.
1.2 **Meaning:** It is concerned with the sociological analysis of political phenomena ranging from the state, to civil society, to the family, investigating topics such as citizenship, social movements, and the sources of social power.

Political sociology, emerged as a separate discipline, it differs from politics, sociology and sociology of politics. It focuses its attention on structural functionalism, politological aspects in political sociology such as power, authority, legitimacy, leadership, a set of sociological aspects like caste, class and tribe and their impact on organized politics. It also covers political culture and its role in societal structure, the process of political socialization and its role in the socio-political context, social stratification and the social change.

1.3 **Karl Marx on Political Sociology**

“Marx argued that capitalism would inevitably produce internal tensions which would lead to its destruction. Just as capitalism replaced feudalism, socialism would replace capitalism, and lead to a stateless, classless society called pure communism.

According to Marx (and Engels), economic structure and class relations are the basis for all political activity. The dominant mode of production determines who wields power in society. Under the capitalist mode of production, the capitalist class controls the state, which serves to perpetuate its domination of subordinate classes and manage ‘its common affairs.’

1.4 **The scope of political Sociology** is very vast. It is concerned with the way in which political arrangements depend on social organizations and cultural values. It studies the relationship between the state and society, party system and its relations to society. Politics pervades the entire society

1.5 **Factors of emergencies of Political Sociology;** The main factors contributed to the establishment of modern-day political sociology are enlisted below:

The increasing importance of on social and political thought and differentiation of civil and political order and the growing perception of people of civil society being an autonomous and distinct entity. The new emergence of a variety of types of social order, of their versatility. The realisation of the importance of environmental factors as influencing the social order of the time.

There was a dichotomy in the earlier thoughts of sociology especially political sociology. This was due to the changing perception of a difference between the ‘State’ and the ‘Society’ as two distinct, nearly autonomous yet inter-related entities. The persistence of this dichotomy, however, could be found out on the further development of the sociological analysis and analytical concepts.

The political system is the organization of a territorial society having the legitimate monopoly over authorized use and regulation of force in the society.
**Rulers and the ruled:** The types of political system vary from country to country. In discussing the main types of political activity, it is important to differentiate between the roles of the “ruler” and the “ruled”.

The Rulers are the ones who play the active part in the political process. They define the goals, formulate and execute the rules, adjudicate and who contend for political support.

The ruled, are those who are expected to obey the rules and demand adjudications. They also wish to influence the legislators. In many countries, the same person may be a ruler at one time and ruled at other time and in another respect and the rulers may be also subject to the different rules promulgated by them. Man has seen every possible regime through his timeline from democracy to dictatorship. The scope of political activity is evident in the areas of social life and social groups influenced by the activities of central political organs and are dependent on those activities for the maintenance of their own solidarity and organization.

Thus, the political sociology is the branch which reflects the best image of the rulers and the political system is considered as the common link between the citizens who are being ruled. These systems are usually linked to a country or a group of countries in some cases. These links often connect the rulers plan and execute the programs for the welfare of its people.

1.6 **The subject matter of political sociology** are the power relationship between the state and civil society and the impact on this relationship, the rise of new social movements, neo-liberalism, citizenship, political culture and political participation.

**Revised questions**

1. What is polical sociology?
2. What is the view of Karl Marx on political sociology
3. What is the scope of political sociology?
4. What are the factors for the emergence of political sociology?
Lesson: 2
Intellectual Foundations of Political Sociology.

2.0 Introduction
Although many have contributed to the growth and development of political sociology, Karl Marx and Max Weber are said to be the founding fathers of political sociology. Aristotle, Ibn Khaldun, or Montesquieu had highlighted the social bases of power relations and political institutions. However, most contemporary scholars trace their intellectual lineage to Marx or Weber.

2.1 The intellectual foundations of Political Sociology

There were many social and political thinkers contributed intellectually to its development in the beginning stage of the development of Political Sociology. The name of some of the key contributors are given here under.

1. Max Weber,
2. Barrington Moore,
3. Jr., and Moisey Ostrogorsky.
4. Latter on Robert A. Dahl,
5. Seymour Martin Lipset,
6. Theda Skocpol,
7. Luc Boltanski,
8. Nicos Poulantzas,
9. Stein Rokkan,
10. Apter,
11. Crick,
12. Bendix,
13. Greer,
14. Orleans
15. Montesquieu,
16. Smith and Ferguson
17. Karl Marx
18. Durkheim and
19. Alexis de Tocqueville – to such contemporary theorists as Gellner, Giddens, Habermas and Mann.

They successfully demonstrated to the social scientists as to how political study could be advanced by studying politics in the social context.

Political sociology become a separate subfield within sociology in the 1950s after World War II especially in the debate between pluralists and elite theorists. In the early 1970s, political sociologists increasingly turned toward macro topics, such as understanding the sources and impacts of revolutions, the role of political institutions in shaping political outcomes, and large-scale comparative-historical studies of state development. When the, Foundations of Political Sociology was published in 1972 it was acknowledged to be the first unified study of the field. It still provides a cross-fertilization of knowledge concerning the interrelation of social class and political power.

In the 1980s and 1990s political sociologists focused on social movements, the state, and institutions. Many of the landmark works of the 1950s and 1960s centered on micro questions about the impact of class, religion, race/ethnicity, or education on individual and group-based political behavior. Today both micro- and macro scholarship can be found in political sociology. It examines fascism, communism, anarchism, conservatism, and liberalism as systems of rule as well as domains of theory.

2.2 The subject matter of political sociology:

In the earlier time it is assumed are related to war and post war like the reasons why so few American or European citizens choose to vote or what would be the impact if women are elected. Now their research questions were How is the body a site of power? and How are emotions relevant to global poverty?", or "What difference does knowledge make to democracy?"

2.3 Importance of Political Sociology

As sociology has its own goals in general, political sociology too has some goals and it exists mainly to bring about the better society as a whole. Understanding the political system is important because in order to make informed decisions, one must first understand groups with power and how they use it. It is highly important to the efficacy of a democracy for the public to be aware of how power is used for and against our interests in order to keep leaders from becoming too powerful or corrupted by special interest groups and to demand change where they believe it is needed.
The following is an example of one government whose power was not curbed by the use of political sociology. The communist government is a product of Karl Marx’s The Communist Manifesto, in which Marx details the evils of capitalism and offers communism as the best alternative. In short, communism is supposed to be a system with no classes where much of society’s industry is owned by the government. This is ideally supposed to lead to a kind of egalitarian land where everyone is economically and politically equal.

However, it is seen that in practice communism leads to much more insidious outcomes. By studying the affects of communism in places like the U.S.S.R., we see that this system of government comes at great cost to individuals. Civil liberties such as freedom of expression and religion are suffocated as individuals are forced to accept the government’s dogma or risk severe consequences. People have seen that such a strongly centralized government can lead to extreme corruption and abuse of power. Using political sociology to study and understand how this power is used and institutionalized, people can hope to avoid the same outcome in our own society.

On the other side, if a power system had an outcome we wanted to duplicate, studying and understanding it would allow us to apply the same system here. Political sociology can also serve the public good by serving as a wake up call to show us what’s happening in our own society. There are a huge number of studies and books concerning the political system in the United States, ranging from investigations of the political elite to the patterns of voter turnout. These studies and books provide us with information about our political system and how power is used in our own country.

For example, the books on “the need for reservation to women and Dalit and tribal in India” “Why the turnout is poor in Kashmir?” “New Panchayat Raj and Rural development? “Grama Sabha- training ground for political career”. “Caste and Politics in India,” “What is blue star operation?” “Nexus between politics and religion in India”

These books give us a clear picture on the social, religious, caste and politics for the development of the society widely in India. The policies of the government for the welfare of its people depends mainly on the voting turn over, needs and expectations of the society,. So knowledge about the politicalisation an level of knowledge of the people on the political affaire in any given is important to rule the nation.

**Revised questions**

1. What is the subject matter of political sociology?
2. What is the importance of Political Sociology?
Lesson: 3
The Problems of Social Order

- Meaning of Social order
- Definitions of social order
- The problems of social order

3.1 What is social order?

Social order is a core concept in sociology which refers to the way in which the various components of society—social structures and institutions, social relations, social interactions and behavior, and cultural features such as norms, beliefs, and values—work together to maintain the status quo.

Social order is present when individuals agree to a shared social contract that states that certain rules and laws must be abided and certain standards, values, and norms maintained just as Indian joint family follows certain values, faith, customs norms of family to maintain order where there is a hierarchical relationships among the members and all the members have similar faith, follow certain family norms, customs, values to achieve a common goal. Here elderly person has the power and his views are dominant or final.

Social order is most often hierarchical in nature; some people hold more power than others in order to enforce the laws, rules, and norms necessary for the preservation of social order. Practices, behaviours, values, and beliefs that are counter to those of the social order are typically framed as deviant and/or dangerous. That deviant behaviour are curtailed through the enforcement of laws, rules, norms, and taboos to maintain the social order which is transformed to the next generation.

3.2 Definitions of Social Order

Thomas Hobbes is recognized as the first to clearly formulate the problem, to answer which he conceived the notion of a social contract. Marx- it is the relations of production or economic structure which is the basis of a social order. Parsons- it is a set of social institutions regulating the pattern of action-orientation, which again are based on a frame of cultural values.

3.3 What are the problems of social order?

The main role of social order is to create a social environment ensuring the saying of “All are equal before law and constitution” by providing just equal opportunities in all walks of life for survival and development of each member in the society irrespective of sex, caste, religion, race or place of birth etc., When the social order fail to maintain the solidarity, conformity, and unity among the members of the society there starts problems of social order.
India emerged as an independent nation-state on 15th August 1947, after a long struggle against the British colonial yoke. The country is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. Though India has shown tremendous growth in all spheres of national life in the years after independence, yet many problems plague the everyday social life; the problems, many a time, are interrelated. But still there are various problems of social order. Some of the problems in the social order are given below:

**Lack of Infrastructure**

It has been observed that the growth of urban infrastructure does not match with the growth of urban population. Some striking facts about the challenges. Status of drinking water supply, public transportation, sewage and solid waste management is much lower than desired.

No city has fully covered 24×7 water supplies.
Only 74% of the house-holds are served by piped water.
Only 65 of 423 class I cities have a formal city bus service in 2012.
Only 30% cities have sewage treatment as against desired 100%. 7% urban population has access to the piper sewer system.
6% urban population still defecates in the open.

Only 72% of the solid waste is collected and only 30% is segregation Scientific treatment and disposal is non-existent. 24% urban population lives in slums.

**Major Infrastructure Bottlenecks in India**

There are various bottlenecks which act as impediments for growth of infrastructure. The major ones are summery. Financing Infrastructure projects are highly capital intensive and funding is considered as a major impediment in achieving the infrastructure goals. Infrastructure projects are highly capital intensive and funding is considered as a major impediment in achieving the infrastructure goals. The infrastructure broadly can be divided into two types, one which is very essential for the public at large and have no or very little revenue poten

**A threat to democracy**

The problems of social order pose a great challenge to democracy and unity of our country. It is therefore, a major obstacle in the path of our progress. Education is one very important means through which we can hope to bring peace and harmony in society. It is a must to remember that all the human beings are equal before constitution all are basically human beings first with biologically equal. Everyone must be respected equally irrespective of gender, caste, religion, place of birth and equal opportunities and chances be given for all for the survival and development.

Our country is secular, which means that all religions are treated equally and everyone is free to follow their own religion.
Population Explosion; Rapid urbanisation leads to mass movement of people from villages to cities in search of a better life, drawn by the lure of riches and money. However, what they get is often far from what they expected. Instead of paradise, they come into an industrial era dominated by slums where others seeking similar riches have come and drowned in a life full of work and unhospitable, inhabitable conditions, with harsh work hours. These squalid settlements give rise to crimes as well as become a nesting ground for bacteria and viruses spreading diseases. Health Problems; The concentration of a large population living in squalor in slums in the urban sprawl makes it a haven for the spread of diseases. Mosquitoes, flies, rats, and similar pests thrive in these places, leading to epidemics of polio, dengue, cholera and the like. Most of these places have a common water source and thus one infected person can spread the disease all over the region, leading to widespread panic and chaos. Traffic; With overcrowding in the cities, traffic congestion becomes a problem, increasing the time it takes to commute over even small distances. In urgent cases when one needs to visit the hospital, or when the health services and emergency services are needed, this can be the difference between life and death.

**Religious Tension**

India is a country of different religious faiths. Persons belonging to different communities such as Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Parsees, etc. live in India. The aggressive attitude of one community towards the other creates tension and clashes between two religious communities. Hundreds of people die in communal riots. It breeds hatred and mutual suspicion. Communalism is an issue that needs to be tackled and eradicated.

The nation faces a dangerous social crisis. For nearly 1,200 years, our society has been subjected to pressures and compulsions by alien rulers. The radical change in the polity and economy was matched by a freezing of the social order as a defense against the chaos that alien rule created. In addition to the above the following are the other notable problems of social order

1. Dilution of values right from the society to the governance
2. Breaking the traditional way of life and thinking
3. Adopting modern and western culture
4. Loss of “We feeling” among the citizens
5. Sudden disintegration of joint family system
6. The wide gap between rich and poor is still increasing
7. More domination by the people enjoy ascribed status
8. Adversely misuse of authority and power
9. Mounting of Indian black money
10. Deteriorating power of formal social control
11. Rampant exploitation of voiceless, poor and powerless
12. Rampant Corruption at all levels
13. Uncontrollable Child Abuse,
14. Visible practice of Child Labour
15. Regionalism and Language Conflicts. ...
16. Loss of identity of displaced
17. Ever increasing slums
18. Unexceptional customs of Beggary
19. Unknown Prostitutions
20. Wider practice of Untouchability
21. Frequent occurrence of Honour killing
22. Regular incidences of Farmer suicide
23. Unabated news of Violence against Women
24. Perpetual resort of female infanticide /foeticide
25. Increasing number of dowry deaths
26. Routine happenings of sexual exploitation, Crimes and criminals
27. Uncertainty of eruption of War
29. Ever increasing unemployment
30. Retaining the status of poverty for generations,
31. Innate tendency of gender discrimination
32. Unpreventable Pollution,
33. Not punishable Corruption,
34. Competition in Political murder
35. Terrific Terrorism,
36. Ruining human resource of alcoholism,
37. Extending the practice of drugs Abuse,
38. Unsolved Backward classed and tribal problems
39. Natural process of Urbanization
40. Unchecked Juvenile delinquency

The above are only some of the notable problems. As the technological development, widespread of education and varieties of employment followed by economic development in the absence of institutions to inculcate values and social order the number of problems are still increasing.

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**Revised questions**

1. What is social order?
2. Definitions of social order
3. What are the problems of social order?
Lesson: 4
Theories of Political Sociology

- Coercion theory about
- The interest theory
- The sources of powers of interest group theory

There are two theories prescribed for the students of political sociology to get to know the basis of the subjects. They are Coercion theory and the other one is interest group theory. Let us see one by one here under.

4.1. Coercion Theory

Coercion theory; This theory was developed by Gerald Patterson (1982) and colleagues at the Oregon Social Learning Center (OSLC). It describes how aggressive and antisocial behaviors develop in children which also describes process of mutual reinforcement during which caregivers inadvertently reinforce children's difficult behaviors, which in turn elicits caregiver negativity, and so on, until the interaction is discontinued when one of the participants “wins. And the other one looses. Ased on the observation made on the behavioral research very extensively on the moment-to-moment interactions in different families, it specifies how ineffectual parental responses to problem behavior result in escalating aversive and aggressive behaviors in children in the short-term. It also describes how frequent repetitions of such coercive cycles result in a progressive worsening of aggressive behaviors in both variety and intensity coincident with lack of parental control over the aggression.

This Coercion theory refers to the socialization process of a child. The parent–child interactions that, over time, will result in increased likelihood of aggressive behaviours in the child while resulting in loss of parental control over aggressive behaviours, and the learning principles. This is a stage model for the progression of antisocial behavior from early childhood through late adolescence.

Early coercion within the family leads to growth in a child's oppositional behavior, which in turn undermines school readiness and can precipitate early influence of deviant peers. Antisocial behaviors in middle childhood are prognostic of deviant peer group association in early adolescence. Involvement with deviant peers and deviancy training in adolescence account for the progression from antisocial behavior to violence, arrests, and multiple forms of problem behavior.
4.2 Interest Group Theory

**Interest Group Theory**: It is a American theory that is popular with political scientists which believes that many different interests compete to control government policy, and that their conflicting interests can balance out each other to provide good government. The theory is also called pluralism. It fits well with economic principles such as Adam Smith. Leading advocates are James Madison, Alexis de Tocqueville (1824), Bentely (1905), David Truman (1950), and Robert Dahl (Who Governs?). Its advantages are that it is comparatively neutral as to values and explains process. The theory is also called pluralism because there are many groups. An interest group may be defined as an organized body of individuals who share policy goal and try to influence policy.

For example the JACTO-GEO, (Joint Action Council of Teachers Organisation-- Govt. Employees Organisation ) SREU,( an association of Employees of Rail ways ) AIGEP, AIBA. It differs from a political party in that it does not try to win office. The power of interest groups comes from the followings:

The power of interest groups comes from its:

1. Size (number of members),
2. Wealth,
3. Organizational strength,
4. Leadership,
5. Access to decision makers and
6. Internal cohesion.

Groups form when a disturbance occurs and people come together to resist change. The leader is a policy entrepreneur like Ralph Nader, Lois Gibbs, Clara Barton, or David Brower. Interest groups often lobby in Washington, where their techniques are Direct, Grass roots, Information campaigns and Coalition building.

An interest group may be defined as an organized body of individuals who share policy goal and try to influence policy, for example the AFL CIO, the American Bankers Association, the American Medical Association, NRA, the Diabetes Association, the Children's Defense Fund and the NAACP. It differs from a political party in that it does not try to win office.

Groups sometimes compete with each other, and sometimes cooperate. The tenets of the theory are that the task of the political system is to manage group conflict by establishing the rules of the game, arranging compromises, enacting the deals into law, enforcing the laws and

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adjudicating them. Government is like a referee calling the balls and strikes. Public policy is only a temporary equilibrium. Adherents believe that government is held together by:

1. Latent group which supports the system,
2. Overlapping membership in different groups,
3. Checks and balances of group competition and
4. Agenda building.

Both the group leaders and political scientist believe that situation will remain fluid permanently; no one group will have a permanent victory. The recent campaign finance reform law is premised on interest group theory. It assumes that many groups are too powerful because they can raise money to donate to politicians, therefore the law restricts them. Critics often agree that the groups can spend a lot of money, but believe the law will merely make the donations harder to track. Like James Madison, they believe the solution is to play one group against another. The idea that "money talks" in this direct fashion is a form of group theory.

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**Revised questions**

1. What is coercion theory about?
2. Write elaborately the interest theory
3. What are the sources of powers of interest groups?
Unit- II
Political Socialisation and social Psychology of Politics
Lesson: 5

Concept of socialization and process of socialization

• What is socialisation
• Definition
• Concept of socialisation
• Role of socialisation
• Process of Socialisation

5.0 What is Socialization?

The human infant comes into the world as a biological organism and it is governed by instinctive needs. It is gradually moulded into a social being and it learns social ways of acting and feeling. Socialization makes it possible for an individual to fully function as human beings. Without socialization, there could not be society and culture. This process of moulding is called ‘Socialization’. Socialisation stands for the development of the human brain, body, attitude, behaviour and so forth. Socialisation is known as the process of inducting the individual into the social world. The term socialisation refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born. Socialisation is a comprehensive process.

5.1 Definitions;

According to Lundberg, socialisation consists of the “complex processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, skills, beliefs and standard of judgement that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities”. Peter Worsley explains socialisation “as the process of “transmission of culture, the process whereby men learn the rules and practices of social groups”.

5.2 Concept of Socialization

Socialization is a term used by sociologists, social psychologists, anthropologists, political scientists, and educationalists to refer to the lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies, providing an individual with the skills and habits necessary for
participating within their own society. Socialization is thus “the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained”.

Socialization is known as the process of inducting the individual into the social world. It is the means by which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as functioning members of their society. The term socialization refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values, and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born.

Human infants are born without any culture. They must be transformed by their parents, teachers, and others into cultural and socially adept animals. The general process of acquiring culture is referred to as socialization.

In short, socialization is the process that prepares humans to function in social life. It should be re-iterated here that socialization is culturally relative – people in different cultures and people that occupy different racial, classed, gendered, sexual, and religious social locations are socialized differently. This distinction does not and should not inherently force an evaluative judgement. Socialization, because it is the adoption of culture, is going to be different in every culture and within different subcultures. Socialization, as both process or an outcome, is not better or worse in any particular culture or subculture.

5.3 The Role of socialisation

- Socialization is a process of learning
- Socialization is not only term but a full process of learning of individuals how to conduct their life, morals and values.
- Converts Individual from bio-logical being to social being
- Socialization converts individual from a biological bearing to social being and social entity.
- Personality Development
- Socialization play a vital role in personality and self-development as self is not inherited but acquired from the society by individual.
- Teacher Discipline
- Socialization teachers discipline and conduct to the individuals and show the way to live in society.
- Socialization Teachers Duties and Responsibilities
- Male and female acquire the sense of duties and responsibilities dis-motively through socialization.
- Establishes Knowledge and Skill
- Socialization establishes knowledge and skills in individual. It is the only process which give shine and groom the natural talent with acquired skills.
- Stability of Social Order
• Socialization brings social control and stability in social order. Social order is brought by social.
• Transmission of culture from one generation to other
• Socialization is a bridge for transmission of culture from our generation to another processing one.
• Development of Social Qualities

Child through socialization on uncovered to act according the accepted values and ideas of society. The term socialization refers to the process of interaction through which the growing individual learns the habits, attitudes, values, and beliefs of the social group into which he has been born. ... It is concerned with introducing new employees to organizational culture, norms, and values.

5.5 Process of Socialization:

The Socialisation process - Poppy Gillane

At time of birth child only have “Natural Instincts”, but later on in most make on development according to needs of society. Socialization process could be studied on following points;

Rearing up: Brining Up

They may parent rear their child, the way he shall grow and acquire qualities and traits that are result of that way of rearing up.

Identification

The child develops feeling of identification from family which in term develops with him maintain of language, way of living values etc.

Social Teaching

From family to school, peers the child mated with social teaching. According to Miller Dullard, this social teaching is based on following four elements.

• Derive
• Cue
• Response
• Record
• Perceiving the situation

Individual at any age has to change his or her behaviour pattern according to situation. This process of perceiving is helpful in acquiring of social ideas.
Mutual Behaviour and Cooperation

When an individual comes in contact with other, got influence by mutual corporation, the social qualities also develop in the individual. This is another way of developing social qualities and organizing the social personality.

Revision questions

1. What is socialisation?
2. Define socialisation
3. Write the concept of socialisation
4. What is the role of Socialisation?
5. What are the process of socialisation?
Lesson: 6  
Political Relevance of Adult Socialisation

• Introduction  
• Definition adult socialization  
• Adult Socialisation  
• Agent of adult socialization into political roles  
  − Family:  
  − School  
  − Peer Group  
  − Media and Political generations

Introduction  

Adult socialisation is the learning process of adult by which norms and behavior acceptable to a well running political system are transmitted from one generation to another. It is through the performance of this function that individuals are inducted into the political culture and their orientations towards political objects are formed. Adult Political socialization is the process of acquiring and changing culture of adult’s own political environment by which adults form their ideas about politics. It is a continuous process up to 30 years.

Adult Political socialization is measured through the use of indexes, the most important of which are political efficacy, political trust, citizen duty, expectation for political participation, and political knowledge. Dawson and Prewitt, (1969) says that the interactions an individual has with others have a major impact on the formation of individual opinion. Though most political socialization occurs during childhood, people continue to shape their political values, beliefs, and attitudes throughout their lives and hold expectation in politics.

6.1 Definition of political relevance of adult socialization  

According to Powell, L., & Cowart, J., Adult Political socialization is the “study of the developmental processes by which people of all ages particularly between 12 and 30 and adolescents acquire political values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors.” As per the definition of Fred I. Greenstein, (1969), Socialization is largely a one-way process through which young people gain an understanding of the political world through their interaction with adults and the media.

6.2 Adult Socialisation: Adolescence is the age during which the young boy or girl has a tendency to get away from parental control. The “crisis” of this age arises from the fact that
adolescents hanker after greater freedom while there is parental control over many activities in which he loves to have his own way. The strain involved in transition during the adolescent period depends upon the cultural definition of adult roles. In some societies vital decisions concerning adolescents are taken by the parents or guardians. That makes transition easier. In India it is so. Thus, the choice of a marriage partner is made by elders within conventional rules. In some others, particularly in Western societies, adolescents are required to take important decisions more or less on their own. Obviously, in such cases transition is somewhat different and puts strain on them.

With the values of the family and society moulded in the primary socialisation in the adult characteristics are being slowly built in adulthood. Adulthood is considered to be attained when a person can support himself or herself entirely independently of the parental family. Full adulthood implies the ability to form a family of one’s own life (Johnson, 1960). It is a period of great stress and strain. During this period, one has to take many life-decisions about the choice of marriage partners, about the choice of occupation, etc. It is a very critical stage of life. At this stage, the individual marries and starts working for livelihood. As a result, the individual has to assume many new statuses and has to learn roles according to these statuses.

In the adult socialisation, actors enter roles (for example, becoming an employee, a husband or wife) for which primary and secondary socialisation may not have prepared them fully. Adult socialisation teaches people to take on new duties. The aim of adult socialisation is to bring change in the views of the individual. Adult socialisation is more likely to change overt behaviour. With puberty comes the beginning of adolescence. The biological changes involved in puberty (the point at which a person becomes capable of adult sexual activity and reproduction) are universal. It is a most important stage of socialisation which begins near about 14-15 years till 20-21 years. It is a transition stage from childhood to maturity during which new patterns of behaviour are developed to meet the demands of both the larger and more diversified life of his peers and of the adult society.

Teenagers are in between childhood and adulthood.

When an individual marries, he/she has to face with a new series of accommodations in his personal conduct. The individual has to learn new habits, ideals, customs and notions to adjust with the spouse and his/her family. In due course of events, children may be born and the individual is faced with the new situation and necessity of new adjustments, i.e., those of parent.

Since the two parents were themselves brought up by different sets of parents, they will have learned different child rearing techniques and therefore will have to socialise each other to reach agreement about child care practices. All of this learning is a part of adult socialisation.

Another type of socialisation is occupational training, which teaches the attitudes and values associated with an occupation as well as skills. A doctor has to acquire technical knowledge required to practice medicine. A new employee in an office has to learn how to conform to the
expectations of the other workers and to the written and unwritten rules. One has to learn the styles of dress, decor and people’s conduct in the company of fellow employees.

Adulthood can be bifurcated into two stages
- Young adulthood and
- Mature adulthood

Young adulthood is increasingly becoming a specific and important stage in the process of human development. This is a period of excitement and sexual development. In modern societies, young adults in their twenties engage themselves in preparing for their professional education, seeking career and finding some job or occupation. Besides this they explore the possibilities of sexual, political and religious affiliation in this crucial period of their life.

The mature adults (middle aged at about the age of 40) often experience a stress of self-evaluation during this period. At this stage, people realise that they have not achieved basic goals and ambitions and have little time left to do so. It is seen that women experience fear and confusion in their middle years. During this period, adults requires the deep internalisation of norms and attitudes that run counter to norms already learned and assimilated.

Significant events in adults’ lives can radically alter their political perspectives, especially as they take on new roles, such as worker, spouse, parent, homeowner, and retiree. This type of transition is illustrated by 1975 and 2017 student protestors against the imposition of Hindi in Tamil Nadu and banning of Jallikkattu, the bull fighting/catching, the traditional game of its people. Protestors held views different from their peers; they were less trusting of government officials but more efficacious in that they believed they could change the political system. It is true that one cannot escape from witnessing any of the following in the day to day life which is also a kind of political socialization

6. 3. Agent of adult socialization into political roles

Agents of socialization, which include parents, teachers, family, peers, education, religion, faith, race, gender, age, geography and mass media, convey orientations to subjects, who are mostly passive. These agents of socialization influence to different degrees an individual's political view, political attitude, political value and political beliefs throughout the rest of their lives. Agents can convey knowledge and understanding of the political world and explain how it works. They can influence people’s attitudes, values and beliefs about political actors and institutions. They also can show people how to get involved in politics and community work. No single agent is responsible for an individual’s entire political learning experience. That experience is the culmination of interactions with a variety of agents. Parents and teachers may work together to encourage students to take part in service learning projects (Dawson and Prewitt, 1969)
There are lots of different factors affect a person’s political socialization. The followings are focused only the important agents of socialization:

(1) Family: Foremost among agencies of socialization into political role is the family. Family is the major context within which the individual’s development of political attitude, values, and beliefs take place. Political learning begins early in childhood and continues over a person’s lifetime. The development of a political self begins when children realize that they belong to a particular town. Awareness of politics as a distinct realm of experience begins to develop in the preschool years. The pioneering political-socialization researcher Herbert Hyman (1959) proclaimed that “foremost among agencies of socialization into politics is the family.” He said that the family has the primary responsibility for nurturing individuals and meeting basic needs, such as food and shelter, during their formative years. Glass (1986) recognizes family as a primary influence in the development of a child’s political orientation, mainly due to constant relationship between parents and child.

Family is the most important shaper of basic attitudes;

Teaches basic political values and loyalty to particular political party to their family members. A hierarchical power structure exists within many families that stress parental authority and obedience to the rules that parents establish. The strong emotional relationships that exist between family members may compel children to adopt behaviors, attitudes, values, and beliefs. Children often take on the political culture of their older family members. This refers to the system of general political traditions, customs and beliefs of the family. Though most parents include their children in political discussions, kids pick up on casual remarks made between adults and acquire the same political beliefs. Parents can teach their children about government institutions, political leaders, and current issues. They can influence the development of political values and ideas, such as respect for political symbols or belief in a particular cause. By listening to parents’ talk at the breakfast table, children begin to form their ideas of the world. R.M. MacIver (1931) also admits that the family is "the primary agent in molding of the life habits most of human beings. The family is passing on basic political identities.

Children can learn by example when parents act as role models. Young people who observe their parents reading the newspaper and following political news on television may adopt the habit of keeping informed. Adolescents who accompany parents when they attend public meetings, circulate petitions, or engage in other political activities stand a better chance of becoming politically engaged adults. Children can sometimes socialize their parents to become active in politics. Parents who take an active role in politics and vote in every election often influence their children to do the same. Young people who see television coverage of their peers volunteering in the community may take cues from these depictions and engage in community service themselves. Young people can be socialized to politics through dinner conversations with family members, watching television and movies, participating in a Facebook group with friends.
The effects of these experiences are highly variable, as people can accept, reject, or ignore political messages (Richard M. Merelman, 1986). The family environment can either support or discourage young people’s involvement in political affairs. Children whose parents discuss politics frequently and encourage the expression of strong opinions, even if it means challenging others, are likely to become politically active adults. Young people raised in this type of family will often initiate political discussion and encourage parents to become involved. Alternatively, young people from homes where political conversations are rare, and airing controversial viewpoints is discouraged, tend to abstain from politics as adults (Saphir, M. N. and Steven H. Chaffee, 2002).

(2) **School**

Most influential of all agents, after the family, due to the child's extended exposure to a variety of political culture (political attitudes, values, and beliefs), such as friends and teachers, both respected sources of information for students. Schooling plays an important role in early socialization into political role. Formal education plays a critical role in the process of socializing the students in to political role. Each political system must develop supportive expectations of and behaviors among its members. Formal education serves as a conductor of such support to the younger generation. In school, students learn about meaning of the common cultural goals of freedom, equality and liberty. Schools conduct students parlament whereby give them exposures to system of government and the role of peoples representatives in a democratic country. Especially in upper-level high school and college courses, students also examine important political events and are encouraged to form their own opinions.

Experiences, like class elections, also help students form opinions about the fairness of the political process. Children can develop patriotic values through school rituals, such as singing the “national song” at the start of each day. As children mature, they become increasingly sophisticated in their perceptions about their place in the political world and their potential for involvement: they learn to relate abstract concepts that they read about in textbooks like this one to real-world actions. Some scholars consider the school, rather than the family, to be the most influential agent of political socialization (Hess and Torney, 1967).

Schools can stimulate political learning through formal classroom instruction via civics and history classes, the enactment of ceremonies and rituals such as the flag salute, and extracurricular activities such as student government. The most important task of schools as agents of political socialization is the passing on of knowledge about the fundamentals of government, such as constitutional principles and their implications for citizens’ engagement in politics. Students who master these fundamentals feel competent to participate politically. They are likely to develop the habit of following politics in the media and to become active in community affairs. The college classroom can be an environment for socializing young people to politics. Faculty and student exchanges can form, reinforce, or change evaluations of politics and
government (Norman H. Nie at al., 1996). It can be said that schools are powerful opinion shapers, where students are given an introduction to politics.

(3) Peer Group

Peers mean a group of people who are linked by common interests, equal social position, and similar age. Peers can be influential in the political socialization process. Young people desire approval and are likely to adopt the attitudes, viewpoints, and behavior patterns of groups to which they belong. Unlike the family and school, which are structured hierarchically with adults exercising authority it has some unique forum. The peer group provides a forum for youth to interact with people who are at similar levels of maturity.

Peers provide role models for people who are trying to fit in or become popular in a social setting (Lawrence Walker et al., 2000)124. Peer-group influence begins when children reach school age and spend less time at home. Middle-childhood (elementary school) friendships are largely segregated by sex and age, as groups of boys and girls will engage in social activities such as eating together in the lunchroom or going to the mall. Such interactions reinforce sex-role distinctions, including those with political relevance, such as the perception that males are more suited to hold positions of authority.

Peer relationships change later in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood, when groups are more often based on athletic, social, academic, and job-related interests and abilities (Judith Rich Harris, 1995). The pressure to conform to group norms can have a powerful impact on young people’s political development if group members are engaged in activities directly related to politics, such as student government or working on a candidate’s campaign. Young people even will change their political viewpoints to conform to those held by the most vocal members of their peer group rather than face being ostracized. Still, individuals often gravitate toward groups that hold beliefs and values similar to their own in order to minimize conflict and reinforce their personal views.

(4) Media

Media plays general influences role in political socialization. In the contemporary world, there are numerous ways of communicating political ideas. Daily newspapers, weekly magazines, books, the radio, FM television e-mail and Facebook and films play an important role in creating intelligent public opinion. Political scientist Charles Merriam (1930s) observed that radio and film had tremendous power to educate: “Millions of persons are reached daily through these agencies, and are profoundly influenced by the material and interpretations presented in impressive form, incessantly, and in moments when they are open to suggestion”.

Since the advent of television, in the 1960s, mass media have become prominent socialization agents. Young people’s exposure to mass media has increased markedly. The capacity of mass media to socialize people to politics has grown massively as the number of media outlets has
increased and as new technologies allow for more interactive media experiences. Studies indicate that children aged from two to youngsters up to eighteen spend almost 40 hours a week consuming mass media, which is roughly equivalent to holding a full-time job. In one-third of homes, the television is on all day. Young people’s mass-media experiences often occur in isolation. They spend much of their time watching television, using a computer or cell phone, playing video games, or listening to music alone.

Personal contact with family members, teachers, and friends has declined. More than 60 percent of people under the age of twenty have televisions in their bedrooms, which are multimedia sanctuaries (Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006). Most people’s political experiences occur vicariously through the media because they do not have personal access to government or politicians. The use of more personalized forms of media, such as text messaging and participation in social networking sites, has expanded exponentially in recent years.

Young people using these forms of media have greater control over their own political socialization: they can choose to follow politics through a Facebook group that consists largely of close friends and associates with similar viewpoints, or they may decide to avoid political material altogether. Young people, even those who have not reached voting age, can become involved in election campaigns by using social media to contribute their own commentary and videos online. Media are rich sources of information about government, politics, and current affairs. People learn about politics through news presented on television, in newspapers and magazines, on radio programs, on Internet websites, and through social media.

(5) Political generations

A political generation is a group of individuals, similar in age, who share a general set of political socialization experiences leading to the development of shared political orientations that distinguish them from other age groups in society. People of a similar age tend to be exposed to shared historical, social, and political stimuli. A shared generational outlook develops when an age group experiences a decisive political event in its impressionable years. The period from late adolescence to early adulthood begins to think more seriously about politics. At the same time, younger people have less clearly defined political beliefs, which make them more likely to be influenced by key societal events (Michael X. Delli Carpini, 1986).

Revised question

- What is the definition of adult socialization?
- What is mean by adult Socialisation?
- Write about the agents of adult socialization into political roles?
Lesson 7
Political Personality

- Who is politician
- Personality Meaning
- Definition of personality
- Qualities of good political personality
- Minimum qualities for political personality

7. 1. Who is politician?

Oxford dictionary defines politician as “person engaged or interested in politics” and politics as “science and art of government; political affairs or life or principles etc.” Politics consists of “social relations involving authority and power”. A politician is defined as one who is actively involved in politics or one who holds or seeks a political office. A politician is an individual who is involved in influencing public policy and decision making in government. Politicians play a central role in our lives. They are the concentrated voices of the people that make all efforts to improve their constituencies and peoples’ welfare. Good and dependable politicians are delight to serve the people and consider themselves as servants and people their paymasters. They represent the hopes, aspirations and the interests of every citizen in the state.

7. 2. Personality; meaning

Personality is measured indirectly, with information about the general patterns of thought and action assumed to be related to different components of personality. Personality endures and is highly heritable.

7. 3. Definition of Personality

Personality can be defined as a multifaceted and enduring internal, or psychological, structure that influences patterns of behavior (Monday, 2010). Personality is multifaceted. Personality traits are psychological characteristics of individuals, which mean they are basic units of personality. Personality psychologists note that most of the thousands of adjectives used to describe people—terms such as punctual, gregarious, and polite—represent personality traits. (e.g., Caprara & Vecchione, 2013). The heritability of personality means that much of the variation in personality across individuals is rooted in biology (e.g., Riemann, Angleitner, & Strelau, 1997).
7.4. Political personality

Personality is rooted in the fact that people respond differently to the same external stimuli. For example, when new information becomes available about a given issue, some people may change their attitudes, but others may not. Likewise, all voters experience the same national economic conditions, but only some turn out to vote at election time. If we do not account for individual differences, then we impose the simplifying assumption that everyone responds to contextual factors in the same manner. Attention to personality can enrich our understanding of these circumstances and their effects. It could be, for instance, that variation in personality explains why some people update their opinion on an issue in response to new information, or why some citizens are politically engaged during poor economic times. Personality traits themselves may be relatively stable, but they still can help us to make sense of the differences we observe between individuals when people respond to similar situations. There are three categories: the acquisition of political information; political values, orientations, and attitudes; and various forms of political participation.

7.5. Qualities of Good Political personality at global level

Majority of the voters cast their votes based on specific characteristics they look for in their candidate of choice. The qualities or characteristics good political leaders - the top 5 characteristics of the world’s most successful political leaders are Honesty; being honest can sometimes be difficult because it makes individuals vulnerable. It reveals who we really are and discloses our mistakes, which gives others the opportunity to criticize or reject openly. Honesty develops character and builds credibility and trust, which are the foundation to evoke confidence and respect from those around you, and in the case of political leaders, teammates and constituents.

A. Compassion; Compassion is the humane quality of understanding the suffering of others and wanting to do something to alleviate that suffering. While many see compassion as a weakness, true compassion is a characteristic that converts knowledge to wisdom. Good political leaders use compassion to see the needs of those he or she leads and to determine the course of action that would be of greatest benefit to all those involved.

B. Integrity; the word integrity is defined as ‘the adherence to moral and ethical principles; the soundness of moral character.’ It is a synonym for honesty and uprightness, and is a vital characteristic for those in political leadership. Political leaders who possess integrity can be trusted because he or she never veers from inner values, even when it might benefit them to do so. A leader must have the trust of followers. This requires the highest standard of integrity.

C. Confidence; having confidence in a political leader is about having faith or belief that he or she will act in a right, proper, or effective way. A good political leader needs to be both confident in him or her as well in their ability to lead. Leaders who possess this
quality inspire others, drawing on a level of trust which sparks the motivation to get others on board and get the job done.

D. Flexibility; Flexibility for a political leader is about understanding the give-and-take aspects of politics, and the ability to find the common ground. Good politicians listen carefully to all sides; to not only hear their arguments but to especially learn what it will take on behalf of all parties involved to reach a consensus. This characteristic allows political leaders to recognize setbacks and criticism, to learn from them and move forward.

Other qualities needed for the political personality

Politician qualities are his characters that are natural, external influences skills, experiences, intelligence, integrity, with instincts—all combined together to achieve their goals.

God fearing and God loving. A faithful and effective politician is trustworthy and reliable. He must capture the essence of truth, display sincerity, candor and practices what he preaches.

A good politician becomes the image of his creator. A good and responsible politician will give high regard for morality, law abiding with no tendencies to corrupt even a single rupee. The greatest strength of good politicians is deriving joy in serving people and not to steal tax payer’s money. They know that a fulfilling and meaningful life is created through service to others. To be an effective politician, your followers must have trust in you. And the very best way for a politician to build trust is to display good sense of characters and qualities composed of values, beliefs, traits and skills.

Technical skills to handle those challenging assignments, fiscal matters, policies, plans, projects, ideas and initiative solutions to problems. Since politicians play very significant roles in the administrative processes, especially having hands in thousands of important laws and policies to their communities and country, thereby they should be well-educated, modest, with experience in social welfare, volunteering or should have done some good work for the society.

A politician should have a thorough knowledge and up-to-date information about the constituency where he is going to contest an election. A good politician should be of a well discipline personality with selfless service to make live better for his people. This should be reflected in the community where he lives in all ramifications. Discipline is necessary for an orderly society and political life, without it, the social life would become miserable.

A selfless service is putting the welfare of the people representing before your own. Winston Churchill described it as “the first of all human qualities because it is the quality which guarantees all others”. A good politician firmly believes in taking care and maintaining the community of his people. He believes that community service is about giving back.
According to Theodore Roosevelt, “the most successful politician is he who says what the people are thinking most often in the loudest voice”. A person or politician who is with criminal background, or any links with criminals or whose allegation on corruption has not been cleared by the law court should be disqualified to participate in elections. Responsibility and party loyalty is another quality of responsible politician in a democratic state. A transparent politician is nearer to his people and meeting them to understand their problems. Only fake politicians are seen by voters when an election is near or change parties as footballers change clubs.

As every parent has its responsibility to teach their children the principles of moral, culture, truth, sincerity to be self-responsible, so politicians need to integrate its citizens with importance of political responsibility and democratic values. A politician leads by example and knows his minimum responsibilities as an elected representative. A politician comes to politics to work for his constituents and not to work against them. He is the beck and call of the people and ready to listen to everybody. All these build a strong foundation for a dynamic society which will create solutions for any challenges, and finally develop strategies and political systems that will help implement those solutions automatically. He is quick to give hand to his fellow man.

A reliable politician should be very loyal and committed to his party which shares his vision and goals. The value of loyalty simply depends on trust. A citizen should belong to a party with most brilliant, skillful, patriotic and dynamic people with common goals and aspirations. Team work best when they have common goals, mutual respect and understanding of each party member’s strength. Politics is to unite and reach consensus and not to divide or create enmity among people. Power is only a product of collective action.

A great politician or statesman should use his own talents, skills, experiences, honesty, integrity, challenges and constraints with the positive effect that we can have in touching other human lives. Politician must leave his constituency better than before elected. Greatness is within reach of a politician who consistently do things they out to be doing. He learns from mistakes and criticisms. It is a bad politician that will see that all the good is in his side and that all the bad lies with his opponent or just because someone does not agree with him, does not mean that all their ideas and solutions are bad. Good politicians show respect to the views and experience of others. Nobody has a monopoly of wisdom. He/she who aspires to be a great politician should have the ability to find and analyses problems in their constituency and find the best solutions for all these problems.

**Revision questions**

1. Who is politician?
2. What is Personality?
3. Definition of personality
4. Elaborate the Qualities of good political personality
5. What are the minimum qualities for political personality?
Lesson: 8
Socialization into Political Roles

- Introduction
- Political Socialisation: Meaning
- Definitions of political Socialisation
- Agencies of Socialization
- Socialization into Political Roles

8.1 Introduction

The process of child becoming politically socializing and involving actively in the policies field is called socialization into political roles. Agents, including parents, teachers, friends, coworkers, church associates, club members, sports teams, mass media, and popular culture, pass on political orientations. It is through the performance of this function that individuals are inducted into the political culture and their orientations towards political objects are formed. Political socialization is a particular type of political learning whereby people develop the attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors that are conducive to becoming good citizens in their country. It's the lifelong development of a person's political values. At every stage, the child learns political message and information and gains political experiences on politics and it gradually tries to involve in the political affairs directly or indirectly.

8.2 Political Socialization: Meaning

It can seem simple at first glance. Political socialization refers to the specific processes that take place through political agencies and/or that translate into political practices and representations. It is an important task in every political system, as younger generations are expected to play an active role in social and political participation nowadays. Many agents are involved in political socialization. It is the "process by which individuals learn and frequently internalize a political lens framing their perceptions of how powers arranged and how the world around them is (and should be) organized; those perceptions, in turn, shape and define individuals' definitions of who they are and how they should behave in the political and economic institutions in which they live."

Political socialization is a particular type of political learning whereby people develop the attitudes, values, beliefs, opinions, and behaviors that are conducive to becoming good citizens in their country. Socialization is largely a one-way process through which young people gain an understanding of the political world through their interaction with adults and the media. People
develop attitudes toward the political system through the socialization process. Political legitimacy is a belief in the integrity of the political system and processes, such as elections. People who believe strongly in the legitimacy of the political system have confidence that political institutions will be responsive to the wants and needs of citizens and that abuses of governmental power will be held in check. If political leaders engage in questionable behavior, there are mechanisms to hold them accountable.

Political efficacy refers to individuals’ perceptions about whether or not they can influence the political process. People who have a strong sense of political efficacy feel that they have the skills and resources to participate effectively in politics and that the government will be responsive to their efforts. Those who believe in the legitimacy of the political system and are highly efficacious are more likely to participate in politics and to take strong stands on public-policy issues. Young people are socialized to respect authorities, such as parents, teachers, police officers, and fire fighters, and to obey laws.

8.3 Political Socialization- Definitions

Flanagan & Gallay (1995) defined political socialization as an umbrella term covering those practices whereby youngsters are incorporated into the polity as full members. Underneath this generic term, however, there has been a shift of focus, a difference between the new and the old.

Child (1954) defined socialization as ‘the whole process by which an individual, born with behavioral potentialities of enormously wide range, is led to develop actual behavior which is confined within a much narrower range - the range of what is customary and acceptable to the standards of the group’.

8.4 Agents of Socialization into political roles:

Children's brains are "prime for learning", thus more likely to take messages and representations of the world at face value. People develop their political roles, values, beliefs, and orientations through interactions with various agents of socialization such as families, teacher media, peers, schools, workmates, and places of worships, caste religion, media and legal systems.

Family as an agent for political role: Families perpetuate values that support political authorities and can heavily contribute to children's initial political ideological views, or party affiliations. A Pioneering political-socialization researcher Herbert Hyman proclaimed that “foremost among agencies of socialization into politics is the family.” Hyman had good reason for making this assumption. The family has the primary responsibility for nurturing individuals and meeting basic needs, such as food and shelter, during their formative years.

Families have an effect on "political knowledge, identification, efficacy, and participation", depending on variables such as "family demographics, life cycle, parenting style, parental level of political cynicism and frequency of political discussions." A hierarchical power structure
exists within many families that stress parental authority and obedience to the rules that parents 
establish. The strong emotional relationships that exist between family members may compel 
children to adopt behaviors and attitudes that will please their parents or, conversely, to rebel 
against them.

**Role of parents:** Children can learn by example when parents act as role models.

If the parents are politically knowledgeable then they teach their children about local politics. 
Their party affiliation, history and development of the party and its founder to the present leaders 
they also teach about the government institutions, and current issues, but this rarely happens. 
New Panchayat Raj System of local self government under which the Panchayat elections were 
held locally motivated the members of all the families in a village to know about candidates of 
various parties ad their symbols in the elections and the method of selection criteria followed for 
identifying the candidates for different posts.

The parents also discuss about the positive and negative aspect of the candidates in the election 
in their constituency party wise where they also take the case, religion, educational and 
economic status personal characters in each party where they influence the development of 
political values and ideas, such as respect for political symbols or belief in a particular cause. 
Young people who observe their parents reading the newspaper and following political news on 
television may adopt the habit of keeping informed about the current trend in politics and the 
leaders.

Adolescents who accompany parents when they attend public meetings, circulate petitions, or 
engage in other political activities stand a better chance of becoming politically engaged adults. 
Children can sometimes socialize their parents to become active in politics; participants in the 
political issues and take them to the polls on Election Day. The home environment can either 
support or discourage young people’s involvement in political affairs. Children whose parents 
discuss politics frequently and encourage the expression of strong opinions, even if it means 
challenging others, are likely to become politically active adults. Young people raised in this 
type of family will often initiate political discussion and encourage parents to become involved. 
Alternatively, young people from homes where political conversations are rare, and airing 
controversial viewpoints is discouraged, tend to abstain from politics as adults.

Members of the Nehru family have been prominently involved in politics for many years, 
illustrating how the desire to participate in politics is passed on generationally. There are 
limitations on the effectiveness of the family as an agent of political learning and socialization. 
Most families are not like M.Karunanithi, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. For many 
families, politics is not a priority, as they are more concerned with issues related to day-to-day 
life. Few parents serve as political role models for their children.
Many activities, such as voting or attending town meetings, take place outside of the home. Role of School; Some scholars consider the school, rather than the family, to be the most influential agent of political socialization.

Schools can stimulate political learning through formal classroom instruction via civics and history classes, the enactment of ceremonies and rituals such as the flag salute, and extracurricular activities such as student government. Respect for authorities is emphasized, as teachers have the ability to reward and punish students through grades. The most important task of schools as agents of political socialization is the passing on of knowledge about the performance of government, such as appointment of teachers, change of lessons, deleting the lessons and picture of some political leaders.

Through primary, secondary and high schools, students are taught key principles such as individual rights and property, personal responsibility and duty to their nation. Moreover, there are some student unions and associations supported by the political parties for the student election in the colleges. Role of Peer Group; Peers is a group of people who are linked by common interests, equal social position, and similar age and it can be influential in the political socialization process.

Young people desire approval and are likely to adopt the attitudes, viewpoints, and behavior patterns of groups to which they belong. Unlike the family and school, which are structured hierarchically with adults exercising authority, the peer group provides a forum for youth to interact with people who are at similar levels of maturity. Peers provide role models for people who are trying to fit in or become popular in a social setting.

**Peer-group influence** begins when children reach school age and spend less time at home. Middle-childhood (elementary school) friendships are largely segregated by sex and age, as groups of boys and girls will engage in social activities such as eating together in the lunchroom or going to the mall. Such interactions reinforce sex-role distinctions, including those with political relevance, such as the perception that males are more suited to hold positions of authority. Peer relationships change later in childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood, when groups are more often based on athletic, social, academic, and job-related interests and abilities.

**Group Differences:** Political learning and socialization experiences can differ vastly for people depending on the groups with which they associate, such as those based on gender and racial and ethnic background. Certain groups are socialized to a more active role in politics, while others are marginalized. Wealthier people may have more resources for participating in politics, such as money and connections, than poorer people.

Prime Minister of India and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Secretary of State Hillary Clinton were some of the politician’s women who have achieved a highly visible political leadership role. There are significant differences in the way that males and females are socialized to politics. Historically, men have occupied a more central position in Indian political culture than
women. This tradition was institutionalized at the time of the founding, when women did not receive the right to vote in the Constitution. While strides have been made over the past century to achieve political equality between the sexes, differences in sex-role socialization still exist.

Traits associated with political leadership, such as being powerful and showing authority, are more often associated with males than females. Girls have fewer opportunities to observe women taking political action, especially as few females hold the highly visible positions, such as member of Congress and cabinet secretary that are covered by mass media.

Role of Media: Mass media is not only a source of political information; it is an influence on political values and beliefs. Various media outlets, through news coverage and late-night programs, provide different partisan policy stances that are associated with political participation. Political socialization begins in childhood. Some research suggests that family and school teachers are the most influential factors in socializing children, but recent research designs have more accurately estimated the high influence of the media in the process of political socialization.

On average, both young children and teenagers in the in India spend more time a week consuming television and digital media than they spend in school. Young children consume an average of thirty-one hours a week, while teenagers consume seventy one hours of media a week. Political scientist Charles Merriam observed that radio and film had tremendous power to educate: “Millions of persons are reached daily through these agencies, and are profoundly influenced by the material and interpretations presented in impressive form, incessantly, and in moments when they are open to suggestion.

The capacity of mass media to socialize people to politics has grown massively as the number of media outlets has increased and as new technologies allow for more interactive media experiences. Most people’s political experiences occur vicariously through the media because they do not have personal access to government or politicians. Since the advent of television, mass media have become prominent socialization agents. Young people’s exposure to mass media has increased since the 1980s in India. Studies indicate that the typical Indian aged two to eighteen spends almost forty hours a week consuming mass media, which is roughly the equivalent of holding a full-time job.

In one-third of homes, the television is on all day. Young people’s mass-media experiences often occur in isolation. They spend much of their time watching television, using a computer or cell phone, playing video games, or listening to music alone. Personal contact with family members, teachers, and friends has declined. More people under the age of twenty have televisions in their bedrooms, which are multimedia sanctuaries. The use of more personalized forms of media, such as text messaging and participation in social networking sites, has expanded exponentially in recent years. Young people using these forms of media have greater control over their own political socialization.
The press provides insights into the workings of government by showcasing political leaders in action; High school students attribute the information that forms their opinions and attitudes about race, war, economics, and patriotism to mass media much more than their friends, family, or teachers. Research has also shown that children who consume more media than others show greater support for and understanding of Indian values. This may be because eighty percent of the media content children consume is intended for an adult audience. In addition, the impact of the messages is more powerful.

**Incidents of Political murder:** Frequent occurrence of political murder invariably in all the states and the districts particularly during and or immediately after the election has also one of the powerful agents of political socialization right from small children. Change of leader in the party: frequent change of political leader at the district and state level also make the adult to critically think deeply about the power and functions of the leaders towards running the party.

**Role of Religion:** Religions beliefs and practices play a role in political opinion formation and political participation. The theological and moral perspectives offered by religious institutions shape judgment regarding public policy, and ultimately, translates to direct "political decision making on governmental matters such as the redistribution of wealth, equality, tolerance for deviance and the limits on individual freedom, the severity of criminal punishment, policies relating to family structure, gender roles, and the value of human life.”

**Caste;** With the emergence of caste based new political parties at state level, from the recent time caste also plays an important role in socializing the children and adult towards political socialization.

**8.5 Socialization into Political role**

Political learning begins early in childhood and continues over a person’s lifetime. The development of a political self begins when children realize that they belong to a particular town and eventually that they are Indians. Awareness of politics as a distinct realm of experience begins to develop in the preschool years. Younger children tend to personalize government. The first political objects recognized by children are the president of the India and the police officer. Children tend to idealize political figures, although young people today have a less positive view of political actors than in the past. This trend is partially a result of the media’s preoccupations with personal scandals surrounding politicians.

Young people often have warm feelings toward the political system. Children can develop patriotic values through school rituals, such as singing the start of each day. As children mature, they become increasingly sophisticated in their perceptions about their place in the political world and their potential for involvement: they learn to relate abstract concepts that they read about in textbooks like this one to real-world actions, and they start to associate the requirements of democracy and majority rule with the need to vote when they reach the age of twenty-one.
Overall, male children do tend to be more interested in politics than their female counterparts and the same goes for children from higher social classes compared to lower social classes. But girls from a higher social background do not show more interest in politics than girls from the salaried middle-classes, who in turn show more interest than boys from their own social class. This kind of investigation has not been reproduced since.

Adult political socialization is the process by which youngsters learn and acquire about the political culture i.e. beliefs, attitudes, values, and behaviors associated with good citizenship. Agents, including family, school, peers, mass media, and generation pass on political orientations. Political socialization differs over the life course. Young children develop a basic sense of identification with a country. College students can form opinions based on their experiences working for a cause. But adult cannot become active to influence public policy as they are too young to do it. Here are some of the stages at which the adults gradually take the political role in the process of political socialization.

Get to know the names of the party leaders and party symbols of different parties

Gain knowledge about the differences in the basic principles of one party with others parties affiliated to race, religion, caste, principles, achievements, charismatic characteristics of the leaders.

1. Share opinion about the functioning of the party or the leaders
2. Youths involved in election campaigns by using social media
3. Attends political meeting
4. Become member in any of the party as it is admired
5. Propagate about the speech and action of the party to which it associated with
6. Identifies the likeminded persons among the friends
7. Forms a separate group with similar ideology and identity of the party
8. Erect party flag in the village
9. Invite the party leader or the local leader to hoist the flag

Changes its appearance: always in with transparent white shirt. A photo of the party leader is kept visible in the shirt pocket and white dhoti and a small hand towel with the boarder of the party color. Become an icon of the party in his residential areas. Participates in the party activities like take part in election procession, public meeting and gather people for the meeting

- Gives donation to the party
- Involve in pasting wall posters, erecting banner of the leader
- Communicating the date and arrangements of meeting
- Mobilize support system within the party with members of the party.
- Donates money for the needy people and for the construction of temple or celebrations
- Distributes prizes in the cricket team, volley ball tournament etc. Conducted by the youth in the village to get youth support.
Accompanies the village people to the police station to solve their petty cases to win the hearts of the poor and innocent people.

Plays the role of mediator, social worker, savior of the poor people in around the locality

Attend all the life cycle ceremonies like family, social, religious functions.

Publicize it photo to the local people very frequently through wall posters and banners on different occasions like birth day, party meeting, and leader’s birth day and even in the village festivals.

Makes his figure very familiar to all the people through banners for all the family functions of the party members in the area for which it spends money lavishly.

- Trying to be in the good books of the leaders
- Attend party meeting regularly
- Proposing a prospective member as a candidate for the local election
- Going along with the candidate for filing of nomination
- Writing booth slip to the voters
- Assists or directly distributes the gift items for the voters during the election
- Files case against the opposite parties on the charge of misbehaviors or violation of code of conduct of election.
- Fights with the opposite group for erecting banners or encroaching walls for painting
- Canvassing votes for the party candidate
- Collecting money/donation for election work of the party
- Serves as booth agents during the election
- Celebrates the victory of the party in the election with the elected candidate
- Earn and save the money required for the election expenditures
- Gets seat from the party to contest in the local election. Finally
- Contest in the election and become a prominent leader in politics.

Revision Questions

1. What is Political Sociology?
2. Define Political sociology
3. What are the agencies of socialization?
4. What are the role of Socialization into political roles?
Unit- III
Political Culture and Political Participation
Lesson: 9
Culture and Politics

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*Introduction*

**Culture** is “social behavior and norms found in human” communities

**Politics** is “activities associated with the governance” of human communities

Human beings are social creatures, always lived in a social arrangement from family, tribe, village, town, county/state, country, region, and continent to world levels as we progressed. Culture is the unique identity of these different social groupings, expressing different characteristics of that social life. Human need to trade with one another for our necessities and that trade combined with more and more efficient production/consumption relations gradually built economic systems.

As the social and economic relations, systems became more complicated we needed more complex, suitable governance structures to make it work. In modern times this governance is conducted through politics, political systems. Human still searching for the most optimal combination of social, economic and political/governance arrangement to build sustainable, fair and peaceful. The sociality is general system with many sub-systems inter connected and interdependent to each other function for a common cause. If one subsystem dysfunctions the general system will be disturbed. With turns of importance regarding the structure, function, and different kinds of factors. The culture is another sub- system in a community. With dominant character, the culture has its own structure and function in its system. At the same time, the culture system is also important and influential to other systems in the community. The community and the culture are, therefore, relatively close. The culture has formed up a pattern of behavior for the people according to the social procedure. It also designates the attitude, beliefs, and values for the people, building up their characteristics. All these have been conformed into a public format of culture.

**9.1. Definition of Culture**
Edward Tyler (1873) defined “culture” as the way of life of a social group, the group's total man made environment including all the material and nonmaterial products of group life that are transmitted from one generation to the next. Culture refers to the ensemble of various things with a complicate character. It is the full range of learned human behavior patterns.

Reuter (1939): "The term culture is used to signify the sum-total of human creations, the organized result of human experience up to the present time. Culture includes all that man has made in the form of tools, weapons, shelter, and other material goods, and processes, all that he has elaborated in the way of attitudes and beliefs, ideas and judgment, codes, and institutions, arts and sciences, philosophy and social organization. Culture also includes the interrelations among these and other aspects of human as distinct from animal life. Everything, material and in material, created by man, in the process of living, comes within the concept of culture."

9.2 Politics

Politics is to do with the relationship between individuals and systems; conflict arises within relationships between individuals. ... Politics, conflict and culture are therefore all concerned with the structure, the patterns of relationships, of social systems. Culture is the product of shared values among members of a society, and politics is a process aimed at preserving those values. In some cases, politics is also aimed at imposing these values on people who don't believe in them.

Politics is to do with the relationship between individuals and systems; conflict arises within relationships between individuals. ... Politics, conflict and culture are therefore all concerned with the structure, the patterns of relationships, of social systems. Culture is multi-layered.

9.3 What age the relationship between culture and politics?

Politics of necessity reflects culture. Politicians, to get elected, must address the contemporary needs, desires, and conditions that their constituents are experiencing. They have to respond to the culture of whatever their “base” is so we see politicians in rural areas donning work shirts and climbing on tractors, and that intent on being elected in an “inner city” ward perhaps shooting some hoops with the lads at the local B-ball court. Of course culture plays off politics to a large degree as well; we have a great many comedians and social commentators who make their living poking fun at or reporting on the antics of their elected officials. Still, I think culture affects politics much more than the other way around.

9.4 Differences Between politics and culture

For analyzing and understanding the distinction between culture and politics, let us understand the meaning of culture.

1. Culture is the way of life of a group of people
2. Society is made up of a group of people with a similar or the same culture
3. Politics is the manner in which a group of people in a society, having a similar culture struggle for power over such a group or society.

9.5 The Cultural System:

The history of India reveals that it owed its unity not to the authority of the given political system but to the wide diffusion of the cultural symbols, the spiritual values and the structure of roles and functions characteristic of a continuous civilization. The Pedantic type of religion provided humanitarian sentiments of love, friendship and universal brotherhood and social service. The Vedic sanction also accorded the institutions of Varna and Jati and the joint family which dominated the Indian social life for centuries together. Traditional people also believe in purity of heart. Due to the prevalence of such belief pattern and institutions in traditional Indian, social development was very slow. Obstacles to development were very many. In this kind of situation as prevailed in India then, social modernization would have taken a very long time to set in India.

The arrival of the Britishers and their colonial rule for over two centuries in an incessant manner dispelled many barriers. Despite the prevalence of the rigidity of the caste system, the family system began to change. The social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Mahatma Gandhi through their untiring efforts could be able to remove the orthodox customs like the practice of Sati and Untouchability.

The country began to pass through a period of modernization. The capitalistic economy brought into existence the cultural lag and the force of westernization strengthened it. People began to forget their own culture and tradition and made themselves available for that cultural pattern prevalent in Britain and America. Although some of the traditional values of Indian culture have been rejected in the way towards modernization and reform, nevertheless the social institutions and cultural values in the present India are not adapted to the way of life of an industrial society. The cultural lag still haunts the country. The steps taken to bridge the gap created by the cultural lag only appear like bridging the gulf between the rural and urban India.

9.6 The Political System:

Throughout the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century the Indian political scenario was very much confused. India lacked in a central authority due to the downfall of the Mughal Empire and constant wars of territorial acquisition were waged by the foreigners. The end of the Mughal Empire made Indian situation militarily and politically chaotic. It was a land divided. The arrival of the British changed the entire political scenario. After the military revolt of 1857, the British power emerged stronger. It established an unchallenged political foothold in the Indian subcontinent. The entire country was brought under one empirical rule. The English power dominated for a long time “without fear of either disruption from within or aggression from without”.

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Such a unity was a major achievement in the sense that later on it provided the territorial basis on which prevailed the feeling of nationalism and the feeling of India as a nation. The enforcement of the rule of law and political order may be construed as another positive aspect of British dominance and the political development of India.

The British Raj had the manifest function of providing a unified administration but its latent function lied in the integration of the nation. The modern type of bureaucracy based on merit and open competition thrust India towards political modernization. The English educated baboons comprising the middle class mostly participated in the competition. The colonial administrator ensured the operation of West Minister model in this country before they left India. The British also initiated the democratic form of government which remained the pivot of the Indian government in the post-independence era.

After achieving independence, India chose to adopt an open system of development that involved simultaneity of goals and a mix between tradition and modernity. The Indian National Congress came to inherit power from the British Raj. It was an outgrowth of considerable intellectual awakening, social “renaissance”, and reformist activity throughout the nineteenth century. The Indian National Congress had pragmatic leadership, accommodating various strands of thought and commitment with anti-colonialism as its ideology.

It also believed in solidarity with other colonial nations. The Indian National Congress prophesized a participant democracy, equality and social justice, respect for diversity, linguistic states, planned economic development, tolerance of minorities and communal harmony, rejection of violence as means of resolution of conflict and planned economic development. It was a highly amorphous organization with such a consensus on the basis of clearly defined ideology.

Gandhiji’s interpretation of tradition resulted in the mobility of the past for the transformation of the direction of the present. He always strove to legitimize his programme and to build bridges over both time and space. That apart, a sense of overriding unity prevailed which cut across ethnic, linguistic and religious diversity, political divisions and ideological differences. A fine blend of the nationalist movement and of the Hindu civilization contributed to the unity of the new India and largely determined its modernist design, depth, flexibility and maneuverability. Together with the long duration and conformity to India’s ancient civilization, many things have facilitated the process of transformation along a modernist path.

Unprecedented impact brought about by the colonial thrusts, one of the longest nationalist movements, the emergence of charismatic leaders and centralizing elites imbued with modernist ideology all determined India’s path of modernization in the form of reconciliation between tradition and change. At the economic level we desired to bring about technological growth and distributive justice. We desired to imbibe ideal of secularism, rationalism and liberalism at the cultural level.
At the political level the Indians wanted a democratic polity through representative government, people’s participation and greater voice in the governance of the country, decentralization of power at the grass root level and achievement oriented power structure. Rational and scientific means were selected for modernizing the Indian society. Legislation was considered an important agent of social change. Spread of education was stressed to dispel the ignorance of people. Assistance from foreign countries was sought for economic development and the policy of liberalization was adopted. However, the unique feature of modernization in India was that it did not suffer from structural breakdown. Rather, it carried forward modernization through adaptive changes in the traditional structures. The good features of traditional institutions are retained through adaptation, in the developmental process. Attraction towards the modern values and love for the traditional ones cause inherent clash between tradition and modernity.

As a developing society, India faced the tensions of the legacies of the past, accentuated by economic development, dichotomy between the forces of stability and conservation and the forces of transformation and modernization. We evince many a challenge to modernization in India. Illiteracy, regionalism, parochial outlook, migration, inflation, lack of capital, expenses on defense, political corruption and inefficient bureaucratic organization have hindered the process of modernization in India. As regards the problems of modernization, process of disorganization and dislocation, stagnation of some parts and dynamism of others causing inconsistent growth along with its own miseries and problems, large scale unemployment, population growth, need for housing and social security, cleavages and conflicts between various groups and movements of protest cause resistance to change.

Unrest among the educated unemployed, uneven structural change, conflict between changing socio-economic institutions and traditional ways of life, disjunction between modern roles adopted by people and inculcation of traditional values, lack of co-operation among the agencies of modernization and the institutions and systems to modernize leading to cultural lag, lack of facilities to fulfill the aspirations of people raised by modernization results in frustration and social unrest. But these are necessarily the birth tanks of modernizing society. A close look at the models of the developed nations reveals that they have to pass through various ordeals during their period of modernization ranging from revolutionary strafes to violent wars. As viewed by F.W. Riggs, these crises were not only “unavoidable consequences of development, but perhaps in a more significant way they were the causes of development” Hence these stimulus of crises may be viewed as the necessary dynamism of development.

**Revision questions**

1. Define culture
2. Define politics
3. What are the Relationship between culture and politics?
4. Explain Cultural system
5. Describe Political system
Lesson 10
Political Culture

10.1 Introduction

Political culture is the set of attitudes, beliefs, and sentiments which give order and meaning to a political process and which provide the underlying assumptions and rules that govern behavior in the political system. It encompasses both the political ideals and the operating norms of a polity. Political culture is thus the manifestation in aggregate form of the psychological and subjective dimensions of politics. A political culture is the product of both the collective history of a political system and the life histories of the members of that system, and thus it is rooted equally in public events and private experiences.

10.2 Political Culture: Meaning

Different countries have different political cultures, which can help us understand how and why their governments are organized in a certain way, why democracies succeed or fail, or why some countries still have monarchies. Understanding our own political culture can also provide clues to political relationships, such as those we share with each other or our governments.

The term 'political culture' is used in the field of social science. It refers to historically-based, widely-shared beliefs, feelings, and values about the nature of political systems, which can serve as a link between citizens and government.

Political culture, in political science, a set of shared views and normative judgments held by a population regarding its political system. The notion of political culture does not refer to attitudes toward specific actors, such as a president or prime minister, but rather it denotes how people view the political system as a whole and their belief in its legitimacy. American political scientist Lucian Pye defined political culture as the composite of basic values, feelings, and knowledge that underlie the political process. Hence, the building blocks of political culture are the beliefs, opinions, and emotions of the citizens toward their form of government.
A political culture is a product of many inter-related factors, traditional as well as modern elements. Changes in political culture come under the influence of these factors. A study of these factors is essential for an understanding of the political culture. The political culture provides guides for political behavior, and for the society as a whole it constitutes a structure of values and norms which helps to ensure coherence in the operation of institutions and organizations. The stability of a political system is underlined by the relative success or failure of the assimilation of new attitudes into the existing value structure and for this there is the need to examine the means of effective transmission of the political culture from generation to generation. The political culture is the product of the history of both the political system and the individual members of the system, and thus is rooted in public events and private experience. By having establish and develop political culture a nation will benefit in various ways, shapes, and forms. In this sense, the development of the concept of political culture is an attempt to bridge the gap between micro and macro sociological analysis.

Political culture is defined as specifically political orientations and patterned form of political philosophy that consists of a set of widely complex phenomenon which includes belief, values, and attitude concerning the ways on how government and political system ought to be carried out. Political culture then refers to patterns of political behaviors that result from the political beliefs, values, and attitudes of individuals. In this process, a set of political beliefs, values, and attitudes influences people’s political behaviors, and their political behaviors then become a pattern and their political culture. According to International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences Political culture is defined by the as the "set of attitudes, beliefs and sentiments that give order and meaning to a political process and which provide the underlying assumptions and rules that govern behavior in the political system".

It encompasses both the political ideals and operating norms of a polity. Political culture is thus the manifestation of the psychological and subjective dimensions of politics. A political culture is the product of both the history of a political system and the histories of the members. Thus, it is rooted equally in public events and private experience. Concept of Political Culture: The concept of political culture was adopted from social anthropology. A culture encompasses beliefs, values, behavioral norms, attitudes, usages and expressive symbols which together produce a distinct tradition or a way of life of society.

According to E. K. Wilson, “Culture is socially shared and transmitted knowledge, existential and normative symbolized in art and art craft”. Society and culture are inseparable and interdependent. It also refers to orientations -cognitive, affective and evaluative, towards, political objects and actions. Indian political culture bears the impact of the ideology of democratic socialism. Sometimes, the difference of ideological interpretations may lead to internal discontent and disaffection and eventually destroy rather than enhance the unity of the collectivity. Meaning of Political Culture: The concept of political culture refers to a very general phenomenon which can be approached from many points of view. The concept separates the cultural aspects of politics from other aspects as well as the political culture form other forms.
of culture. Political culture refers to those aspects of culture, which have some impact on political traditions, behavior and institutions.

10.3 Definitions of political culture: According to Sidney Verba, it is “the subjective orientation to politics” or “the system of empirical belies, expressive symbols and values which define the situation in which political action takes place”. Lucian W. Pye writes, “For the individual, political culture provides controlling guidelines for structure of values and rational considerations which ensures coherence in the performance of institutions and organizations”.

Almond and Powell define political culture as the pattern of individual attitudes and orientations toward politics among the members of a political system. It is the subjective realm, which underlines and gives meaning to political actions. Political culture is only one aspect of politics but, nonetheless, it is a highly significant aspect of the political system.

Scope of the Study: The study of political culture of a society centers round a number of major believers, values and attitudes that prevail within a society, the extent of political subcultures exist within the national political culture and how do they accommodate in the society, and Finally, the cultures change in a society. Nature of Political Culture: Most cultures that prevail in various contemporary societies are conglomerations of variety of both old and new beliefs and values. Cultures differ in their origins and nature. History, geography, religion, war and socio-economic factors may contribute to the development of a particular political culture in a society. Similarly, the nature of political culture differs from one society to another. In some societies like old agrarian society, we find conservative political culture referring to the irrational and tradition bound political allegiance for the political authority. This type of culture is not easily liable to change. While, in modern progressive industrial societies, political culture becomes more dominant, cohesive and stable, while in other societies, it becomes unstable, changing and heterogeneous. The main components of political culture are mainly three, such as, empirical beliefs, values preferences, and effective responses.

Degree heterogeneity with respect to most fundamental beliefs and values becomes a characteristic feature, when the society becomes pluralistic and divided on the basis of tradition, geography, ethnicity, religion etc. This type of culture is known as subculture which is not shared by all, but by a significant group of people.

10.4 Categories

According to political scientist William S. Stewart, all political behavior can be explained as participating in one or more of eight political cultures:

- Anarchism,
- Oligarchy,
- Tory Corporatism,
- Fascism,
• Classical Liberalism,
• Radical Liberalism,
• Democratic Socialism, and
• Leninist Socialism.

Societies that exemplify each of these cultures have existed historically.

Political culture is often seen as the foundation of all political activity, or at least as a factor determining the nature, characteristics and level of political activity. The concept of "political culture" includes historical experience, memory, social communities and individuals in politics, their orientation, skills, influencing the political behavior. This experience contains a summary, transformed form impressions and preferences in foreign and domestic policy.

10. 5 Typologies of Political Culture

Almond and Verba (1963) outlined three pure types of political culture:

1. Parochial,
2. Subject, and
3. Participant.

1. Parochial political culture: (Low awareness, expectations, and participation)

Parochial political culture refers to those people who have no political orientations towards political objects. This type of political culture, citizens is only remotely aware of the presence of central government, and lives their lives near enough regardless of the decisions taken by the state. Citizens have no cognition orientations towards political system and unaware of political phenomena. They have neither knowledge nor interest in politics. They have no orientations towards all components of politics input, output, political system, or self-role. This type of political culture is congruent with a traditional political structure. This exists in a traditional society. Parochial approach is a limited approach. In parochial approach there is limited frame of reference. People are unaware of politics, they do not have a secular understanding of the world, and there are no well differentiated political structures. In this model, people have no cognitive orientations toward the political system. Societies characterized by this type of political culture do not expect anything positive of government, nor do they expect to participate in politics because it is seen as the elite domain. Furthermore, the government is seen as the enforcer of its own rules and consequently, the realm of politics is seen as one to be avoided.

2. Subject political culture: (Higher level of awareness and expectation but low participation)

Subject political culture refers to the people have passive orientation towards a political system and conceive themselves as having minimum influence on the political process. In this type of political culture, citizens are aware of central government, and are heavily subjected to its
decisions with little scope for dissent. The individual is aware of politics, its actors and institutions. It is affectively oriented towards politics, yet he is on the "downward flow" side of the politics. Citizens have orientations toward the output aspects of the system. They have some orientations towards output and political system. People know about decision-making mechanism. There is a political awareness but no confidence to air political views, thus there is an absence of participatory norms. This type of political culture is congruent with a centralized authoritarian structure. In this model, the people have cognition orientations towards only the output aspects of the system. This tends to be manifested in a citizenry that expects positive action from government, but that does not tend to be politically active themselves. They see politics as an elite domain only to be engaged in by those with power and influence.

3. Participant political culture: (High levels of awareness, expectation, and participation)

Participant political culture refers to people who respond positively to all political objects. Regarding this type of political culture, citizens are able to influence the government in various ways and they are affected by it. The individual is oriented toward the system towards all four components of politics (input, output, political system, and self-role). Here, emphasis is on the role of the self. This encourages more and more participation and participation is the highest value. There is an ability to criticize the authority and hold positive orientation towards action. In this mode, people have cognitive orientations toward both the input and output aspects of the system. Societies which possess this type of political culture tend to have citizens with high expectations of government and personally participating in politics, if at no other time than voting in an election.

These three types of political culture influence one another. Besides the above mentioned three main types of political culture, there exist in political life special subcultures which express the interests and viewpoints of social, ethnic, territorial and other groups. These subcultures are characterized by their different outlooks, attitudes towards government and ruling elite, and involvement in governing activity and in the formation and control of political life. Political culture in some respects restricts the activity of the members of society due to the beliefs, feelings and values of the political processes and behavior which are important parts of political culture. In spite of the fact that a political system and political culture are independent parts of a polity they are closely connected with one another. One of the sources of the development and activity of political culture is the legitimating of the existing power and the political regime characteristic of that period of development. Its constituents, such as values, directions, stereotypes, play a major role in preserving the existing political system.

Finer (1988) gave his concept of political culture and discusses different categories in terms of his typology of political culture. He has identified the following four categories in the typology of political culture:

**Mature political culture**
This type of political culture exists when there is a widespread public approval of the procedure for transfer of power; a belief that the persons in power have the right to govern and issue orders; the people are attached to the political institutions and there is a well mobilized public opinion.

(1) Developed political culture

This type of political culture occurs where the civil institutions are highly developed and the public is well organized into powerful groups but from time to time there arises a dispute on the questions of who and what should constitute the sovereign authority and how power should be transferred.

(2) Low political culture

This is one in which political system is weakly and narrowly organized; there is a lack of consensus on the nature of the political system and the procedures and the public attachment to political system is fragile.

(3) Minimal political culture

This is found in a country where articulate public opinion does not exist and the government can always ignore public opinion, political culture are decided by force of the threat of force. A person or institution capable of asserting itself can enforce its will and the extent of one’s authority is directly related to the degree of force at one’s disposal.

Revision question

1. What is the meaning of Political culture :
2. What is the Concept of political culture
3. Define political culture
4. What are the categories of Political Culture?
Lesson: 11
Democracy

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- **Introduction**
- **Democracy: Meaning**
- **Concept of democracy**
- **Principles of democracy**
- **Core principles of democracy**

### 11.0 Introduction

The moment the word Democracy is heard what comes to the mind of every citizen in India is the slogan” by the people, for the people and to the people”.

India is the world’s largest democracy. India became a democratic nation post its independence in the year 1947. Thereafter, the citizens of India were given the right to vote and elect their leaders. In India, it gives its citizens the right to vote irrespective of their caste, color, creed, religion, and gender. It has five democratic principles – sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic.

### 11.1 Democracy: Meaning

Government authority flows from the people and is based upon their consent.

Democracy is a system of rule by laws, not individuals. In a democracy, the rule of law protects the rights of citizens, maintains order, and limits the power of government. All citizens are equal under the law. No one may be discriminated against on the basis of their race, religion, ethnic group, or gender.

Democracy is a system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as a parliament. It is also referred as “rule of the majority”. Here the power can’t be inherited. People elect their leaders. Representatives stand in an election and the citizen’s vote for their representative. The representative with the most number of votes gets the power.

### 11.2 How Does Democracy work?

One of the tenets of democracy is that all members of the society must be equal. For it to function, this equality must be present in the individual vote. Denying groups the right to vote is contrary to the function of a democracy, a system of government where each individual’s vote...
has equal weight. The U.S. system of government is a republic, a type of democracy in which elected officials carry out the will of the people.

11.3 Democracies: Concept

Basic Principles or Requisites of Democracy:
Liberty:
Equality:
Fraternity:
The people as ultimate source of sovereignty:
Fundamental rights to the people:
Independence of Judiciary:
The people are considered as an end and State as the means in a democracy:
Politics:
Political Democracies:
Principles of Democracy: There are no specific five principles that are universally acknowledged as the five principles of democracy.
There are five elements each of these 'basic' to democracy; it means that democracy can't exist without all of them.

11.4 Five elements of Democracy

1. The Rule of Law - we are a nation of laws, not of men. Presidents and legislatures can't just do whatever they can get away with, they are limited by law. Laws represent the will of the people.

2. Freedom of the Press - in a democracy it's people, the voters, who are ultimately in control. The people need information in order to vote wisely, and that's why we need a free press and freedom of political speech.

3. Respect for human rights - we must realize that people are the most important thing; the purpose of government is to serve the needs of the people, not vice versa. This is the main reason for the Bill of Rights.

4. Active Political Processes - democracy is not a spectator sport, it's a participation sport. It won't work if most people don't take part. A lot of the trouble we've been having in the US can be blamed on the lack of participation of so many people, small voter turnouts, etc. The more people who care enough to vote, and who then stick around to see how their votes turned out, the better off we'll be.

5. Enlightened Citizens - This is another problem we have here. Citizens must be educated and must understand the purpose of democracy, how and why we have it.

11.5 Core principles of democracy
Consent of the governed. Democracy is based on the idea that governments are only legitimate (they only have the right to rule) if they are based on the consent of the people. People have to agree to be ruled by a government in order for it to be democratic.

Representative government. In a democracy, citizens have to be able to elect people to represent them in the government. That allows the people to be in overall control of the government.

Rule of law. This means two things. First, governments and government officials have to obey the law just like everyone else. Second, it means that governments can only punish people for disobeying laws that are actually written down. The government cannot make up rules on a whim and punish you for violating them.

Individual rights. In a true democracy, people have to be guaranteed certain fundamental rights. These are rights like the right to freedom of speech and religion.

Checks and balances. A democratic government needs to have various parts (the US has three branches and two separate houses in the legislative branch) that can stop one another from acting in bad ways. This prevents any one person or part of government from becoming dominant and dictatorial.

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**Revision Questions**

1. What is democracy: Meaning
2. What is the Concept of democracy?
3. What are the major Principles of democracy?
Lesson: 12
Political Opportunities of Political Participation

12.1 Meaning of Political Opportunities

Participating in the political process is considered to be one of the major roles of a citizen of any country. Not all can participate and contribute to the electoral system in India. Since long back the very voting right was restricted to only the elite groups in the society. Voting rights were denied for women till recently. One can imagine the role and contribution of the so-called suppressed and depressed section of the society particularly poor, women, SC/STs and religious minorities. Very recently the third gender (transgender).

The following are the opportunities and sources for the said sections of the society towards political participation in terms of developing interest to contest in the election.

12.2 Political opportunities

1. Constitutional provisions

   a. By citizen rights
      The first and foremost opportunities for political participation are by right as per the constitutional provisions.
      Articles 14 (equality),
      15 (non-discrimination),
      16 (equality of opportunity),
      17 (abolition of Untouchability),
      21 (life and liberty),
      23 (right against exploitation) from the Fundamental Rights chapter of the Constitution and Articles 38 (securing a just social order),
      39 (guiding principles of policy) and
46 (promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections) from the Directive Principles of State Policy.

b. **Opportunities for Anglo-Indian**

The Anglo-Indian community is the only Indian community that has its own representatives nominated to the Lok Sabha (Lower House) in India's Parliament. This right was secured from Nehru by Frank Anthony, the first and longtime president of the All India Anglo-Indian Association. The community is represented by two members. This is done because the community has no native state of its own. States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal also have a nominated member each in their respective State Legislatures.

c. **Women reservation bills;**

Women reservation bills are also one of the important opportunities for the women to contest in the elections. Women get one-third reservation in Gram Panchayat (meaning Village Assembly, which is a form of local village government) and Municipal elections. There is a long-term plan to extend this reservation to Parliament and State Legislative assemblies. The Women's Reservation Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 9 March 2010 by a majority vote of 186 members in favour and 1 against. Although women are nearly half the population, they make up a mere 11.6% of the 542-member Lok Sabha and 11% of the 245-member Rajya Sabha. According to the Association for Democratic Reforms, Bihar and Rajasthan have the highest

d. **Reservation for women exists in Panchayat elections;**

Not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats to be filled by direct elections in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women. The experience of women's reservation at the Panchayat level has been very encouraging. A million women are being elected to the Panchayat in the country every five years. This is the largest mobilization of women in public life in the world.

Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Bartender Singh, has said the government would be pushing a Constitutional amendment, to increase reservation for women in Panchayat from 33 per cent to 50 per cent in the budget session of Parliament.

e. **Allotment of seats for women in the partying the election;**

Each party tries to allot some seats for the prospective women candidates in their political parties. Both national level and state level parties have the habit of allotting some seats for women. For example, the Congress party has a rule that 33% of the district unit positions must be reserved for women. Similarly, the Left parties to have this idea in principle. In the state committees of DMK Subbulakshmi Jagadeesan is in the top echelons. The Congress has yet to reconstitute its top leadership committee in the last 15 years. And the CPI(M) has 10 women in an 81-member state committee, all of 12%. Women leaders across parties stressed the need to reserve spaces for women, especially from Dalit and Adivasi homes. It is fair to say that there should be 50% reservation.
At the moment, the important place where women can be found in large numbers is the women’s wing of a party. Between 1996 and 2016, between 6% and 15% candidates fielded in elections were women. In the last state assembly elections in 2016, the AIADMK and CPI(M) fielded 12% and DMK, 10%. The Congress fielded three women candidates. Between 1996 and 2016, women MLAs accounted for 3% to 10% of the Tamil Nadu state Assembly. In the recent election held in April 2019 there is only one parity in Tamil Nadu Naam Thamilar Katchi which allotted 50% seats exclusively for women in the Member of Parliament election. The number of women contestants in Tamil Nadu has increased from 144 in 2011 to 311 in 2016. The number of independent women candidates contesting rose from 63 to 97 in the same period, according to data from the Election Commission. But women who are incorporated into major political parties have a greater chance of winning than independents.

f. Reservation of seats for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes:
Article 243D provides that seats are to be reserved for (a) Scheduled Castes, and (b) Scheduled Tribes. The reservation shall be in proportion to their population. If, for example, the Scheduled Castes constitute 30% of the population and the Scheduled Tribes 21%, then 30% and 21% seats shall be reserved for them respectively.
Out of the seats so reserved not less than 1/3rd of the seats shall be reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. A number of seats in the Parliament of India, State Assemblies, Municipalities and Village level institutions are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Though seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they are elected by all the voters in a constituency, without any separate electorate. Also a member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not debarred from contesting a general i.e. non-reserved seat. This system was introduced by the Constitution of India in 1950 and was supposed to be in place for the first 10 years, to ensure participation in politics by these groups which were deemed weak and needing special protection. Under 95th amendment to Indian Constitution, this reservation is to last until 2020.
The population figure of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in percentage terms with reference to the total population figure had increased from 14.6% in 1971 census to 16.2% in 2001 census. Similarly, the population figure of Scheduled Tribes had increased from 6.9% in 1971 census to 8.2% in 2001 census. The overall increase of population figure of SC and ST in 2001 census has led the Delimitation Commission to increase the seats for Scheduled Castes in Lok Sabha from 79 to 84 and for Scheduled Tribes from 41 to 47 out of 543 constituencies, as per Delimitation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies Order - 2008.
Allocation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha are made on the basis of proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State concerned to that of the total population, provide provision contained in Article 330 of the Constitution of India read with Section 3 of the R. P. Act, 1950.
g. **Constitutional rights of SC/STs**

As per provisions contained in Article 243 D of the Constitution, 1/3rd of the Seats of Panchayat Raj Institutions and 1/3rd offices of the Chairperson at all level of Panchayat Raj Institutions covered by Part IX of the Constitution are reserved for women. The following states have made legal provision for 50% reservation for women among members and Sarpanches: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand. A statement giving the position about the Elected Women Representatives in all States and UTs as per the State of Panchayat Report 2007-08.

h. **Transgender and voting rights in India**

It is estimated that there are nearly two million transgender people in the country. For the first time, India's transgender people were able choose their gender as "other" on ballot forms following on from an Election Commission order of November 2009. The Election Commission has given us the most important aspect of our life - freedom."

'Vote with pride'

In India, a common term used to describe transgender people, transsexuals, cross-dressers, eunuchs and transvestites is hijra. They are feared and reviled in many parts of the country and India elects first transgender mayor in Raigarh. The transgender in India is the unknown part of the society. Even, they are not adopted by their parents. Our constitution makers focused on everything except them, that result the transgender got their voting right after a long period of 40 years after independence in 1994. According to the Times of India, India's most recent census yielded the first official count of transgender people, at more than 490,000. Transgender activists in the country estimate this number to be six to seven times higher but were excited, especially, with the results in the 0-6 year old population. Census results say that 55,000 came from parents identifying their children as transgender, legally recognized by the Supreme Court in India as the third gender, traditionally called "hijra." During the voter registration process, only 28,341 people registered

**12.2.2 Opportunities by political parties**

a. **Political dynasties / Family politics**

India has had a long history of families that have been actively involved in politics, both at the local and national level. Many have emerged as political dynasties, handing over carefully nurtured constituencies as legacy from one generation to the other. While the existence of a large number of political dynasties in India may seem unusual to many an outsider, it is only an extension of the earlier practice with royalty, where the right to rule was seen as a birth right for centuries. Erstwhile royalty has now made way for political dynasties and they continue to thrive in various states of India and in various political hues. The list of political dynasties is long and therefore, one has listed only some of the most prominent and politically active families around, in India. It is an quick
opportunities for anyone to participate in the political field if she/ he is a direct relatives or distant relatives to the influential person or the leaders in the party the folloewngae some of the national and state level examples. Nehru family in Delhi, N. T. Rama Rao family in Andra Pradesh and Karunanidhi Family in Tamil Nadu.

b. Start of caste based political parties
It is observed that there are eight MP seats out of 40 MP seats were allotted to the sons and daughters of the influential political leaders in a leading political parties in the ongoing general election in Tamil Nadu. Is it not the back door entry into politics and an opportunities for the citizens to factitively participate in the election just because they happened to the relatives of the leaders? Social security to women: Political involvement in any way invites risks in the life at any point of time as the rival group always looks for the opportunities to pull the leg or even to attack to eliminate the political enemies. Such being the case anybody can involve in political matter only if there was an assurance security in the social life.

c. Creation of Various Wings in the Political parties.
An opportunity for women to participate in politics is that almost all the political parties have created a separate wing exclusively for women. Political parties support, encourage and raise awareness on women's political participation in the various campaigns and meetings that they hold at different levels. To quote a few at national level parties. This has included the creation of women's wings in the largest parties. The BJP's wing is the BJP Mahila Morcha, The INC's wing is All India Mahila Congress, and The CPI's wing is the National Federation of Indian Women.

The INC regained power in 2004 with the help of women's participation. The INC has increased women's participation by instituting a 33% quota for women in all levels of the party. In June 2009, the INC nominated a woman to become first speaker of Lok Sabha, and also supported the election of Pratibha Patil, India's first female president. Women were involved in the early establishment of the BJP. The BJP has encouraged greater representation of women by developing women's leadership programs, financial assistance for women candidates, and implementing a 33% reservation for women in party leadership positions. BJP has received women's support by focusing on issues such as the Uniform Civil Code to extend equal rights to women and men regardless of religion. They have also spoken out against violence against Indian women. The CPI has also supported gender inequality issues including addressing issues of violence through the National Federation of Indian Women. Women's participation in political parties remained low in the 1990s with 10-12% membership consisting of women. Indian women have also taken the initiative to form their own political parties, and in 2007, the United Women Front party was created, and has advocated for increasing the
reservation of seats for women in parliament to 50%. Women only govern four of India's political parties. From 1980-1970, 4.3% of candidates and 70% of electoral races had no women candidates at all. As of 2013, it has been reported of the members of parliament 11% were women in Lok Sabha and 10.6% in Rajya Sabha.

d. **Death of political leaders**

Opportunities come voluntarily or forcefully to the relatives of the leaders after their death, mostly demise, it is easy to understand it by going through the political entry of the current leaders and representative at the national level and the state level even at the Panchayat and ward level. Forcible opportunities are one which comes all the way to the relatives of the leader. For example Rajiv Gandhi never dreamt of becoming politicians till he heard the news of the assassination of his mother Smt. Indri Gandhi.

**12.2.3 Social factors for creating opportunities**

a. **Emergence of SHGs movements**

The support of SHGs is considered to be a significant opportunities for women and local youth to participate in the election process. It is felt right time to mention that there may not be a village without temple but no village without for functioning of women Sell Help Groups who meet regularly and maintain savings and lending local loan to its member. They slowly get trained to participate in the local Gram Sabha four times a year being conducted by the Panchayat counsel. And get to know the village Panchayat administration. At last at the village Panchayat level the leading political party will not give seats for the women candidate against any male candidate in the fray. So women started to contest in the common constituency and sometimes they have won also. This is possible only when there is a political awareness and self confident as they have the women group support from SHGs. Periodical attendance of women SHGs in Gram Sabha motivates women to participate in the election process or to contest in the election.

b. **Improving leadership qualities of marginalized with NGOs support**

The NGOs at national level and international level are working both in the urban and rural areas who due to their close association with all the sections of the people in rural areas have their influence over the voter to any political parities they are affiliated with or whom they think fit to be elected for the welfare of the village. Many a times the NGOs try to motivate a locally active people who had already involved in social service activates and gained good name in the village.

c. **Encouragement of Higher education**

In the recent years it has become a common thing that party leaders prefer a highly educated professionally qualified to contest in the MLA election and the ability to speak English has also become important so that the candidate can represent the state issue in the parliament. Youths both men and women develop interest and improve their political consciousness during their studies in the educational institutions and understand their role for the welfare of their own village or area. They slowly prepare the gourd work and
gradually involve in political activities and get trained to contest in the election. One can see a considerable number of candidates and were professionally qualified in the recent elections.

d. **Support of Male member for women in the family**
   Patriarchy and Male dominance is the order of the day, and the phrase "woman place is in the kitchen", play a disastrous role during campaigns and elections, as gender roles take center stage. If the male members either father before marriage or husband after marriage encourage and support then women can involve in political participation. Life of women re-starts in the villages of husband. Any decision has to be taken only with the consent of all the members in the in law house. If majority of the village people are in support of the women there is possibilities for the women in involve in political participation.

e. **Active Youth clubs into political participation;**
   Winning the hearts of local people in the villages with continuous social work related to education, health and environment and also creation of infra structural facilities in the local area is one of the common opportunities for the youth to involve in political participation one way or the other. There was ambry number of example to quote to this in the rural areas particularly during and after the Panchayat Elections. Political factors creating opportunities for political participation

f. **Financially affluent groups:**
   Mostly women are dependent on men for very survival in the villages. Families with low income will not allow women to involve in any of political activities in the case of poor economic condition as it may further Burdon the conditions. Due to inequalities women earn less yet they are the bread winners, and do not have savings. Banks cannot give women loans because they lack collateral, which are usually registered in the spouse name.

g. **Transition of power**
   It is one of the opportunities to gain power easily after the death of the leaders. The power has been transferred to the next senior or the influenced person in the party. That is what exactly happened after the death of Jayalalitha and Karunanidhi in Tamil Nadu. The transition of power in the case of the DMK, was smooth as the power receives is the son the leader. In the case of AIADMK it was late and hard.

12.2.4 **Popularity as Opportunities for political participation**

a. **Administrative popularity**
   There are many IAS, IFS and other civil servants who made it big in politics in India. Some of the selected personalities are as follows.
   Ajit Jogi, IAS officer to become the first Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh, Yashwant Sinha IAS officer in 1960 become the finance minister in Chandra Shekhar’s union cabinet in 1990-91 and external affairs minister in the BJP-led NDA government under Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Meira Kuma daughter of : joined the Indian Foreign Service in
1973 and served for more than a decade daughter of Babu Jagjivan Ram, served as the fourth Deputy Prime Minister of India. became the first women in India to hold the position of Lok Sabha Speaker from 2009 to 2014.

She arrived in politics with a bang in 1985 by defeating Ram Vilas Paswan and Mayawati in the Bijnor by-election. Mani Shankar Aiyar joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1963, retiring in 1989 to join politics. He was elected to the Lok Sabha from Mayiladuturai, Tamil Nadu, in 1991 held portfolios such as petroleum and natural gas (2004-06), youth affairs and sports (2006-08) and development of the Northeastern region (2008-09).

Natwar Singh joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1953 and served for 31 years. During his tenure as an IFS officer, he was posted in important embassies such as China and the US. In 1984, joined the Congress. In 1985, he became minister of state in the ministries of steel, coal & mines, and agriculture in Rajiv Gandhi’s government. He also served as the minister of external affairs in Manmohan Singh’s UPA government.

Arvind Kejriwal; In 1992, he joined the Indian Revenue Service. He launched the Aam Aadmi Party in 2012. The party emerged as the second largest party in the Delhi assembly elections in 2013, and Kejriwal became CM with Congress support for 49 days later and return to power in 2015 with an unprecedented majority of 67 seats out of 70.

b. **Religious Popularity:** Yogi Athitha Uma Bharathi, Maduruai Aatheenan, S.Ra Sarkunam Bishop Still the opportunities and sources for the political participation are many it varies state to state and country to the country.

Revision questions

1. What is the meaning of political Opportunities
2. What are the constitutional opportunities for women
3. What are the opportunities for women in the political parties
4. What are the opportunities for SC
5. What are the opportunities for STs
6. What are the opportunities for Transgender
7. What are the social opportunities for political participation
8. What are comic opportunities for political participation
9. How does Popularity become an political opportunities
Lesson: 13
Political Context of Participation

- Meaning of political participation
- Political participation
- Political context of participation
- The concept of Political participation
- Eligibility for participation
- Factors Influencing Political Participation
- Types of political participation
- Forms of Political Participation

Through this lesson, you will learn what defines political participation, explore some examples, and gain insight into why political participation matters in democratic societies.

13.1 Meaning of political participation

The term 'political participation' has a very broad meaning. It is not only related to 'Right to Vote” but simultaneously relates to participation in: decision making process, political activism, political consciousness. Political participation refers to those voluntary activities by which members of a society share in the selection of rulers and, directly or indirectly, in the formation of public policy. These civic activities are what are known as political participation, and they are a critical part of any democracy. As the name suggests, political participation simply means that a person is participating in the political process by making his or her opinions and beliefs known. In the social sciences, the term 'political participation' is often used to describe an action taken by a citizen to influence the outcome of a political issue.

Political participation is any activity that shapes, affects, or involves the political sphere. Political participation ranges from voting to attending a rally to committing an act of terrorism to sending a letter to a representative. ... Conventional participation: Activities that we expect of good citizens. Popular participation can be defined as the active involvement of citizens in the socio-political activities of a country. It can also be seen as the practice of involving the citizens in the governance of their country and in deciding important socio-cultural, political and economic matters. Participation' has a very wide meaning. It is not only related to 'Right to Vote', but simultaneously relates to participation in: decision-making process, political activism, political consciousness, Political participation means exercising the right to vote, power sharing,
membership of political parties, electoral campaigning, attending party meetings, holding party positions, contesting elections, co-decision making, co-policy making at all levels of governance of the state.

13.2 What is political participation?

The concept of political participation has assumed a new significance in the Indian essential aspect for the democratic process. Various forms of political participation include Voting in referendums, Membership in political parties and pressure groups, Government advisory committees, Involvement in the implementation of social policies etc.

13.3 Political context of participation:

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. 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. It is in any form of (individual or collective) involvement in the political process, or any activity which has political consequences in relation to government and policy, then naturally both legitimate forms of political participation (such as voting in elections, activism in interest groups, or social movements) and illegitimate political activities (including terrorism, revolutions and coups d’état) come under its purview.

13.4 The concept of Political participation

When participation is seen as an attitude, it is taken as an individual’s favorable orientation to the state or government. That was the basis on which Americans were seen as having a ‘participant political culture’
It is something between the state of public opinion and an individual’s personality characteristics. According to Gabriel Almond, it is the ‘particular pattern of orientations’ to political objects in which a political system is embedded. Orientations are predisposition to political action and are determined by such factors as tradition, historical memories, motives, norms, emotions and symbols; the culture, therefore, represents a set of propensities. These orientations may be broken down into cognitive orientations (knowledge and awareness of the political effects), affective orientations (emotions and feelings about the objects) and evaluative orientations (judgment about them).

13.5 Who will participate?

Theoretically, political participation should involve everyone. For example, even though a person has to be eighteen years old to vote or serve on a jury, people under the age of eighteen are still able to participate in protests, be a part of town hall meetings, or express their political preferences.

13.6 Factors Influencing Political Participation:

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 authoritari-anism.

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 neighborhood. 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 him/her. 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. Urban-rural differences in participation occur in some elections but riot in others. City dwellers, with their increased exposure to mass media, higher education, and greater predisposition to form voluntary associations, characteristically participate more than those who live in rural communities in India.

13.7 Types of political participation

1. Donating money to a candidate or cause or displaying bumper stickers on one’s car.
2. Interaction with other people:
3. Contacting public officials,
4. Attending social and political meetings,
5. Volunteering to work on campaigns, and
6. Joining political protests.
7. Voter turnout, which requires no more social interaction than the brief conversations that occur at the polling place.
8. High levels of openness and extraversion affect most forms of political participation.
9. Openness carries with it a drive to acquire and share information and to work toward solutions to perceived problems.
10. Extraversion is expected to be positively linked with social forms of political participation, but not necessarily with more individualistic acts. This is because extraverts are thought to be drawn to political participation not by politics per se, but rather by the opportunity to interact with others.

13.8 Forms of Political Participation
Voting in local or national elections; Voting in referendums; Canvassing or otherwise campaigning in elections; Active membership of a political party; Active membership of a pressure group; Taking part in political demonstrations, industrial strikes with political objectives, rent strikes in public housing, and similar activities aimed at changing public policy.

There are many different forms of political participation and whether you know it or not, you've probably taken part in some of them at different points in your life. Some of the most common forms of political participation are:

**Voting:** In a democracy, voting is the single most important form of political participation that a person can take part in because it ensures that politicians are elected by the people, rather than being assigned to their position of power by someone else.

**Protest:** Whether or not it is a constitutional right, as it is in the U.S., public protests are another important form of political participation because you are making your opinions known in a very obvious way, with the hope that your actions will influence or initiate change in a particular area of politics.

**Public consultations:** Like voting, public consultations (which are more commonly known as town hall meetings) offer ordinary citizens the chance to get together in a group with a politician or elected official in order to make their opinions and feelings known.

**Jury duty:** Although most people shudder at the thought of having to attend jury duty, it is an important type of political participation because it ensures that people who are charged with a crime are judged by people like them, rather than allowing the outcome to depend entirely on a single person, such as a judge.

On the whole there are several levels and forms at which and through which people may participate politically, as involved objects of a process of economic and political transformation set in motion by someone else, as expected beneficiaries of a programme with pre-set parameters, as politically co-opted legitimizes of a policy or as people trying to determine their own choices and direction independent of the state.

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**Revision of questions**

What is the meaning of political participation?
What are the forms of participation?
What are the factors responsible for participation?
Write the types of participation
Unit- IV
The place of election in the Political Process
Lesson: 14
Elections and electro process in India

- Election
- Power of election
- Traditional system of election
- The new system – Electronic Voting Machines and VVPAT
- Election Commission of India
- Three types of election
- Election procedure
- Important steps involved in election
- NOTA
- Missing Voters

14.1 What is Election

The core meaning of democracy is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. To ensure this very ‘rule by the people’, elections are held. Hence, elections are the process by which people select their representatives in the government. As the world’s largest democracy goes to the polls, this Backgrounder looks at the laws, major players, and issues, including economic reform, caste, and religion that have shaped India’s politics.

14.2 Power of election

Election is a powerful tool in the hands of voters of India. An iron lady and Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi were defeated in election. An incomparable chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. K. Kamaraj was defeated by a college student Icon of action in cine industry whose records cannot be broken by anybody in the not the near but ever future Padma Sri, Sivaji Ganesan was defeated in his own constituency. Wife if former Chief Minister Tamil Nadu M.G.Ramachandran was defeated within two years of his death. In 2019 parliament election the national leader of congress party Mr. Rahall Gandhi was defeated in their family constituency. The list can be a lengthy one.

A democratic government means the rule of the people, by the people. Since in a big country with a huge population of billions, it is not possible for everybody to gather and rule each other. Hence, a system eventually came to be formed where a group of people would select one person
to represent their interests. Through this person, the people’s interests would rule. Elections in the Republic of India include elections for the Parliament, Rajya Sabha, and Lok Sabha, the Legislative Assemblies, and numerous other Councils and local bodies.

According to the Constitution of India, elections for the Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies should take place every five years, unless a state of emergency has been declared. Any vacancy caused by death or resignation must be filled through an election within six months. The elections for the lower houses (in Parliament and in the states) use the first-past-the-post electoral system (i.e. the candidate with the majority of the votes wins the election).

Elections for one-third of the seats of the upper house of the Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, are conducted every two years. The members of the upper house are elected indirectly by the state legislative assemblies based on proportional representation. Members of the state legislative councils (in states that have an upper house) are elected indirectly through local bodies.

14.3 Traditional system – The ballot paper voting and counting

Previously, the ballot paper voting system was in use. So people gave their vote using secret ballot paper to their desired candidate. After the voting is done, the ballot boxes from different polling booths are collected securely moved to the counting stations. The votes are manually counted by people, and then the results are declared by the authority. This whole process is supervised by CCTV cameras and also monitored by responsible persons of the ECI.

Main drawbacks of ballot paper voting system:

• Manipulation with ballot boxes
• Longer time in declaration of results
• More human resources being deployed
• Higher costing

Due to all these drawbacks and as a part of integration of technology in government processes, the EVMs were introduced.

2. The new system – Electronic Voting Machines and VVPAT

14.4 Modern Elections

The EVMs were first introduced in 1998 assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and the NCT of Delhi. Since then, eventually they are being introduced at different levels.

An EVM has two parts:
1. Control unit (which is with the polling officer, and
2. Balloting unit (which is inside the voting booth.)
When the polling officer presses the button from the control unit, the voter can give his vote to the desired candidate by pressing the button on the balloting unit. Thus the votes are recorded by the EVM. An EVM can store up to 3840 votes. It can be used for voting for up to 64 candidates at a time. But the main benefit of EVM system is there is no need of a large human force to count the votes manually. The results can be calculated and declared much faster than the previous ballot paper election system. Voter verifiable paper audit trail system; on 14 August 2013, the Government of India amended the elections rules to permit the use of the Voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) system.

14.5 Election Commission

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous, constitutionally established federal authority responsible for administering all the electoral processes in the Republic of India. Under the supervision of the commission, free and fair elections have been held in India at regular intervals as per the principles enshrined in the Constitution. The Election Commission has the power of superintendence, direction and control of all elections to the Parliament of India and the state legislatures and of elections to the office of the President of India and the Vice-President of India.

14.6 Three type of elections in India

India is world’s largest constitutional democracy. Our constitution has given rights to the people, to elect their representatives and appoint them to handle administrative decisions as the members of government bodies.

All Indian citizens participate in three types of elections:

1. The central government general elections, held to elect members for LOK SABHA, i.e. the lower house of the parliament, which includes our prime minister and the whole cabinet. These elected members are popularly known as the MPs. This election is held every five years.
2. The state government elections, held to elect members of Legislative Assembly of each state. These members are also called the MLAs. This election is also organized every five years.
3. The elections held for respective Gram Panchayat/ Nagar Panchayat/ Nagar Palikir / Mahan agar Palikir through which people elect their local level leaders who take decisions at those respective levels. MLA is directly elected by voters of constitution. On behalf of common people, MLA works for betterment of his/her constituency.
14.7 Indian Electoral System

President of India

The President of India is elected for a five-year term by an electoral college of India consisting of members of federal legislature and state legislatures (i.e. all the elected Member of Parliament and all elected members of all legislative assemblies of the country).

The House of the People (Lok Sabha) represents citizens of India (as envisaged by the institution of India, currently the members of Lok Sabha are 545, out of which 543 are elected for five-year term and two members represent the Anglo-Indian community). The 543 members are elected under the plurality ('first past the post') electoral system.

The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) has 250 members, 238 members elected for a six-year term, with one-third retiring every two years. The members are indirectly elected, this being achieved by the votes of legislators in the state and union (federal) territories. The elected members are chosen under the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The twelve nominated members are usually an eclectic mix of eminent artists (including actors), scientists, jurists, sportspersons, businessmen and journalists and common people.

Election process of an MLA

- Every 5 years MLA election is held
- Each state is divided into constituencies based on population
- Candidate must be a citizen of India, 18 + age.
- One has to fulfill eligibility criteria decided by election commission of India.
- Candidates are from parties or they can stand as an independent candidate
- Voting must be done by secret ballot or EVM/VVPAT to maintain secrecy and transparency.

14.8 Electoral procedures

Candidates are required to file their nomination papers with the Electoral Commission. Then, a list of candidates is published. No party is allowed to use government resources for campaigning and/or to bribe the candidates before elections. The government cannot start a project during the election period. Campaigning ends by 6:00 pm two days before the polling day.

The polling is held between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm. The Collector of each district is in charge of polling. Government employees are employed as poll officers at the polling stations. Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are being used instead of ballot boxes to prevent election fraud. After
the citizen votes his or her left index finger is marked with an indelible ink. This practice was instituted in 1962.

Research into an indelible ink was commenced by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In the 1950s, M. L. Goel worked on this research at the Chemical Division of the National Physical Laboratory of India. The ink used contains silver nitrate and so, is photosensitive. It is stored in amber colored plastic or brown colored glass bottles. On application, the ink remains on the fingernail for at least two days. It may last up to a month depending upon the person's body temperature and the environment.

14.9 Important steps involved in election Procedure in India;

1. Formation of Constituencies
2. Filling of Nominations
3. Scrutiny of Nominations
4. Election Campaign
5. Polling Personnel and the Polling
6. Counting of Votes and Declaration of Results
7. Submission of Account Relating to Election Expenses
8. Election Disputes

Let us see the eight steps in short one by one

1. Formation of Constituencies:

The Constitution lays down that after the completion of each census the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to States shall be readjusted. Similarly, the constituencies for elections to the legislative assemblies are also readjusted.

However, 42nd Amendment Act (1976) provided that until the figures for the first census after the year 2000 have been published, it shall not be necessary to readjust the allocation of seats to the States in the Lok Sabha.

2. Filling of Nominations:

The nomination of candidates is an important part of the election process. The regulations require that the candidate or the person who proposes his name files the nomination papers with the Returning Officer. In order to be chosen a member of the Rajya Sabha or the State Legislative Council, a person must be not less than 30 years of age.

For election to the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assembly, a person should have attained an age of 25 years. A person is disqualified for being chosen as a member of any House, (I) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or of any State (The offices of Ministers or Deputy Ministers are not regarded as offices of profit for this purpose); (ii) if he is of unsound
mind and stands so declared by a competent court; (iii) if he is an un-discharged insolvent; (iv) if he has ceased to be a citizen of India; and (v) if he is so disqualified under any law made by Parliament.

The Representation of the People act, as amended from time to time disqualifies a person from the membership of a Legislature:

(I) if he has been found guilty of certain election offences or corrupt practices in election; (ii) if he has been convicted and sentenced to transportation or to imprisonment for not less than two years; and (iii) if he has been dismissed from government service for corruption or disloyalty to the State.

In 1988 many other offences, such as cruelty towards women, were included among those which would cause disqualification for standing for election. But none of these disqualifications operates for a period of more than six years from the date of such conviction.

3. Scrutiny of Nominations:

The Returning Officer scrutinizes the nomination papers very carefully. When someone is dissatisfied, he is officially stopped from contesting election for six years. The candidates can withdraw their nomination papers even after they have been found in order. Every candidate standing for election to the Lok Sabha or to State Legislative Assembly has to make a security deposit of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. In case the candidate belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes, the security deposit is reduced by half. The security deposit of such candidates as have obtained less than one-sixth of the total number of valid votes polled is forfeited.

4. Election Campaign:

Techniques of election campaign and the tools employed by the parties and the independent candidates are many:

(I) Election Manifesto:

The parties issue their Election Manifestoes. A Manifesto is a Statement of great significance. It is “a formal Statement of the programme and objectives of a political party” It deals with issues such as restructuring of Centre-State relations, guarantees to religious or linguistic minorities, justice and judicial reforms, fiscal reform, economic growth, social justice, problems of the handicapped, health, nutrition, education, defense and world peace. The Manifesto contains programmers and promises, with a view to attract the largest number of voters.

(ii) Electioneering (Activities and Techniques to Persuade Voters):

The parties and the candidates usually make use of these techniques in order to carry their message to the voters (a) public meetings and rallies are organized and processions taken out. The party leaders, especially the crowd pullers, are assigned the task to address public meetings;
(b) the street corner meetings are held; (c) the candidates, along with the influential persons of the area, do door-to-door canvassing; (d) new slogans are coined to attract the masses; (e) advertisements are released to the press (the popular daily and weekly newspapers); and (f) the Radio and the Television are pressed into service to broadcast the speeches and panel-discussions of leaders of various parties.

Now-a-days electronic media plays the most effective role in creating people’s awareness about programmers of the political parties. The party leaders give a series of interviews to newspapers and television agencies. Wide coverage is being given to all these events at regular intervals.

5. Polling Personnel and the Polling:

The election campaign must be stopped 48 hours before the time when poll concludes on the polling day.

Presiding Officer supervises the whole of the polling process and ensures that all persons working under him adhere to the electoral norms and practices.

The voter records his vote either by placing the seal-mark against the name of the candidate he wants to vote for or by pressing the button of the voting machine.

6. Counting of Votes and Declaration of Results:

After the polling has ended the ballot boxes or the voting machines are sealed and carried under custody to the counting stations. Then the process of counting the votes begins. In 1979, the practice of booth-wise counting of ballot paper was revived. It was done on the instance of the parties which insisted on knowing the voting pattern so that they could woo the voters and work vigorously in the areas where they were weak. Booth-wise counting was preferred for one more reason. The parties felt that by doing so it would be easier to detect rigging and take necessary action. However, there is no hard and fast rule as to the counting of votes and the Election authorities are free to mix up the ballot papers from all the booths, if the feel that it ensured secrecy with regard to the pattern of voting. The candidate who obtains the highest number of votes is declared elected.

7. Submission of Account Relating to Election Expenses:

The law fixes the maximum limit of the expenses to be incurred by various contenders on their election. The limit of election expenses for an Assembly election is fixed for a Parliamentary contest. The candidates are required to file an account of the election expenses. It is a corrupt practice for a candidate to spend more money than the prescribed amount on his election.

8. Election Disputes:
The Constitution had originally provided for the appointment of Election Tribunals for deciding disputes arising in connection with elections. The Nineteenth Amendment Act (1966) abolished this provision and laid down that the election disputes would be decided by the High Courts.

14.9 NOTA

NOTA; None of the above" is a voting option in India that would allow voters who support none of the candidates available to them to register an official vote of "none of the above", which is currently allowed under India election regulation. This was the result of petitioning from the Electoral Commission and the People's Union for Civil Liberties from 2009. In November 2013, NOTA were introduced in five state elections. The Election Commission of India told the Supreme Court in 2009 that it wished to offer the voter a none of the above button on voting machines.

14.10 Missing voters

In every election, and indeed in every possible voter education programme, there are special groups who require particular attention. There are certain groups that have emerged with some frequency. These groups include:

Election staff  
Voters abroad  
Absentee voters  
Refugees and internally displaced persons  
Nomads and migrants  
Voters in remote areas  
Minorities  
Disabled people  
Home and hospital bound voters  
Traditional prisoners  
Political prisoners  
Security forces  
Women  
Young and first time voters

Revision questions

1. What is Election?  
2. What is the Power of election?  
3. What was the Traditional system of election  
4. What is the new system – Electronic Voting Machines and VVPAT  
5. Brief about Election Commission of India  
6. What are the three types of election?  
7. What is the Election procedure to be followed?  
8. Write the Important steps involved in election
9. What is mean by NOTA?
10. Who are the Missing Voters in election?

Lesson: 15
Election and Political Parties

15.0 Introduction
As the world’s largest democracy goes to the polls, this Backgrounder looks at the laws, major players, and issues, including economic reform, caste, and religion that have shaped India’s politics.

15.1 An Election- Meaning
In a democracy, the people of the country select the governing body of the nation. This process of selection of a nation’s representatives is known as an election. It also involves casting votes in favour of the person or group and the one with the majority votes forms the government at the state or national level. The citizens of a nation are the only ones who can vote in the process of elections to select their representatives or leaders. In this process, the citizens exercise their right to vote. This right is the basis of all democracies.

15.2 Power of election
Election is a powerful tool in the hands of voters of India. An iron lady and Prime Minister of India Smt. Indira Gandhi were defeated in election. An incomparable chief Minister of Tamil
Nadu Mr. K. Kamaraj was defeated by a college student Icon of action in cine industry whose records cannot be broken by anybody in the not the near but ever future Padma Sri, Sivaji Ganesan was defeated in his own constituency.

Wife if former Chief Minister Tamil Nadu M.G.Ramachandran was defeated within two years of his death. Elections in India, the world’s second-most populous country, evoke descriptions like ’spectacle’ or ’carnival,’ in part due to the overwhelming numbers that participate in the process. In this country of over a billion people, 714 million voters will decide who rules the world’s largest democracy for the next five years. In the 2004 elections, over 5,400 candidates from 230 political parties participated. Nearly the same number of candidates will compete for seats in parliament in 2009. Electoral candidates vie for votes by promising reforms, such as better governance, greater socioeconomic equity, and bolstered efforts at poverty alleviation. However, corrupt politicians with criminal records, caste- and religion-based politics, and allegations of vote-buying continue to mar the democratic process. Meanwhile, the coalition politics of the last two decades, while more inclusive, have resulted in giving outsized power to small parties that have used it to further their short-term agendas.

Indian historian Ramachandra Guha, in the book India after Gandhi, argues the country is only "50 percent a democracy," holding viable elections, but falling short when it comes to "the functioning of politicians and political institutions."

15.3 Election Process in India

Elections form the backbone of democracy wherein people elect their political representatives and decide the composition of the government. Holding free and fair elections on a state and national level is integral to upholding the principles of democratic set up in India. From parliamentary elections to the presidential polls, India goes through the electoral process at regular intervals

15.4 Responsibility for Elections

In the India, elections are held at regular intervals. Loke Sabha and assembly elections take place every five years. State and local governments are largely responsible for organizing elections. State, county, and municipal election boards administer elections. These boards establish and staff polling places and verify the eligibility of individuals who come to vote. State laws specify the qualifications of candidates and how elections are to be administered, including registration procedures, the location of polling places, and even the kind of ballots used. More importantly, states also determine the boundaries for congressional and state legislative districts. In the past, because many legislative districts were drawn based on area and not on population, regions with small populations had substantially more representation per person than did regions with large populations. Thus in the allocation of seats in the state legislature, rural districts were overrepresented in relation to their population. For example, in Vermont in the 1960s, the small town of Stratton, with a population of 38, had the same number
of representatives in the state legislature as Burlington, with 40,000 residents. The U.S. Supreme Court in a series of decisions beginning in 1962 mandated that each elected official must represent roughly the same number of people.

Many people also debate whether the state legislatures should be allowed to gerrymander, or draw legislative lines to favor a special interest. In the early 19th century, to further his own and his party’s interests, Massachusetts governor Elbridge Gerry encouraged the legislature to design a district so as to contain as many of his party’s opponents as possible. By doing this he hoped that his party would lose that district by a large majority but would then be able to win all the other districts by small majorities. The district Gerry created was so convoluted that it was described as being shaped like a salamander and it is from this that the term “gerrymander” derives.

Gerrymandering has also occurred on racial lines, both to prevent and to ensure minority representation in government. After the Voting Act of 1965 made it possible for blacks to vote, racial gerrymandering that favored whites was instituted to prevent blacks from being adequately represented. In recent years, however, gerrymandering has been used to facilitate the election of members of minority groups, such as blacks or Hispanics, by creating a district in which such a group holds the majority. This process—sometimes called “loading a district”—has been used by some legislatures such as that of North Carolina to attempt to assure the election of a black representative. He intent of such districts is to adequately represent the diversity of the United States population in Congress. Opponents of this process claim that such procedures are unfair, that they create resentment against blacks and other minority groups, and that they produce racial segregation. Whatever the outcome, it is clear that the states’ ability to set legislative and congressional boundaries is a powerful tool in the determination of public policy.

15.5 Election and political parties

Owing to the diverse geographical, social and cultural concerns, India has nurtured the growth of the multi-party system. Over a period of time, national and regional political parties became the vital constituents of the world’s largest democracy, India. Whether the proliferation of parties has helped the country’s cause, is a different debate altogether. However, it’s important to know what exactly these political parties stand for and what role do they play within the parliamentary democracy.

Definition of political process

The process of the formulation and administration of public policy usually by interaction between social groups and political institutions or between political leadership and public opinion.
To make it simple to understand, voting is a political process. This is a process where the desires of the people are transmitted to the people who run their government. But this is not the only political process. The process of campaigning is also a political process because it is a process where the people who want to be in government communicate with the people. In the campaign process, the people learn what candidates think and they respond. Candidates learn about the people’s opinions through things like focus groups and opinion polls.

The process of lobbying is another political process. Once again, this is a process where the people (or at least representatives of various interest groups that are made up of people) interact with the government. The lobbyists let officials know what the members of the interest group are thinking and the officials can give feedback about what they hear.

Whenever there is a process that brings together government officials or institutions and people from the general public, that process is a political process

**15.6 Political process involves,**

Promote meaningful participation of all citizens in their political systems, including women, youth and other traditionally marginalized groups. Harness the comparative advantages of media and technology to promote citizen understanding and engagement and transparent political competition. Support meaningful transition processes that establish positive precedents for effective democratic governance. Promote the integrity of elections as a sustainable vehicle for peacefully and democratically choosing leaders. Facilitate the ability of elected political actors to fulfill their responsibilities to citizens through better governance practices.

Promote competitive and representative multi-party political systems. Ensure respect for the application of impartial legal frameworks and compliance by political actors. Factors promoting election process

**15.7 Elections and Political Processes**

A key component of EPP activity is to assist election stakeholders such as election management bodies, civil society organizations and political parties, to play their rightful roles in the electoral process in an effective manner. To this end, EPP conducts training and other capacity development activities. It coordinates the deployment of election observation missions that are designed to collect information and experiences which in turn inform our strategic interventions.

Since elections are not an isolated event but part of a broader political context, EPP also seeks to promote a conducive political environment for free, fair and credible elections by influencing key election related political processes such as the use of public resources, election campaigning and participation of special groups of voters such as youth, women and physically challenged people. This part of the lesson describes the election process and the political parties contesting the elections. Let us familiarize ourselves with the concepts of elections, political parties, and
A political party basically, is a group of people. These people come together to contest elections in order to hold power in the government. It is a way to mobilize voters to support common sets of interests, concerns, and goals. The primary role of the political party is to fix the political agenda and policies. A political party consists of a group of people who join hands to contest the elections in a country. These parties have a shared vision for the country. This vision in addition to defining the party also guides their actions and the policies formulated for the citizens of the country. These parties in addition to other activities also promote their policies and try to convince citizens to vote for them. They aim at winning the elections, so they can implement their policies after getting selected.

15.8 Strengthening of Political Process

The election commission of India has carried out certain concrete activities towards contributing to a more accountable and equitable political process. The previous parliamentary election, for example, was conducted based on a new election law to ensure better representation and greater political participation. The law also established the Independent Election Commission (IEC), which is tasked with conducting free and fair elections. This program aims to strengthen the development of more democratic and open political processes in India. More specifically, it aspires to support the participation of candidates, activists, monitors, and voters in India’s election at different levels from village Panchayat to corporations and MLA an MP elections.

15.9 Powers Vested in Political Parties in India

Every political party has its own set of vision and ideologies, which are often aligned with the needs and concerns of the state or region they belong to. Once people choose them during the elections, they become legitimate rulers of the country. The party members get the power to run the executive, as well as the legislative machinery of India.

The party that wields the power also bears certain responsibilities. The primary onus of building political and social consciousness lies on the parties. Under the greater objective of serving the nation and its people, there are several smaller goals that parties set for them to ensure that public concerns are allayed, social indicators are favored and corruption is eradicated. In case of a coalition setup, the national and regional parties work together to become a platform for common people to put forward their views. They become the voice of the people by representing them at a national level.

15.10 Political parties in the election Election Campaign:

Techniques of the election campaign and the tools employed by the parties and the independent candidates are many:

(I) Election Manifesto:
The parties issue their Election Manifestoes. A Manifesto is a Statement of great significance. It is “a formal Statement of the Programme and objectives of a political party” It deals with issues such as restructuring of Centre-State relations, guarantees to religious or linguistic minorities, justice, and judicial reforms, fiscal reform, economic growth, social justice, problems of the handicapped, health, nutrition, education, defense and world peace. The Manifesto contains programs and promises, with a view to attracting the largest number of voters.

(ii) Electioneering (Activities and Techniques to Persuade Voters):

The parties and the candidates usually make use of these techniques in order to carry their message to the voters
(a) Public meetings and rallies are organized and processions were taken out. The party leaders, especially the crowd pullers, are assigned the task to address public meetings;
(b) The street corner meetings are held;
(c) The candidates, along with the influential persons of the area, do door-to-door canvassing;
(d) New slogans are coined to attract the masses;
(e) Advertisements are released to the press (the popular daily and weekly newspapers); and
(f) The Radio and the Television are pressed into service to broadcast the speeches and panel-discussions of leaders of various parties.

Nowadays electronic media plays the most effective role in creating people’s awareness about programs of the political parties. The party leaders give a series of interviews to newspapers and television agencies. Wide coverage is being given to all these events at regular intervals.

Polling Process:

The election campaign must be stopped 48 hours before the time when poll concludes on the polling day. Presiding Officer supervises the whole of the polling process and ensures that all persons working under him adhere to the electoral norms and practices. The voter records his vote either by placing the seal-mark against the name of the candidate he wants to vote for or by pressing the button of the voting machine.

Counting of Votes and Declaration of Results:

After the polling has ended the ballot boxes or the voting machines are sealed and carried under custody to the counting stations. Then the process of counting the votes begins. In 1979, the practice of booth-wise counting of ballot paper was revived. It was done in the instance of the parties which insisted on knowing the voting pattern so that they could woo the voters and work vigorously in the areas where they were weak. Booth-wise counting was preferred for one more reason. The parties felt that by doing so it would be easier to detect rigging and take necessary action. However, there is no hard and fast rule as to the counting of votes and the Election authorities are free to mix up the ballot papers from all the booths if they feel that it ensured secrecy with regard to the pattern of voting. The candidate who obtains the highest number of votes is declared elected.
Submission of Account Relating to Election Expenses:

The law fixes the maximum limit of the expenses to be incurred by various contenders in their election. In 1998, the limit of election expenses for an Assembly election in most States was raised from Rs. 1.50 laky to Rs. 6 laths.

It was enhanced from Rs. 4.50 laky to Rs. 15 laths for a Parliamentary contest. The candidates are required to file an account of the election expenses. It is a corrupt practice for a candidate to spend more money than the prescribed amount on his election.

Election Disputes:

The Constitution had originally provided for the appointment of Election Tribunals for deciding disputes arising in connection with elections. The Nineteenth Amendment Act (1966) abolished this provision and laid down that the election disputes would be decided by the High Courts.

Declaration of result

After counting, the results are conveyed to the returning officer. He calls the elected candidate, who has secured maximum votes. The elected candidate has to sign form 21C or 21D as the proof or accepting the result and being elected.

Next step is send copies of declaration to The election commission. The Chief Electoral Officer of the state. Union Ministry of law. The secretary general of Lok Sabha. Publication of NEWS of elected candidates

Election is one of the most important events with mass participation and public affairs at large. To practice transparency, media is encouraged to cover election process and procedures. Media persons are given special passes to enter polling area to cover poll on days of election. Notification of elected candidates are passed by the way of press releases in Newspapers, Official site of election commission of India, official Social Media Accounts, News channels

- Manual, booklets, magazines published by Election Commission of India
- Paid News. “No voter should be left behind” is the main objective of Election Commission of India. Use of Electronic Voting Machines is being promoted in election festival of 2017.

Revised Questions

1. What is the meaning of Election?
2. What is the power of election?
3. What is the election Process in India?
4. What are the responsibilities for Elections?
5. Define of political process
6. What are the political process?
7. Write about the ways to strengthen the Political Process
Lesson: 16
Origin and Development Indian Political parties

- The origin and development during Pre-Independence Era.
- First phase 1885-1905
- Second phase 1905-1916
- Third Phase 1916-1946
- Nature of the Party System in India
- Evolution of Party System – Pre-independence Era
- Brief note on National level parties
- Brief note on Regional Political Parties after 1947

16.1 During Pre-independence period

According to the argument put forward by Rainy Kothari, the party system of India has evolved from a political centre, which was carved out during the nationalist movement. This centre was comprised of the educated, urban, upper-caste elite. The institutional manifestation of this centre was Indian National Congress established on 29 December 1885 in Bombay by A O Hume. It was congress which formed the indigenous base for political system in the country. It not only accommodated all political groups of importance but also provided a crucial space for political negotiations and bargaining.

The contemporary party system in India developed originally in the context of the struggle for freedom and since 1950 within the framework of parliamentary government. The centre of political activity during the national movement was the Indian National Congress which was founded in 1885. In course of time, the Congress attracted cross-sections of Indian Community, and it became a mass organization. In this background, three factors appear as vital in determining the pattern of the Indian party system. These according to Prof. Rashiduddin Khan are:

(I) a major heritage of the national movement was the building of national consensus on certain essential issues of the three significant dimensions of national interest, namely, national unity and political integration, national socio-economical development and national defense and security.

(ii) The other heritage of the national movement was its broad ideological base, coalescing the many strands from the radical left to the conservative, traditions right. The co-existence of the
left, centre and the right in the national movement during the freedom struggle not only gave it a wider support base and provided it with all-India legitimacy but also laid down a tradition of toleration and accommodation of different points of view.

(iii) The continental size of the country, comprising well defined and distinct socio-cultural regions, with their own languages and dialects, specific patterns of caste, community and tribal formations, provided the objective conditions for the rise of regional parties and groups. The organizational consolidation of congress set in motion the political mobilization of masses in the country. During almost entire pre-independence era, INC worked as a pivot on which India’s party system was hinged. The evolution of INC can be divided into three different stages during which it not only grew as a movement but also developed Indian party system. First phase 1885-1905; during the first phase between 1885 and 1905, INC was little more than a talk shop, or a debating society of the elite. It raised several important issues but at the same time petitioned the government for extra privileges. Due to this, this period is sometimes described as era of “politics of mendicancy“.

16.2 Second phase 1905-1916

During the second stage between 1905 and 1916, a great divide between moderates (who had faith in their petitions) and extremists (who wanted aggressive strategy) happened in Indian National Congress (Seurat session 1907). In this phase, the popularity of Lal, Bal and Pal with their self-confidence and militant dimension in strategy (such as Tilak’s statement – “political rights will have to be fought for“) were able to bring masses to the fold of INC. These two factions came together again in 1916. Thus, if we look from the perspective of evolution of party system, we find that the period 1905-1916 reflects beginning of the process of evolution of party system. This phase saw evolution of two contrasting ideologies developed within INC during this phase).

This phase culminated with the Lucknow pact 1916 between INC and Muslim League, whereby the former accepted the demand of the later for a separate electorate for Muslims and minorities. This was another example of evolution of party system in the country. During this phase, the formation of Muslim League on 30 December 1906 gradually led to emergence of social contradictions, which shaped the politics of the country till it was broken into two separate nations. Till that time, Muslim league remained one of the most important part of India’s pre-independence party system.

16.3 Third Phase 1916-1946

The third phase lasted from 1916 to 1946 and ended with formation of interim government in the country. This was most elongated and crucial phase during which many rival groups of congress developed and learnt the rules of the game. The return of Gandhiji in 1915 and his joining the nationalist movement transformed the structure of the struggle as follows:
As a consequence of these factors the Indian Party system is unique. It does not fit into generally prescribed types of one-party, two party, multi-party systems etc. Since independence the system has passed through various stages of growth:

(I) 1952-64 the epoch of national consensus-the Nehru Era;
(ii) 1964-69- the uneasy transition marked by the emergence of a multi-party situation;
(iii) 1969- 75—the period of new consensus and of increasing inter-party conflict;
(IV) 1975-77—the Emergency authoritarian period
(V) 1977-80—the Janata phase of coalitional politics;
(VI) 1980-89— the new phase of tussle between the Congress in the Centre and the regional parties in the states;
(vii) Since 1989 the situation showed a clear trend of decline of Congress hegemony and emergence of multi- Party system and a coalitionist phase,
(viii) Era of Coalition government.

### 16.4 Nature of the Party System in India

The significant features of the political party system in India in current times are:

- Weak and multi-party opposition;
- Era of coalitions (even present government is a coalition);
- Ideological commitments overlap with greed for power;
- Increased communal,
- Caste character;
- Increased importance of regional satraps {though presently,
- They have been eclipsed by 2014 mandate},
- Personality cult,
- Lack of internal democracy in most parties;
- Groupies and opportunism within the parties;
- Electoral alliances;
- Use of extra-constitutional means to remain in power;
- Opaque funding;
- Populist nature of most parties.
- Though India has a multiparty system yet, Indian party system is generally considered unique and not fitting into any of the classifications used to categorize the party systems as mentioned above.
- Evolution of Party System – Pre-independence Era
  - First phase 1885-1905
  - Second phase 1905-1916
  - Third Phase 1916-1946
- Evolution of Party System – Post-independence Era
The Indian political parties are categorized into two main types.

**National**
A registered party is recognized as a national party only if it fulfils any one of the following three conditions:

- The party wins 2% of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least four different states.
- At a general election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in four states and in addition it wins four Lok Sabha seats.
- A party gets recognition as a state party in four states.

**State (regional)**
A registered party has to fulfill any of the following conditions for recognition as a state party:

- A party should win minimum three percent of the total number of seats or a minimum of three seats in the Legislative Assembly.
- A party should win at least one seat in the Lok Sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to that state at a general election to the Lok Sabha.
- A political party should secure at least six percent of the total valid votes polled during general election to a Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly and should, in addition, win at least one Lok Sabha, and two Legislative Assembly seats in that election.

Under the liberalized criteria, one more clause that it will be eligible for recognition as state party if it secures 8% or more of the total valid votes polled in the state, addition to one seat in any state.

State party, its symbol is reserved for its exclusive use in the country or in the state.[2]

In all States/U.T.s except in the State of Assam, where its candidates will have to choose a symbol from out of the list of free symbols specified by the Commission.

In addition to those included, the total is 1761.

Current leaders are presidents of their respective parties and not necessarily the leaders of their legislative group in the Indian Parliament.

National parties are political parties which, participate in different elections all over India. For example,

Indian National Congress,
Bharatiya Janata Party,
Bahaman Samar Party,
Samajwadi Party,
Communist Party of India,
Communist Party of India (Marxist)
State parties or regional parties are political parties which, participate in different elections but only within one state.

For example;

Parties with strong traditional/ regional bases include

- AAP - Aam Admi Party
- AIADMK - All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- BJP - Bharatiya Janata Party
- BJS - Bharatiya Jana Sangh
- BLD - Bharatiya Lok Dal
- CPI - Communist Party of India
- CPM - Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- DMK - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- INC - Indian National Congress
- INC(I) - Indian National Congress (Indira)
- JD - Janata Dal
- JNP(S) - Janata Party (Secular)
- JP - Janata Party
- PSP - Praja Socialist Party
- RLD - Rashtriya Lok Dal

A short note on each party is given below:

16.5 National level parties

1. Indian National Congress (INC): Formed in 1885, the INC or Congress Party, as it is popularly called, dominated the national movement for ending British rule. Since India gained independence in 1947, the Congress Party has formed most of India’s governments. The party has been dominated by the Nehru-Gandhi family and currently is led by Sonia Gandhi, the wife of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and the daughter-in-law of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Some analysts expect party leadership to eventually go to Sonia’s son Rahul. The party led the ruling United Progressive Alliance (UPA) after the 2004 elections with Manmohan Singh as prime mini Indian National Congress. It subsequently formed most of India’s governments from the time of independence and often had a strong presence in many state governments.

2. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP): Formed in 1980 from the remnants of previous Hindu political organizations, BJP has emerged as the main rival to the Congress party. This Hindu
nationalist party first formed the national government in 1996 but failure to glean majority support in the lower house led to its ouster in just a fortnight. It returned to power in 1998 and led the ruling National Democratic Alliance (NDA) coalition with Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee at the helm until 2004. The party’s prime ministerial candidate for 2009 elections, Lal Krishna Advani, has been one of its most prominent hardliners. Advani led the 1990s campaign to destroy a sixteenth-century mosque in northern India, resulting in nationwide communal riots between Hindus and Muslims that took hundreds of lives. Its ideology is somewhat in sync with Hindu right wing group – Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). Time and again, the party has taken a stand on Hindu nationalism and reflected its commitment to “integral humanism” – an ideology which was first formulated by Deendayal Upadhyaya in 1965.

The Bharatiya Janata Party is one of the two major political parties in India, along with the Indian National Congress. The BJP's origin lies in the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, formed in 1951 by Syama Prasad Mukherjee. After the State of Emergency in 1977, the Jana Sangh merged with several other parties to form the Janata Party; it defeated the incumbent Congress party in the 1977 general election. After three years in power, the Janata party dissolved in 1980 with the members of the erstwhile Jana Sangh reconvening to form the BJP. Although initially unsuccessful, winning only two seats in the 1984 general election, it grew in strength on the back of the Ram Janmabhoomi movement. Following victories in several state elections and better performances in national elections, the BJP became the largest party in the parliament in 1996; however, it lacked a majority in the lower house of Parliament, and its government lasted only 13 days.

As of 2018, it is the country's largest political party in terms of representation in the national parliament and state assemblies, and it is the world's largest party in terms of primary membership. BJP is a right-wing party, and its policy has historically reflected Hindu nationalist positions. It has close ideological and organisational links to the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

After the 1998 general election, the BJP-led coalition known as the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee formed a government that lasted for a year. Following fresh elections, the NDA government, again headed by Vajpayee, lasted for a full term in office; this was the first non-Congress government to do so. In the 2004 general election, the NDA suffered an unexpected defeat, and for the next ten years the BJP was the principal opposition party. Long time Gujarat Chief Minister Narendra Modi led it to a landslide victory in the 2014 general election. Since that election, Modi has led the NDA government as Prime Minister and as of February 2019, the alliance governs 18 states.

The official ideology of the BJP is "integral humanism", first formulated by Deendayal Upadhyaya in 1965. The party expresses a commitment to Hindutva, and its policy has historically reflected Hindu nationalist positions. The BJP advocates social conservatism and a foreign policy centered on nationalist principles. Its key issues have included the abrogation of
the special status to Jammu and Kashmir, the building of a Ram temple in Ayodhya and the implementation of a uniform civil code. However, the 1998–2004 NDA government did not pursue any of these controversial issues. It instead focused on a largely liberal economic policy prioritizing globalization and economic growth over social welfare.


In 1975, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed a state of emergency. The Jana Sangh took part in the widespread protests, with thousands of its members being imprisoned along with other agitators across the country. In 1977, the emergency was withdrawn and general elections were held. The Jana Sangh merged with parties from across the political spectrum, including the Socialist Party, the Congress (O) and the Bharatiya Lok Dal to form the Janata Party, with its main agenda being defeating Indira Gandhi.

The Janata Party won a majority in 1977 and formed a government with Morarji Desai as Prime Minister. The former Jana Sangh contributed the largest tally to the Janata Party's parliamentary contingent, with 93 seats or 31% of its strength. Vajpayee, previously the leader of the Jana Sangh, was appointed the Minister of External Affairs.

The national leadership of the former Jana Sangh consciously renounced its identity, and attempted to integrate with the political culture of the Janata Party, based on Gandhian and Hindu traditionalist principles. According to Christophe Jaffrelot, this proved to be an impossible assimilation. The state and local levels of the Jana Sangh remained relatively unchanged, retaining a strong association with the RSS, which did not sit well with the moderate centre-right constituents of the Party. Violence between Hindus and Muslims increased sharply during the years that the Janata Party formed the government, with former Jana Sangha members being implicated in the riots at Aligarh and Jamshedpur in 1978–79.

The other major constituents of the Janata Party demanded that the Jana Sangh should break from the RSS, which the Jana Sangh refused to do. Eventually, a fragment of the Janata Party broke off to form the Janata Party (Secular). The Morarji Desai government was reduced to a minority in the Parliament, forcing its resignation. Following a brief period of coalition rule, general elections were held in 1980, in which the Janata Party fared poorly, winning only 31 seats. In April 1980, shortly after the elections, the National Executive Council of the Janata Party banned its members from being 'dual members' of party and the RSS. In response, the former Jana Sangh members left to create a new political party, known as the Bharatiya Janata Party.

Although the newly formed BJP was technically distinct from the Jana Sangh, the bulk of its rank and file were identical to its predecessor, with Vajpayee being its first president. Historian Ramachandra Guha writes that the early 1980s were marked by a wave of violence between Hindus and Muslims. The BJP initially moderated the Hindu nationalist stance of its predecessor the Jana Sangh to gain a wider appeal, emphasizing its links to the Janata Party and the ideology...
of Gandhian Socialism. This was unsuccessful, as it won only two Lok Sabha seats in the elections of 1984. The assassination of Indira Gandhi a few months earlier resulted in a wave of support for the Congress which won a record tally of 403 seats, contributing to the low number for the BJP.

4. Bahujan Samaj Party

Formed in 1984 to represent the lower castes such as Scheduled Castes (also known as Dalits), Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes (OBCs), and the religious minorities, the party has been broadening its support base and fielding upper-caste and Muslim candidates in recent elections.

Headquartered is in Uttar Pradesh. The party was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984. He was a much revered Dalit leader. Since 2003, the party has been led by Mayawati. In the 2014

Its leader Mayawati is the chief minister of the country’s most populous state of Uttar Pradesh and has expressed ambitions to become a pan-Indian leader. Experts say Mayawati could play a crucial role in coalition negotiations and could even emerge as the country’s first Dalit prime minister at the head of a "Third Front" alliance of communist and left-wing parties.

The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) is a national political party in India. In terms of vote share in the 2014 general election, it is the country's third-largest national party, even though it did not win any seats in the Lok Sabha. It was formed mainly to represent Bahujans (literally meaning "People in majority"), referring to people from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBC), as well as religious minorities that together, according to Kanshi Ram at the time he founded the party in 1984, comprised 85 percent of India's population but was divided into 6,000 different castes.

5. Samajwadi Party, Socialist Party, founded 1992, is a political party in India headquartered in New Delhi. It is a state party based in Uttar Pradesh; it describes itself as a democratic socialist party. The Samajwadi Party was one of several parties that emerged when the Janata Dal (People's League) fragmented into several regional parties. The Samajwadi Party is led by former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Akhilesh Yadav after he was chosen the President by the National Convention held on 1 January 2017.

The Samajwadi Party is primarily based in Uttar Pradesh State. It has contested Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections around the country, though its successes have been mainly in Uttar Pradesh.In the 2012 legislative assembly elections of Uttar Pradesh, SP registered a landslide victory with a clear majority in the House, thus enabling it to form the government in the state. This was expected to be the fifth term of Mulayam Singh Yadav as Chief Minister of state, but he surprised everyone by selecting his son, Akhilesh Yadav, to be the new chief minister (the youngest ever). It became official on 15 March. It was also the first time that SP was head of the UP government for a full term of 5 years.
6. Communist Party of India (CPI):

CPI is the oldest communist party in India. The formation of communist party of India in 1920s by MN Roy did not play significant role in the freedom movement and was banned for many times before it got British recognition in 1942 for its support to British wartime home policy and terming Quit India Movement as anti-people. The party strengthened in the post-independence era. It enjoys varying degrees of support in the states of West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Manipur, and Tamil Nadu, and is currently led by General Secretary A. B. Bardhan. The party was dealt a severe blow by a split in 1964 that resulted in the formation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist). CPI, along with CPI (M), supported the UPA ruling coalition until July 2008 when the two parties withdrew their support over the government’s pursuit of a nuclear deal with the United States.

The principal mass organizations of the CPI are:
- All India Trade Union Congress
- All India Youth Federation
- National Federation of Indian Women
- All India Kisan Sabha (peasant’s organisation)
- Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union (agricultural workers)
- All India State Government Employees Federation (State government employees)
- All India Peace and Solidarity Organisation.

7. Communist Party of India (Marxist): The Communist Party of India (Marxist) is the largest communist party in India CPI-M is a breakaway faction of the Communist Party of India (which was founded in late 1925 in Kanpur, now in Uttar Pradesh. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, it has a strong presence in the states of West Bengal, Tripura, and Kerala. Its current general secretary is Prakash Karat. The party is known for its “anti-globalization and anti-capitalism” stance. In 1959 the central government intervened to impose President's Rule in Kerala, toppling the E.M.S. Namboodiripad cabinet (the sole non-Congress state government in the country). As of 2016, CPI (M) claimed to have 1,048,678 members. The highest body of the party is the Politburo.

16.6 Regional Political Parties Formed Since Independence

a. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

A Dravidian political party in Tamil Nadu, DMK was founded by C. N. Annadurai in 1949. DMK has its presence in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It was formed after a split within Dravida Kazhagam party, which used to be led by Periyar. Muthuvel Karunanidhi has been heading the party since 1969. He has served as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on five separate occasions. Serving as the leader of the DMK since the death of Annadurai, in 1969, his political career spans more than 60 years.

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
AIADMK is a Dravidian party founded by M.G. Ramachandran in 1972. The party is a breakaway faction of DMK; AIADMK is presently the ruling party in Tamil Nadu and also the third largest party in the Lok Sabha.

b. Telugu Desai Party (TDP)
TDP’s presence can be felt in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The party was founded by Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao (NTR) in 1982. It has been led by Chandrababu Naidu since 1995. He is the current Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as the TDP won 104 out of 175 seats in the 2014 general elections. In Telangana, TDP couldn’t make much impact with only one seat coming their way. Shiv Sena is a Hindu nationalist political party founded by Bal Thackeray in 1966. The demand for “preferential treatment” of Maharashtrians led to the establishment of this political entity. Shiv Sena is currently headed by Uddhav Thackeray. The party had allied with BJP in the past and it had been the member of NDA government from 1998 to 2004. It has often been accused of inciting communal violence across the state.

c. Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)
AGP is a political party based in Assam. The party was founded in 1985 after years of agitation against illegal infiltration from Bangladesh into Assam. Following the historic Assam Accord of 1985, AGP formed the government in Assam with Prafulla Kumar Mahanta becoming the youngest chief minister of the country. AGP had also formed government from 1996 to 2001.

d. Samajwadi Party (SP)
The party is based in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The party was founded in 1992 after it broke away from the Janata Dal. Samajwadi party claims to be a “democratic socialist party.” Currently, the party is led by Akhilesh Yadav, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. SP is the third-largest party in Parliament.

e. Biju Janata Dal (BJD)
It’s a state political party of Odisha founded by Naveen Patnaik, the son of legendary Biju Patnaik, in 1997. He was earlier a member of Janata Dal, but later decided to part ways. Also, BJD was earlier partner of NDA.

f. Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD): Formed in 1997 by Laloo Prasad Yadav, who split from another regional party, the Janata Dal, RJD is primarily based in the north Indian state of Bihar. Yadav became chief minister of Bihar in 1990 but was forced to step down in 1997 on corruption charges. He returned to power as the federal minister of railways in 2004 as part of the UPA. RJD is another caste-based party that says it represents lower-caste Hindus and also enjoys the support of large numbers of Muslims in Bihar.

Besides the national parties, numerous regional movements play an important role in each state. While many of them have yet to make a name for themselves among the voters, the influence of smaller regional parties has been growing steadily at a time when big national parties are declining. "Given that Indian states can be large and populous, the
term ‘regional’ is something of a misnomer Uttar Pradesh, the most populous state, has 190 million people, rivalling the population of Brazil.

g. **All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)**
TMC is a ruling political party in West Bengal and a breakaway faction of the Indian National Congress. It was founded in 1998 by the current Chief Minister of West Bengal Mamata Banerjee. Presently, it’s the fourth largest party in the Lok Sabha. TMC withdrew support to the UPA after the latter failed to meet the party’s demands.

h. **Mizo National Front (MNF)**
The regional political party in Mizoram emerged out of the Mizo National Famine Front. The party was founded by Pu Laldenga in 1961 to protest inaction of the Indian government towards the famine situation in Mizo-dominated regions of Assam. After years of anti-establishment stand, MNF signed the peace accord with the central government in 1986. The party had twice formed government in Mizoram.

i. **Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)**
TRS is a political party in the newly formed state of Telangana and also the ruling party. K. Chandrashekar Rao (KCR) founded TRS in 2001 after he broke away from Chandrababu Naidu’s Telugu Desam Party due to ideological differences.

j. **Lok Janshakti Party (LJNSP)**
This political party in Bihar was formed in 2000 when Ram Vilas Paswan split from Janata Dal (United). It receives significant support of the people from the Dalit community and the ones from the backward classes. Presently, the party is a member of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

k. **Jammu and Kashmir People’s Democratic Party (PDP)**
People’s Democratic Party (PDP) was founded in 1999 by the ex-Union Home Minister, Mufti Mohammed Sayeed. He remains the chief patron of the party till today. PDP ruled Jammu and Kashmir in coalition with INC after it won the October 2002 Assembly elections. The party was also a member of the UPA government until the 2009 elections. PDP is headed by Ms Mehbooba Mufti. The party adheres to its ideology of self-rule.

l. **Janata Dal United (JDU)**
JDU has significant presence in Bihar and Jharkhand. The party was a direct result of a merger of the Sharad Yadav-led Janata Dal, the Lokshakti Party and the Samata Party in 2003. George Fernandes is the party mentor for JDU.

m. **Maharashtra Navnirman Sena (MNS)**
After Raj Thackeray parted ways with Shiv Sena due to differences with Uddhav Thackeray, he founded the MNS in 2006. It’s often said that the growth of MNS created a dent in Bal Thackeray’s political clout and the power of the Thackeray family got divided.

n. **YSR Congress Party**
YSR Congress Party can be considered a breakaway faction of INC. Founded in 2009, this regional political party in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is headed by Y. S.
Jaganmohan Reddy, the son of former Andhra Pradesh chief minister Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy. Both YSR and Jagan were the members of the INC.

o. **Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)**
   This is Jharkhand’s state political party, which was founded in 1972. JMM also exerts influence in Odisha and West Bengal. Shibu Soren is the party president. The party fared poorly in the recently concluded general elections. It won just two out of 14 seats in Jharkhand with BJP winning the rest.

p. **Aam Admi Party (AAP)**
Aam Admi Party came into existence in 2012 when Arvind Kejriwal, one of the active members of India Against Corruption movement decided to join politics. Kejriwal differed with social activist Anna Hazare over the need to from a political entity and contest elections. AAP was accused of politicising the anti-corruption movement. After a spectacular win in the 2014 Delhi assembly elections, AAP formed the government in Delhi but soon Kejriwal resigned as CM. In less than two months, the party got mired in over-activism and failed to make any mark in the Lok Sabha elections.

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**Revised Questions**

1. Write the origin of political parties during Pre-independence Era.
2. Brief the development of parties during the first phase 1885-1905
3. Give a note on the development of parties in the second phase 1905-1916
4. Elaborate the status of political parties during the third Phase 1916-1946
5. What is the nature of the Party System in India
6. Give a brief note on the famous National level parties
7. Sketch the emergence of the existing regional Political Parties after 1947
Political Violence
Lesson: 17
Violence and the State

17.1 Introduction

Political violence has become a part of a daily life of each person living on the Earth. Almost everyone- politicians, mass media, scientists, taxi drivers and etc. – is talking about this. Violence in many forms is preventable. There is a strong relationship between levels of violence and modifiable factors such as concentrated poverty, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, and the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents. Strategies addressing the underlying causes of violence can be effective in preventing violence. Indian history has umpteen examples of mob violence, the Partition, the violence against Sikhs following the assassination of Indira Gandhi, and the Gujarat riots being the most glaring examples. And in God’s Own Country, we have the ongoing spectacle of the Kannur killings Protest for Jallikkattu and agitation against Sterlite in Tamil Nadu were the examples of violence. Many groups and individuals believe that their political systems will never respond to their political demands. As a result, they believe that violence is not only justified but also necessary in order to achieve their political objectives. Many governments around the world believe they need to use violence in order to intimidate their populace into acquiescence.

Definition of violence. According to World Health Organization, it is as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal development, or deprivation," Governments use force in order to defend their country from outside invasion or other threats of force, and to coerce other governments or conquer territory. On-action on the part of the government can also be characterized as form of political violence. There are two types of valence in the state one is One-sided violence by the state and the other one is violence between a state and non-state actor. Let us see one by one.

17.2 One-sided violence by the state;
There are five types of one-sided violence by the state as given below:

**Genocide**

**Torture**
Capital punishment; (See killing of 16 in Perungamanallur village in Madurai district in 1919 and Killing of 16 agitators against sterlite in Tutucorin, in 1917)
Police brutality (See and supporters of Jallikkattu in Chennai, Tamil Nadu)

**Famine**
The types of Violence between a state and non-state actor are...
- Rebellion Rioting
- Revolution Civil War
- Counter-insurgency
- War between states

The use of force by an organized armed group, be it a government or non-state group, which results in the deaths of civilians. According to the Human Security Report Project, a campaign of one-sided violence is recorded whenever violence against civilians committed by one group results in at least 25 reported deaths in a calendar year.

1. **Genocide**
   One form of political violence is genocide. Genocide is commonly defined as "the deliberate and systematic destruction, in whole or in part, of an ethnic, racial, religious, or national group",[6] although what constitutes enough of a "part" to qualify as genocide has been subject to much debate by legal scholars. Genocide is typically carried out with either the overt or covert support of the governments of those countries where genocidal activities take place. The Holocaust is the most cited historical example of genocide.

2. **Torture**
   Torture is the act of inflicting severe pain (whether physical or psychological) as a means of punishment, revenge, forcing information or confession, or simply as an act of cruelty. Torture is prohibited under international law and the domestic laws of most countries in the 21st century. It is considered a human rights violation and is declared unacceptable by Article 5 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Signatories of the Third Geneva Convention and Fourth Geneva Convention have officially agreed not to torture prisoners in armed conflicts. National and international legal prohibitions on torture derive from a consensus that torture and similar ill-treatment are immoral, as well as impractical.[8] Despite international conventions, torture cases continue to arise such as the 2004 Abu Grab torture and prisoner abuse scandal committed by military police personnel of the United States Army. Organizations such as Amnesty International and the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims monitor abuses of human rights and reports widespread violations of human torture in by states in many regions of
Amnesty International estimates that at least 81 world governments currently practice torture, some of them openly.

3. **Capital punishment;** (See killing of 16 in Perungamanallur village in Madurai district in 1919 and Killing of 16 agitators against sterlite in Tutucorin, in 1917) Capital punishment is the sentence of death upon a person by the state as a punishment for an offense. This does not include extrajudicial killing, which is the killing of a person by governmental authorities without the sanction of any judicial proceeding or legal process. The use of capital punishment by country varies, but according to Amnesty International 58 countries still actively use the death penalty, and in 2010, 23 countries carried out executions and 67 imposed death sentences. Methods of execution in 2010 included beheading, electrocution, hanging, lethal injection and shooting. In 2007 the United Nations General Assembly passed the UN moratorium on the death penalty which called for worldwide abolition of the death penalty.

4. **Police brutality** (See and supporters of Jallikkattu in Chennai, Tamil Nadu) Police brutality is another form of political violence. It is most commonly described in juxtaposition with the term excessive force. Police brutality can be defined as "a civil rights violation that occurs when a police officer acts with excessive force by using an amount of force with regards to a civilian that is more than necessary". Police brutality and the use of excessive force are present throughout the world and in the United States alone, 4,861 incidences of police misconduct were reported during 2010 (see also Police brutality (United States)). Of these, there were 6,826 victims involved and 247 fatalities.

5. **Famine:** Famine can be initiated or prolonged in order to deny resources, compel obedience, or to depopulate a region with a recalcitrant or entrusted populace.

17.3 **Violence between a state and non-state actor**

At least one of the warring parties involved is the government of a state.

1. **Rebellion Rioting**

A riot can be described as a violent disturbance by a group of individuals formed to protest perceived wrongs and/or injustice. These can range from poverty and inequality to unemployment and government oppression. They can manifest themselves in a number of ways but most commonly in the form of property damage. Riots are characterized by their lack of predictability and the anonymity of their participants. Both make it difficult for authorities to identify those participating.

Riots have been analyzed in a number of ways but most recently in the context of the frustration-aggression model theory, expressing that the aggression seen in most riots is a direct result of a group’s frustration with a particular aspect of their lives. Widespread and prolonged rioting can lead to and/or produce rebellion or revolution. There are also a number of different types of riots including but not limited to police riots, race riot, prison riots, and sport riot.
2. Revolution Civil War: Also known as an intrastate war, a civil war is a war fought within the same state or country between organized groups. Less commonly, it can also be fought between two countries that have been created from one previously unified state. Often these conflicts involve one group wishing to take control of a region or expressing dissatisfaction with the government. There is typically a desire to overthrow the existing power or at least change some of their policies. In many cases, an outside power may intervene on behalf of one side if they share their ideology or condemn the methods/motives of their opponents. Civil wars are usually high-intensity with sustained action, large numbers of armed and civilian casualties, and dramatic consumption of national resources.

3. Counter-insurgency

Counter-insurgency, another form of political violence, describes a spectrum of actions taken by the recognized government of a state to contain or quell an insurgency taken up against it.[19] There are many different doctrines, theories, and tactics espoused regarding counter-insurgency that aim to protect the authority of the government and to reduce or eliminate the supplanting authority of the insurgents. Because it may be difficult or impossible to distinguish between an insurgent, a supporter of an insurgency who is a non-combatant, and entirely uninvolved members of the population, counter-insurgency operations have often rested on a confused, relativistic, or otherwise situational distinction between insurgents and non-combatants. Counter-insurgency operations are common during war, occupation and armed rebellions.

4. War between states

War is a state of organized, armed, and often prolonged conflict carried on between states, nations, or other parties typified by extreme aggression, social disruption, and usually high mortality. War should be understood as an actual, intentional and widespread armed conflict between political communities, and therefore is defined as a form of political violence.[22] Three of the ten most costly wars, in terms of loss of life, have been waged in the last century: the death toll of World War II, estimated at more than 60 million, surpasses all other war death tolls by a factor of two. It is estimated that 378,000 people died due to war each year between 1985 and 1994.

Revision Questions

1. What is Violence?
2. What is One-sided violence by the state?
3. What are the types of Violence between a state and non-state actor?
Lesson: 18

The Causes and Origin of Popular Violence in India

- Introduction
- Brief note on Popular violence; Origin and causes
- Other causes for violence
- Violence related to the religion
- Violence related to the nations
- Reasons for the popular violence

18.0 Introduction

Religious violence is one of the popular violence in India. It broke out between Hindus and Muslims during September–October 1969, in Gujarat. It was the most deadly Hindu-Muslim violence since the 1947 partition of India. The rioting started after an attack on a Hindu temple in Ahmadabad, but rapidly expanded to major cities and towns of Gujarat. Here there are some of the selected violence occurred in various parts of India which attracted the attention created an impact on the issue at not only in India but to the people at global level too.

18.2 Brief of the violence: origin and its causes

a. The Calcutta Riots of 1946 are regarded as one of most devastating riots to have ever happened in India with approximately 10,000 deaths. This is also the reason they are referred to as the Great Calcutta Killings. The whole episode continued for four days and many people in the city lost their homes at that time.

Causes: A goes history, the riots happened when Muhammad Ali Jinnah asked Muslims across the country to participate in direct action in order to press the claims for a separate state for Muslims.

b. Bhiwandi Riots of 1970;

250 people died in the riots. These riots are regarded as the most dangerous of their kind to have happened in India before the Bombay Riots.

Causes: The main reason of the riots was a procession taken out to commemorate the birthday of Shivaji.

c. Moradabad Riots of 1980; The clashes started when the cops did not listen to their complaints. It took the shape of a major riot when the policemen shot a few rounds at the common people. At least 400 people died brutally because of the riots. In 1980, the
district of Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh was rocked by a series of religious clashes that lasted from August to November.

Causes: The problems allegedly started when Hindus placed a pig before a mosque and Muslims, in turn, alerted the local police about the proceedings.

d. **Anti-Sikh Riots of 1984;** Assassination of Indri Gandhi led to a huge amount of chaos and bloodshed in Delhi as well as other parts of India and most of the violence was directed against the Sikhs. Almost 2800-3000 people died in the riots and nearly 2100 of these people died in Delhi itself. Ever since that incident several human rights organizations have been asking the government to take harsh action against the perpetrators of the riots. While a number of culprits have been meted out punishment, there are still some people whom the Indian judicial system is yet to try.

Causes: The Anti-Sikh Riots of 1984 started after Indira Gandhi, the-then Prime Minister of India was assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards.

e. **Bhagalpur Riots of 1989;** the groups of Hindu pilgrims were attacked when they were in the process of carrying bricks, meant to be used for constructing the Ayodhya Temple. What followed was sheer carnage with more than 1000 people killed. The Bhagalpur Riots of 1989 are regarded as one of the worst massacres in India.

Causes: The main reason of the riots was an attack on Hindus and the subsequent killing of two Hindu men by a reportedly Muslim group.

f. **Kashmir Riots of 1989;** Ever since Independence, Kashmir has been plagued by consistent operations launched by the insurgents. However, things took an ugly turn with the riots of 1989. A lot of Kashmiri pundits lost their homes as a result of the communal crime.

Causes: The majority Muslims made every possible attempt to evacuate Hindus from Jammu and Kashmir. Anantnagi in southern Kashmir was at the centre of all the controversy.

g. **Bombay Riots of 1992-93;** The Bombay Riots of 1992-93 started during December 1992 and continued till January 1993. There was significant uproar after the incident and it soon led to frequent clashes between Hindus and Muslims. Apart from Bombay, several other cities were affected in the riots as well with almost 900-1000 people dying on both sides with hundreds rendered homeless. In one of the gruesome incidents, Muslims reportedly hauled up at a room in Goregaon area were murdered en masse when the room was set on fire and people inside burnt alive.

Causes: The main catalyst in this case was the demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh.

h. **Gujarat Riots of 2002.** One of the most notable instances in the history of riots in India. Just before the riots happened, the state had been struck by a massive earthquake in 2001 and it was clearly recuperating from its aftershocks.

Causes: It all started when the Sabarmati Express carrying Karsevaks – Hindu pilgrims – who were coming back from Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, was burnt. There was a huge
up roar with allegations of communal violence and this started a three-day mass murder period where thousands of people – including women, and children were killed. It is also believed that almost 200 people went missing from the state afterwards. A lot of people who had taken part in the violence are still to be tried.

i. **Aligarh Riots of 2006;** The Aligarh Riots of 2006 took place on 5 April. It was Ram Navami. Almost 6 people died and many were injured. Soon after the incident, authorities imposed a curfew, helping the region become normal once again.

Causes: The riots happened because of an alleged misunderstanding between Hindus and Muslims.

j. **Muzaffarnagar Riots of 2013;** It led to the death of 423 Muslims and 20 Hindus and disruption in the lives of more than 50,000 people of the district. The riots also contributed to a certain amount of sexual violence like gang rape. Thirteen such instances had occurred during the riots. These riots are one among the major blotches on the history of Uttar Pradesh, as well as India itself.

Causes: The exact cause of these riots are not known, but with started with a clash between Hindus and Muslims on 21 August, 2013.

**The other reasons for the popular violence in India are as follows.**

I. **Hasty Modernization:** Hasty Modernization as a precondition can be taken as a factor only in states with less developed and conservative societies with stereotypes and taboos where new technological innovations are being impose by globalization wave.

II. **Resistance to change:** Conservative people has some distrust to new lifestyle, policies and don’t want to give up their traditional life. It is not modernization itself causes terrorism; rather it is just content of human character to resist to transformations and adjust to new way of life. That’s why revolutions which are rapid changes in social structure preceded with terror either by state in order to impose changes on people or by group of people for stopping that change.

III. **Reactionary changes;** Even reactionary changes can lead to revolution. In other sense, revolution is a good condition for terrorism to rise.

IV. **Religious affiliation;** All are not alike. Some people are religious, some are nationalistic. Most probably “popular reasons” described as causes of terrorism such as education and poverty level therefore is not sufficient to explain the motives of terrorism. There isn’t any concrete formula of grievance as in different societies there are people who are ready to devote his life to some goals. If to exclude one origin of grievance, many other factors will serve as an origin to nurse grievance in a violent way.

V. **High level of Education;** in reality more highly educated people are those who are aware of their rights and freedoms and persistent enough to fight for their political intentions to be carried out. High education level in the country promises many favorable things for its people, but analysis of the facts suggests that it doesn’t bring about complete consensus and welfare in a society. If we want to look at the terrorism from the “window
of education” we should concentrate on its content, rather than merely educational level of the country.

VI. **Vote Bank Politics.** The politicians use the communal card to align themselves to a particular community or for the purpose of breaking up the vote bank of another party often indulges in instigating a communal riot.

VII. **Turf War for Dominance by Religious Heads.** The religious leaders belonging to different religions and many a time different sects from the same religion wage a so called holy war to protect their religious practices.

VIII. **Struggle for Identity or Class Conflict.** In order to ensure their relevance in a system that appears to be highly biased, various classes of people, like the davit’s, the tribal’s and other minorities tend to cling together to project a collective front. Any threat to their class is furiously opposed, so as to make their voices heard in this oblivion.

IX. **Conflict of Interests.** Communal conflicts are a means for communities to assert their communal identities and to demand their share in economic, educational and job opportunities. Especially in the present times of economic down turn the struggle for ensuring that the interests of their community is appropriately safeguarded is very firmly contested.

X. **Reports of Threat to Religious Ideologies.** The examples of these are; Burning down of Churches in Delhi and other parts of India, Hindu-Muslim riots in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh in 2013, Hindu groups were accused of forcibly converting several Muslims and Christians to Hinduism (Guar Wapisi) in December last year, ethnic clashes over the disputed Nagaland-Assam border in August, rumours of beef consumption, i.e. Dadri lynching, sacrilege of holy book, Guru Granth Sahib in Punjab a few days ago, Caste-based violence was also reported in several states including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

XI. **Irresponsible Reporting by Media.** Many a times media broadcasts unconfirmed, sensitive and often biased reports on national television, just to sensationalise the issue and improve their TRP. This often adds fuel to the fire and increases animosity between the two communities, as the minority community feels threatened and the majority community feels victimized.

XII. **Resource Crunch.** As the availability of natural resources like land, water, minerals, etc is reducing due to an exponentially growing population, the clamor for ownership of the available resources, which are there at the disposal of various community’s is also increasing.

XIII. **Growing Intolerance Levels.** The social insecurities arising out of a life of deprivation and mistrust for everyone around has made the common man edgy, irritable and intolerant and he lets go at the smallest provocation.

In short, the major causes for the popular violence in general are

- Political,
They feel that any rise in social scale of the minority community will threaten their social domination. Thus, feelings of suspicion and hostility on the part of both the communities continuously prepare the growth of communalism. Particularly, it (communalism) makes a ready appeal to the urban poor and the rural unemployed whose number has grown rapidly as a result of lop-sided economic and social development and large-scale migration to cities. There are intellectuals who do not believe that religion has any role to play in it. Bipan Chandra (1994), for example, holds that communalism is neither inspired by religion nor is religion an object of communal politics, even though the communalist bases his politics on religious differences, uses religious identity as an organizing principle, and in the mass phases of communalism uses religion to mobilize masses. The religious difference is used to ‘mask’ non-religious social needs, aspirations and conflicts. There are some other causes for the popular violence.

Revision Questions

1. What is popular violence
2. What is the violence related to the religion?
3. What is the violence related to the nation?
Lesson: 19
Factors Inhibiting Violence

19.1 Introduction

Violence cannot be attributed to a single factor. Its causes are complex and occur at different levels. To represent this complexity, the ecological, or social ecological model is often used. The following four-level version of the ecological model is often used in the study of violence:

The first level identifies biological and personal factors that influence how individuals behave and increase their likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence: demographic characteristics (age, education, income), genetics, brain lesions, personality disorders, substance abuse, and a history of experiencing, witnessing, or engaging in violent behavior.

The second level focuses on close relationships, such as those with family and friends. In youth violence, for example, having friends who engage in or encourage violence can increase a young person’s risk of being a victim or perpetrator of violence.

For intimate partner violence, a consistent marker at this level of the model is marital conflict or discord in the relationship. In elder abuse, important factors are stress due to the nature of the past relationship between the abused person and the care giver. The third level explores the community context—i.e., schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. Risk at this level may be affected by factors such as the existence of a local drug trade, the absence of social networks, and concentrated poverty. All these factors have been shown to be important in several types of violence.

Finally, the fourth level looks at the broad societal factors that help to create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited: the responsiveness of the criminal justice system, social and cultural norms regarding gender roles or parent-child relationships, income inequality, the strength of the social welfare system, the social acceptability of violence, the availability of weapons, the exposure to violence in mass media, and political instability.
19.2 Social climate inhibiting violence

A. What is in Child-rearing practice?

Cross-cultural studies have shown that greater prevalence of corporal punishment of children tends to predict higher levels of violence in societies. For instance, a 2005 analysis of 186 pre-industrial societies found that corporal punishment was more prevalent in societies which also had higher rates of homicide, assault, and war. [In the United States, domestic corporal punishment has been linked to later violent acts against family members and spouses.]

While studies showing associations between physical punishment of children and later aggression cannot prove that physical punishment causes an increase in aggression, a number of longitudinal studies suggest that the experience of physical punishment has a direct causal effect on later aggressive behaviors. The American family violence researcher Murray A. Straus believes that disciplinary spanking forms "the most prevalent and important form of violence in American families", whose effects contribute to several major societal problems, including later domestic violence and crime.

B. The role of Psychology

The causes of violent behavior in humans are often a topic of research in psychology. Neurobiologist Jan Volakis emphasizes that, for those purposes, "Violent behavior is defined as intentional physically aggressive behavior against another person." Based on the idea of human nature, scientists do agree violence is inherent in humans. Among prehistoric humans, there is archaeological evidence for both contentions of violence and peacefulness as primary characteristics.

Since violence is a matter of perception as well as a measurable phenomenon, psychologists have found variability in whether people perceive certain physical acts as "violent". For example, in a state where execution is a legalized punishment we do not typically perceive the executioner as "violent", though we may talk, in a more metaphorical way, of the state acting violently. Likewise, understandings of violence are linked to a perceived aggressor-victim relationship: hence psychologists have shown that people may not recognize defensive use of force as violent, even in cases where the amount of force used is significantly greater than in the original aggression.

The "violent male ape" image is often brought up in discussions of human violence. Dale Peterson and Richard Wrangham in "Demonic Males: Apes and the Origins of Human Violence" write that violence is inherent in humans, though not inevitable. However, William L. Ury, editor of a book called "Must We Fight? From the Battlefield to the Schoolyard—A New Perspective on Violent Conflict and Its Prevention" criticizes the "killer ape" myth in his book which brings together discussions from two Harvard Law School symposiums. The conclusion is that "we also have lots of natural mechanisms for cooperation, to keep conflict in check, to channel aggression, and
to overcome conflict. These are just as natural to us as the aggressive tendencies. "The psychiatrist James Gilligan argues that most violent behavior represents an effort to eliminate feelings of shame and humiliation, which he calls "the death of self". The use of violence often is a source of pride and a defense of honor, especially among males who believe violence defines manhood.

In an article entitled "The History of Violence" in The New Republic, Steven Pinker posits that, on average, the amount and cruelty of violence to humans and animals has decreased over the last few centuries. Pinker's observation of the decline in interpersonal violence echoes the work of Norbert Elias, who attributes the decline to a "civilizing process", in which the state's monopolization of violence, the maintenance of socioeconomic interdependencies or "figurations", and the maintenance of behavioral codes in culture all contribute to the development of individual sensibilities, which increase the repugnance of individuals towards violent acts.

Some scholars disagree with the argument that all violence is decreasing arguing that not all types of violent behavior are lower now than in the past. They suggest that research typically focuses on lethal violence, often looks at homicide rates of death due to warfare, but ignore the less obvious forms of violence. However, non-lethal violence, such as assaults or bullying appears to be declining as well. In his article "The Coming Anarchy", Robert D. Kaplan introduces the notion of liberating violence. According to Kaplan, we will observe more violent civil wars in the future, which will be fought due to economic inequalities around the world.

The concept of violence normalization, is known as socially sanctioned or structural violence, and is a topic of increasing interest to researchers trying to understand violent behavior. It has been discussed at length by researchers in sociology, medical anthropology, psychology, philosophy and bio archaeology.

Evolutionary psychology offers several explanations for human violence in various contexts, such as sexual jealousy in humans, child abuse, and homicide. Goetz (2010) argues that humans are similar to most mammal species and use violence in specific situations.

He writes that "Buss and Shackelford (1997a) proposed seven adaptive problems our ancestors recurrently faced that might have been solved by aggression: co-opting the resources of others, defending against attack, inflicting costs on same-sex rivals, negotiating status and hierarchies, deterring rivals from future aggression, deterring mate from infidelity, and reducing resources expended on genetically unrelated children." Goetz writes that most homicides seem to start from relatively trivial disputes between unrelated men who then escalate to violence and death.

He argues that such conflicts occur when there is a status dispute between men of relatively similar status. If there is a great initial status difference, then the lower status individual usually offers no challenge and if challenged the higher status individual usually ignores the lower status individual. At the same an environment of great
inequalities between people may cause those at the bottom to use more violence in attempts to gain status.

C. The significant role of Media

One might have seen a lot of crimes occurred due to the influence of media in different forms. In the recent times. The children involving in violence activites has been increasing. Very recently in Kodaikkanal a boy of seventh standard in a private residential school has killed his hostel mate with cricket stem while playing in the eveving. It was observed that in many such cases the impact of social media has played a crucial role in motivating the person to be criminal and involve in violence activities. Similar example was witenedess in Chennai where college students of a private college fight with sickle in the bus in relation to ;the rout thala identification. A sence of heroism is inculcated in the young minds which lead them to involve in violence.

Research into the media and violence examines whether links between consuming media violence and subsequent aggressive and violent behavior exists. Although some scholars had claimed media violence may increase aggression, this view is coming increasingly in doubt both in the scholarly community and was rejected by the US Supreme Court in the Brown vela case, as well as in a review of video game violence by the Australian Government (2010) which concluded evidence for harmful effects were inconclusive at best and the rhetoric of some scholars was not matched by good data.

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Review questions

1. What are the factors inhibiting violence?
2. What is the role of child bearing in inhibiting violence?
3. Explain the role of media in inhibiting violence?
Lesson: 20
Forms of Political Violence

• Introduction:
• Political violence
• The forms of Political Violence
  ➢ Guerrilla warfare,
  ➢ Insurgency,
  ➢ Terrorism,
  ➢ Rebellion,
  ➢ Revolution,

20.1 Introduction

Globally, violence resulted in the deaths of an estimated 1.28 million people in 2013 up from 1.13 million in 1990.
Of the deaths in 2013,
Roughly 842,000 were attributed to self-harm (suicide),
405,000 to interpersonal violence, and
31,000 to collective violence (war) and legal intervention.
In Africa, out of every 100,000 people, each year an estimated 60.9 die a violent death. Corlin, past president of the American Medical Association said: "The United States leads the world—in the rate at which its children die from firearms. Gun violence is a threat to the public health of our country. For each single death due to violence, there are dozens of hospitalizations, hundreds of emergency department visits, and thousands of doctors' appointments. Furthermore, violence often has lifelong consequences for physical and mental health and social functioning and can slow economic and social development.

In 2013, assault by firearm was the leading cause of death due to interpersonal violence, with 180,000 such deaths estimated to have occurred. The same year, assault by sharp object resulted in roughly 114,000 deaths, with a remaining 110,000 deaths from personal violence being attributed to other causes.

Political violence: A common means used by People and Governments around the world to achieve Political Goals.“Organized violent activity for political goals.”-UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Violence perpetrated by either persons or governments to achieve political goals.
Political violence is violence outside of state control that is politically motivated.

Some political scientists see political violence as part of “contentious politics” or collective political struggle, which includes such things as revolutions, civil war, riots and strikes, but also more peaceful protest movements. Crime and warfare share some attributes with political violence, but political scientists do not define them as political violence.

20.2 The forms of Political Violence is broadly, included

1. Guerrilla warfare,
2. Insurgency,
3. Terrorism,
4. Rebellion,
5. Revolution,
6. Rioting and
7. Civil war, can be distinguished in several ways, depending mainly on the nature of the objectives; by the targets of attacks; by the organizational structure of groups and by the repertoire of actions.

1. Guerrilla warfare

Guerrilla warfare is a form of irregular warfare in which a small group of combatants, such as paramilitary personnel, armed civilians, or irregulars; use military tactics including ambushes, sabotage, raids, petty warfare, hit-and-run tactics, and mobility to fight a larger and less-mobile traditional military. The People's Liberation Guerrilla Army (PLGA) is the armed wing of the Communist Party of India (Maoist), a banned organisation in India which aims to overthrow the government of India through people's war.

Strategy

Guerrilla warfare is a type of asymmetric warfare: competition between opponents of unequal strength. It is also a type of irregular warfare: that is, it aims not simply to defeat an enemy, but to win popular support and political influence, to the enemy's cost. Accordingly, guerrilla strategy aims to magnify the impact of a small, mobile force on a larger, more-cumbersome one. If successful, guerrillas weaken their enemy by attrition, eventually forcing them to withdraw.

Tactics

Tactically, guerrillas usually avoid confrontation with large units and formations of enemy troops, but seek and attack small groups of enemy personnel and resources to gradually deplete the opposing force while minimizing their own losses. The guerrilla prizes mobility, secrecy, and
surprise, organizing in small units and taking advantage of terrain that is difficult for larger units to use.

2. Insurgency,

Insurgency in Northeast India involves multiple armed factions operating in India's northeastern states, which are connected to the rest of India by the Siliguri Corridor, a strip of land as narrow as 14 miles (23 km) wide. Some factions favour a separate state while others seek regional autonomy. Some groups demand complete independence. Others wanted religious law.

Northeastern India consists of seven states (also known as the Seven Sister States): Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland. Tensions exist between these states and the central government as well as amongst their native tribal people and migrants from other parts of India. Regional tensions eased off in late 2013, with the Indian and state governments making a concerted effort to raise the living standards of people in these regions. However, in late 2014 tensions again rose as the Indian government launched an offensive, which led to a retaliatory attack on civilians by tribal guerrillas. As of 1 January 2015, major militant activities are being conducted in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

The Indian general election, 2014 had an 80% voter turnout in all northeastern states, the highest among all states of India. Indian authorities claim that this shows the faith of the northeastern people in Indian democracy. Despite this, a number of organizations listed as terrorist groups continue to promote an insurgency.

Examples: The Khalistan movement, Meghalaya

3. Terrorism,

Terrorism is not only a problem of India. It has become an Global threat. In India terrorism has spread due to economical and religious causes. Technological advances has helped terrorist group to arm themselves with advanced weapons. International funding has increased. There should be cooperation between countries to combat terrorism. The modern face of terrorism can be combated only by a superior intelligence network. Law must be stringent and enforcement machinery should be effective.

The law enforcement agency has to think faster and anticipate the terrorist movements. Government has to win confidence of all people for their security. Religions tolerance should be spread among people. Education can play a role in this regard. There should be coordinated and cooperative role required by government. But terrorists do not have always genuine demands, so there should be taken a strong actions against them.
Terrorism, a comparatively recent phenomenon in India, is more likely to be inspired by religious causes. Particularly since 1999, it has also adopted the version of suicide or fedayeen attacks.

Northeastern regional tension has eased of late with Indian and state governments' concerted effort to raise the living standards of the people in these regions. However, militancy still exists in this region of India supported by external sources.

A. Tamil Nadu
Tamil Nadu had LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam) militants operating in the Tamil Nadu state up until the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. LTTE had given many speeches in Tamil Nadu led by Velupillai Prabhakaran, Tamilselvan, and other Elam members. The Tamil Tigers, now a banned organisation, had been receiving many donations and support from India in the past. The Tamil Nadu Liberation Army is a militant Tamil movement in India that has ties to LTTE.

B. Andhra Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh is one of the few southern states affected by terrorism, although of a far different kind and on a much smaller scale. The terrorism in Andhra Pradesh stems from the People's War Group (PWG), popularly known as Naxalites. The PWG has been operating in India for over two decades, with most of its operations in the Telangana region in Andhra Pradesh. The group is also active in Odisha and Bihar. Unlike the Kashmiri insurgents and ULFA, PWG is a Maoist terrorist organisation and communism is one of its primary goals.

4. Rebellion
Rebellion is the most extreme form of deviance according to American sociologist Robert Merton. Rebellion can lead to crime, violence, and terrorism.

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown.

The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi). It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities formally to have ended until 8 July 1859. The rebellion is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny,
the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and the First War of Independence.

5. Revolution, Political Revolution

Revolutions are commonly understood as instances of fundamental socio-political transformation. Since “the age of revolutions” in the late 18th century, political philosophers and theorists have developed approaches aimed at defining what forms of change can count as revolutionary (as opposed to, for example, reformist types of change) as well as determining if and under what conditions such change can be justified by normative arguments (for example, with recourse to human rights). Although the term has its origins in the fields of astrology and astronomy, “revolution” has witnessed a gradual politicization since the 17th century. Over the course of significant semantic shifts that often mirrored concrete political events and experiences, the aspect of regularity, originally central to the meaning of the term, was lost. Hannah Arendt (1906-1975), and Michel Foucault (1926-1984) reflect on the possibilities and conditions of radically transforming political and social structures, this article concentrates on a set of key questions confronted by all these theories of revolution. Most notably, these questions pertain to the problems of the new, of violence, of freedom, of the revolutionary subject, the revolutionary object or target, and of the temporal and spatial extension of revolution. The majority of thinkers who address revolution do not elaborate comprehensive theories and as there is comparatively little thematic secondary literature on the subject, this part proposes a framework for individually situating and systematically relating the differing approaches.

6. Rioting

It is an occasion when a large number of people behave in a noisy, violent, and uncontrolled way in public, often as a protest. It is an event of noisy, violent, and uncontrolled behavior by a group of people in a public place, often as a protest:

As we offer heard. The government is afraid of further serious rioting today. Rioting broke out when the election results were announced. A riot is a form of civil disorder commonly characterized by a group lashing out in a violent public disturbance against authority, property or people. Riots typically involve theft, vandalism, and destruction of property, public or private. The property targeted varies depending on the riot and the inclinations of those involved. Targets can include shops, cars, restaurants, state-owned institutions, and religious buildings. Riots often occur in reaction to a grievance or out of dissent.

Historically, riots have occurred due to poor working or living conditions, governmental oppression, taxation or conscription, conflicts between ethnic groups, (race riot) or religions (sectarian violence, pogrom), the outcome of a sporting event (sports riot, football hooliganism) or frustration with legal channels through which to air grievances.
While individuals may attempt to lead or control a riot, riots typically consist of disorganized groups that are frequently "chaotic and exhibit herd behavior." However, there is a growing body of evidence to suggest that riots are not irrational, herd-like behavior, but actually follow inverted social norms.

7. Civil war

India has fought over 5 battles with her neighboring countries (4 with Pakistan and 1 with China) since her independence. Here by referring to wars, I mean a direct conventional war. If we talk about proxy wars, than each day India faces a ceasefire violation from the Pakistani side over the Kashmir issue and sometimes from the Chinese side over the Arunachal issue. I will be elaborating about each and every aspect of the war along with its consequences.

The war of 1947/48

Known as the first Kashmir War, it was fought between the arch rivals, India and Pakistan over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir from 1947 to 1948. Pakistan precipitated the war a few weeks after independence by launching tribal lashkar (militia) from Waziristan in an effort to secure Kashmir, the future of which hung in the balance. The inconclusive result of the war still affects the geopolitics of both countries. The conflict started when the ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh faced an uprising at the Poonch and Mirpur by his Muslims subjects who demanded a overthrow of the ruling monarchy in the kingdom of Jammu and Kashmir. Later, on 22 October, 1947, local Muslim tribal militias crossed the border and entered the kingdom in order to suppress the uprising which proved to be the army of Pakistan who were dressed and supported by various tribes of that region.

1962 and 1967 Indo-Sino Conflict

India faced a major defeat against China in 1962 but situations were different this time in 1967. Indian army was more prepared, more advanced and most importantly, more aware about the activities of PLA at the borders. This incident is not a conventional war but can be considered as a major clash between world’s two largest forces in which INDIA was declared as a direct winner. The Chinese media and the international media didn’t pay much attention to this clash because they knew the truth….a truth which will never be accepted by the Chinese side.

The Sino-Indian War of 1967, also known as the Nathu La and Cho La incidents, (1 – 10 October 1967) were a series of military clashes between India and China in the Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim, then an Indian protectorate.

The Chinese People’s Liberation Army infiltrated parts of Sikkim on 1 October 1967, but was repulsed by the Indian Army by 10 October. During the Cho La and Nathu La incidents, Indian losses were 88 killed in action and 163 wounded, while Chinese casualties were 340 killed in action and 450 wounded.
The end of the conflicts saw a Chinese military withdrawal from Sikkim after being defeated by Indian forces after which it became an Indian state in 1975, which was not recognized by China. In 2003, China recognized Sikkim as an Indian state, on condition that India accept the fact that Tibet was a part of China, even though India had already done so back in 1953.

**The 1971 Indo-Pak War-**

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 was the direct military confrontation between India and Pakistan during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. Indian, Bangladeshi and international sources consider the beginning of the war to have been Operation Changes Khan when Pakistan launched pre-emptive air strikes on 11 Indian airbases on 3 December 1971, leading to India's entry into the war of independence in East Pakistan on the side of Bangladesh nationalist forces, and the commencement of hostilities with West Pakistan. Lasting just 13 days, it is one of the shortest wars in history.

The war was started when the Pakistani targeted 10–12 air bases in India which Invited India to directly open all the fronts in east and West Pakistan. On 16 December, an Instrument of Surrender was signed between India and Pakistan and around 93,000 Pakistani troops were taken as Prisoners of War by the Indian side.

This war was one of the major success for the Indian side as India remained dominant from Water, Air and Land. Mukti Vahini along with the armed forces of India crushed the Pakistani side and took control over East Pakistan. India successfully destroyed much of Karachi base along with PNS Ghazi, PNS Khyber, PNS Mohair, PNS Shah Jahan and 7 gun boats as operation Python and Trident were launched. INS Vikrant played an important role in the war along with some frigates, destroyers and submarines. The Indian Air Force soon took control over Dhaka as they destroyed the Air base controlled by Pakistan and launched several aggressive attacks near the region. The armed forces resulted in a swift victory for India forcing the Pakistani side to be very defensive and capturing up to 5000 sq km of land but we donated this land to the needy Pakistan after the Smile Pact.

**1999 Kargil war-**

The Kargil War, also known as the Kargil conflict, was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil sector of Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control. In India, the conflict is also referred to as Operation Vijay which was the name of the Indian operation to clear the Kargil sector. The cause of the war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers and Kashmiri militants into positions on the Indian side of the LOC, which serves as the de facto border between the two states. During the initial stages of the war, Pakistan blamed the fighting entirely on independent Kashmiri insurgents, but documents left behind by causalities and later statements by Pakistan's Prime Minister and Chief of Army Staff showed involvement of Pakistani paramilitary forces, led by General Ashraf Rashid.
Civil war type situation in India is arising in two states Kashmir and Assam, similarities between both states 1.High Muslim population percentage Kashmir 74%, Assam 30.9% 2. Trouble more in high Muslim population % areas in these two states. Kashmir valley - 95%, Assam Muslim populated south districts its 52%, dhubri 74% . 3. Pakistani flag raising incidents happened in these two states 4. Infiltration from neighboring Islamic states of Bangladesh and Pakistan, 5. Heavy military presence is holding situation in both areas 6. Areas nearby see increase in Muslim population too like Jammu and lashkar areas of JK and northern Assam districts. Civil war no, because government will take action against these illegal immigrants and terrorists. Revolution is a public seizure of the state in order to overturn the existing government and regime. Unlike a coup d’état, where elites overthrow the government, the public plays a key role in a revolution. Revolutions often, but not always, involve violence. Terrorism is the use of violence by non-state actors against civilians in order to achieve a political goal. State-sponsored terrorism is violence (genocide, war crimes, torture) perpetrated by a state as an instrument of foreign policy. In contrast to terrorism, guerrilla war involves violence by non-state actors targeting the state.

Drawing from institutional explanations, some scholars point to weak economies and low levels of education as explanations for terrorism; however, many terrorist leaders and followers come from economically advantaged backgrounds. Ideational explanations (blaming a particular ideology or religion) are common but do not sufficiently explain cause and effect. Individual explanations focus on the feeling of injustice or humiliation that, some feel, comes at the hands of oppressors. Some scholars point to nihilistic and apocalyptic viewpoints—beliefs that all values and institutions are meaningless, and that violence can destroy a corrupt world and usher in a new order—as causes of terrorist violence.

Though most scholars argue that terrorism has not been successful at achieving its long-term goals, it does have a significant political impact. Terrorism has been successful at disrupting economies and destabilizing politics in some countries and can be a tool to provoke international conflict. Fighting terrorism may lead to a weakening of democratic institutions and civil rights, which may result in less trust in government and less public control over it. At an extreme, terrorism can help bring down a regime.

Genocide is commonly defined as the deliberate and systematic destruction, in whole or in part, of an ethnic, racial, religious, or national group “The Holocaust is the historical example of genocide. It was themes murder of approximately 6million Jews during World War Ibis the Germans.

Conclusion: Political violence has significant short and long term effects on the society in terms of physical and psychological trauma, financial losses, migration of families, and further division of society into identifiable communities which may prolong the conflict.790 Muslims
and 254 Hindus were ultimately killed and 223 more people were reported missing. 536 places of worship were damaged: 273 digraphs, 241 mosques, 19 temples, and 3 churches.

Sabarmati Express train was attacked at Godhead by a Muslim mob’ Series of incidents starting with the Godhra trainburning and the subsequent communal violence between Hindus and Muslims’ Took place on 27 February 2002’

Review Questions

1. What is political violence?
2. What are the reasons for the political violence.
3. What is terrorism?
4. What is insurgency?
5. What is Guerrilla warfare?
6. What is Insurgency?
7. What is Terrorism?
8. What is Rebellion?
9. What is evolution?
10. What is Rioting?
11. What is Civil war?
Lesson: 21
Violence in Economically Developed Countries

- Introduction
- Meaning of developed country
- Definition and criteria for developed countries
- Determining factors of developed countries
- Names of developed countries
- Violence in the developed countries

21.1 Introduction

Violence has always been a part of the human condition because of our sin nature (Rom. 3:23).

As the nature of violence differs from the status of countries, the forms of violence also vary between and among the developed countries and developing countries. This chapter of the lesson deals with the forms of violence in the developed countries.

Before getting into the subject matter let us first understand the meaning of developed countries.

21.2 What is developed country?

A developed country—also called an industrialized country—has a mature and sophisticated economy, usually measured by gross domestic product (GDP) and/or average income per resident. Developed countries have advanced technological infrastructure and have diverse industrial and service sectors.

21.3 Determining Factors

There are several parameters used to determine the level of economic development of a country and they include

- Human Development Index (HDI)
- Income Per Capita
- Industrialization
- Political Stability
- General Living Standards
- Freedom

The top ten developed countries are given below:

Narvey, Australia, Netherlands, USA, New Zealand
21.4 Violence in Economically developed societies

1. Domestic Violence against women (Germany)
One out of three women worldwide is a victim of violence. Home is no safe space for women in many countries in Germany. It happens in the living room or in the bedroom, sometimes at family gatherings and birthday parties. Women in Germany are particularly at risk in places where it is assumed they should feel safest. According to statistics, every five minutes a woman is threatened, beaten, stalked, put under psychological pressure, sexually coerced or raped. And this trend is on the increase, according to the latest figures from the German Federal Criminal Office. The perpetrators are usually husbands, domestic partners or male family members aged between 30 and 39. The number of victims of partnership violence or domestic violence has risen from more than 121,000 in 2013 to almost 140,000 in 2017. In 2017, a woman was killed by her current or former partner every two to three days. Women are generally at greater risk of becoming victims of domestic violence than other violent crimes such as general bodily injury or robbery.

2. Terrorism; (U.S America) Just like armed conflict, there was an increase in fatalities associated with terrorism. Terrorism is a widespread form of political violence can be analyzed and also defined in different contexts such as religion, war, crime and etc. Some aspects of terrorism are going to stay outside of the outlook you used to study this term.
Crenshaw took modernization and grievance as one of the origins of this form of political violence. In 2014, the United States State Department reported 13,463 terrorist attacks in the world. These attacks resulted in at least 32,700 deaths and 34,700 injuries. In addition, more than 9,400 people were kidnapped or taken hostage. Compared to 2013, the number of terrorist attacks increased by 35% and the total fatalities increased by 81%. In 2014, the five countries that experienced the most terrorist attacks were Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and Nigeria. In 2013, Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, and the Philippines were the countries that experienced the most terrorist attacks. The Global Terrorism Database estimates that that between 2004 and 2013, about 50% of all terrorist attacks, and 60% of fatalities due to terrorist attacks, took place in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

3. Gun Violence in America
Trends in firearm crime and homicides from 1993 to the present. Gun Homicide Rate Down 49%
Since 1993 Peak; Public Unaware National rates of gun homicide and other violent gun crimes are strikingly lower now than during their peak in the mid-1990s, paralleling a general decline in violent crime, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of government data. Beneath the long-term trend, though, are big differences by decade: Violence plunged through the 1990s, but has declined less dramatically since 2000.
4. Gun Homicide and Violent Crime

Note some trends shown in this report have been updated. Rates for overall gun deaths, firearm homicides and firearm suicides have been updated through 2013. The rate for non-fatal violent firearms victimizations has been updated through 2014. Updated charts and information can be found here. National rates of gun homicide, non-fatal gun crime. It's a scary in the developed countries in the world today. Growing up used to be more traumatic just in the recent years. Children back then worried about such things as a flat tire on their Schwann’s and hoped that their teacher wouldn't give too much homework.

5. Violence on the children

In developed countries, life has indeed become more violent and more dangerous for children. Consider the following statistics: One in six youths between the ages of 10 and 17 has seen or knows someone who has been shot. The estimated number of child abuse victims increased 40 percent between 1985 and 1991. Children under 18 were 244 percent more likely to be killed by guns in 1993 than they were in 1986. Violent crime has increased by more than 560 percent since 1960. The innocence of childhood has been replaced by the very real threat of violence. Kids in school try to avoid fights in the hall, walk home in fear, and sometimes sleep in bathtubs in order to protect themselves from stray bullets fired during drive-by shootings.

Even families living in so-called "safe" neighborhoods are concerned. They may feel safe today, but there is always a reminder that violence can intrude at any moment. A child's exposure to violence is pervasive. Children see violence in their schools, their neighborhoods, and their homes. The daily news is rife with reports of child molestations and abductions. War in foreign lands along with daily reports of murder, rape, and robberies also heighten a child's perception of potential violence.

Television in the home is the greatest source of visual violence for children. The average child watches 8,000 televised murders and 100,000 acts of violence before finishing elementary school. That number more than doubles by the time he or she reaches age 18. It's a scary world, and children are exposed to more violence than any generation in recent memory.

6. Warfare

War is a state of prolonged violent large-scale conflict involving two or more groups of people, usually under the auspices of government. It is the most extreme form of collective violence. War is fought as a means of resolving territorial and other conflicts, as war of aggression to conquer territory or loot resources, in national self-defense or liberation, or to suppress attempts of part of the nation to secede from it. We know also ideological, religious and
revolutionary wars. Since the Industrial Revolution, the lethality of modern warfare has grown. World War I casualties were over 40 million and World War II casualties were over 70 million.

8. **Youth violence**

As per the World Health Organization, youth are defined as people between the ages of 10 and 29 years. Youth violence refers to violence occurring between youths, and includes acts that range from

- Bullying and
- Physical fighting,
- Severe sexual assault and
- Physical assault to homicide.

Worldwide some 250,000 homicides occur among youth 10–29 years of age each year, which is 41% of the total number of homicides globally each year ("Global Burden of Disease", World Health Organization, 2008). For each young person killed, 20-40 more sustain injuries requiring hospital treatment. Youth violence has a serious, often lifelong, impact on a person's psychological and social functioning. Youth violence greatly increases the costs of health, welfare and criminal justice services; reduces productivity; decreases the value of property; and generally undermines the fabric of society.

9. **Intimate partner violence**

Intimate partner and sexual violence have serious short- and long-term physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems for victims and for their children, and lead to high social and economic costs. These include both fatal and non-fatal injuries, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Intimate partner violence refers to behavior in an intimate relationship that causes

- Physical aggression,
- Sexual coercion,
- Psychological abuse and
- Controlling behaviors

Population-level surveys based on reports from victims provide the most accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual violence in non-conflict settings. A study conducted by WHO in 10 mainly developed countries found that, among women aged 15 to 49 years, between 15% and 70% of women reported physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner.

**Factors associated with the partner violence are**
Low levels of education,  
History of violence as a perpetrator,  
A victim or a witness of parental violence,  
Harmful use of alcohol,  
Attitudes that are accepting of violence as well as  
Marital discord and dissatisfaction.  
Having multiple partners, and  
Antisocial personality disorder

10. Sexual violence;  
Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting.  
It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object.  
Population-level surveys based on reports from victim’s estimate that between 0.3–11.5 percent of women reported experiencing sexual violence. Sexual violence has serious short- and long-term consequences on physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health for victims and for their children as described in the section on intimate partner violence. If perpetrated during childhood, sexual violence can lead to increased smoking, drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviors in later life. It is also associated with perpetration of violence and being a victim of violence.

- Risk factors specific to sexual violence perpetration include  
- Beliefs in family honor and  
- Sexual purity,  
- Ideologies of male sexual entitlement and  
- Weak legal sanctions for sexual violence.

11. Elder maltreatment  
Elder maltreatment is a single or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person. This type of violence constitutes a violation of human rights and includes

- Physical,  
- Sexual,  
- Psychological,  
- Emotional;  
- Financial and  
- Material abuse;  
- Abandonment;
• Neglect; and

Serious loss of dignity and respect.

While there is little information regarding the extent of maltreatment in elderly populations, especially in developed countries, it is estimated that 4–6% of elderly people in high-income countries have experienced some form of maltreatment at home. However, older people are often afraid to report cases of maltreatment to family, friends, or to the authorities.

Data on the extent of the problem in institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes and other long-term care facilities are scarce. Elder maltreatment can lead to serious physical injuries and long-term psychological consequences. Elder maltreatment is predicted to increase as many countries are experiencing rapidly ageing populations.

12. Targeted violence

Several rare but painful episodes of assassination, attempted assassination and school shootings at elementary, middle, high schools, as well as colleges and universities in the United States, led to a considerable body of research on ascertainable behaviors of persons who have planned or carried out such attacks. Research studies (1995–2002) called "targeted violence," described the "path to violence" of those who planned or carried out attacks and laid out suggestions for law enforcement and educators.

13. Everyday violence

As an anthropological concept, "everyday violence" may refer to the incorporation of different forms of violence (mainly political violence) into daily practices.

Non-physical: Violence as already mentioned not only physical attack but attacking the mind and peace of a person whereby the victims are psychologically disturbed and become unproductive in many cases. Thus, Violence includes those acts that result from a power relationship, including

• Threats and
• Intimidation,
• Neglect or
Acts of omission.

Such non-physical violence has a broad range of outcomes – including psychological harm, deprivation and mal development. Violence may not necessarily result in injury or death, but nonetheless poses a substantial burden on individuals, families, communities and health care systems worldwide. Many forms of violence can result in physical, psychological and social problems that do not necessarily lead to injury, disability or death.
These consequences can be immediate, as well as latent, and can last for years after the initial abuse. Defining outcomes solely in terms of injury or death thus limits the understanding of the full impact of violence.

14. Interpersonal violence
Interpersonal violence is divided into two subcategories:
Family and intimate partner violence – that is, violence largely between family members and intimate partners, usually, though not exclusively, taking place in the home. Community violence – violence between individuals who are unrelated, and who may or may not know each other, generally taking place outside the home. The first group includes forms of violence such as child abuse, intimate partner violence and abuse of the elderly.

The second includes youth violence, Random acts of violence, Rape or sexual assault by strangers, and Violence in institutional settings such as schools, workplaces, prisons and nursing homes. When interpersonal violence occurs in families, its psychological consequences can affect parents, children, and their relationship in the short- and long-terms.

15. Child maltreatment;
Child maltreatment is the abuse and neglect that occurs to children under 18 years of age. It includes all types of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment,

- Sexual abuse,
- Neglect,
- Negligence and commercial or other child exploitation,

Which results in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust, or power? Exposure to intimate partner violence is also sometimes included as a form of child maltreatment. Child maltreatment is a global problem with serious lifelong consequences, which is, however, complex and difficult to study.

There are no reliable global estimates for the prevalence of child maltreatment. Data for many countries, especially low- and middle-income countries, are lacking. Current estimates vary widely depending on the country and the method of research used. Approximately 20% of women and 5–10% of men report being sexually abused as children, while 25–50% of all children report being physically abused.

Consequences of child maltreatment include impaired lifelong physical and mental health, and social and occupational functioning (e.g. school, job, and relationship difficulties). These can ultimately slow a country's economic and social development.

Revised Questions
1. What is developed country?
2. Definition and criteria for developed countries
3. What are the determining factors of developed countries?
4. Which are the types of violence in developed countries?
5. What are the types of violence?
6. Explain genocide in the developed countries.
7. Describe the problems of faced by women in the developed countries
8. Write elaborately the child related problems in the developed countries

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Political Sociology
Syllabus

UNIT.I Introduction
Meaning of Political Sociology-Intellectual Foundation of Political Sociology-
The problems of social order-Coercion theory-Interest theory

UNIT.II Political socialisation and Social Psychology of Politics
The concept of socialization-Process of socialization-Political relevance of Adult
Socialization-Political personality-Socialisation into political roles

UNIT.III Political culture and political participation
Culture and Politics-Political culture -Democracy-Political opportunities and resources of
political participation- The political context of participation.

UNIT.IV The place of election in the political process;
Election and political process-Election and party system-The origin and development of
political parties

UNIT.V Political violence
Violence and the state-The causes and origin of popular violence-Factors inhibiting
violence-Forms of political violence-Violence in economically developed societies.

Books Recommended
1. Robert E. Dows and John A : Political Sociology, John Wiley & Sons London.1975
2. Saroj Kumar Jena, political sociology, New Delhi: Anmol Publications 2002
3. Dr. Kumar, Political sociology . Agara: lakshmi Narain Agarwal , 2010
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