

## On What Basis Indian People Vote

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**ABSTRACT :** The election system is the pillar of all the democratic countries. The system consists of various levels of elections to the Lok Sabha (the House of Representatives of the Union), State Legislative Assemblies, and Panchayati Raj Institutions (local self-governing bodies under State Governments). This survey research includes a review of studies related to the elections of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies conducted up to the present time. Studies are divided into those based on aggregate data and those based on survey data of the individual electorate. This division has the advantage of providing data that may be used in different analytical areas. Voter turnout and votes polled by party are the two main variables to be explained. This review article thus shows what has been explained in voting behavior in India up to the present time.

**Keywords:** India, election, review, statistical analysis, Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly (MLA), Member Of Parliament (MP)

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Elections are conducted at various levels of the federal structure in India. There is the nation-wide election for Lok Sabha (House of the People) that consists of 545 members. Of these, 543 are elected directly by the people from constituencies on the Author-community selects the remaining two members. At the State level, there is an election for the State Legislative Assembly. Members of this body are also elected directly by the people of the constituencies in the same manner as that of the Lok Sabha. At present there are in total about 4000 Members in the Legislative Assemblies. What is unique about these elections is that there are seats exclusively reserved for the socially weak and discriminated stratum of people: Scheduled Castes (= SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (= STs). Seats are reserved on the basis of the proportion of the population of these groups. The former are people of castes that were historically and are even now discriminated against on the basis of untouchability. The latter are those from socially backward communities living in rather isolated areas and with particular cultural traditions. In line with constitutional provisions, the Central Election Commission of India presides over elections for these two tiers of the election system. In this research survey the main purpose of an election survey is to predict the outcome of the election but here the survey based on after the election. As every political survey is done before election to see what is in peoples mind and what is the future outcome. The main purpose of this project is to show the ground condition of Indian politics that how the people change their mind on their candidates after short time. And who is responsible for that changes of peoples mind is also the big question.

### II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### *Overview of methods*

In order to collect a generalized data that represents the whole population from the samples. Questionnaire survey was adopted as a data collection method. The questions are prepared in such a way that it targets audience of young, middle aged and old age group, so it covers broader section of the society.

#### *Subjects and Procedures*

The data plays very important role to understand and conclude the results and the finding about the particular research and it is also used to prove the hypothesis. The data used in this study was collected via online self administrated survey. The data were collected from public of young, middle aged and older age group as well. The questionnaires are designed in such a way that it is easily understood by everyone. The options or the answers of the questionnaires can be easily understood by all responders. At the end of the data collection process total number of 114 responses has been collected successfully.

### III. STUDY BASED ON SURVEY RESEARCH DATA

a. Most studies which examined the confidence of people in the election system or the efficacy as citizens showed that people had faith in the election system.

b. Socio-economic status like gender, caste, religion, education, and income were important in explaining political awareness, exposure to political propaganda, sense of personal effectiveness in politics, and party preference.

c. Caste, religion, and to a lesser degree, economic status, are especially important variables for Explaining party preference.

d. According to studies before the 1970's, issues were not so important for those who voted for Congress. Identification with leadership was significantly related to voting for the Congress party. Linguistic or religious minority voters tend to support the Congress. The long-term shift of allegiance of the OBCs from the Congress party is one of the main reasons for the long-term decline of the Congress party.

e. Opinion polls of large-scale samples conducted after the 1980's are important indicators of Overall popular issues and sentiments. The most important issues of the electorate are those related daily lives of people such as rising prices or unemployment. These are undercurrents affecting the party preference of people.

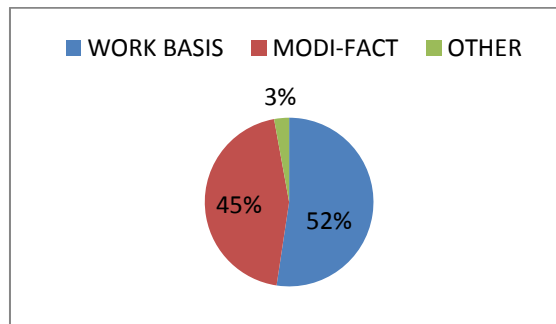
#### IV. RESULT

The data which are collected using the online and offline survey based methodology are feed into the excel sheet and used to analys the different results related to the survey conducted for that questions. So, the calculated results are as follows.

#### V. DATA ANALYSIS

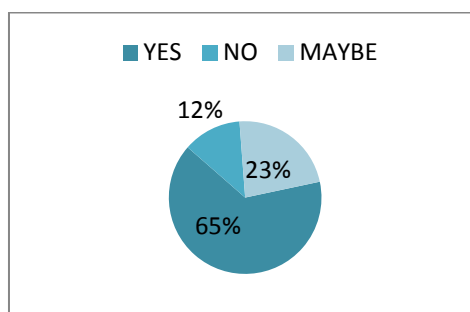
##### A. Decision of people

The first parameter considers that for what reason or on what basis people voted for the candidate. Where 52% people vote on work basis and 45% People voted on the popularity of single man.



A. Fig.1: Decision of people

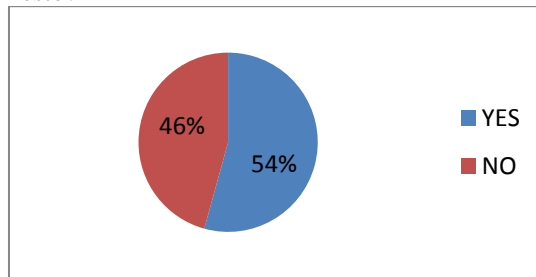
##### B. B. If you Voted, does your choice for candidate match your parents or your family member's choice?



B. Fig.2: choice matching with family

According to the survey conducted, 12% for peoples matches there candidates choice whom they are voted 23% doesn't matched that and 65% of people says that maybe they matches maybe not. That means 65% peoples don't discuss about the voting at home.

C. Do you know what is manifesto?



C.Fig.3:Do you know what is manifesto?

According to survey only 54% of people know that what is manifesto. And 46% people knows about it.

D. Do you know the difference between Loksabha and Rajyasabha?

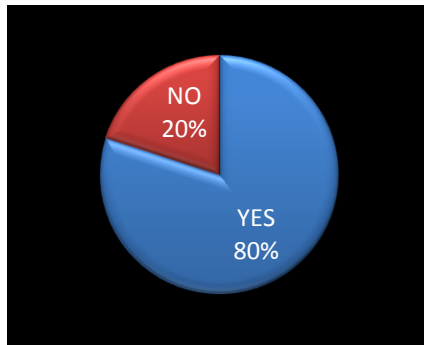


Fig.4: difference between Loksabha and Rajyasabha?

According to survey report 80% people don't know what is difference LokSabha and RajyaSabha where 80% people know that.

E. Do you vote on the basis of polling survey of Indian news channels?

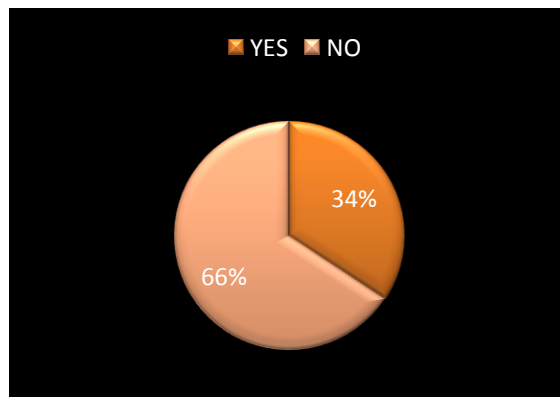


Fig.4: vote on the basis of polling survey of Indian news channels

According to survey report 66% people vote by themselves but 34 % of people vote on basis of news channel surveys

F. Vote on the basis of religion.

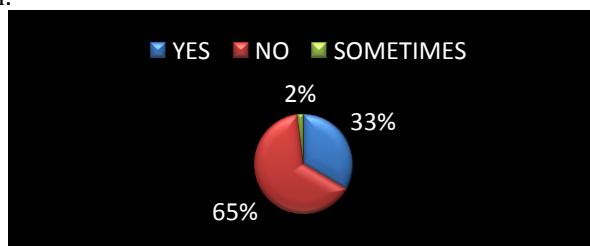


Fig.5: Vote on the basis of religion.

According to survey report 33% of people vote on basis of religion. Means they people vote for the candidate who belongs to their religion. Where 65% of people don't see the religion of that candidate to whom they are voting . 2% peoples are there who vote on the basis of religion sometimes

G. Do you believe in term "VOTE FOR NOTE"?

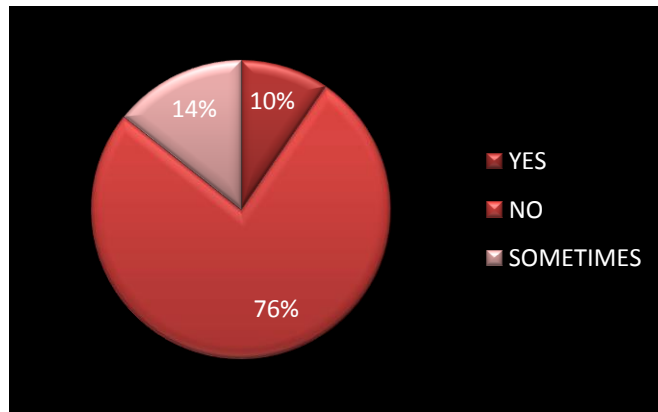


Fig.6: Do you believe in term "VOTE FOR NOTE"?

According to survey report 10% people take money for giving the vote for the candidate where 76% are loyal who didn't take any type of bribe for voting .

H. Do you know what is NOTA?

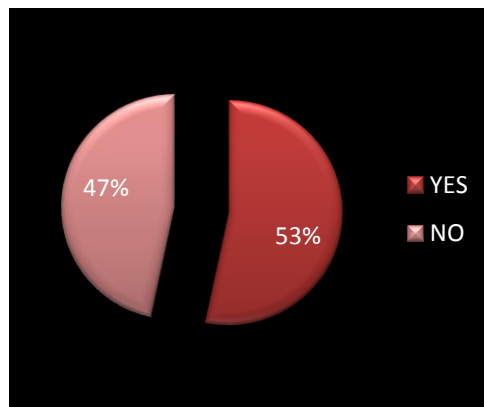


Fig.7. what is NOTA

According to survey report 47% of people don't know what is NOTA whether 53% people knows about it.

I. If you know what is NOTA .have you used it yet in any of the elections?

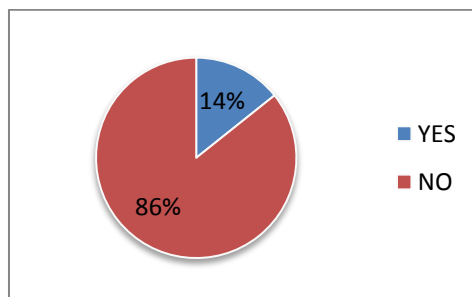


Fig.8.uses of NOTA in voting

According to survey report 53% people knows about NOTA but only 14% of people use it and 86% people vote for the candidate they want.

## **VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Firstly, the development of survey research is directly linked to Indian political life. All election studies support a (more or less implicit) discourse on Indian democracy; they can always be read as a 'state of democracy report' (Jayal 2006). In this regard, one of the criticisms addressed to psychological studies is that their narrow focus tends to convey a rosy picture, since elections are usually considered as 'free and fair' in the Indian democracy, which is often qualified as 'procedural', i.e. which conforms to democratic procedures (regular elections and political alter Nance, a free press) but not to democratic values (starting with equality). The sheer magnitude of the logistics involved in conducting national elections is bound to evoke admiring appraisals, which tend to obliterate the limits of procedural democracy. Thus Jayal criticizes the 'the fallacy of electoralism': Most works considered here deal with national elections, but some of them also focus on state elections. One must note that among the various disciplines producing case studies, anthropology uses the largest definition of political participation, to include not only voting, but also participating in meetings, supporting the campaign of a particular party or candidate etc. There is another valuable source of information on voting behavior of individuals, that is, the public opinion surveys.

## **VII. CONCLUSIONS :-**

As studies of aggregate data reveal, in spite of the decreasing importance of the effect of urbanization, the level of electoral participation has been increasing with socio-economic development. Such a pattern of increase is in line with the particular socio-political situation of each State. Some studies based on the survey of individuals show the basic faith of the electorate in the election system. Thus, the increasing electorate reflects confidence in electoral politics. It can be said that, though there are several defects, the electorate has fundamental faith in the electoral system. It is important that such fundamental faith in the core of the democratic regime, namely the election system, has been maintained for five decades, despite several political crises. As the popularity of the once dominant Congress party has gradually decreased, the peculiar pattern of party preference of each State in line with the particular socio-political situation, especially castes religions, backwardness, and others, has come to the surface. As a result, there has been a clear differentiation of the party system since the 1980's, and the era of multi-party systems and coalition governments has come. Many parties have grown based on particular ethnic groups such as castes and religion. But such increase and strengthening of regional parties based on some particular ethnic group has not necessarily exposed the problem of national integration because of the aforementioned basic faith in the democratic regime.

Many ethnicity-based parties are also likely to be patronage-based parties. In a very heterogeneous country like India, a party may be based on some specific ethnic groups, but it also must articulate and integrate other ethnicities in order to grow. In order to articulate and integrate other ethnicities, one effective strategy is to take moderate policy and distribute patronage or interests to other ethnic groups. Conversely, if an ethnicity-based party takes a radical and disintegrative policy with no patronage to be distributed, it cannot attract the support of other ethnicities. Thus, the electoral process in a heterogeneous country has two effects on the party system: (1) differentiation on the basis of a particular ethnic as well as a socio-economic situation and (2) an integrative effect.

These two effects interact with each other at the State level, and this leads to the fluctuating but basically stable party system in the State. Finally, I would like to mention a few agendas of the future election studies. In view of the quantity and quality of election studies in India, it may be said that relative to other developing countries, India is advancing. But compared to studies in developed countries, there is still much to be done. A systematic accumulation of data for individual voting behaviors seems to be necessary. CSDS has been conducting surveys continuously, and this may be a rich repository for studies of voting behaviors. However, the raw data are not open to all scholars, and the framework of questionnaires is not, of course, perfect. India has a nearly complete aggregate data set in terms of the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies elections. Many scholars have successfully used the Lok Sabha data, basically because the sample size is less and therefore manageable. Data of the State Legislative Assemblies elections have not yet been used to their fullest extent. There is a possibility that a study based on the data of the State Legislative Assemblies elections may give more sophisticated and accurate estimations of voting behaviors because the size of the unit of data is much smaller than that of the Lok Sabha constituency data, and correspondence between the election data and data of socio-economic attributes is thus much clearer.

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