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A STUDY ON THE FACTOR AFFECTING INDIAN POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

Because political systems differ beginning with one society and moving on to the next, the participation of individuals in the political process of the political framework may also differ beginning with one society and moving on to the next. It is in no way comparable in any of the political systems that exist. When compared to the political systems of earlier times, the level of participation of individuals in contemporary democratic governments is far higher. The engagement of individuals in the dynamic interaction of the public authority, such as political participation, is appropriately influenced by a few important factors. This is the case regardless of the context. Some of these normal factors include mental factors, financial considerations, political factors, and situational circumstances, and they are the ones that regularly impact individuals in general to participate in the decision or plan formation interaction of the public authority.

Keywords: Political participation, democracy

INTRODUCTION

One's level of political engagement can be understood in a variety of ways. The word "political participation" refers to the deliberate activities by which members of a society contribute to the selection of a leader and, either directly or in an indirect manner, to the formation of public policy. According to Almond and Powell, "Political participation might be defined as the incorporation of citizenry in the process of dynamic interaction." "Political involvement" is defined as "the association of people at different levels in the political institutions," as stated by Michael Rush and Philip Althoff.

As a result, this phrase refers to the actions taken by private citizens in order to influence the dynamic of the government. Even if the nature and extent of political participation might vary from one society to the next in terms of degree, it is generally understood to include democratic and other component activities. The expression Political participation encompasses a wide variety of activities that have an effect on individuals in terms of shaping and impacting the political dynamic interaction and in the choice of their rulers. These activities include casting votes in elections, establishing coordinated expectations for the political framework, participating in party politics, taking part in political developments such as meetings, conversations, strikes, and showings, interacting with delegates and other political pioneers, and contributing to political causes. One more time, there are several different levels of participation in a political interaction. These include things like being politically aware, having a mindset that allows one to shape and hold views on open subjects, crusading, voting, running for political office, and participating in dynamic situations, among other things.

Participation in political processes is typically thought of in conjunction with the concept of modern democracy. Within the context of this political system, individual participation in political action is regarded as an admirable quality, an indicator of the state of the political system, and the most effective way to protect one's own private interests. Participation affords individuals the chance to articulate their individual perspectives and work toward the realisation of the greatest possible benefit for the largest possible number of people. It teaches both the rulers and the ruled about the duties and responsibilities that come with their respective positions, and it makes it easier for people to have a more comprehensive grasp of politics. Participation, which involves incorporating individuals in the business of the state, improves stability and order in the system by involving people. It not only encourages citizens to learn about politics but also instils a sense of responsibility in them. It not only broadens one's political awareness but also their perception of their own political usefulness.

As a general rule, the word "political participation" refers to the act of taking part in the political processes that either result in the choosing of political leaders or either determine or affect public policy. In spite of the fact that elections are the most important aspect of the political process, engagement in politics cannot be restricted to just the electoral process, which includes things like voting and campaigning. It is a term that can be applied to a wide variety of activities, including political orientations, attitudes, knowledge, interest in politics, identification with a political unit (political party or any wing), and taking active part in political action, such as a rally, demonstration, strike, or campaigning for voting in elections. The term "political activity" can be used to refer to any of these things. The most significant political actions may be those that are carried out by parties or citizens in the time between elections in order to influence decisions made by the government over particular issues that are important to them. In a nutshell, the term "political engagement" refers to any and all activities that have an impact on the method by which decisions are made. Voting, seeking information, engaging in discussion, attending public meetings, making a financial contribution, communicating with representatives to become a member in a political party, canvassing, speech writing, speech delivering, working in campaigns, competing for public and party offices, and other activities could fall under this category.

There is a lack of agreement among academics regarding whether or not its definition ought to encompass activities that are illegal as well as those that are legal, attempts to exert influence, whether or not they are successful, and actions that are involuntary in addition to those that are voluntarily undertaken. According to Huntington and Nelson's argument from 1976, the categories of manipulative (mobilised) participation and voluntary (autonomous) involvement are not easily distinguishable from one another.

Factors affecting Indian Politics:

The act of participating in politics is a multifaceted phenomenon. It is contingent on a wide range of circumstances that have an effect on it.

OBJECTIVES

1. Focuses on sorts of exercises which structure part of political participation in India.

2. To examination the key factors impacting the political participation in India.

THESE FACTORS CAN BE DESCRIBED AS UNDER

Psychological or cognitive traits:

The importance of psychological characteristics that are the product of an individual's personality and cognitive structures has been stressed in social psychology. Sense of efficacy, sense of civic obligation, sociability, sense of alienation, and authoritarianism are some of the characteristics that fall under this category.

It is considered that there is a connection between having a cognitive status of poor self-esteem and having feelings of pessimism, alienation from society, and political apathy. This is due to the fact that these emotions and feelings are all correlated with each other. However, the extent to which political apathy influences political engagement is not well understood or established.

Social environment:

There is little doubt that people's political involvement is influenced by the social context. The terms education, occupation, income, age, gender, race, caste, ethnicity, mobility, and habitation are all components that make up a person's social environment. Those with higher levels of education are better equipped to pass on their political passion and knowledge to their offspring as well as the people who live in their immediate community.

In this regard, educational institutions serve as the fundamental ground for the development of articulateness and abilities of political involvement through the activities of school, college, and university unions. One acquires the knowledge necessary to join an organisation, carry out responsibilities, take part in meetings, discuss societal concerns, and organise in order to accomplish collective objectives here.

Political environment:

The political environment, or political setting, in which an individual finds him or herself determines the degree to which the individual receives political stimuli to participate in political activities. This degree can vary from person to person. However, despite being a fundamental characteristic of democratic political systems, the freedom to participate is not always completely realised. It is common practise to use levels of political interest and apathy as criteria for determining participation and non-participation. These criteria can include party membership, a professed interest in politics, and understanding of issues. Additionally, political parties have an essential part to play in the process of political involvement. This role allows for some expression while also serving a functional purpose. A sense of community and belonging is fostered among party members by the organisation. It functions effectively on its own as a significant reference group. As part of its instrumental functions, the party makes contact with voters and registers them, chooses party nominees, organises campaign activities and rallies, selects party nominees, and selects party nominees in order to influence the electorate during elections to vote and on other occasions to favour their programmes. Both the campaign and the rally contribute to the polarisation of party affiliations and the reinforcement of candidate preferences, respectively. The degree to which an individual is exposed to the effect of propaganda is an important component of the individual's relationship to the political environment in which they find themselves.

Level of modernization and urbanization:

It has been proposed that there is a positive association between these two processes and the political

engagement. Both of these processes contribute to expanding the scope of political communication, which ultimately results in a heightened sense of political awareness.

The process of urbanisation, which comes before the process of modernization, has a tendency to increase literacy; an increase in literacy has a tendency to increase media exposure; and an increase in media exposure makes it easier for more people to get involved in politics. Through changes in people's socio-economic standing, economic modernization can have an effect on political engagement. A higher level of socioeconomic status creates conditions that are favourable for increased levels of political participation across the board. Not only does modernization have a tendency to enhance involvement based on social class, but it also has a tendency to reduce participation based on community. The majority of people in lower-classes tend to vote for left-leaning political parties, whilst the majority of people in upper- and middle-classes tend to vote for right-leaning political parties.

Political socialization:

The process through which individuals become knowledgeable about the problems and ideologies at hand and eventually come to identify with a specific political party is known as socialisation. It has an impact on the level of engagement as well as the overall quantity. People who are politically conscious typically have a greater ability to tie their social values to their political ideas, which allows them to establish solid belief systems that are internally consistent.

Modes of participation:

Participating in the political processes of a society can be done in a number of different ways thanks to the diversity of the political system. Some are involved directly with the electoral sub-system, while others are involved with other political activities. Participation can take many forms, but some of the more essential ones include voting, campaigning, and other activities.

Voting:

In modern democracies in particular, casting a ballot is the citizen activity that occurs the most frequently. Voting has a very wide-ranging impact, both in terms of the decisions it produces and the people who are directly affected by those decisions. Voting is the means by which both the leadership issues and policy decisions of a party, as well as those of the entire nation, are decided. Voting in elections continues to be the most important criterion, as its prevalence is continuously higher than that of the other indicators.

Campaign activities:

Another way to get involved in politics is through running for office or taking part in various types of campaigns. By doing so, leaders can boost their influence over the populace as well as the number of people who turn out to vote. The activity of the campaign also produces the collective outcomes.

Co-operative activity:

In addition to voting and running for office, people can participate in other aspects of the political process. They may choose to participate in the activities of groups or organisations in order to address social and political issues. They collaborate with other members of the society to carry out activities like these in an effort to sway the decisions made by the government. A collective advantage is achieved as a result of such

engagement in the activity.

General factors affecting success or failure of political transitions

According to a report on successful political transitions that was published by International IDEA, it is argued that "given the diverse circumstances and trajectories of transitions from authoritarian rule toward democracy, there can be no "one size fits all" model or simple manual of "best practises" for such transitions." (Lowenthal & Bitar, 2015, page 16) [citation needed] It reaches the conclusion that "iconic events can play a significant role in sparking or symbolising political reform," but that "the road toward democracy often begins years before (and extends years after) these moments." [Citation needed] (Lowenthal & Bitar, 2015, page 10) [citation needed] In addition, once these changes begin, they proceed at varying speeds, with progress frequently being followed by a short reversal in progress. Moreover, once these transitions begin, they proceed at different speeds.

The research conducted by International IDEA reveals that individuals who took power were required to in order to facilitate the smooth transition of political power.

- Establish civil order and put an end to the violence, while simultaneously ensuring that all security and intelligence forces are subject to the control of the newly established civilian administration.

- Inspire trust on the local front, and acquire legitimacy on the international stage. In many cases, this required the development of inclusive and honest electoral procedures.

- Ensure that people who were elected to office would be adequately equipped, both technically and politically, for the increased duties that come with being in charge of the government.

- Strike a balance between the necessity for competence in bureaucracy, technology, security, and the legal system, and the goal of reducing the influence of the prior regime.

- Strike a balance between providing aid to victims of human rights crimes committed during the previous government and bringing those responsible to justice, all while ensuring the continued allegiance of the armed forces (some of whose members had been involved in these violations).

- Create or preserve the autonomy and power of independent judiciaries, as well as independent media, so that these institutions can hold national executives and other individuals accountable for their actions.

- Accomplish economic development, greater employment, and inflation management while simultaneously working to improve service provision and boosting public expenditures to satisfy the needs of the underprivileged. All of the successful transitions that were analysed for the International IDEA research were led by individuals that employed market-oriented strategies as well as sensible monetary and fiscal policies.

CONCLUSION:

This helpless turnout was obviously done for a specific reason, and that reason is clearly relevant. One of the reasons why many people in India have lost interest in politics is because it has recently developed a

reputation for being an extremely dirty game. Also, many people have the impression that wrongdoing and politics are inextricably linked, and that those who don mafia garb have tainted the atmosphere by their unholy alliance with the leaders of the ruling party. However, if a significant percentage of people choose not to participate in the polling booths for a variety of reasons, the so-called "majority rules" system is clearly misnamed. Because of the expansion of territory and the human population, the system of majority rule that is currently in place has become dysfunctional. Along these same lines, the rule of the people as determined by race has come to the forefront. In most cases, the dynamic and undeniable association of individuals in debatable matters is required for it to be successful.

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