

To analyze the major determinants of 2012 election in District Ghumarwin Constituency Distt Bilaspur Himachal Pradesh

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Abstract:-

The main problem is how this socio-economic status of all classes of Ghumarwin constituency district Bilaspur determines their voting behaviour and what a pattern can be seen in the voting behaviour of the people from the different groups and classes? Another one of the Congress; Bhartiya Janta Party and Himachal Vikas congress Party in constituency affects the voters voting behaviour.

Key words: -Socio-economic, determinates, Political Parties.

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I. Introduction:-

Political behaviour like all other human behaviour takes place in certain context of social milieu political structure, economic development, historical background and cultural heritage of a society. It does not take place in a vacuum. In any effort to build a theory, cognizance of these factors will have to be taken. Thus it does not mean that the factor like political ideological, belief –system of a community or emotional issues, are to be taken. On other hand, one could argue that all these factors are interrelated. Political structure and economic development are closely related to the ideology currently popular and ruling in the country. Social structure affects the economic development and in turn is influenced by it.

Political behaviour, no- doubt, is merely an aspect of social behaviour, taken out for a closer study and systematic analysis. But this behaviour becomes meaningful only against the background of the society, its various social groupings and their interactions. To understand on individual political involvements and association, these affect and influence the behaviour in the political sphere. The major concern is the determination of social, economic and psychological based of political activity. How does participation vary over major social groups? Does the level of education, income and media exposure tell us anything about whether an individual will probably participate in a given political act? Do the age, sex, caste, regionalism .occupation, education, social status, and the religion of respondents make a difference? Does political information, party identification, or a sense of political efficiency lead to heightened involvement in politics? It is to this kind of question that this study is primarily addressed to the social factors like caste; kinship; religion and neighbourhood have a more significant role in influencing voting behaviour in a traditional rural society like India. It is necessary to caution here that a transitional society, exposed coupled with urbanization and consequent social change exhibits a whirlpool of currents and cross currents. No single factor explanation could be adequate for the purpose. In this study the effort has been made to analyse the voting behaviour. While keeping these entire factor in mind .For this purpose the questionnaire was circulated to the rasi in the Ghumarwin Constituency Bilaspur District. (1)

II. Determinants:-

Age is one of the important factors that determine the voting behaviour of the electorates. Respect for age in rural society was the projection of behaviour in our family set-up. The age factor is significant in terms of experiences and affects left or right political behaviour in two ways: through generational difference and through differences in the typical patterns of social experience associated with different age Group.

Generally we see that in the traditional pattern of leadership, the older men were both the ceremonial and Panchayat leaders. With the coming of education and outside employment, however, middle aged educated people are being given opportunities by the older people to represent them in official Panchayats, School committees, and deputation outside the village moreover, particularly of the educated unemployed are development and represent a threat to the traditional values of the villages. In the post 73rd constitutional amendment act, the young leaders are emerging at the grassroots level democracy.

Earlier the institution of Panchayat was dominated and run by the senior or old people of the society. But the increase in literacy rate and input of modernization and subsequent development in the young blood in these institution .Thus ,the younger start of the society have overcome the old age people among the democratic characteristics ,age has found and important place as one of the psychic influences on the choice of the voters. It is difficult to measure the exact extent of the influence of age and its significance. In the present study the effort has been made to analyse the sample by age groups without any value loaded interpretation on our part.

Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Election Result 2012

Sr.No	Party	No of Candidates	Seats won	% of voters polled
1	BJP	68	26	38.47
2	BSP	66	0	1.17
3	CPI	6	0	0.22
4	CPI(M)	16	0	1.13
5	INC	68	36	42.81
6	NCP	13	0	0.36
State parties				
7	HLP	36	1	2.40
State Party-other				
8	Samaj wadi Party	15	0	0.11
	HSP	16		0.19
	LJSP	17		0.44
Regd.(un recog.) parties				
9	AITC	25	0	0.49
10	BBP	2	0	0.02
11	HND	1	0	0.00
12	SS	4	0	0.04
	IJS	1	0	0.01
Independent				
	IND	105	5	12.14
Total			68	

Source: Department of Election Commission, H.P. Kasumpti, Shimla-9

Congress defeated BJP and won an outright majority by winning 36 of the 68 seats under the leadership of Virbhadra Singh - thus proving most of the pollsters and exit polls wrong, which had predicted a photo-finish. The BJP lagged far behind with just 26 seats in its kitty whereas its breakaway faction HLP won just 1 seat. The Congress won despite some 'unpopular' decisions made by the Congress-led Central government days before the election as part of its economic reforms, and the victory is likely to boost such reforms by the Centre.

Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Election Result 2012 District Bilaspur

Sr.No.	Assembly Constituency No. and Name	Electors	Votes	%age
1	JHANDUTA(SC)(BJP)	61186	46906	69.82%
2	GHUMARWIN(INC)	75415	52491	69.6%
3	BILASPUR(INC)	71367	50867	71.28%
4	SRI NAINA DEVIJI(BJP)	61477	50642	82.38%
	Total	275445	200906	72.94%

Source: Department of Election Commission, H.P. Kasumpti, Shimla-9

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Sr.No	Question	Male	Female	Don't Know	Total
1	Age	165	135	-	300
2	Region	170	130	-	300
3	Religion	166	134	-	300
4	Caste	155	145	-	300
5	Education	160	140	-	300
6	Occupation	175	125	-	300
7	Newspaper /TV/Radio	165	115	20	300
8	Knowledge about Candidate	210	80	10	300
9	Purpose of Voting	160	132	8	300
10	Change in Election 2012	155	130	15	300
11	MLA/MP Should Educated	220	74	6	300
12	Voting is Right and Duty	190	90	20	300
13	Expose yourself in Election	185	95	20	300
14	Awareness of Election Issues	150	135	15	300
15	Political Party think SC/ST welfare	130	115	55	300

16	Caste based politics	170	100	30	300
16	Election held for	165	120	15	300
17	Manifesto of contesting political party	13b 5	125	40	300
18	Coalition Government	135	120	45	300
19	Awareness of Programmes policies of BJP/CONG	135	120	45	300
20	Role of Money and wine	155	140	5	300
21	Issue of Development Agriculture, Irrigation ,Safe Drinking Water, Education and Transportation	145	120	35	300
22	Politic is Carrier	145	125	30	300
23	Take Part in Strict and Demonstration	115	110	75	300
24	Role of ACC/JP industry in constituency	120	112	68	300

Age is considered one of the important factors that determine the voting behaviour of electorates. Traditionally, the politics is considered to be prerogatives of elder people. But with the spread of education and modernization young strata is activity involved in the politics. Religion has a unique place and a special role to play in the social set-up of any society. In Indian politics, by and large, the religion have assumed very significant place. It is considered that religion and caste is the most important factors, which influence the voting behaviour of electorates. In Indian politics, by and large, the caste have assumed very significant place. It is considered that caste is one of the most important factors, which influence the voting behaviour of electorates. Education is an important social resource and a means of reducing inequality in the society; it helps the individual to raise his social status in various ways. In the political sphere, education makes a complete citizen full of awareness, knowledge and creates a sense of political participation about the democratic process in the present system. Thus education is one of the major determinants of electoral behaviour, which is given due consideration in the present study. In the modern time television is one of the most popular sources of information for electorates. Main objective of such of study is to assess the role of electronic media to make people conscious and give them information. Newspapers are one of the most effective media of electioneering, particularly for the educated people. During the campaigning the parties try to ensure extensive coverage about the election activities and provide useful information to the voters regarding the contesting candidates. Today the extent of newspaper strength has increased up to optimum level. The main objective of the present data is to assess the impact of newspapers on voting behaviour. An ideal vision of the media is that they promote opinions of the citizens. The major role of the press is to keep the people well informed. Besides providing comprehensive and objective information on all aspects of the country is social, economic, political and cultural life. It plays a vital role in moulding public opinion and is an instrument of social change. It also presents the effect of current issues highlighted by media on voting behaviour of the respondents in the newspaper. During the election, the media by its different sources plays a very important role to give the information to the electorate about the elections, political parties and the candidates. In the present study the respondents were being asked about that source from which they get more information about the elections, political parties and candidates, mostly people are affiliated with different political Parties. And they are playing the active and non-active role in politics. Mostly People are favoured the candidate whose political background strong. But if we discuss about Bilaspur District Mostly people Favoured educated Person & Well Personality candidate. The voter participated in election by the way of campaign exposure their participation may take various form such as attending election meeting and rallies ,reading and listing to campaign materials ;canvassing for votes and so on .Election campaign is thus a key event in the life of a democratic system .It is generally assumed that the electorates ,which has been exposed to election campaign in good measure ,would turn up for voting to a greater extant . Campaign techniques and patterns may- change from constituency to constituency (2).The campaign period become one of intense political education and its impact on the average voter, for good or bad ,is indeed for reaching .In fact , campaign assumes the proportion of a full-scale battle of wits and arguments, meeting ,and demonstration with which many constituencies are won and lost(3).Thus, the exposure of the voters to election campaign educates them about the electoral process .The election campaign presents the issue ,politics and programs of different parties ,which provides opportunity to the voters to select or reject it. But all the voters do not have opportunity for the exposure to election campaign due to several reason .The usual method of campaigning the canvassing all meeting ,procession ,speeches and slogans ,Handbills ,Poster radio TV ,Newspaper and door to door canvassing etc. more specifically, The election campaign provides “feedback mechanism –a means of can be manually adjusted to the advantage of the electors .Generally speaking ,an election campaign is the process of acquiring present study the respondents were asked about their exposure to the election campaign. The schedule caste population in the country has grown to about 150 million in 2011 from 64 million in 1961 an overwhelming majority (81.3%) of the SCs live in rural areas. At the same time India has the largest tribal population among the countries .whose major population is non –tribal of the 846 million Indian population enumerated in 1991 census about 8% of the India population (4). Thus the huge population of the SCs and STs plays role in the electoral democracy of India. Political parties raise various

issues during election and try to fulfil when it comes to power .As elsewhere in India, political parties in Himachal Pradesh have been kaleidoscope over last 68 years since independence, margins and splitting periodically over time .It has played vital role in the development of the state. Parliamentary democracy needs, which are eligible to be elected by the 'broadcast' possible starts' of the population . Thus party system is also said to be essentially a product of electoral system .In Himachal Pradesh the integration and consolidation of political parties began only after the independence (5).The evolution of two party systems in the state can be traced to the fourth general election held in 1967, till then Himachal, like other state of the country had only the dominance of Congress Party. The state has a two party system. Congress fevered by the upper areas (old areas) and the BJP supported by the lower areas (New areas) .Almost state has a history of electing to the assembly the party which rulers at the centre, as it is development on central financial assistance (6).Both the political parties claim the development of the poor but in real sense poor are becoming poorer in the state. Both Political Party BJP and Congress Government programme and policies. But every Village cannot take benefit from government policies. Money and wine both are the becoming the means in political parties wooing the voters. Therefore, in the present study, the questions were asked whether the electorates agree with the view that election can be won by money and wine or do also admit a big role of money and during election. Mostly People are agreed with the view that election pattern has been totally changed. At present mostly people are aware of their right to vote. And mostly takes part in casting vote.

III. Conclusion:

The impact of money and wine in electoral process was concerned in the constituencies; only one third respondents admit that money and wine do play a significant role in the electoral process of the constituencies. Rural area as in the urban area is largely influenced by social interaction because most of women cast their vote under the influence of their father, husband, and sometimes head of the grassroots institutions, friends and relatives. The election campaign presents the issue, politics and programs of different parties, which provides opportunity to the voters to select or reject it.

The study also establishes the dominance of Rajput and Brahmin caste in the constituencies, which is followed by scheduled caste. Whereas state-wise composition of caste is concerned, Rajput and Brahmin dominate the political scene in the state but the Bilaspur District has sizable section of scheduled caste population. At that time every candidate who fights election also plays caste based politics in constituencies. Road are not connected in every village. Health is not so good. Policies made for richest people and they take benefits out of it. In 2006 people casted vote in dummy ballot paper but 2012 election used electronic voting machine in casting vote. People are educated what they are changed your mentality about casteism. We changed everything around but no change in mentality.

Suggestion:-

- 1) Performance reporting against Election Manifestos by Election Commission
- 2) State funding of elections
 - 3) High priority electoral Reforms:
 - a) State funding of elections
 - b) Audit of electoral expenses
 - c) Fast Track courts against elected MP's& MLA with Corruption or criminal charges
- 4) Organize awareness Programme in village level about Elections.
- 5) Education Ability should be compulsory to contesting candidate in election.
- 6) Election Commission don't give permissions to contest election corrupted candidate.
- 7) Election Commission check activates of political Parties during election.

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