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Voting Behaviour and its Determinants with Special Reference of Burhanpur District

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: Religion, caste, community, language, money, policy or philosophy, aim of the polls, amount of franchise, political wave, and other variables all impact voting behavior. These characteristics are used by political parties and organizations to win the war of the voting box. Despite professing enlightened secularism, politicians may be seen appealing to the spiritual and communal feelings of the persons; they can similarly be found manipulating the variables of language or money in order to emerge victorious in the war of votes. Conviction, caste, period, communal, ethnicity, language, philosophy, political wave, and other factors all influence voting behavior. These determinants are used by political parties to attract voters in order to win elections. The key drivers of candidate choosing are geopolitical characteristics, candidate figure ship, and emotional attachment. Furthermore, two other elements, namely political platform and party affiliation, appear to be qualities that are closely related to voting behavior.

Keywords: Religion, Caste, Voting Behavior, Political Wave, Language.

1. Introduction

India's constitution divides the country into three parts: socialist, secular, and democratic republics. As a result, it has the world's biggest democracy with a Parliamentary form of administration, and at the core of the system is a promise to hold frequent, free, and fair elections. Elections are held in accordance with the constitutional provinces, which are reinforced by legislation passed by the assembly (Representation of People Act 1950, 1951) [1, 3].

Political engagement essentially implies that someone is contributing in the political procedure by expressing his or her thoughts. Political involvement is a word that is usually used to denote an activity made by a national to influence the consequence of political affairs. Political engagement in a representative democracy simply refers to the actions made by free and equal individuals to influence the

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government, and such political participation is at the heart of democracy [3].

Political engagement in a democracy allows citizens to connect with, share messages or information with, and pressurize government officials about their concerns, issues, difficulties, and preferences [1, 3].

In Section 2, Review the existing work with different references, In Section 3, specify the problem statement. In Section 4, explore the scope of work. In Section 5, define the objective of study. In Section 6, define the methodology of this study. In Section 7, define the voting behavior with special reference of burhanpur district. In last section 8, specify the conclusion of work.

2. Background

On November 1, 1956, Madhya Pradesh was founded by combining the seventeen districts of Mahakoshal, two districts of Bhopal, eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh, and sixteen districts of Madhya Bharat. The state had 43 regions when it was formed. As a result, two big districts were created. In 1998, sixteen new districts were established [2].

The Politics of India Since Independence contended that the Indian polity had arrived at a watershed moment in its post-independence history. Because of the emergence of Hindu patriotism and the BJP, the old political order headed by the Congress has declined [4].

The theoretical explanation of Indian politics is presented in Politics in India. It examines current and emerging paradigms of Indian political life and action. It also addresses the politics of the revelry system and the balance of growth possibilities, as well as India's concerns and the largest position it envisions in subcontinental and international affairs [2, 4].

Two key elections occurred in Madhya Pradesh in quick sequence—the December 2013 Assembly elections and the May 2014 Lok Sabha elections—emphasize the BJP's consolidation. Overcoming anti-incumbency, the Shivraj Singh Chouhan-led BJP administration in the state returned to power and rode the crest of the admiration of the state chief minister and BJP prime ministerial candidate Narendra Modi to put up a creditable showing in the Lok Sabha selections [5].

Politics in India (1997) explores how political facts may take two forms; their objective might be to depict or explain. It can either be satisfied with merely asking what occurred or it can move on to question why and 15 what did indeed happen in such manner.

Madhya Pradesh's state government (GoMP) has been a strong proponent of democratic decentralization in India in recent years. Following closely behind the 73rd Amendment to the Indian Constitution, the state has overhauled the existing Panchayati Raj institutions, establishing new democratically-elected governments at the district level while strengthening and empowering those at the block and village levels [5, 6].

Social media is a 21st-century platform and instrument that enables nations and civilizations to produce, express, and extensively communicate their views and ideas. People of all ages are interested in

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using and modifying this technology to connect to the globe in less time and energy [8, 11]. Social media expertise is broad enough to cover blogging, picture-sharing, wall-posting, music-sharing, throng sourcing, and voice over IP, diaries, and so on, which people nowadays love using to connect with one another and also to encourage themselves to invent new ideas and expressions [1, 5]. Social media is quickly becoming a popular tool for political parties to use during elections to influence, connect, and convey their ideas, with the goal of increasing their exposure or gaining a majority. People nowadays live on social media, and political parties seek to reach out to them there [6].

3. Statement of Problem

The district was split into two expansion blocks, Burhanpur and Khaknar, and three tehsils, Nepanagar, Burhanpur, and Khaknar, on August 15, 2003. Burhanpur District is located in the Indore Division. Burhanpur is well-known for its fabric industry. It is also the power loom industry's hub in Madhya Pradesh. Manufacturing is also significant in the region, with both pipe makers and agricultural equipment being produced here. There are also fiber and oil mills [1].

Changes in voting behavior were able to bring about change in the Madhya Pradesh administration and break the one-party domination. The breakdown of one-party control has resulted in a new political culture and political evolution, whereas the National Party was able to preserve its position but was unable to gain people's mandate via the election [10]. Observing the current political activity in the state is

important in studying ways to understand the voting behavior of voters and variables that had a role in breaking down the 19-year reign in Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh). This research will attempt to comprehend the nature of party policies, as well as political engagement and voting behavior, as well as its determinants. This study will attempt to comprehend voter motivations such as why they vote, how they make the decision to vote for or against, when individuals make up their minds about who they will vote for, and so on [1].

4. Scope of the Study

While the training of voting behavior and the factors that determine electoral conduct is an important field of empirical research. Man is seen to be a rational creature in philosophical terms, but not so much in terms of economic or political action. The study of the causes of electoral behavior can explain the conduct of individuals who may be influenced by numerous illogical or rational variables such as pressure groups, religious and community considerations, the effect of money, or the charismatic personality of a leader, among others. The primary goal of this study is to draw attention to voting behavior in Burhanpur (MP) and to highlight the elements that influence voting behavior in Madhya Pradesh's burhanpur region [1, 7].

5. Objectives of the Study

The study's ultimate goal is to analyze local people's voting behavior in each neighborhood of Burhanpur, as well as to investigate the growth of political parties before and after the election. This research will look at voting behavior and the factors

that impact individuals in each location [1, 4, 7].

The research's particular aims are as follows:

1. To study the nature of political involvement and to investigate the formation of party-political parties in Burhanpur.

2. To research voting habits in Burhanpur.

3. Determine and assess the impact of socio-demographic factors on voter choices.

6. Methodology

This study will collect data in both quantitative and qualitative ways, although it will be a more qualitative study that incorporates a survey interview. A series of questions will be used to obtain primary data from each Burhanpur block and janpad via field survey. The timetable will be both open and closed. The study's sample size will be 100 people. Print and visual news records, concentrated group conversations with leaders of numerous party-political parties, political analysts, historians, local intellectuals, and social workers will be main data sources in this study.

Secondary data sources will include historical writings, vernacular writings, audio-visual recordings, books, journal articles, and so on. From 2009 to 2022, it will also feature the electoral results provided by the Election Commission of India / Madhya Pradesh. Secondary data such as books, journals, newspaper stories, and articles (public and unpublished) will be carefully examined in order to create plausible explanations. To acquire a better understanding of voter motivation, voters will be asked about variables such as the economy, the personalities of candidates,

ethnicity and identity, member affiliation, and campaign topics that impact or determine their vote.

7. Political Participation and Voting Behavior in Burhanpur District

Gender representation is significant in the majority of cases. When it comes to voting, men and women may assess and prioritise matters differently. They may observe and assess electioneering concerns from various perspectives. As a result, gender can occasionally influence voting decision. Figure 1 depicts the statistics relative to the gender of respondents.
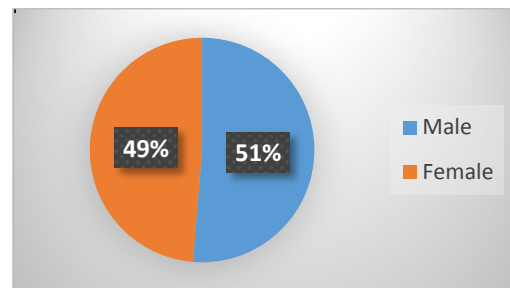

Figure 1: Gender representations of Respondents

Figure 1 depicts the gender spreading of respondents, and according to a field survey conducted in the Madhya Pradesh district of Burhanpur, there were 100 respondents, 49 of whom were female and 51 of whom were male. Male respondents outnumbered female respondents due to their concern for political representation and voting behavior.
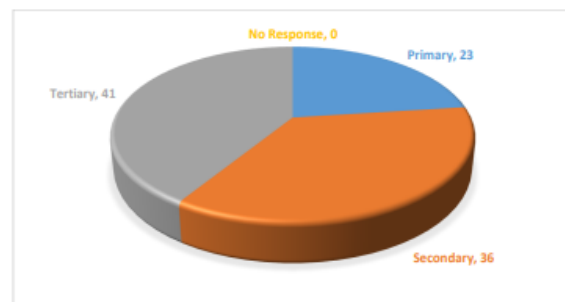
Figure 2: Qualifications of Respondents

Figure 2 depicts the credentials of respondents, with 81% of total respondents having a tertiary level of education, which includes certificates, diplomas, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and higher. 12% finished secondary school, 7% completed primary school, and none of the interviewees denied reporting their educational qualification. According to the results of the aforementioned discussion, the majority of respondents have a better degree of education and are more aware of their political rights and responsibilities as citizens. Voters' choices are heavily influenced by their education. Literate individuals are not easily swayed by propaganda and other misleading concerns since they are reasonable enough to make sound decisions.

Table 1: Age Distribution of Respondents

Age Groups	Total No. of Respondents
18-27	20
28-37	28
38-47	23
48-57	16
57 & above	13
Total	100

The preceding table No. 1 depicts the age circulation of the 100 respondents from the Madhya Pradesh district of Burhanpur. Respondent age distributions were divided into five divisions with ten intervals. The age categories 28-37 have the principal number of respondents (28%), while the age groups 57 and above have the lowest number of respondents (13%). The age

range 38-47 has the second highest percentage (23%). 20% were among the ages of 18 and 27, and 16% were among the ages of 48 and 57. The following table clearly illustrates that the middle-aged groups are aware of voting, are socially and politically active, and are worried about voting rights.
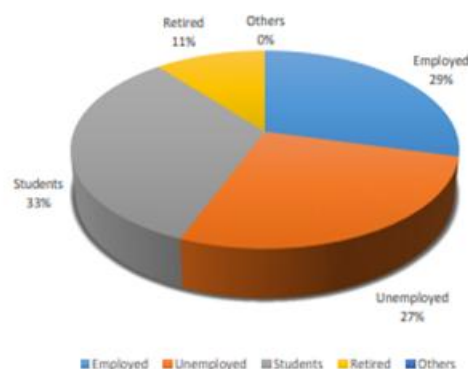

Figure 3: Occupational Status of Respondents

The above-mentioned fig 3 shows the respondents' occupational status. 33% of all responders were students from various colleges and universities. 29% were working in different government, business, and other sectors, while 27% were jobless. The remaining 11% were retired workers from various industries. The aforementioned discussion demonstrates that employees from many industries readily express their perspectives on voting behavior and political evolution in the state, and it has special political qualities of Madhya Pradesh.

The caste status of the respondents is characterized in the table below, with 37% belonging to Other Backward Classes, 35% belonging to General categories, and 28% belonging to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes. The Other Backward Classes had the

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most replies, followed by the General. As a consequence, the function of caste in politics is critical, as cast is a primary driver of voting behavior.

Table 2: Caste Status of Respondents

Caste Status	No. of Respondents
OBC	37
SC/ST	28
General	35
Total	100

8. Conclusion

1. According to the study, the popular of respondents are interested in politics and political activities, and they are concerned about governmental activities because an individual believes that election is a process in which they have the opportunity to choose representatives who are dedicated to the welfare of the state and its people. They also believe that politics is viewed as a place where individual perceptions are considered.

2. Voting makes a difference in elections, and the mainstream of respondents went to vote because they believe that through voting, the people have the capacity to elect those candidates who deserve to be in power, and participation raises awareness among the people. They also believe that an individual must be able to exercise their democratic rights in order to speak out for the benefit of the state.

3. According to the promises made by political parties and candidates, the majority of respondents believe that the government is not working properly in many sectors that are critical to an individual's life, such as the lack of proper educational facilities in the state, the lack of proper connectivity of roads and bridges, the lack of an adequate supply of drinking water, the lack of an irregular supply of electricity, hospitals that are not well maintained, and medicine facilities that are not available. It was also discovered that several respondents felt that following the Madhya Pradesh general assembly election in 2019, a new administration was created under the leadership of Shiv Raj Chauhan led Madhya Pradesh BJP Morcha, and that the new government will give more priority in these concerns. in coming days.

4. The survey also discovered that the majority of defendants learned about the election and political activities via friends and family, and that political gatherings, campaigns, and posters play a vital role in disseminating information about elections and other political activities.

5. The research also discovered that the government is not operating properly for the people's interests since the government makes false promises when campaigning and then forgets to look after the people once in power.

6. It was also discovered that people participated in discussions and debates prior to elections because, after examining the facts and statistics of the debates and discussions, they gave mandates to those with a larger vision for the state and its people.

7. Social media has a vital role in elections and influences state voting behavior.

8. It was also discovered that the mainstream of respondents believed in certain political

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ideologies and supported individuals or political parties who have a vision for the state's future.

9. The study also discovered that a candidate's caste, race, birthplace, religion, and personal relationship with the candidate had no bearing on the election since an individual does not vote on these grounds. However, few respondents thought that the candidates' personal relationships are important because they believe the candidates share their values.

10. The study discovered that the performance of the parties in the past, promises to defend minorities' interests, improvements to roads, energy, housing, a better education system, and employment for the jobless affect voters in the election.

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