## INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO ELICIT INFORMATION ABOUT ALCOHOLIC ADDICTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of the Patient</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Address</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Age</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Marital Status</strong></th>
<th>Married/Unmarried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Family Type</strong></th>
<th>Joint/Nuclear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Education</strong></th>
<th>Illiterate/Primary School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High School/Graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Occupation</strong></th>
<th>Govt. Service / Business / Professional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture / Driver / Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Income (PM)</strong></th>
<th>Nil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than Rs.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.501 to Rs.1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs.1501 to Rs.2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than Rs.2501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Dependents  
- Two only / More than two  
- Living alone

Duration of Addiction  
- 5 to 10 years  
- 11 to 20 years  
- 21 to 30 years  
- 31 and above

Family History of Alcoholism  
- Nil / Present in first degree relation

Willingness of the patient to undergo treatment in the counselling centre:

I, ......... hereby agree, whole heartedly to undergo treatment in this centre. I have been oriented all about the treatment. The institution or the staff members are not responsible for any untoward incident during the treatment.

Signature of the Patient  
Signature of the Counsellor
APPENDIX - II

LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING INVENTORY

1  2  3  4  5
6  7  8  9  10
11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25
# ANSWER SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Some times</th>
<th>Frequently</th>
<th>Almost Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEVEL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING INVENTORY

Scoring Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Item numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Dependence</td>
<td>1, 2, 13, 26, 30, 46, 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional Stability</td>
<td>3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 27, 28, 32, 33, 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal Relationship</td>
<td>6, 8, 15, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychophysiological Symptoms</td>
<td>7, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 37, 44, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal Symptoms</td>
<td>16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX - III

RELAXATION THERAPY

The prerequisites for bringing on the relaxation response are the following:

1. A quiet environment

2. A comfortable position

3. A mental device (some thought or object on which to focus one's attention).

4. An 'unruffled' attitude whereby distractions are ignored and attention remains focused on the mental device.

The criteria for relaxation:

1. The person should concentrate fully on what he is doing without allowing any other thought to interrupt.

2. He should not fall asleep.

3. Tight clothes should not be worn during relaxation.

4. He should breathe normally without taking a deep breath. Neither should he hold his breath.
5. Concentration should be only on that part of the body which is engaged in tensing and relaxing.

6. There are various steps which involve tensing and relaxing of muscles. The order of steps should not be changed.

7. He should do it as slowly as possible and avoid sudden jerks when he executes the steps.

THE PROCEDURE OF JACOBSON (1938), PROGRESSIVE DEEP MUSCLE RELAXATION THERAPY:

Lie down on your back with palms facing upwards, as comfortably as possible. Close your eyes gently. Now chase away all thoughts coming into your mind. Try to concentrate completely on what you are going to do, so that you can feel the difference between tension and relaxation and thus enjoy the comfort of being relaxed.

RELAX......

1. Tightly clench your right fist. Feel the tension. Feel how uncomfortable it is when you are tensed. Now slowly relax your fingers. Relax them completely and feel the difference. Feel how comfortable it is when you are relaxed. Enjoy the feeling of being relaxed.

2. Repeat the same procedure with the left fist.
3. Do the same with both fists.

4. Clench both fists. Touch your shoulders with your fist without raising your arms from the floor, relax...

5. Press the sides of your body with your open palms (fingers open).

6. Touch the sides of your body with your open palms and push your shoulders downwards...

7. Touch the sides of your body with your open palms and push your shoulders upwards (towards your ears)...

8. Raise your eyebrows with your eyes closed gently...

9. Knit your eyebrows...

10. Press your eyelids harder (donot shrink them)...

11. Press the upper part (roof) of the mouth with your tongue (the whole tongue and not just the tip of the tongue)...

12. Clench your teeth as hard as possible (press your upper teeth to your lower teeth)...

13. Press your upper lip to your lower lip...

14. Raise you head off the ground and touch your chest with your chin. In the same raised posture, slowly turn your head to the right (as
much as possible) then to the left, then slowly to the centre and then slowly relax...

15. Raise your chin upwards as much as possible. In the raised posture slowly turn to your right, then slowly to the left and then bring it to the centre and then slowly relax...

16. Try to bring your shoulders as close as possible, by keeping your arms on the ground (you can feel the tension at the nape of your neck)...

17. Press your shoulders to the ground, so that your chest expands...

18. Push your stomach as far inward as possible...

19. Push your stomach as far outward as possible...

20. Keep your head, arms, waist, legs and feet on the ground and raise just you back off the ground.

21. Tighten your thigh muscles...

22. Bring your feet closer and push them as far inward as possible (towards your face without raising your legs)...

23. Bring your feet closer and push them as far outward as possible...
24. Now slowly take a deep breath and hold it (for few seconds) then slowly breathe out...

Start breathing normally

Now right from head to toe, each part of your body is relaxed and is as light as a feather. Likewise your mind is also calm and comfortable. Enjoy the comfort of being relaxed.

RELAX.....RELAX.....

Be in the relaxed state for about five minutes, each minute enjoying the feeling of being relaxed.

Then slowly count 5,4,3,2,1 and slowly open your eyes. Slowly turn to your right and lie done and then slowly get up and sit down feeling light and relaxed, both in mind and body.
APPENDICES - IV

AVERSION THERAPY (FRADIC)

Preparation and practical instructions

INTRODUCTION

By associating the noxious stimulus with drinking, conditioning between the two is established and from which the problem behaviours (drinking) is weakened. Olfactory exposures (making him to smell the drink) used for pairing with the noxious stimulus.

Preparation:

a. Explaining the nature of the therapy to the client.

b. Explaining the learning principles Body-mind relationships, punishment to the mal-adaptive behaviour.

c. Prepare 5 different types of liquors and 5 bottles water (liquor is punishing concept and the water is neutral concept).

d. Get ready with the spirit and cotton.

Practical instructions

a. Check the apparatus whether its functioning properly.

b. Check the key boards and switch off.
c. Spread the spirit with the help of cotton on the upper limb of the client in order to remove the dust.

d. Tie with the cord the clients upper limb.

e. Let the switch be 'on', check the indicators and note whether the red light is glowing.

f. Gradually increase the intensity upto 10 volts.

g. Then increasing the intensity depends upon the client's reaction.

h. Keep the intensity 5 volts greater than the client's tolerance level.

i. Find the threshold level.

j. The provoking negative reinforcement (liquor) must be smalled and simultaneously the shock must be given and positive reinforcement (water) must be smell there will be no shock given. Pressing of the key (on) should not exceed 30 seconds under any circumstances. But the ideal time is only 10 seconds.

k. Maximum voltage given should be 40 - 50 volts.

l. Gap between 2 stimulus is 30 seconds.
AVERSION (FRADIC) CHART

Odd numbers = Water,  Even numbers = Liquor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES - V

PROCEDURE OF COVERT SENSITIZATION

The patient is instructed to imagine a scene in which he is about to drink an alcoholic beverage and he becomes nauseated and vomits profusely.

Preparation

a. Explaining the nature of the therapy to the client.

b. Explaining the learning principles, Body-mind relationships, and a relief obtained to the mal-adaptive behaviour by modifying one’s own behaviour.

Procedures

The client is made to relax completely. The individual is asked to imagine a situation which pressurizes him to go for a drink. The individual is then presented with an aversive imagery which contains the unpleasant feelings and consequences of his presence at that place. After this the individual is presented with an imagery where he gets out of the place and feels better and better.

The rationale behind the technique is to make an individual aversive to alcohol by associating the desire for alcohol intake and negative consequences, and, to make an individual feel relieved by associating the pleasant feelings with avoiding response.
PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS
CONTRIBUTING TO THE POLITICAL
PARTY AFFILIATION IN TAMILNADU

Thesis
submitted to

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

for the award of the
Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

J.EVA RAJINI

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
MADRAS - 600 005

JANUARY - 1996
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that J. Eva Rajini has worked under my supervision for her Phd degree on **PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION IN TAMIL NADU** and thesis is a bonafide record of her work. This thesis has not previously formed the basis for award to the candidate of any Degree or Diploma or Associateship on Fellowship or similar title.

DR. V.S.R.VIJAYAKUMAR

SUPERVISOR AND CONVENOR
CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.    TITLE    PAGE NO.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF GRAPHS AND FIGURES

PREFACE

CHAPTERS

I.    INTRODUCTION    10-57

II.   REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE    58-75

III.  METHOD OF INVESTIGATION    76-85

IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION    86-112

V.    SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION    113-119

GRAPHS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My sincere thanks to Dr. V.S.R. Vijayakumar for helping me to choose this exciting area and to probe into every aspect of the search.

I thank Dr. Latha for her timely guidance and support throughout the study.

I am grateful to the University of Madras for permitting me to utilise its facilities to conduct the research.

My thanks are due to all the politicians who willingly participated in this study.

I thank Mrs. Shobhana Ravi and Mrs. Janaki for helping me to translate the tools.

I thank with deep sense of love and gratitude my parents, grandparents, brothers, husband and in-laws for their unconditional support and constant encouragement throughout the tenure of my Ph.D programme.

My sincere thanks are also due to Dr. Jayashree Suresh, for her valuable suggestions and encouragement.

My heartfelt thanks to my dear friend Dr. Kalyani Desikan for her support, constructive criticisms and help in bringing out this thesis.

I also thank Mr. Om Prakash for completely computerising my thesis.

I extend my sincere thanks to Students Xerox for bringing out the hard copy of my thesis.
## List of Tables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE -I</strong></td>
<td>Represents the f-value on the socio-demographic value data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE -II</strong></td>
<td>Summary of multivariate ANOVA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-III</strong></td>
<td>Represents Means and Standard deviations of the six political parties on the two attitudinal dimensions - Radicalism - Conservatism, Tender minded - Tough minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-IV</strong></td>
<td>Summary of MANOVA for the Attitudinal dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-V</strong></td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on variable: Radicalism - Conservatism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VI</strong></td>
<td>Duncan's Multiple range test on Variable: Tough-minded - Tender minded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VII</strong></td>
<td>Mean scores and standard deviations for the 6 parties on theoretical value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VII a</strong></td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for the Theoretical value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VII b</strong></td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Theoretical value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VIII</strong></td>
<td>The mean score standard deviations for 6 political parties on Economic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VIII a</strong></td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for Economic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-VIII b</strong></td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Economic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-IX</strong></td>
<td>The mean score standard deviations for 6 political parties on Aesthetic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-IX a</strong></td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for Aesthetic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-IX B</strong></td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Aesthetic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TABLE-X</strong></td>
<td>The mean score standard deviations for 6 political parties on Social value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-X a</td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for Social value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-X b</td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Social value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XI</td>
<td>The mean score standard deviations for 6 political parties on Political value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XI a</td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for Political value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XI b</td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Political value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XII</td>
<td>The mean score standard deviations for 6 political parties on Religious value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XII a</td>
<td>Summary of ANOVA for Religious value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE-XII b</td>
<td>Duncan's multiple range test on Religious value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF GRAPHS & FIGURES

GRAPH -I    Party positions on THEORETICAL value.
GRAPH -II   Party positions on ECONOMIC value.
GRAPH - III Party positions on AESTHETIC value.
GRAPH - IV  Party positions on SOCIAL value.
GRAPH - V   Party positions on POLITICAL value.
GRAPH - VI  Party positions on RELIGIOUS value.

FIGURE - I  Factor analysis of the attitude dimensions represented orthogonally by H.J.Eysenck.
FIGURE - II  R.T.Model shown by H.J.Eysenck.
FIGURE - III Factor locations of R.T. and relative positions.
FIGURE - IV  Conceptual frame work of current research.
PREFACE

Psychology – study of human behaviour – has become indispensable in all walks of life. Politics is no exception. Psychologists have made attempts to explore those areas of politics that could be subjected to psychological investigations.

Political Psychology encompasses the fields of Politics and Psychology. It is a study of human beings, from a political perspective.

This research endeavours to study the

- Socio-biographic factors that influence political affiliation
- To analyse attitudes, value systems of members of the different political parties chosen for the study

Chapter I introduces the concept of Political Psychology, and further brings out the essential features of political attitudes, political values, political interests, political participation, political personality, political socialisation and political ideologies. This chapter also explains in detail the current of government in India. It also discusses the genesis and party ideologies of all the six political parties under study. Chapter II contains the review of related literature. Chapter III aims at describing the hypothesis formulated to conduct the research, the sample and tools used and the statistical analysis carried out to test the hypothesis. Chapter IV brings out the results obtained and their discussions. Chapter V summarises the undertaken study and the conclusions drawn from them.
Introduction
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

People are a part of the Universe, a very central part. People are also doing things. The arrival and departure of human beings, their work and their play their pleasure and their griefs, are not a mere hodgepodge of accidental happenings on earth. They are worthy of scientific attention and are the legitimate subject of scientific study, when the interest of man turns towards the actions of human beings and when this interest takes the form of accurate observations, exact descriptions and experimental study of human behaviour, the science of Psychology emerges. Psychology has touched all the facets of life. One such important facet being "Politics". Thus emerged the field of "Political Psychology". This is a specific branch of Psychology for understanding mental life of man as a political man. The man in relation to the government and people in the government.

Political Psychology encapsulates primarily "Psychology" and "Political Science". The former tries to understand mental life in general, in society and other organisation, while the latter tries to understand 'how' and 'what' people do in framing a democratic government, the policies and functioning of governments in relation and no-relation to each other. Psychology has an edge over political science as it also explores the 'why' of the scene. The underlying factors behind political activities have been explored by Psychology indicating the mental functioning of the people in forming government,
underlying modality of policies of the governments and their instructions. Political science is descriptive of the political events that occur at point of time in an area, while Political Psychology explores the aetiology behind those events. Thus "Political Psychology tries to understand man when he is politically absorbed".

On an average 90% of the people remain busy in their livelihood to feed themselves and their family members. It is only the remanent and even much lesser than that who become active participants and take part in functioning of the government. They develop their own personalities in accordance with the democratic requirements, on one hand and try to learn the new strategies of attracting voters, on the other hand, so that they can be successful in taking hold of the government. Some individuals of like mindedness form parties. Their conformity to their group norms, policies and tactics also provide with learning grounds for belongingness, gregariousness, participation, acceptance obedience, compliance, agreement and develop a capacity for decision making to enforce the parties policises so that they may take practical shape. This provides for party members existence and sustenance. Considering these facts Political Psychology seems to be 'Cosmopolite Psychology' which considers the basic human nature and also events occurring all over the world. Political Psychology simply touches the man and his survival.
Political Psychology can be better understood in terms of basic comprehension of the structure and functions of political parties.

A Political Party according to Maolver (1945) is an association organised in support of some principles or policy which by constitutional means endeavours to make the determinant of the government. Prof. Gilchrist (1962) says that a political party is an ‘organised group of citizens who profess to share the same political views and who by acting as political unit try to control the government. A political party could simply be defined as a body consisting of people with identical thinking, opinion and behaviour. They with a right to vote, select their representatives, who in turn wants to hold the government and its people.

Lord Bryceee (1950) says "No free large country has been without them (political parties). No one has shown how representative government could work without them political parties could follow 3 kinds of systems.

1. **One Party System**: as generally found in totalitarian states. There is only one political party in the country. No other political party is allowed to come into existence. This is considered to be an undemocratic government and the people are not able to exercise any influence on the political decisions of the country. This system is found in China, USSR and other communist countries.

2. **Bi-Party System**: This two-party system implies that there are two major political parties in the country. One forms the government and the other form the opposition. This bi-party systems could be seen in USA.
Multi-Party System: as the name implies there are more than two political parties which influence the political life of the country. This kind of system is found in India, France, Switzerland, Canada etc.

**Functions of Political Parties**

a. The political parties formulates a programme or public policies on the basis of which it contests the election.

b. The party acts like a huge sieve, through which the competing types of personnel are sifted and choices are finding made to contest elections.

c. They also conduct campaigns and nation-wide propaganda in favour of the party candidates.

d. The minority party place a vital role as opposition. It keep an alert eye on the actions and policies of the government and highlights its action of omission and commission.

e. Political parties acts as a cheek against despotism by highlighting the various acts of omission and commission of the ruling government.

f. Political parties impart political education to the people and serve as a linkpin between government and people.

Although political party systems suffers from a few defects, the modern democratic system cannot be imagined without political parties.
Shifting our attention once again to political Psychology, this field has a number of attractive feature or components. One such facts of political Psychology is Political Attitudes.

In general, attitudes could be defined as an "expression of an evaluation of some object". Evaluation are expressed in terms of liking - disliking, favouring - not favouring and positive - negative.

On specific, political attitudes are the thoughts that go on to form political opinions. When attitudes have functional relationships with antecedents variables like sex, age, religion, caste, personality, education etc. and consequent variables of political pictures like voting, opinion - verbal and non-verbal behaviours - specific opinion are formed regarding different issues. Issues of similar kinds may be clubbed to indicate habitual opinion levels. These levels in combination form attitude levels. Ultimately, the attitudes form ideology, For (eg) conservatism is an ideology. It can contain different attitudes like ethnocentrism, strict upbringing, patriotism, pro-religionism etc. Thus, a diversion of many opinion can be found based on sentiments of one attitude. These opinion can be called indicators of attitude.

James (1907) has very well explained the association of attitudes and the political personality factors. He matched radical - conservative to tough-minded, tender-minded. The radicals may have the attitude to divide power, patriotism, pacifism, compassionate marriage etc. The conservative have attitudes of nationalism, Flogging, death penalty, harsh treatment of criminals.
Similarly, a tender-minded person shall have rationalistic, intellectualistic, idealistic and dogmatic qualities. A tough-minded personality have sensationalistic, materialistic irreligious, skeptical and fatalistic qualities. On the basis of factor analysis by Rysenck (1951) they can be shown orthogonally.

It showed that tough-minded temperament correlated more to radical ideologies, and tenderminded more with conservative ones. On the basis of research findings it could be concluded that attitude - political temperament is not a specific but a common phenomenon.

Attitude in general can be formed by congruity, expectancy, consistency, socio-Economics, etc. Research has proved that the influence of a family and early education have been determiners, patterning the development of political attitude. Potion and others (1978) had shown that parents and peers are the greatest influencers of political attitudes. A father political party preference matches with that of the sons in developing socio-political attitudes and political party preference (Sidanius and Ekehammer, 1979).
Perhaps, it is a socialization, pattern in each country that various from each other in political ideologies and thus develop different types of attitudes. Almond and Verba (1963) proposed the differences of socio-political aspects. Comparing American, British, German, Mexico, Italian attitudes and behaviours reflect / correlate social, structural and cultural attitudinal differences in general area, like affiliation, need, goodness etc. Levine (1963) also made it clear that primary socialization the structure and organization of primary groups are related to political behaviour. Later socialization pattern can also be important as parent authorities influence them.

It may be felt that cultural impact on developing attitudes may be observed in all the countries in one or the other form since each country contains many cultural sectors.

Religion may also affect political attitudes. Religion imbibes conventionality and rigidity which reduces political activity. Investigations have proved that religious attitude, showed predominance over choice of a candidate. Situational determinants and self-perception are importance factor of attitude and behaviour similarly, Hindus and Muslims may have different attitude for different political issues, especially when they touch religious sentiments like Babri - Masjid - Ram Janma Bhoomi issue.

Political attitudes are also shaped by the gender difference of the person.
Srivastava et al (1978) observed the attitude towards political leaders, nation and political model for children. Significant differences were found between the members of both sexes on attitudes towards nation and political leaders (variables under study). Ekchammer (1985) in his study, 254 male, 253 female Swedish high school students were observed on socio-political attitude of within political party preference groups. Units were more negative towards political - economic conservatism, racism, punitiveness, but were more positive towards religion than boys.

Thus, there is a vital role played by the gender on political attitudes.

Political attitudes can be quantified by using various scales like 1) Thrustone technique, Bogardius social distance technique, likert technique, Promila Sarin's Authoratuarism Scale (Hindi version), Non-violence scale by V.K.Mittal etc.

Therefore, the political attitude develops as a result of culmination of various factors, from Home to War. Thus, it has becomes an entity by itself.

Yet another attractive feature of political Psychology is Development of Political Values.

Values can be considered an enduring patterns that an individual develops as a way of life. They are indicators of ethically toned thought patterns. Thus, it entered the field of philosophy. It was SPRANGER (1929) who linked these philosophies of life to Psychology. He also operationalised them in accordance with six main values that people hold, which activates their behaviour.
First is the Theoretical Value. People who have dominance of this value take prime interest in invention, fact-findings, judging the beauty of the world and identifying logical relationship between them. Teachers, Philosophers, scientists and architects fall under this category. Second, is the Economic Value, implies interest in utility and use of things, material wealth, marketing, production etc. Traders and businessmen fall under this category.

Third type are men with Aesthetic Value. They have a special sense of beauty, grace, fitness, harmony, symmetry etc. Painters, poets, artists etc possess this value.

The fourth type are people with dominance of Social Value. They are interested in love of people. They are altruistic like the social reformers, workers, Mahatma etc.

People with Political Value are the 5th type. There have a strong need for own power development. They struggle for power and positions like the leaders and politician.

The last type are people with Religions Value. Such people take profound interest in mystical and spiritual power.

For an individual all these values will be manifested in varying degrees. Whichever value is the highest, is called the dominant and designates the type of person.
Allport and Vernon formalised systematically and prepared a value test having 120 items to measure these 6 values. This test can give a value profile of an individual based on percentile norms.

Lurie (1937) tried to factor analyse the value scores. He found 4 factors in which the first factor was designated as social. The second was philistine, including economic, political and authentic types with behaviours such as aggressive, get-going, utilitarian, anti-cultural, the third factor was theoretical, and the fourth was religion, connected to doctrine and practice of mystical utility with the cosmos.

In political terminology, the social values have the qualities of tender-minded radicals, philistines have tough-minded conservative, theoretical values have tough-minded radical and religious values have tender-minded conservative qualities. These qualities can be depicted in their relationships on the Radical - Conservative touch-minded tender-minded axes (R.T) model as explained by Eysenck.
Political values indication
This model also suffers from a few limitations. The four factors drawn by Lurie have been taken from superiors items. Sufficient studies to prove the base was not given by Eysenck.

Studies on political values were moving done on the lines of Vernon and Lindzey. Rokeach's early work (1973) detected that freedom and equality were related to socialist, conservative, communist and fascist. Linder and Baner (1979) found different value choices by conservative and liberals and different freedom and equality rankings.

An Indian study revealed need power and need aggression related to political value, but not social one.

Peterson and Lawson (1989) in their study revealed an interesting aspect regarding political likings and values. They studied 156 university students with four types of risks; risks in loss situations, risk aversion in gain conditions, overall risk-taking and overall risk aversion. These were found related to trust in government, traditional political participation, protest participation and political efficacy. Usual orientation to risk is preference for the states quo and 'cover yourself' view of politics.

Billing and Cochrance (1979) did an experimental study to find the differentiating values of political extremists by taking 4 groups of National front, Communist, Potential extremists and Central supporters. After a test through Rokeah value scale, it was founded that values of potential extremists were different from those of communist or National front loyalists or central
supporters. However, the National Front loyalists and communist had a very different value than the loyalists.

Therefore it could be stated that political values is not a matter of chance or characteristic, it needs affiliation and interest.

Political values may be viewed with greater concern in the developing countries, or where there is a lack of adequate democracy.

Another concept under Political Psychology create some attraction is Political Interest. It is a difficult task to differentiate between political attitude, political value and political interest. They happen to be the branches of the same tree. Nevertheless, they all have significant theoretical and practical implications.

Interest indicates preference, it is one's selectivity of one activity over the other. It is acquired as an attraction towards some outside activity by watching it, gaining knowledge about it, getting attaining and practicing it. Therefore it becomes experiential.

Interest in this area come very late because of the following factors.

* History of interest tells us that interest was limited to vocational choice and career making.
• A very long stay of aristocrats, kings and rulers never allowed the general public to enter into politics. It is only because of Democracy, every citizen is able to choose political activity.

• The nature of politics is shaky indecisive and does not provide for long settlement. Therefore it repeats most of the people.

• People are leisure and pleasure loving. Politics does not provide all these.

  Lately, Psychologists thought of political interest as the number of people attracted to political activities through trade unions, student union and political parties and voting for a candidate of their choice.

  It cannot be concluded that those who vote for a party on one occasion and later for another are not interested in politics. It could be said that such people are not interested in who wins election are do not see the difference between political parties of candidates but they certainly have as much interest.

  The nature of elections and the kind of elected leaders could influence political value. In 1977 people wanted to wipe out the stigma of emergency and voted against the congress. In 1989 Lok Sabha election too, public interest increased due to policies of the congress and also introduction of new votes due to reduction of the voter a party was clear in the 1990 elections as observed by a low turnout. In one study was conducted by Ehman (1980) on
339 students from 9 schools attending sophomore to senior school class from 1974-1970. It was found that open class room social studies develops political trust, political integration and political interest. It was also found that political interest can start during initial school years.

It was also proved that political interest develops by adequate socialisation by children by parents at home. (William & Minns 1986; Minns and William 1989). The schools and College Union provide adequate forum for political initiation, interest, participation and evaluation.

Of late, the developing communication network systems play and significant role in inducing political interest in the people.

Political Psychology encompasses another concept in itself called Political Socialization.

The word 'Socialisation' is more widely used by the sociologists and Psychologists, has wider meaning and application. In Psychology, it is the basis and explanation through learning process of any type of human social behaviour. Every human behaviour is a learnt endeavour. Political socialisation is the process whereby the individual learns about and develops orientation to politics - Dennis Kavanagh. Plato, the father of political science in his REPUBLIC made a bid to arrest political change through appropriate socialization of the young. He also showed keen interest in political socialization and insisted on civic education as preparation for active
participation in the affairs of the city state. Rousseau gave a lot of attention to political socialization. In the present century this has received sustained interest due to

- The popularization of the formal schooling system has resulted in relative uniformity in the socializing experiences in children.

- There is a growing ethos of participation among the members of the modern political system.

Political socialisation is generally the process of formation of political values, attitudes and beliefs. It is also the process of induction into the political culture. Its end product is a set of attitudes - cognition, value standards and feelings - towards the political system, its various roles and role incumbents.

The process of political socialization is a continuous one, starts from the childhood to death of an individual. One of the basic objectives of the process of political socialization is to transmit political values from one generation to another and to bring about political stability. To train or develop individuals that they become well-functioning members of the political society, is also a goal of political socialization. Political socialization is the most important link between the social and political systems, but many very from one system to another. Politically speaking this concept is a very significant one, because this is by which individuals become involved in varying degrees in the political system - in political participation.
The Process of socialization passes through two stages. During the childhood and adolescent stage the general attitude of the child towards authority obedience, resistance, co-operation and aggression is germinated. This initially takes place in the families and is further cemented in school. During this stage the childhood (a) recognises authority through many sources like parents, policemen, higher officials, law of order etc. (b) distinguishes between private, public authority (c) recognises impersonal political institutes like judiciary legislature, voting behaviour (d) differentiates between political institutes and persons engaged in the activities. At the second stage of political socialisation, factors like environment and experimental influences play a vital role. If the process of adult socialization tends to reinforce that of the childhood and adolescence, the degree of change may be limited to that of increasing conservatism with age; but when conflict occurs the radical change in political behaviour may result; these conflicts will have its roots in early political socialization, but it may also be attributable to the experiences in later socialization.

The basic process of political socialisation is identical under all the systems even though it may vary in kind and its effectiveness. In an easy democratic society, multifarious interests operate, variety of political norms and values flourish. In a totalitarian set up, the leader exerts total influence on the people. This degree of control exercises a profound influence on political socialization when compared with the democratic society.
Agents of Political Socialisation

The process of socialization is channelized through numerous agencies.

The family

This is the child's first window to the world outside. The family exercises both latent and manifest influence on the child. As the basic innate requirements of the child are satisfied by the family, he tends to identify himself with his parents and adopt their outlook towards the political septum. The way an individual politically thinks and acts is basically determined by the family. Robert Lane says that the family provides the foundations of political beliefs of a child in 3 ways. Viz by overt and covert indoctrination, by placing the child in a particular social context, and by Moulding the child's family in the process of political socialization seem obvious.

School

According to Dennis Kavanagh, the amount of schooling children receive and their experience with teachers appears to be a major influence on the development on an individual's sense of political competence. In the words of Almond and Verba, the more extensive an individual's education, the more likely is to be aware of the government's role, to follow politics, to be more politically informed, and possess wider political information to engage in a wide range of political discussion etc. Thus becoming a complete political personality.
Peer Group

Or reference groups, indulge themselves in very many politically based discussions, chats or talks. This leaves a lasting impact on the individuals. The person learns a great deal from the knowledge and experience of his group mates.

Impact during Employment

A rich experience in political socialization is brought about during the employment and career building process. An individual comes in contact with people from different walks of life. This further influences his attitude and approach towards the political system. Attitude of the employer, Trade unions, strikes, demonstration and picketing would make him politically active and increases his political participation and sociability.

Mass Media

The Channels of mass communication like the Radio, T.V., Newspapers, Magazines and so on influences the norms and values that an individual holds on politics. This further has a deep influence on an individual's political socialization process.
Political Parties

Not only bitterly criticise the working the government in power but also convert a sizeable number of people to their line of thought and behaviour. They also influence the mass media to mould the opinion of the people.

Impact of Political System

This impact on the political socialisation is brought about by Prof. Almond and Powell. "No matter how positive the view of the political system which has been included by the family, and school, when a citizen is ignored by the party, starved and cheated his political attitude gets altered. If the political system is citizen friendly political socialization takes place at a rapid rate in the positive direction.

Although, political socialization contains a variety of processes in it, it lacks sound critical and confirmatory evidence. In order to develop a crystal clear comprehension of this complex process the influencing factors and the various consequences have to be dealt with in detail.

The 'Persona' Politic: Political Personality

People are of various types some participate in political activities of all sorts and find ways to engage themselves daily in political endeavors of one kind or the other. Some people are so apathetic that they refrain themselves from all kinds of political Activities.
Types of political activists

Milbreth and Goel (1977) classified four types of political activists having complex attitude towards government.

• One type are the ‘Party and campaign activists’. They are the gladiators of political contests, they participate in all kinds of political party campaign, such people constitute about 115% of the population.

• The second type are the ‘Protesters’, they have dissenting attitudes towards government. They participate in activities that will be against the ruling government. They are 1-5% of the population.

• The third group are the communicators. They keep themselves well informed about politics, send messages of support as well as messages of protest to the government policy-makers, engage in political discussions and also write letters to the editors of newspapers. They are generally well educated and are not affiliated to any party. These people do not constitute more than 10% of the population.

• The fourth type of people are the ‘community activists’. They are more like social workers. They are also not political party workers. About 20% of population may be engaged this way.
Numerous factors cumulatively make the Human Personality Complex. These factors are called as ‘traits’. i.e., the qualities a person has or the type of person he is. Plurality of traits are referred to an ‘TYPES’ i.e the personality type - they characterize the human being.

William James used the terms ‘Tender-minded’ and ‘Tough-minded’ in Psychology to indicate two types of person. A tender-minded person shall have such traits as rationalistic, intellectualistic, idealistic, optimistic, free-willist, dogmatic, monistic and the tough-minded person may be empirical, sensationalistic, materialistic, pessimistic, fatalistic, skeptical etc. These two types of personality could be correlated with the Jung’s personality types of extraversion and introversion. Jung believed that extraverts and introverts are susceptible to neurotic and emotional instability. Eysenck (1953) in his book has brought the clear interrelationships between the emotional instability with tender and tough-minded types, which in turn will predict the relationship of political thought to radicalism and conservatism.

Eysenck has constructed many scales related to the introversion-extraversion dimensions like Depression (D) Instability (I) Introspectiveness (T) as pure farms of Neuroticism. Carefreeness (R), Socialisability (S) as pure forms of extraversion and lack of neuroticism socialshyness (S) as factor of introversion; General activity (G) and Ascendence (A) as factors of extraversion and also located their relative position.
George (1954) tested some factors on radical - conservative dimensions and tender - minded and tough - minded dimensions.

The factor analytic position of the traits on the quadrant indicate that \( R \) is a pure tough-minded indicator, \( r,E \) and \( i \) are radicalism indicators, \( T \& S \) are the tender minded indicators, introspectiveness (T) also shares with radicalism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>IDEOLOGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tough Minded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhathymia</td>
<td>.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Shyness</td>
<td>-.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Correlations between carefreeness and social shyness to various political ideologies.

This table shows that the oppositeness of rhathymia (carefreeness) and social shyness, on the one hand and tough-mindedness, socialism and liberalism have high carefreeness and low social shyness, while conservatives have low degrees and rhathymia and negligible social shyness on the other. These traits are characteristic to these political ideologies and it can be said that people with high rhathymia will be more radical.

These personality types would help to associate political parties and the kind of members each party is made up of.
Another attractive feature of political Psychology is 'Political Behaviour'. Taking political behaviour per se it is along continuous process of formations and charges emanating from the society, home work environment. By perceiving, imaging, learning and developing ideologies about the governments, manifested into verbal, non-verbal commitments. Individuals of one group develop similar thinking action. This kind of stereotypical thinking may be referred in political sense as communists, capitalists, liberals etc.

Although political behaviour is an old concept, its Psychological explanation was tried only after the emergence of democracy and scientific development of Psychology.

Political behaviour is learnt though conditioning and reinforcement. Political behaviour are aroused, learned and reinforced to become habits of persons to think, of political events, evaluate, discuss and write about them ie, participation in any kind. Such participation then satisfies some need of the persons and reinforces them to continue it. There is some intrinsic relation between urges, motives, satisfaction and political behaviour.

Individuals primarily indulge themselves in three political responses, voting, analyzing daily political events, and affiliating to a particular party. The individual develops some political ideology by meeting people of the same kind, reading newspapers and actively taking part, for (eg) a communist thinking is developing by reading Marxism, Leninism, by associating with
comrades talking about communism and joining the communist party. Repetition of all these will provide primary reinforcements since these stimulants are unconditioned ones, leading to their confirmation and helping to develop colors of a blend in the persons thought. Thus he becomes a communist. Visiting a communist country, listening on TV and radio etc., also provide adequate grounds for reinforcements. A small danger in this is, if primary reinforcements fail to continue the behaviour might get extinct. The process has to start from the first step to re-establish the learning.

Political behaviour as occur by need reduction also. This could be explained with an example. A person votes again and again because his voting can get the candidate of his won choice and thereby a government of his liking. A person becomes a member of a political party because his activities in the party will be reinforced for making the government of his own choice. Therefore, political behaviour and participation is direct or indirect satisfaction of power need. This is further reinforced if provided with popularity.

Political behaviour can also be motivated behaviour. If the candidate wins the election, all those who are associated with him get motivated to form a government. Although the need of power in fulfilled it was further associated with further different stimuli (government making and functioning). If a candidate loses, he and his supporters are motivated in phasing for things associated with the loss. Therefore, motivation is essential for all political activities.
Iadies are of many types. The most commonly found are discussed below:

**Conservatism**

This word originated from England. It means that style which consists of people who want to maintain existing institution. This can be seen in the English political scenario. Here the constitution provides Democracy, on one hand and retains the throne of king / Queen, though titulor on the other. People believing in the conservative ideology are considered to be moderate, continuous and purposefully slow people, who do not want great charge. They can also be called traditional. The followers of conservatism try to uphold mores of the society. There is salience of religion and racial bias which people cannot leave. The regionalism and provincialism separates and unites people, the status ie, social clas, education and occupation maintenance. A sub-concept of conservation is **Ultra-conservatism**. This includes cannonism and intolerance. Cannonism here means feeling of patriotism. This is a common ultra-conservation oppose economic liberalism, anti-casetism, anti-religionism or secularism, or anti-communism as found in America.

**Liberalism**

Was influenced by Spencers thinking. This ideology indicates a group of people who are more generous, openminded, unprejudiced, favouring democratic reforms, abolition of privileges etc. They do not totally oppose conservation. Most of the psychologists place them on two ends of a continuum
and perceive them as change prones and change non-prones. Campbell (1960) regarded that people with party identification have domestic liberalism and not foreign policy liberalism. They show progressive attitudes to the problems of their nation.

**Radicalism**

In every political system there are opposers and critics. They are the fundamentalists or activists favouring a vital social change. They are also called the 'Radicals' or 'illiberal'. They are the persons supporting right-wing movements and are followers of some activists, or anti-communist. They have anti-democratic attitudes and are abolitionists or 'status politics' representatives. The radicals are considered to explore the possibility of changes traditionalistically (Tetlock and Boetter, 1989). They have high authoritarianism and attitudinal syndrome. (Stone 1980).

**Fascism**

Because of National frustration, psychological inferiority feelings, economic dislocation and political fissiparousness. The fascist movement started in Italy before the I world war which was supposed to be anti-communist and patriotic movement with mixed behaviours. On one side of coin it has qualities of tough-mindedness authoritarianism, aggression, stereotyping, power etc. On the other side it may include factors of mildness, like submission towards a committed thought or idea - The Nazi movements, the
revolution of China etc., are said to represent fascist ideologies Bass (1954) reported. 30 correlation between fascism and authoritarianism. Fascism is non-conformity which seeks effectiveness of efforts for goal achievements.

Communism

The communist ideology is an extension beyond liberalism. The communist thought was always considered as Marxist and Leninistic ideologies. The Marxist ideology imbibes quality of markmanship, dignity of labour, equal pay, Nationality, faith in government, socially responsible, and religious freedom. Capital maturation - increase from existing state and leading is liberation political system.

Leninism is more revolutionary in bringing about drastic social and political charges.

It stresses on mature capitalism with industrial liberalism in accordance with the objective situation to avoid crisis. It emphasizes also on an organized Central structure operated by perfect devotees. Defence of violence as a political weapon. It is less authoritarianism and stressed interest of men. The Chinese communism follow Leninism.

The concept of communism originated in USSR and CHINA. The other countries like USA, UK, are socialist by nature.
Socialism

Is a contemporary movement including British influence. Socialism is hedonistic and utilitarian, stressing human satisfaction and comforts as political criteria. It also follows private ownership, private gains and collective capitalism. To avoid chaos due to private gain it stressed on parliamentary institution to become social buffers. It believed in increasing political consciousness in the masses. The centralisation of the government is also considered as necessary for global development. This favours international cooperation of industries. New institutions emerge, new laws are formulated, new world ideals are developed and thus new values are formed.

Anarchism

Is a form of cynicism and revolutionary activation, expressing antagonism to political authority. An anarchist is prone to impersonalism, industrialization and political functioning may lead to massviolence. Ghandiji to a large extent opposed this ideology. This demands for natural justice asks for transcendence of life and demeans for social change and living for a social cause.

These are the commonly available ideologies in the world. They have also received considerable attention and significance, internationally.

Political Psychology remains incomplete without the explanation of Political Participation and Affiliation.
Political participation may include active or inactive membership, readers and supported, guides and workers, political officials and non-officials who are attached to politics. We can trace a few causes such affiliation.

a. **Contingency Factors**

Emergent situations may call for some persons to become members of some political party, to take some role - active or passive or both and help the functioning of the party. In 1984, when Smt. Indira Gandhi then Prime Minister of India was first assassinated, her son Rajiv Gandhi who was a pilot, was asked to take charge of the post of the Prime Minister. He remained in that position until 1991, when he was also assassinated. Many such examples may be quoted where men abruptly entered politics and became active leaders. There are people who work hard for a particular party, but have not assumed leadership. There are people who remain inactive members. They pay a nominal fee become members, also remain as members by paying up the yearly subscription but never talk or work for the party.

b. **Group Pressures**

Peers and Friends of an individual who belong to a political party may try to influence and persuade him to join the party and enter into the politics.

Before partition in India, there had been contingent demands and group pressure demand to become political activists against the English regime in India and acquire Independence. A great number of people emerged, voluntarily as well as persuaded by friends, neighbours or otherwise.
c. **Ego Involvement**

Ego is the function to excel or exert influence on others. This is satisfied if the individual excels others in one way or the other. Once the individual is successful in achieving or taking another, he derives satisfaction and persistently acts the same way. This theory holds good for politics also. If a person on entering politics gains a position, he gets reinforced to repeat the act.

d. **Intrinsic Motives**

This could be explained on the bases of Psychoanalytic explanations. Freud believe that the phallic thinking motivates an individual to become achievement oriented. The persons with sociability take interest in passions, human beings and social activities, leading to involvement in the political sphere. Alfred Adler explained that people with a social bend take to political affiliation. In other words, it is a wish for superiority to supplement childhood inferiority.

e. **Ideological Preference**

Individuals also happen to identify their ego’s and self-image with that of an ideology of a particular party. This leads to affiliation of the individual to that political party. For (eg) people join communist party because they favour communism more than socialism.
Store (1986) in his 'Polarity theory states that certain personality types are attached to right-left orientations. Individuals with left-wing scripts express and are more receptive to positive effects while the right-wing individual were more responsive to negative effects. Although this theory has not explained the interactions of related factors, it could be concluded that party affiliated is not only brought about through ideological preferences but also through personality factors.

f. Conflict Resolutions

Psychoanalytic theory has explained that a person with childhood conflicts get them resolved by entering into politics. They justify that they are fully engaged in political activities and this preoccupation help them overcome conflict. Psychohistory of famous politician indicate that they had neurotic tendencies. By clear mental mechanism they come back to normal status. A few research has proved that many activists, rebellions, erratic and extraverts like to take to political participation (Comrey et al 1978; Abramovit, 11979; Kedam, Barter, 1984; Gurin, 1978).

g. Gains

Man, is order to get positional and economic achievements enter politics. Politics has become a profession for many according to the current trends. Some people become active politicians to enjoy additional benefits like travelling, residential facilities, vehicle etc.
Thus, political party affiliations are in great increase these days. The reasons for this are the interactions, and combination of the factors mentioned above. Why are people attracted towards politics, who are they?, why do they join one particular party and not some other. Much has been said by Psychologists, Sociologists, Political scientists and Economists.

Political Process is another important fact of Political Psychology. The Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, refers to political process as the activities of the people in the various groups as they struggle for and use power to achieve personal and group purposes. According to Wiseman "The political process is the process by which leaders procure support from the followers, and get followers to accept restrictions on their freedom; Political process always works in association with the other social process. The main objective of all the participants in the political process is to use and develop power and influence. This power is not equally shared by all the members of the society. Power could be exercised through pressure and persuasion. The former is a cause of action which involves a promise or threat of rewards or punishments. It can take form of force, commands, manipulation and be applied in the form of imprisonment torture, destruction to life and resource. Persuasion on the other hand does not involve any threat or punishment, but can be in a shape of expectation, proposals, information, education or propaganda.
According to Wiseman political process in any country can work in 4 steps:

1. **Political Exploitation or Rule by Force**: The decision makers may use force for the enforcement of these decisions. This is an expensive method. An example of this is "the defeated American confederacy after the civil war or the soviet union immediately after the October 11th revolution. This method of political process has not operated in India.

2. **Political Bargaining**: Otherwise called Rule by compromise. This method involves election campaigns competition among interest groups etc. The leaders try to gather support by making decisions that is favoured by the followers. They protect only those interest that are widespread, expressed by well organised collectivities. The bargaining power should be vested in the masses. This could be executed with the help of the political leaders and the government this happens more commonly in a democratic country like India.

3. **Political Bureaucracy**: In the third phase of political process, the existence of institution (like the law and the court) which take part in the decision making and feel duty bound to accept these decisions as binding. India has a well defined Bureaucracy like the judiciary to safeguard the decision made and implemented.

4. **Rule by Loyalty**: A large number of voters extend support to their leaders, largely due to their loyalty to leaders. This sense of loyalty is highly pronounced in case of a charismatic leader. The set-back faced by congress during 1967 elections issues largely due to absence of
charismatic leadership of Nehru. Subsequently in the election of 1971 & 1980 Mrs. Indira Gandhi brought back the reputation through her charismatic leadership.

Successful working of many political system depends on the combined working of all the four factors.

Having described the various components of Political Psychology, it needs to present the conceptual framework of the study. It can be diagrammatically represented as:
POLITICAL SOCIALISATION

- Parents
- Peer Group
- Culture

POLITICAL PROCESS

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

ATTITUDES

VALUES

TRAITS

SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

MUTUAL NEED SATISFACTION
This shows the impact of family background, parents, peer group, the individual attitude, value system and trait on the political process. This in turn infers political affiliation, which would determine the kind of political behaviour the political man would exhibit.

A detailed account of the Indian institution is presented to analyse the origination of political parties and the objectives of the investigation.

The Indian Constitution

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was a landmark in the constitutional development of India, in so far it closed the chapter of British rule and opened a new era of Free India. The current constitution of India was framed by a drafting committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The development and complete growth of this constitution took 2 years 11 months and 18 days (29 August 1947 to 25 November 1949). The total expenditure on the framing of this constitution came to Rs. 6.4 crores. The constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

Like other democratic constitution, the Indian constitution also starts with a Preamble, which outlines the main objective of the constitution. The preamble serves as a road map to the constitution. The preamble reads.

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizen: Justice, Social, Economic and Political. Equality of status and of opportunity, and to promote among them all fraternity, unity and integrity of the nation:
A perusal of the Preamble shows that it intends India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. It could be otherwise explained that Indian government operates on an equal treatment to all its citizens adopting socialistic principles to ensure decent life for all the inhabitants. The term democratic implies that the government will only stay in office as long as it enjoys the confidence of their elected representatives. Republic means the higher executive authority shall rest in the person directly or indirectly elected by the people. There is no place for monarchial or Feudal system.

The objectives of the constitution include justice, political, social and economic, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and opportunity, fraternity based on dignity of individual and unity of nation.

Fundamental Rights under the constitution are: Right to equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational rights and Right to constitutional Remedies.

The Parliament

The Federal legislature in India is called as the PARLIAMENT. It consists of the President and two houses - Council of States (RAJYA SABHA) and House of People (LOK SABHA).
The Parliament is in full control of the Legislative, financial, control over executive power, constitute powers and miscellaneous powers, like recommending removal of a judge of supreme court and high courts to the President, proclaiming emergency etc.

The constitution of India provides for a Parliamentary system of government in which the formal powers of the union are rested in the President although in reality these powers are exercised by the cabinet or council of ministers. The constitution clearly provides that the executive powers of the union shall be vested in the President, the also controls the Supreme command of the Defence force. The President of India is indirectly elected through an electoral college consisting of (a) the elected members of both the Lok and Rajya Sabha (b) the elected members of the state legislative assemblies. The election of the President in held in accordance with the system of proportional representatives by means of a single transferable vote, the voting is done through a secret ballot. The candidates for the office of the President of Indian union must be sponsored atleast by 10 electors and seconded by an equal member of electors. The person get elected as a President must secure more than 50% of the votes cast and not merely relative majority of the votes. The office of the President is for a term of 5 years.

The President holds all kinds of Powers including Legislative, Executive, Financial, Judicial, Diplomatic, emergency etc.
This model also suffers from a few limitations. The four factors drawn by Furrie have been taken from superiors items. Sufficient studies to prove the base was not given by Eysenck.

Studies on political values were moving done on the lines of Vernon and Lindzey. Rokeach's early work (1973) depicted that freedom and equality were related to socialist, conservative, communist and fascist. Linder and Baner (1979) found different value choices by conservative and liberals and different freedom and equality rankings.

An Indian study revealed need power and need aggression related to political value, but not social one.

Peterson and Lawson (1989) in their study revealed an interesting aspect regarding political likings and values. They studied 156 university students with four types of risks; risks in loss situations, risk aversion in gain conditions, overall risk-taking and overall risk aversion. These were found related to trust in government, traditional political participation, protest participation and political efficacy. Usual orientation to risk is preference for the status quo and 'cover yourself' view of politics.