CHAPTER 5

THEROTICAL
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The Theoretical Propound of Political Participation

5.1 Introduction:

‘The political participation of women in the area of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations of Dhule District’ is the topic of the present research; so it becomes necessary to understand the political development and the political participation. From this point of view it becomes necessary to study of political participation, while making the theoretical propound of the political participation, the study of meaning of political participation its definition, the factors affecting on political participation of women, problems arising from them, the types of political participation. Nature of political participation and the agencies of political participation are discussed in this chapter.

While making the theoretical propound of political participation the point’s political development, its meaning and definition, the levels of political development and the factors affecting on political development are highlighted at the end of this chapter. As well as, the political apathy and political awakening and awareness are also discussed in this chapter.

5.2 Political Participation: Meaning, Definition & Signification

It is observe that, the participation of people is an important characteristic in the modern political system.

“The fundamental difference between the ‘subject’ and ‘citizen’ depends upon the political participation of people in the political system”. (1) Political processes are possible due to this political participation.

The political process of electing a public representative based on general adult voting is now spread commonly everywhere. Thus the opportunities of political participation are now available to all citizens. The stability or instability of any political system depends upon the political participation of people.
Nature of political participation differs with respect to country, time and persons. The life of person gets affected by it. In modern age, most of the nations have accepted this type of representative system mean the indirect (Federal) democracy so the political participation becomes integral part of the democracy.

“Consent responsibilities and political opposition are considered as three fundamental principles of democracy.” (2) The laws compelling the voting came in existence to encourage the people for political participation and to enable the people to accept the responsibility of political participation. But it is seen that people do not involve in political process due to their political apathy. In fact the participation of people in large proportion is necessary to strengthen the democratic system, but most of people involved in it only for voting due to their political apathy. Every one shows one’s participation as per his ability. Individual and the society are affected by many factors so the variation is seen in the political life of individual as well as society. Besides it, an individual or society also shows the political participation at different levels, through different mediums.

Thus, every individual or society involves in political processes by making their direct or indirect participation.

Through the process of political participation people can choose the ruling party or persons. They can raise someone or some party to the extreme power of the nation. As well as they can affect any decision of ruling party. J.L.Woodward & E. Rupes have argued five activities about political participation. “They are- (i) Voting (ii) Supporting pressure groups, (iii) Personally and directly contacting with legislators, (iv) Participating in political parties, (v) Engaging in dimensions of political opinion with other citizens.” (3)

In this modern age, of Federal (Welfare) Democracy the political participation of people is seen increasing day by day. Because the power struggler political leaders, encourages the people for political participation. Voting at polls is considered as the best tool for political participation. Many processes are including in the political participation, like getting information about politics to discuss about it, canvassing for the elections and actual voting etc.
The political participation is affected by the factors like social, political psychological, cultural and economic and traditions etc. The process of political participation may be either positive or negative. The direct participation is considered as a positive participation. The participation which affects the political system without any actual participation is called as negative participation. It means that any political system cannot get stability without the consent of people. The maximum participation of people is the most necessary for the political stability. All the political processes get liveliness only due to the political participation of people. One can involve in the political process through different levels right from voting up to achieving the highest position in power. So it is seen that there are different definitions of political participation.

5.2.1 Definitions:

According to Rush Michael & Althoff Phillip “The process of participation by an individual at different levels in a political system is called as a political participation.”

According to David Easten, “when the group of people living in particular area take some mass decisions, then the participation of people in that decision making is called as political participation.”

As per Donald Mathues & James W. “Each political interaction done by people to express directly the political thoughts is called as political participation.”

According to Almond & Powell, “The involvement of the members of the society in the decision making process of the political system is called political participation.”

According to H. Mclocy, “political participation is the device in democratic to take out the support or to give the support as well as make the rulers towards the governed people.”

As per the International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, “political participation will refer for those voluntary activities by which members of society share in the selection of rulers and directly or indirectly in the formation of public policy.”

Norman H. Nowie and Sidney Verba defines the political participation as “political participation is the legal movement of general people whose goal is to affects
directly to the discussion taken by those political representatives which are elected by them.”(10) As per Robert Daul, “the mentally involvement in the governmental decision means political participation.”(11)

From all these definitions of political participation it is seen that the political participation is not merely the limited, incidental and short term involvement in the voting, but it is a long and continuous process. To select the Govt. and ruler to make the government responsible towards subjects (society), and to involve the people in decision making process of government all these things are included in the process of political participation. Political participation is a broad concept, in which the public is selecting the ruler directly or indirectly and willingly with it leaving its impact by the formal decision making process of rulers by participating through different medium.

5.3 Factors Affecting on Political Participation:

The proportion of political participation is more or less at different levels and among different factors of society. Some people participate only up to the discussion on politics; some participate by taking part in election as a candidate, while some other participates only for the voting at polls. Some people participate right from the canvassing of election up to the planning at all stages, while some people have a tremendous irritation about politics. The change in proportion of political participation to every person occurs due to impact of social, economic and other factors on those persons. The political participation of a person depends upon the social, economical, cultural education and political status to which that person belongs. While studying about political participation the political thinker Millbrith says that, there are four factors, which affect the political participation. According to him these factors are – “1) The consciousness gained to the person, 2) The personal qualities of the individual, 3) The social background or the social characteristics of that person, 4) The political background or the political atmosphere in which the individual lives or works.”(12)

While living in the society and while interacting in the society, the person occurs in this nature, thinking and the behavior as the time passes. Some people are self centered and they are living in their particular chrysalis. They do not come out of their
cocoon; some other cannot decide their own opinion. While some are seen always struggling in the society.

The political scientist Rizman classified the people based on their nature and characteristics as—“(i) Tradition centered, (ii) Self central or introvert, (iii) Extrovert. He has also noted the difference between their political assumptions.”(13)

With this reference, Verba and Sydney have said, “a) Faith in ability, b) Trust about the system, c) the interest about politics of person. These are three factors which affect and make influence on the political participation of any person.”(14) Rabert E Lane says, about the factors affecting on political participation – “Political participation is such an activity which get influenced due to age, sex, education, social status, higher or lower racial position, religion and nationality.”(15)

While living in the society some social forces are influencing in the social life of the person changes occurs with those forces on the person. Person either gets motivated or gets separated from political participation e.g. the status of the person in society. The reaction with the stimulus and its response is also different from person to person due to the difference in their personal qualities and abilities, competencies. The person either takes part in politics or goes away because of psychological prejudice of the persons, so the difference is seen in the political activities.

The nature of background of political system is like, e.g. the structure of political system, types, political party system. Political isms and faith or unfaith of those factors affects on the political participation of the person.

Generally the following are the main factors affecting on the political participation of the person.

5.3.1 The Political Background of an Individual:

An individual is a social animal, as well as “he is a political being also.”(16) Therefore each person is an element of any one of the political system. The political participation of person is affected by the background and the nature of political system from which he came. The influence of this atmosphere is seen on the more or less proportion of political participation of the person. In democratic system the people get
more and more motivation for political participation and opportunities for political participation are also available in more extent. In any corrupted political system a feeling of distrust, unfaith gets developed in the minds of people and it also affects on the political participation of person.

The influence, under which isms or thoughts are there on the political system, is seen. The nature and structure of that political system; Federal Government system or an integrated government system is there, democracy is there or an autocracy, parliamentary democracy or presidential democracy is there? If power is centralized or decentralized? these factors also affect on political participation. Besides these the election system, party system, regionalism, also affect on the political participation of the person. Different pressure groups, political parties, well wishers groups, voluntary organizations are included factors which affect the political participation of the person by creating a political background and atmosphere. These factors helps to develop the feelings of trust about political system the person mind to develop his confidence and to create the interest of dislike about political matter. From the information and inspiration given by these organizations or parties, the direction of political participation is decided by person individually.

5.3.2 The individual characteristics of a person:

The nature of the person his knowledge, his mentality, his way of thinking, his attitude are the factors which are affecting on the political participation of the person. Ifs the person is introvert or extrovert? Self centered or social? Whether he is modern or traditional? All these matters also affect the political participation of the person attitude differs from person to person and thus some have same attitude while some have different and these attitudes show different types of political participation at different levels. Due to these political individual characteristics either favorable or an unfavorable effect occurs on the political participation of the person which makes the nature of political participation of the person. To cast a vote or not to cast a vote depends upon the mentality of a person. Therefore “the political participation of the person is an expression of the mentality of a person.”(17) The mentality of women is generally limited
up to housekeeping so they are not seen to be attached with politics. Consequently a large group of women show their political participation only up to the casting of votes.

5.3.3 The Family Background of the person:

Family is considered as a first school in the life of any person to teach him nurture. The same teaching of nurture is done in schools also in the childhood of the person. This nurture is life long. The personality of a person is developed initially by his family. There is a very deep influence of this family atmosphere and conditions on the life of the person. His attitudes, his thoughts are being molded in the family first and as per those thoughts, he conducts his social and political life (These attitudes and thoughts are reflected in his social and political life.) A person accepts the favorable or unfavorable role to political system due to the influence of his family atmosphere. The families in which there is always a discussion about the politics, then the persons in such families are sure to participate in politics. The families in which members or the senior members of the family are involved in any social work or in any organization, then children or other members of such family also participate in politics mostly. The political participation of a person is decided by the influence of the economical, political, cultural, educational and social atmosphere of the family.

In short, we can say that the political participation of the person is influenced by the personal qualities and characteristics, social qualities and characteristics and family background of the person. All these qualities, characteristics differ from person to person. So by the influence of all these factors, each person shows its political participation in different ways nature and types.

5.3.4 Social characteristics of a person:

A person gains a specific status in a society which is influenced by the factors like caste, age, sex, education, professional status, income, social status, the place of residence etc. It is seen that all these factors also show an influence on the political participation of a person. Society expects a particular behavior from the person which must be related to above mentioned factors. Due to these factors different groups, classes are seen to be formed in the society e.g. Aged – youth, master-servant, men-women,
literate-illiterate (educated-uneeducated), Traders-Farmers-Consumer, Rich-poor, high class-low class etc. Each person in the society is classified in the said group and thinking is developed. These thinking’s and characteristics also affect on the nature and the behavior of the person. Consequently it influence on the political participation of person.

The social characteristics, which influence on the political participation of a person, can be stated as follows-

1) Family,
2) Religion & caste,
3) Education,
4) Age & sex,
5) Psychological condition.

Robert Aggar & Vinscent Ostram says, “The political participation of that person is more whose education, income and professional status is best and with increasing these things, the political participation of the person also goes on increasing.” *(18)*

5.3.5 **The Psychological Condition of an Individuation:**

The situation to co-operate the people through the person also affect on political participation. Curious person tries to understand this political environment through the political participation. This may be an unconscious psychological position. Political participation may help a person to reduce the mental stress of a person. Robbert Lane has illustrated this by giving the example of British Prime Minister Andrew Boller Law, that, “In 1909 he had entered in the politics to reduce the mental stress, after the death of his wife.” *(19)*

In short, there are so many influences on the political participation of a person like - qualities of person, the political background, characteristics of a person and the psychological condition of a person. The proportion of the political participation of each person is determined by the variation of these factors and so the political participation of
every person is not same. Each and every person shows his political participation in different ways and different nature because of the influence of these factors acts on him.

5.4 The types and levels of political participation in political system:

Every person shows his political participation in different type and at different level. As a person plays different roles in a family and in society, by the same way in the political system also he plays different roles at different levels. Sometimes many persons perform the same role. It means that various types and various levels of political participation can be seen in political system e.g. voters, candidates, members of political parties, people discussing formally or informally on politics, professional politicians, people trying to get the political or administrative post, protestors, activities of any political party etc. The person may show his political involvement through any of above mentioned role. According to Mieran Keen, “Two types of political participation are there (1) voluntary participation, (2) planned participation.” In voluntary participation, the person gets involved in the political processes by his own will. On the other hand, in the planned participation, the person gets participated in politics by planning. In such type a person get involved in political organization by the order of government.

Persons or the citizens are classified into three categories as per their political participation.

1. “Those taking direct participation in political wars – in this type, the activists of political parties and the incumbents of the party are included this class. The people who are active for to the party strong, to increase the number of members of party, and trying to get more and more support of public these creative persons are included in this type.

2. Class of audience: The people who do not directly participate, but they are trying to know the information about the aim of political parties, policies of different parties, their role on different problems and casting their votes as per this collected information these person are included in this class.

3. Class of the people not having any interest in politics: These people are far apart from the direct politics as well as the wars and fights in the elections.”

(20)

(21)
Rush and Altoff has illustrated different levels and types as political participation by hierarchical method with the help of following diagram.

![Hierarchy of political participation](image)

Fig. No.5.1 A Hierarchy of political participation

Fig.5.1 shows “all types of political participation and it can be applied to all types of political system. The importance of various levels is different according to the political system. Some levels are important in one political system but may not be significant in other political system.”

Each and every person involves, so participate in the political process at any level or any type of political participation. As shown in Fig.5.1.

Prof. Laster Milbrith has assorted the three actions as an activities of political participation “ i) a violent action (sword game), ii) action occurred during changes in circumstance (traditional type), iii) Spectators action.” An active political participation comes under the first type some people participate in politics as per the circumstances or the opportunities available to them. Such people are included in second type. While some people play only the role of spectators. They are included in third type.
Prof. Laster Milbrith has also explained the 14 types of political participation, they are shown in Fig.No.5.2. At the bottom, the political participation of a person is minimum. While, at the top most portion, the persons showing his maximum political participation. Most number of people is participating in the lower type, shown in the Figure No.5.2

**Figure 5.2: showing the levels of political participation.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glitterial types</th>
<th>Traditional type</th>
<th>Spectorial type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. To hold a public post and post in party.</td>
<td>7. To attend the political rallies.</td>
<td>10. To stitch the button on the shirt showing the identification symbol of political party or to affix the symbol, flag of political party on vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To get nominated for a post.</td>
<td>8. To give economical help to political party or candidate.</td>
<td>11. To convince the people to make them to cast a vote for a particular party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To urge for political fund.</td>
<td>9. To develop contacts with any officer or leader holding public post.</td>
<td>12. To initiate the political discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. To attend the meetings of mastermind leaders or the leader formulating a strategy.</td>
<td></td>
<td>13. To cast a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To become an active members of political party.</td>
<td></td>
<td>14. To get under the influence of any political stimulus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons in the first type have active participation in politics. Political participation of persons in the second type is incidental or only for a specific period. While in the third type the person plays the role of neutral observers. There is neither continuity in his participation nor the commitment to any particular role. All the
remaining citizens besides these three types are come under the type of politically apathetic.

After studying the levels of political participation from Fig. 5.1 and 5.2, level of political participation and type of participation can be classified as follows:

5.4.1 **To get under the influence of a political stimulus:**

This is the most primary level of political participation. In this level the person get influenced firstly by political stimulus and get attracted towards politics.

5.4.2 **To cast votes:**

Casting votes is easiest and the personal way of political participation. In this level more number of people is showing their participation as compared to other level and types.

5.4.3 **To participate in political discussion:**

While living in the home, society or work place he is discussing on politics. He gives his opinion in any formal or informal discussion. Such people who discuss about the politics are included in this level. But it cannot be proved that all people casting votes are all included in this level and so the number of person in this level may be less than the person casting votes.

5.4.4 **To convince the people by using a symbol of any particular party:**

When the person understands his responsibility about political participation and his thoughts match with any particular party, then the person may become the defender of that particular party. After this he tries to influence other people by conveying his thoughts to other people. He tries and forces to another person to cast his vote to the specified way. His stitches the button of symbol of specified political party on his shirt or canvassing by holding the flags of political party on his own vehicle. In this way, people have participated in the political participation.

5.4.5 **To make in contact with the public officer or any leader:**

In this level person tries to play a role of mediator between the common workers and the upper level political incumbent in the party. While doing so the person tries to
come in contact with the leaders or high rank officers and tries to highlight his work as well as he tries to create his particular political position in the party.

5.4.6 To participate in public meetings, rallies or protesting:

If any political party, any well wisher group and pressure groups have arranged any speeches, rallies, protesting or any strikes, work out (Bandh) for any problem cases or political issues or their demands, then the person is taking part in above said matters this participation comes under this level. But less number of people participate in this level as compared to above levels, because it is not possible to participate in rallies, meetings etc. for all persons due to lack of time in their busy schedule. Besides it the participation of people in meeting, rallies, strikes, protesting etc is also affected by attitude, principles, doctorine and the thoughts of people.

5.4.7 The passive or general membership of semi-political organizations:

Some persons accept the membership of some semi-political organizations. With this membership they accept the commitment with that semi-political organization. But it doesn’t mean that they will always show their participation in the work at organization. They accept the membership as only a general subscriber or at the level of a passive member. This membership influences the political behavior of the person. At this level the proportion of number of people is less but the proportion of their participation in more.

5.4.8 An active membership of a semi-political organization:

At this level the person holds any post in some semi-political organization or becomes an active participant of that organization. He takes part in every program of that organization e.g. to organize that organization, to canvass – propagate, to collect the funds for organizations, to attend every program of the organization etc.

5.4.9 A general and active membership of a political organization:

At this level a person accepts a formal membership of any political organization but he may not attend every program of that organization. He is not active there e.g. any person accepts the membership of any political party formally by depositing membership fees, but that memberships is only a general membership. As he has deposited the fees,
he will accept the commitment for that party but he may not participate in every program or work of that party. Some people accept the active membership of any political party with a general membership. Such people participate actively in the work of that political party. e.g. to conveys the aims and objectives and policies of party up to the public, to propagate them, to collect the fund for the party, to attend the programs rallies, meeting organized by the party etc.

5.4.10 To make attempts to get the political or administrative post:

At this level, the less number of people are participated in politics as compared to other levels. But in this level the proportion of the political participation of those persons is more than the participation of people in other levels because at this level these persons tries continuously to get the upper political or administrative post and they are thus participating in a competition e.g. the person is constantly doing the efforts to get selected for any political or administrative post. For this purpose the person is trying to attempt in different ways like to contest on election, to make an effort to get the nomination as a candidature, to get the political administrative post by creating own political influence, to create a pressure for that etc. All the above types of efforts are done by the person at this level so such type of political participation is considered as a direct participation.

5.4.11 To hold a political or administrative post:

This type of participation is the highest level participation. From fig.5.1 it can be seen that the topmost point of political participation is to hold a political or administrative post. The people in this type are enjoying the political powers formally. They are enjoying the significant posts in political systems. They gain importance politics and political systems as they enjoy a direct power. The political participation at this level is the highest active participation but the number of people showing such participation is very less.

It is seen that the person shown his participation in any one or in more than one level. Every person shows its participation in different nature. Some may show in the form of voting or other may shows it, by participating in political discussions.
It is seen that the women in urban area of Dhule District shows their political participation mostly in the form of casting votes. By taking into accordance of the local self government institutions, it can be seen that the participation of women get increased in extent due to 73rd and 74th amendments to constitution.

5.5 **The nature of political participation:**

After studying the various views of different thinkers of political science with reference to political participation, it is seen that, the nature of political participation is of various types like direct-indirect, personal-organized; a spontaneous- forcibly; supporting-opposing etc.

The political participation of the person depends upon following four kinds of motives -

(i) **Differential participation** means the actors gave deep respect far and strong identification with the influencer and his concomitant desire to be and to appear to be influenced by them.

(ii) **Solidary participation** is motivated by a desire to affirm one’s solidarity and loyalty to his social group like village, clan tribe, religious community and social class etc.

(iii) **Instrumental participation** is the anticipation of somekind of material gain. This type of participation may take variety of forms depending on the kind of incentives to which the voters respond.

(iv) **Civic participation** is based on a sense of moral obligation or duty to participate. The motive and nature of political participation are to extent interrelated. Thus, differential participation is by definition, mobilized participation. While civic participation is autonomous participation.

5.5.1 **Direct or Indirect Political Participation:**

The members of society show their political participation directly or indirectly in their life. e.g. by holding a post of any political party or organization, express political opinions directly or to create an influence on political processes. While some persons are participating in politics by donating funds in more or less amounts as per their capacity
5.5.2 Individual or Organized political participation:

Nature of political participation may be seen as individual or organized. Casting votes, to attend the meetings of political leaders, to read political literature, to read political news, these are symptoms of individual participation. Some welfare groups, pressure groups, and political parties trying to organize the people to meet their demands. So to accept the membership of such organizations or parties, to participate in the strikes, rallies, protesting, a hunger strike arranged by such parties or organizations is the political participation.

5.5.3 Spontaneous or forcibly political participation:

In democratic government system the political participation of the people was spontaneous and with enthusiasm. But in comprehensive political system the nature of political participation is compulsory and forcibly. In democracy public take part with enthusiasm as well as willingly in canvassing of political parties at election, attend the public meetings of leaders, participate in rallies, – protesting and casting votes in an election etc. But in comprehensive political system people have not get complete freedom. They have a limited freedom. So their participation is also limited to some extent. In communism political system a planned political participation is seen.

5.5.4 Positive or Negative political participation:

Positive and negative type of political participation is seen in every type of political system. If the people are favorable for the political policies or decisions taken by political leaders and also about the laws they have made, then it is considered as a positive participation. Women give a positive response when new policies and laws about women are made. This is a kind of positive participation. In short we can say that, to co-operate the political leaders by giving support to them is nothing but the positive political participation. In this type public has supported to the rulers, but when public are against to the policies, decisions and laws made by rulers, then it is called as negative political participation. The public express its hostility through marches, rallies, posters, strikes, protesting. In political systems if there is a feedback in the form of support then
the nature of political participation is positive and conceptive. A feedback goes in opposition then it is considered as a negative political participation.

In this way direct or indirect, personal - organized, spontaneous – forcibly, positive – negative, each type of political participation as seen in every type of political system. It is seen that the women in Dhule District are always participated in voting in elections. The proportion of the participation of women in Dhule district in rallies, marches or in any protesting to oppose the policies or laws or decisions of ruling party, is seen very negligible. It means that the nature of political participation of women in Dhule district is seen as personal, positive and congestive type.

5.6 The agencies of political participation:

In the democratic system, Indian constitution has bestowed different types of rights with the freedom. Therefore people can participate in politics as per their wishes. A person can choose different agency for the manifestation of their political participation as per their likes and dislikes.

In democracy many media are available to the political participation of people. But in comprehensive communism system people can participate through specific and limited media and ways. In democracy people can express their political opinions by casting votes, by canvassing for any political party, by attending the political meetings, speeches, by showing the interest in political programs by reading newspapers, by watching television etc. Broadly, in every political system generally uses the agencies like elections, voting, welfare groups, pressure groups, political parties, legislature or ministry for the political participation.

Women in the field of Municipality and Municipal Corporations in Dhule District also show their political participation through the different media in more or less manner.

5.6.1 Voting:

The easiest way of political participation is voting. It is the most familiar and the most visible medium and it is considered as the first step of political participation. Through this medium the political participation of people can be measured.
‘Voting’ is the most individual type of medium of political participation. “Through this medium of political participation, a decision was taken by votes that either to give the power to the new candidates or to keep the old ones. The decision taken by voters is highly respected to the all parties.”(24) Women show their political participation mostly through this medium.

5.6.2 An Election:

An election has a tremendous significance importance is Indian Democracy. Through the medium of election, citizens are electing their political representatives and candidates are testing their political future through an election. Supporters of a particular candidate are canvassing for that particular candidate. While some gives their attendance to their canvassing speeches. During the period of election any citizen may not remains indifferent from the political matters, political affairs and the interesting discussion. In the period of election every citizen is showing his political participation either directly or indirectly and either active or passive. The graph of active participation of people elevates during the period of election. “There is an increase in all type of political participation during election.”(25)

In modern age the elections are considered as an effective medium of creating a feeling of faith and intimacy towards political system. Therefore now comprehensive political systems have also accepted the way to conducting elections as per the democratic political system.

A common person shows their political participation right from the local political processes up to the national political processes through the medium of elections. Elections are helpful to find out the favorable or unfavorable opinions about the rulers and about the political system.

5.6.3 Pressure groups:

The biggest medium of an active political participation is pressure groups. “When some welfare groups exert a pressure, on the government to pass or not to pass a particular act, or take a particular decision, then those welfare groups get converted into
pressure groups.”

Through the pressure groups person show the ‘organized’ type of political participation as well as active type of political participation. The pressure group works for to organize the people, groups of people having same interest and to give a concrete form to their demands and aspirations also these pressure group make opinion of society and government favorable to these demand and ambitious. Those pressure groups are exerting a pressure on the government sometimes by lobbing, sometimes by using personal relations or by entering in the power for satisfying the problems or demands of their well wishers. To do so, they practices the glamorous ways like strikes, marches, protests etc by implementing active programs.

According to Hary Eckstein, “The politics of pressure groups is less than the complete politicalization of political organizations, but more than their complete non politics. Pressure groups are giving working and acting on the middle level of political and non political levels.”

Both political as well as non political persons are showing their political participation through pressure groups. Through these pressure groups, the person can show his political participation. Sometimes this participation is constructive in nature, sometimes positive or sometimes negative or while sometimes may show the violent type.

5.6.4 Well wishers group and organizations:

“In democracy and in comprehensive political systems well wisher groups are making efforts to carry on the public policies in a particular direction. But well-wisher groups are neither ready to take any public responsibility nor to drive the government of nation.”

Many persons in the society accept the membership of well-wishers groups interested in the welfare of their profession, caste, religion etc. These groups are spreading awareness among the people regarding the demands about their welfare. The members of these groups show the political participation by attending the programs of these groups and organizations.

5.6.5 Political Parties:

Political party is the link between the government and public. Political parties are exhibiting the demands of public to the government. “Political parties are performing
important work of political recruitment by expanding their political work and by giving scope to the political participation of people.” Political parties are also performing the function of spreading awareness in people about politics. These parties also give political training to the common thinking people by organizing them. People get an opportunity to take the active participation in politics, through these political parties. The way to get the power also goes through political parties. Political parties are keeping the democracy dynamic by performing the work of the co-ordination and expression of the interests of society as well as implementing the process of give and take and feedback between government and public.

During elections, the political parties trying to make the people familiar to politics through the all methods of canvassing, campaign. Due to this people get attracted and show their political participation.

It is seen that due to these canvassing campaigns of political parties the people, who show apathy to politics or who keep themselves away from politics are also attracted towards politics. During elections the political parties are increasing the involvement of people by meeting them personally, by going to their homes.

In short, political parties are the most important effecting and influencing medium through which the common public is get motivated for political participation.

### 5.6.6 Other Agencies or mediums:

Television, newspapers, speeches, posters, banners, political movements, political organizations, conferences, debate are the agencies of the political participation other than above mentioned medium. Through these agencies people can take an individual or organized, direct or indirect positive or negative type of political participation.

In short, there is close relationship between economical, social and educational status and political participation. L.W.Mill Breadth points out that ‘the depth of political participation increases with the volume of stimuli a person receives.”

In almost countries the sex difference about political participation is notable “men are more pre-disposed towards psychological involvement in politics than women.”
5.7 Political Apathy:

The process of political participation is not only limited to these activities like to take part in political discussion, casting votes, participating in canvassing, attending political march, meetings but also by taking a direct participation in politics. According to Robert Dahl, “three types of people are there in society other than the rulers, class. They are people who are trying to get the power, people who are interested in politics and the people who are not interested in politics.”(32) In political system, the people having no interest in politics have the same and equal importance as those who are interested in politics. While studying the concept of political participation it also becomes significant to study the people not showing any interest in politics. Because they are also affect directly or indirectly on political decision making process as well as on political system.

Political apathy means no interest or intimacy towards politics and has not to participate in politics. The activity not to do any political action is also considered as a one of the factor of political apathy. Because some people plays the neutral role and do not participate in any political activity right from voting to any other activity. Some people cast their votes even after not interested in politics. Because there are may be different reasons to show uninterested in politics or any political process. According to Rush & Althoff, “Due to such people having no interest or those who are showing no interest there is a possibility to affect on the political results.”(33) There are different reasons for political apathy like mentality, the fear about its results on profession, lack of confidence, fear of society, and the zero results in any political activity. Political apathy is increased due to these factors. Generally the politically apathetic persons are of two types. In first type the person does not participate in the political process due to lack of political awareness. While in the other type the people in spite of having ability, interest, opportunity, they purposely avoid political participation and accept political apathy. Rosenberg has pointed out reasons of political apathy. First reason – the fear of the results they have to suffer after participating in political activities, second reason is someone think that, there is a difference between an ideal politics and the real existing politics and hence we cannot make an impact on it, so it is useless, third reason is lack of political motivation.”(34) Robert Lane says, “A person, becomes static, without being
dynamic and develops his feeling in his mind such that he cannot make influence on politics and rulers are also careless about him."(35) Due to such reasons apathy toward politics is developed among the person and society

While living in the society, the person may get many good or bad experiences. His mentality is developed with the help of these good or bad experiences. From this mentality also apathy towards politics may get developed. Generally a faulty attitude, detachment, disconcerts, estrangement and the unfruitfulness of political activity the activities which proved fruitless are some of the reasons through which a political apathy is developed in the society.

In any political system, may be democracy or comprehensive, it is essential to check the public opinion is favorable or not political participation should be measured. Without maximum number of people gets participated in political activities, any political system will not get stability. But the nature of political participation changes according to the political system. Sometimes the nature of the political participation may be different in the same political system also. In democracy free political participation while in comprehensive political system a restricted and coercive political participation and in communism controlled type of political participation is observed. The person shows the active or passive type of political participation because it is affected by political, social, domestic, individual factors. A person may use discussions, elections, voting, political party, pressure groups, mass media etc. for showing his political participation. Different types of agencies in a less or great manner are available to the person in every political system to show his political participation.

5.8 Political Participation and Political Development:

In the society where, the political participation is arisen through the political awareness; then in that society, the process of political development is seen to be dynamic. The political development depends upon the activeness of people and priority of political participation. It is seen that the deep study of the concept ‘political developments’ was done in the period after the second world war, because after this world war many nations got freedom and the process of development was accelerated in
those countries. In modern age the concept ‘Political development’ is getting more significance due to the influence of economic development, political participation of people, the participation of public in election procedure and the influence of political parties etc.

Many thinkers have defined the term ‘political development’ by different views. As per C.H. Dod, “The study of the political development should be done only through the transformable attitude. To get the destination of well defined aims means the political development.”

According to S.N. Agenltedh, “Political development in the ability to gain the self knowledge through various progressive political ways under the political development”

According to Samual Huntington, “The extension of political participation and institualisation are the two components of political development and without institualisation, political stability is not possible.”

Alfred Diamond says, ‘Political development should not be considered as the process of creating a political environment but create a network of institutes and structures to solve the continuously increasing social problems.’

From all above definitions it is seen that political development is the process of a transformation of society and development of society. Political development means an increasing political participation increase in political awareness an effective institutional mechanism and a progress towards modernization.

Political development and the process of political participation are depending on each other. The society in which people do not show political participation, so obstacles will be occurs their in the process of political development and the political development will stagnate, tendency of selfishness increases and the possibility of autocracy is increased.

If people want to develop the society, it is most essential for the every element of society to participate politically for this the leadership of society must have active any dynamic personality. With this reference Lucian Pai Says, ‘If the political participation of society is due to very narrow emotions or if the participation of public is made by any
corrupted ways, if the society made participation by various unfair ways, then it is not considered as political development.”(40) If the society is to be developed then an alert, and active political participation is essential and that political developments depends upon such participation.

In this present period also, some traditional customs, traditions, conventions are given too much emphasis, in some community. In such community in present days also Panch (Jury) have the respectable position in decision making process. In such social institutions, a right to involve in decision making process is gained by heredity or this right may be given on the base of religious or caste. Due to this the tendency of slavishness is developed in the common people. Consequently, in this community many difficulties are created in the process of political development. In Indian society, even today the participation of women in decision making process is seen negligible or very less. Practically it is seen that, generally most of decisions are taken by male in any political party, organization or a family. Women mutely show agreement to those decisions and so political development among women is seen negligible.

We think about the status of the political participation of women in India then the role of political leaders is very significant who had taken the decisions about women. Women are now becoming competent, due to many decisions like 73rd and 74th amendment to constitution, various laws for woman empowerment, women policies, to establish a separate Mahila Bank for Women, reservations to women in jobs, to nominate the name of wife with husband on the copy of revenue papers (Form No.7/12) of property. With this empowerment, there is an increase in the political participation of women and consequently their impact on political development of society is being seen.

All elements of society cannot get a share in power and decision making process so these unsatisfied groups show their protestation through different marches, movements, hunger strikes and thus express their political participation. In the urban area of Dhule district, there is lack of organizations and instiitualisations as well as there is a lack of political participation in pre-existing woman organization and so the process of political development in Dhule district is seen in transitional condition.
In short, thus if the review of the political participation of women and political development is taken, then it is observed that a political development among women is increased to some extent due to the political reservations given for them. Because on the basis of equality women shows their political participation but still now on the basis of their capability, they are not compelling the governmental system to pay attention towards them, it seems due to a lack of the power of organization. Therefore the class of women is seen to be in transitional condition of political development.

5.9 Political Participation and Political Awareness:

In democracy, even one has the freedom of political participation. Due to this freedom, people are seen politically aware. But in comprehensive political system, there is a lack of political awareness due to the lack of freedom and the restrictions on political participation. In democracy, the political values are cultivated in people through socialization by education and various political organizations and parties, consequently they people get encouraged for political participation by creating the political awareness in them. The political awareness is seen intense in those who are participating actively. While, the political un-awareed person avoids to show their political participation. It means that a direct or indirect effect of political awareness and feelings are seen on the political participation. In democracy, various factors are working in the society to create a political awareness among people to increase the political participation of people.

The person gets politically literate if there is a socialization of politics, from which the political awareness develops in him. If the person becomes aware about political problems means when he is politically aware thus he puts his demands towards the rulers through the well wisher groups or pressure groups. Or he may become active in politics to solve his problems or to fulfill his demands. In the local self government system people are not only aware about the nature and type of their system but also they participate in various programs of that system. The citizens in the politically aware society “consider themselves as responsible and integrated factor of society and are continuously participating in various political processes. They are completely known
about their rights and their duties. They are well known about the structure, functions, inward and outward factors of political system.”

In short we can say that, every person shows either positive or negative political participation. From this participation there is a political socialization and through which person get political aware. These feelings of awareness are necessary in democracy to give stability to the political system. If the political awareness is developed among the person then automatically his political participation increases. From all above discussion it can be said that political participation and political awareness depends upon each other. They are interdependent.

5.10 Epilogue:

The present research is based on the political participation and so all theoretical views and opinions are thoroughly discussed in this chapter. On the basis of this theoretical discussion, it will be easy to present next chapter. On the basis of it will be easy to find out the nature of the political participation, the agencies, political aspirations, the proportion of political participation, the effect of reservation on political participation, the political apathy of women in the area of municipality and Municipal Corporation in Dhule district and the limitations of participation of women are to be checked.
References


10) Ibid 6, p.p.103.


22) Ibid 12, p.p.76.

23) Ibid 1, p.p.89.


31) Ibid 30

32) Ibid 18 p.p.86

33) Ibid 32

34) Ibid 12, p.p.91


36) Ibid 4, p.p.270

37) Ibid 5, p.p.320


41) Ibid 5, p.p.143