APPENDIX -- A

ATTITUDE SCALE

INSTRUCTIONS:-

Read the following items carefully. The items have been written in English and Hindi. You may follow any of the two languages. After reading a statement decide as rapidly as you can the extent to which you agree disagree with it. There are seven alternatives for each item represented by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

If you disagree strongly assign no.1. with in ( )
If you disagree somewhat assign no.2. with in ( )
If you disagree slightly assign no.3. with in ( )
If you have an opinion assign no.4. with in ( )
If you agree slightly assign no.5. with in ( )
If you agree somewhat assign no.6. with in ( )
If you agree strongly assign no.7. with in ( )

Give your opinion (assign the number) as rapidly as you can.

1. With in the framework of existing laws and rules it is not possible to ensure a fairly reasonable degree of free and fair poll.

हरिस्मान कानून और नियमों के खारे में स्ह कर स्वतंत्र तथा निष्पक्ष-युक्त आचरण का फायदा सर्वभरण नहीं है।

2. In my opinion presidential system will not offer better scope for governance in Indian situation.

मेरे का विचार ने राष्ट्रपति शासन प्रणाली भारतीय परिस्थितियों में शासन के लिए बेहतर प्रस्तुत नहीं होगी।
3. India needs a political leader of character and capacity who can ensure a stable government.

भारत के एक यथोचित नेता से, किसी भी सरकार की आवश्यकता है जो एक स्थायी सरकार सुनिश्चित कर सके।

4. In the present political situation there is no escape from making coalition government even with parties having divergent views.

वर्तमान राजनीतिक परिस्थििति में एक ऐसी मिली-जुली सरकार बनाने के लिए दोनों सरकारें नहीं हैं जिनमें दोनों भिन्न भिन्न विचारधाराओं को दूसरे को सम्मिलित करा है।

5. Manipulative politics must be discouraged at all costs.

जोड़ते-जोड़ते की राजनीति को दूसरे मूल्य पर प्रोटेस्ट किया जाना प्रायः बुरा है।

6. Political crookedness has become a necessity in Indian Democracy.

भारतीय जनतन्त्र में राजनीतिक झड़ एक आवश्यकता बन गया है।

7. Venality has no place in Indian politics.

भारतीय राजनीति में धन के कोणता में परवर्त करने की प्रकृति के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं है।

8. In India the voter is looking for a genuine alternative which is more responsible to his aspirations.

भारत का सवाल एक व्यापक विचारण भी और लोगों की आशाओं पर अधिक ध्यान दे।

9. Transparency in government raised by the masses is the need of the hour in Indian democracy.

लोगों द्वारा अख़दा गया सरकार में पारंपरिक का विचार भारतीय जनतन्त्र में आज की आवश्यकता है।
10. In my opinion the accountability of government to the 
electors in democratic functioning in India has become a 
necessity.

भारत की जनता की जनतालिका अनुपस्थिति में सरकार के अन्तर्गत के 
जीव के व्यक्तित्व एक आवश्यकता बन गया है।

11. There is insatiable lust for power among Indian 
politicians.

भारतीय राजनीतिक सत्ता के अत्याधिक भुख्ने हैं।

12. Our politicians are not dispensed with political morality 
amost totally.

हमारे राजनीतिक राजनीतिक नेतिकता से पुरे लर्न से विचार नहीं होते।

13. The world has all regards for political culture of India.

भारतीय राजनीतिक संस्कृति में डूबे विश्व की लिख्या है।

14. Most people think that religion must be separated from 
Indian politics.

अधिकांश लोगों का विचार है कि धर्म को भारतीय राजनीति 
से अलग रखा जाए।

15. Politics has become a pure power game totally devoid of 
values.

राजनीति पूर्ण शैक्षणिक सत्ता शैक्षणिक बन कर रही गई है और 
मूलीय से पुरे लर्न के विचार है।

16. Politics of backwardness is becoming the most crucial 
factor in the political power structure of India.

भारत की राजनीतिक सत्ता के तानाइनन में भिड़ेंशन की राजनीति 
अल्याधिक महत्वपूर्ण होती बन रही है।
17. Active political life requires that ideas must be translated into actions.
सत्क्रिय राजनीतिक जीवन के लिए विचारों को व्यवहार में लाना अत्यावश्यक है।

18. Political atmosphere in India has got vitiated to such an extent that most decent persons these days shun politics.
भारत में राजनीतिक आतंकवाद इतना ध्रुवित है कि आजकल अधिकांश अच्छे लोग राजनीति का बहिष्कार करते हैं।

19. Most people don’t consider the faulty money oriented electoral system to be the root cause of deterioration in Indian politics.
अधिकांश लोग अधिकृत धन से अनुचित फ़रमानों को भारतीय राजनीति में बुखा का बूढ़ा कारण नहीं मानते हैं।

20. Factionalism is rife in all political parties.
सभी राजनीतिक दलों में युद्धवादी गर्व (फ़ाज़ल)ही है।

21. Things have deteriorated to such an extent that the real challenge today lies in reviving people’s faith in the democratic system rather than tinkering with it piecemeal.
-चीजें में इस तरह बिगड़ आ चुका है कि आस्तिक-युनोदित प्रत्येक चीज को ध्वस करने की बजाय उन्नतत्व प्रकटि में लोगों के विश्वास को उजागर करने में है।

22. If the Indian nation has to survive it must give the polity a new sense of purpose and direction.
यदि भारत राष्ट्र अवबिभाजित (र-चरकाल तथा वीरिन्द्र) रहना है तो इसे राजनीति को एक नई संकल्प नीति तथा दिशा प्रदान करनी होगी।
23. It is only through radical amendments in the Indian constitution that the Indian polity can be made functionally efficient to provide cleaner political environment.

24. The irony of present situation is that political order operating at all levels is under strain.

25. For most people benevolent dictatorship is better than the democratic set up.

26. A politician is the most hated human species on this planet.

27. Politics is a game to be played by gentlemen.

28. Come what may criminalisation of politics must be controlled by giving chance to honest and good people in politics.

29. It needs to be honestly admitted that even the minimum standards in democratic functioning as a part of the system don’t exist.
30. If at all democracy has to survive in India, the goal of inner party democracy has to be achieved.

31. There must be insistence on persons with criminal background to remain out of electoral politics.

32. Correct elections are the life breath of a democratic politics.

33. In my opinion it is not the right of people to ask the political personnel to deposit in the treasury the commission they secretly collected form various deals with other countries.

34. Politics is a game of making false promises to win elections.

35. Corruption has become part and parcel of electoral politics.

36. The most sickening part of democratic polity is the communal politics.
37. In India intolerant radicals in the garb of religion are playing politics of terror and power grabbing.

भारत में धर्म की आड़ में असहजसील अलिवादी आंतर्क की राजनीति तथा स्तल को हड्डियाने का खेल खेल रहे हैं।

38. A transparent democratic order is the only solution to stop the game of competitive opportunism in politics.

पारंपरिक जागरूकता के व्यवस्था में अवसरदात की प्रतिस्पर्धा के विकल्पवाद को दोनों का एकमात्र उपाय है।

39. Exemplary punishment to those held responsible for scams and scandals is the only way to root out corrupt practices in politics.

घोटालो तथा बिडनमाल काण्डों में संज्ञापन को शौचाल्य योग्य दण्ड के रूप में अवसरदात में से अपहरण करके समाप्त करने का एकमात्र उपाय है।

40. Corruption today has become inextricable part of political process.

अभियोग आज राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया का एक सुबहभाया बना ही भर गया है।

41. Political bluffmanship has become a necessity in politics.

राजनीतिक भुल राजनीति की आवश्यकता बन गया है।

42. The present system of elections has a corrupting influence on politicians.

-जुनाव अवसर मात्र पद्धति का राजनीतिकों पर अक्षर कर देने वाला प्रभाव है।

43. In India there is growing demand for purposive and principled politics.

भारत में उद्देशयवर्ती तथा उठें विद्रोह वा राजनीति की अन्तर्निक्ष छांग है।
44. A non federal political structure is emerging strongly in India.

भारत में एक असंयुक्त राजनैतिक कांग्रेस मजबूती के उदय रहा है।

45. Political parties are playing sickening tactics to rekindle the faith of the people.

राजनैतिक पार्टियाँ के विश्वास की अज्ञातता के लिए दूरी उपयोग करते खेल कौशलों का खेल खेल रहे हैं।

46. Most people consider cleaning up of election process of great value for Indian democracy.

अधिकांश लोग -तीनसी प्रक्रिया के गोलप्प स्वाभाविक अनुच्छेद के लिए बेहद महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं।

47. The general belief today is that what gets you the job is your equation with politicians.

आज लोगों की यह सामान्य अवधारणा है कि यह आपके राजनीतिज्ञों से समीक्षण पर निर्भर करता है कि आपके किसी भी कार्य का प्रति हो सके।

48. Functioning of politics must be based on the tradition of transparency in which common man can gaze the activities of the government.

राजनैतिक कार्यक्रमों की पारंपरिकता की धारा पर आधारित बनी है जिसमें सामान्य लोग सरकार के कार्यों को देख सकें।

49. Political integrity in a democracy does not lie in confidence in the wisdom of the people.

एक अजनात में राजनैतिक विश्वास (विश्वास) को विश्वास में जिंदगी नहीं होती है।
50. Most people consider fundamentalism a total misfit in the parlour of parliamentary politics.

51. Our politicians should shun the politics of vested interested to achieve the goal of nonpoor society.

52. Most people are of the view that a good politics can create and sustain an effective public capacity for promoting development which is the core function of governments in India.

53. All in all it is better for political leadership to adopt the safe and status quoist approach than to innovative and dynamic approach.

54. It is time that the politician must shape their policies in such a way that they are able to achieve the goal of development with dignity.
55. To be effective good governance needs to be understood as an intimate part of emerging politics of the new world order.

एक अच्छे शासन के प्रशासन वाले होने को जब विश्र व्यवस्था में पाना यही राजनीति का एक अभिव्यक्ति अंग समझने की आवश्यकता है। ( )

56. There is the need to cut down electoral expenses by effective means so that people from poor sections should also contest elections.

प्रशासन तरीकों से नूनावी बनने वाले चुनाव की आवश्यकता है ताकि गरीब तबकों के लोग भी नूनाव लड़ सकें। ( )

57. In my opinion the political leadership lacks to crystallize definite strategies for socio-economic development.

मेरे दृष्टिकोण में राजनीतिक तेजन्त वास्तव सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्र के लिए निश्चित यथार्थ रूप से भार कर पाने में असफल है। ( )

58. The political system of government by party majorities in the legislatures must be changed so that the leadership is directly elected by the mandate or the people.

विकास सभी पार्टियों बहुमत की सरकार के राजनीतिक संबंध को बताना आगे सामाजिक नेतृत्व का -नूनाव लोगों के प्रतिद्वंद्वी वोट के भार किया जा सकें। ( )

59. A political party can acquire legitimacy only when its power is tested among the people.

एक राजनीतिक दल तभी केव्हक प्राप्त कर सकता है जब लोगों द्वारा शाक्ति का परीक्षण किया जाए। ( )
60. The politicisation of bureaucracy has gone to such an extent that it has become impossible for administration to function impartially and with integrity.

राजनीतिक शासन न्यवस्था का राजनीतिकरण इस हद तक हो चुका है कि शासन का निर्देशण तथा सच्चाई में चलना असम्भव हो गया है।

61. Chanakyan Tactics in political functioning style is the only way to curb criminalisation in politics.

राजनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली में राजनीति का प्रचलित विषयक चालें ही राजनीति में अपराधीकार को बढ़ाने का एकमात्र उपाय है।

62. Revolutionary Tactics in political functioning will have to be developed to rationalize the political system of India.

भारत की राजनीतिक प्रणाली को तर्कसंगत करने के लिए राजनीतिक नीति विषयक चालें का अपनाना होगा।

63. All in all it is better to be humble and honest politician than to be obstinate and dishonest.

सभी और बेईमान होने से एक विचार और ईमानदार राजनीतिक होना अहंकार बेहतर है।

64. Chanakyan education of Training for the country and love for the nation must be the slogan of the present day politics.

राजनीति शिक्षा के बैठे के प्रतिकारण तथा राष्ट्र के लिए दयालु आज की राजनीति का नारा होंगी है।
65. The deterioration in the quality of life of a common man is due to the present valueless politics.

एक समाजलय क्षयित के अंतरण की गुणवत्ता में सिखावत आज की मुलाकात राजनीति के कारण है।

66. One major problem with most political leaders is how to keep their image intact even in the mids of scandalous conditions.

अधिकांश राजनीतिक नेताओं के साथ एक सुखद समस्या है कि वे मानकाल की विशेषता में भी अपनी कार्य को ताकत से बनाए रखने हैं।

67. People of India are now fed up with the standardized brands of crooked politicians.

भारत के लोग अब मानक कार्यों वाले कुटिल राजनीतिकों से तंग आ-पुके हैं।

68. Organizational discipline must be maintained if party politics has to survive in India.

यदि भारत में दलचाल राजनीति को जीवित रहना है तो संघलीय अनुशासन को बनाए रखना होगा।

69. In politics stability is better than struggle.

राजनीति में स्थिरता संदर्भ से बेहतर है।

70. In my opinion radical changes in political party alignments must be made in order to achieve political stability.

मेरे विचार में राजनीतिक विभाजनों को प्राप्त करने के लिए राजनीतिक वर्गों के गठन के लिए कार्यकर्ताओं पर नियंत्रण करने हेतु।

71. Most people consider the spurt in political dissidence as the most distressing feature of Indian politics.

अधिकांश लोग राजनीतिक धड़ों के आकार विकसन के आलोचनात्मक भाषाओं को भारतीय राजनीति का अत्यधिक पीड़ा पहुँचाने वाला कदम मानते हैं।
72. In India the gap between the public expectations and political performance is growing.

73. Politics is too important to be left to criminals.

74. Illegal political activities rarely come to light because it is difficult to know about such activities.

75. Politicians are destroying the country’s political culture.

76. Most people are disgusted with our discript political system.

77. Politicians have stopped worrying about the dividing line between right and wrong.

78. Our political leaders are obstructing the course of justice and truth.

79. The political situation of our country is such that the narrow personal and political interests are being given precedence over national interests.

80. Politics of deception should not be resorted to at any cost.
APPENDIX-A 1
Part-Whole Correlations &
Item Mean Scores

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Item</th>
<th>r</th>
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<tr>
<td>.5704</td>
<td>6.266</td>
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<td>All in all it is better to be humble and honest politician than to be obstinate and dishonest.</td>
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<td>.5366</td>
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<td>To be effective good governance needs to be understood as an intimate part of emerging politics of the new world order.</td>
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<td>A transparent democratic order is the only solution to stop the game of competitive opportunism in politics.</td>
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<td>In India there is growing demand for purposive and principled politics.</td>
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<td>.4947</td>
<td>6.240</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>India needs a political leader of character and competence who can ensure a stable government.</td>
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<td>.4666</td>
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<td>Most people consider Fundamentalism a total misfit in the parlour of parliamentary politics.</td>
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<td>.4324</td>
<td>5.530</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>A political party can acquire legitimacy only when its power is tested among the people.</td>
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<td>.4323</td>
<td>5.690</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Things have deteriorated to such an extent that the real challenge today lies in reviving people’s faith in the democratic system rather than tinkering with it piecemeal.</td>
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Ordered Attitude Scale

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</table>

*Note: The table contains correlations and item mean scores for a part-whole correlation analysis.*
People of India are now fed up with the standardized brands of crooked politicians.

A politician is the most hated human species on this planet.

In my opinion the radical changes in political party alignments must be made in order to achieve political stability.

Correct elections are the life breath of a democratic politics.

Come what may criminalisation of politics must be controlled by giving chance to honest and good people in politics.

It is the time that the politicians must shape their policies in such a way that they are able to achieve the goal of "development with dignity".

If the Indian nation has to survive it must give the polity a new sense of purpose and direction.

Most people think that religion must be separated from Indian politics.

Organisational discipline must be maintained if the party politics has to survive in India.
Politics of deception should not be resorted to at any cost.

Active political life requires that the ideas must be translated into actions.

If at all democracy has to survive in India the goal of inner party democracy has to be achieved.

Political crookedness has become a necessity in Indian Democracy.

In my opinion the accountability of government to the electors in democratic functioning in India has become a necessity.

Our politicians should shun the politics of vested interests to achieve the goal of nonpoor society.

In India the voter is looking for a genuine alternative which is more responsive to his aspirations.

In politics stability is better than struggle.

It is only through radical amendments in the Indian constitution that the Indian polity can be made functionally efficient to provide cleaner political environment.

Politics is to important to be left to criminals.
There must be insistence on the persons with criminal background to remain out of electoral politics.

Venality has no place in Indian politics.

Exemplary punishment to those held responsible for scams and scandals is the only way to root out corrupt practices in politics.

One major problem with most political leaders is how to keep their image intact even in the mids of scandalous conditions.

Chanakyan education of training for the country and love for the nation is not the slogan of the present day politics.

All in all it is better for political leadership to adopt the safe and status quoist approach than to the innovative and dynamic approach.

Most people do not consider the faulty money oriented electoral system to be the root cause of deterioration in Indian politics.

For most people benevolent dictatorship is better than the democratic set up.
Manipulative politics must be encouraged at all costs.

In my opinion it is not the right of the people to ask the political personnel to deposit in the treasury the commission they secretly collected from various deals with other countries.

There is need to cut down the electoral expenses by effective means so that people from poorer sections should also contest elections.

With in the framework of existing laws and rules it is not possible to ensure a fairly reasonable degree of free and fair poll.

In the present political situation there is no escape from making coalition government even with parties having divergent views.

Political integrity in democracy does not lie in confidence in the wisdom of people.

A non federal political structure is emerging strongly in India.

The present system of elections has a corrupting influence on politicians.

Functioning of politics is not based on the tradition of transparency in which common man can gage the activities of the government.
In India intolerant radicals in the garb of religion are playing politics of terror and power grabbing.

Politics of backwardness is becoming the most crucial factor in the political power structure of India.

Illegal political activities rarely come to light because it is difficult to know about such activities.

There is insatiable lust for power among Indian politicians.

The most sickening part of democratic polity is the communal politics.

The general belief today is that what gets you job is your equation with politicians.

Politics has become a pure power game totally devoid of values.

Corruption has become a part and parcel of electoral politics.
The irony of the present situation is that political order operating at all levels is under strain. Corruption today has become inextricable part of political process. In my opinion the political leadership lacks to crystallise definite strategies for socio-economic development. Most people are of the view that even a good politics can create and sustain an effective public capacity for promoting development which is the core function of governments in India. In my opinion presidential system will not offer better scope for governance in Indian situation. The political system of government by party majorities in the legislatures must be changed so that the leadership is directly elected by the mandate of the people. Most people consider cleaning up of election process of great value for Indian democracy. Revolutionary Tactics in political functioning will have to be developed to rationalize the political system in India.
Most people consider the spurt in political dissident as the most distressing feature of Indian politics.

Politics is a game of making false promises to win elections.

Political atmosphere in India has got vitiated to such an extent that most decent persons these days shun politics.

Political factionalism is hotting up in all political parties.

Politicians have stopped worrying about the dividing line between right and wrong.

It needs to be honestly admitted that even the minimum standards in democratic functioning as a part of the system don't exist.

The deterioration in the quality of life of a common man is due to the present valueless politics.

Political bluffmishment has become a necessity in politics.
In India the gape between the public expectations and political performance is growing.

Our politicians are not dispensed with political morality almost totally.

The politicisation of bureaucracy has gone to such an extent that it has become impossible for administration to function impartially and with integrity.

The political situation of our country is such that the narrow personal and political interests are being given precedence over national interests.

Our political leaders are obstructing the course of justice and truth.

The political parties are playing sickening tactics to rekindle the faith of the people.

Transparency in government raised by the masses is the need of the hour in Indian Democracy.