CHAPTER - V

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Objectives of the study

a. To identify the socio-biographic factors that characterize political party afflictions

b. To identify psychological factors (i.e.) the political attitudinal dimensions and value patterns that characterize members of the political parties.

Hypotheses drawn in the study

- There will be significant difference between the political parties on the attitudinal dimension of Radicalism-conservatism
- There will be significant difference between the political parties on the attitudinal dimension of tender mindedness-tough-mindedness
- There will be significant different between the political parties on the theoretical value.
- There will be significant difference between the political parties on the economic value.
- There will be significant difference between the political parties on the aesthetic value
- There will be significant difference between the political parties on the social value.
• There will be significant difference between the political parties on the political value
• There will be significant difference between the political parties on the Religious value
• There will be significant difference between the political parties on the socio-demographic factors.

Variables

The dependent variables are the socio-demographic factors, personality dimensions and value patterns.

Socio-demographic factors

1. Age
2. Family involvement in politics
3. Years of Experience in the political party
4. Position held in the party
5. Education of the individual
   and
6. Community he belongs to

Attitudinal dimensions

1. Radicalism - Conservatism
2. Toughmindedness - Tendermindedness
Value Patterns

1. Theoretical value
2. Aesthetic Value
3. Economic value
4. Social Value
5. Political value
   and
6. Religious Value

Dependent Variables are the 6 political parties

1. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)
2. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
3. Communist party of India (CPI)
4. Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI (Marxism))
5. Indian National congress (INC)
   and
6. Bharathiya Janata Party (BJP)

Methodology

The population consisted of registered members of the 6 political parties. The sample consisted of 210 individuals with 35 in each of these 6 political parties.
Tools used

1. Personal information sheet
2. The public opinion inventory (H.J. Eysenck 1953)
3. The study of values (Allport, Vernon & Lanzes 1931)

Procedure

All the 3 questionnaires were given to the respondents. The subjects were assured of the confidentiality that will be maintained regarding their reference. Their debuts were cleared before the questionnaires were administered. They were given one day to return the completed questionnaires.

Statistics Used

Means, standard deviations, multivariate F test, univariate F test and Dunnett's multiple range test computed on all variables.
Findings

- Family background, community and the experience an individual has in a party affect his political affiliation. The age and educational background along with the position held does not influence his political affiliation.

- The Communist Party of India, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam are conservative political parties. The Bharathiya Janata Party and INC are radical parties.

- The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Communist Party of India (Marxism) are tough minded. The Communist Party of India is a tender minded party.

- The Bharathiya Janata Party was high and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was low on theoretical value.

- The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam stressed on economic value. The All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was low on economic value.

- The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was an aesthetic party. The Communist Party of India (Marxism) took a low stand on this.

- Communist Party of India was high on social value. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was low on the same value.

- The Communist Party of India (Marxism) possessed high political value. Bharathiya Janata Party had a low scoring on this value.
• The Bharatiya Janata Party was high on religious values. The Communist Party of India and Communist Party of India (Marxism) were low on this value.

Conclusions

• The six political parties differ in their attitudinal dimensions.
• The political parties differ in their value preferences.
• Socio-demographic factors to a certain extent predict party affiliations.

Utility of the study

The present political scenario in India is in a total state of imbalance. This calls for a lot of shaping and moulding to be carried out with regard to the political parties which ultimately rule the country. At this juncture, this study clearly explains the factors that can have a profound influence on party membership and affiliations. Having understood these factors and after ascertaining their logical significance, careful scrutiny of the individual trying to affiliate themselves to parties, will definitely reset the prevailing imbalance.

Limitations of the Present study

1. This study has attempted to investigate only two attitudinal dimensions namely, toughminded - tenderminded Radical - conservative.
2. The study was not identified gender difference in party affiliations.
3. This study has concentrated on the political scenario in Tamil Nadu.
4. Only 6 values in relation to party affiliation was studied.
Implications for future research

1. Further research could be aimed at incorporating other personality factors viz., extraversion-introversion, assertiveness, imagination, and emotional factors.

2. Further studies could attempt to study exertion gender differences.

3. Research, identifying interest and attitudinal factors on political party affiliation could be undertaken.

4. Influences of factors like peer-group pressure, war, emergency situations, death of a charismatic leader, characteristics of a leader, mass-media on political affiliation could be taken up for future research.

5. The influence of familial, socio-economic and situational factors on political behaviours could be pursued for research.

6. Inter-state research and cross-cultural studies could also be taken up for study.