

Chapter 1 : Voting Behaviour: Various Approaches and Determinants of Voting Behaviour

Political participation is described as one of the basic conditions of functioning democracy (Dahl , Verba et al. 2, Norris 5), and the quality of democracy and its ability to connect citizens with political leaders has become an important political issue today.

During the school year, In the United States, students spent an average of Post-secondary education appears to have an impact on both voting rates and political identification; as a study of 9,, college students found that they voted at a rate of Friends often, but not necessarily, have the advantage of being part of the same generation, which collectively develops a unique set of societal issues; Eric L. Dey has argued that "socialisation is the process through which individuals acquire knowledge, habits, and value orientations that will be useful in the future. Sociologists and political scientists debate the relationship between age and the formation of political attitudes. The impressionable years hypothesis postulates that political orientation is solidified during early adulthood. By contrast, the "increasing persistence hypothesis" posits that attitudes become less likely to change as individuals become older, while the "life-long openness hypothesis" proposes that the attitudes of individuals remain flexible regardless of age. These factors differ from the long-term factors as they are often short-lived. However, they can be just as crucial in modifying political orientation. The ways in which these two sources are interpreted often relies on the individuals specific political ideology formed by the long-term factors. Most political scientists agree that the mass media have a profound impact on voting behavior. One author asserts that "few would argue with the notion that the institutions of the mass media are important to contemporary politics These include campaign issues, debates and commercials. Election years and political campaigns can shift certain political behaviors based on the candidates involved, which have different degrees of effectiveness in influencing voters. The influence of social groups on political outcomes[edit] Recently, some political scientists have been interested in many studies which aimed to analyze the relation between the behavior of social groups and the political outcomes. Some of the social groups included in their studies have been age demographics, gender , and ethnic groups. For example, in U. Latin Americans have a profound social impact on the political outcome of their vote and are emerging as a strong up-and-coming political force. The most noticeable increase in Latin American voting was in the presidential election , although the votes did not share a socially common political view at that time. However, Latin Americans have the lowest voting rate in the United States, with only The study of possible genetic bases of political behavior has grown since the s. Political participation[edit] Political scientists also aim to understand what drives individuals to participate in the democratic process, either by voting, volunteering for campaigns, signing petitions or protesting. Participation cannot always be explained by rational behavior. Political scientists instead propose that citizens vote for psychological or social reasons. Studies show, for example, that individuals are more likely to vote if they see their friends have voted [23] or if someone in their household has received a nudge to vote.

Chapter 2 : Determinants of Civic Engagement and Political Participation: A Case Study in Yemen

Political participation was measured by asking respondents if they engaged in specific political behaviors, such as participating in political manifestations, distributing leaflets, donating money to a political association, having relations with politicians, and working for a political party.

The nine factors influencing political participation are as follows: Psychological or cognitive traits 2. Level of modernization and urbanization 5. Modes of participation 7. Political participation is normally associated with the modern form of democracy. By involving people in the affairs of the state, participation promotes stability and order in the system. It not only stimulates political learning but also makes citizens responsible. It deepens the political awareness and increases the sense of political effectiveness. Taking part in the political processes which lead to the selection of political leaders or determine or influence public policy is generally known as political participation. Despite the fact that elections are the major event in the political process, political participation cannot be limited to only electoral process, i. It is a term applied to various types of activities ranging from political orientations, attitude, knowledge, interest in politics, identification with a political unit political party or its any wing to taking active part in political action such as rally, demonstration, strike or campaigning for voting in elections. The most important political activities may be those carried out by parties or citizens between elections to influence government decisions about specific problems that concern them. In brief, political participation refers to all those activities which influence the decision-making process. These activities may include voting, seeking information, discussing, attending public meetings, making financial contribution, communicating with representatives to become member in a political party, canvassing, speech writing, delivering speech, working in campaigns, competing for public and party offices, etc. There is no consensus among scholars whether to include in its definition illegal as well as legal activity, unsuccessful and successful attempts of influence and involuntary as well as voluntary action. Huntington and Nelson have argued that voluntary autonomous and manipulated mobilized participation are not clearly distinguished categories. Myron Weiner restricts his definition to voluntary actionâ€”the activity which is designed by the actor himself to influence governmental decision-making. Factors Influencing Political Participation: Political participation is a complex phenomenon. It depends upon a variety of factors that influence it. These factors can be described as under: Psychological or cognitive traits: Social psychologists have emphasized on psychological traits which stem from individual personality and cognitive structures. It is assumed that there is a relation between the cognitive status of low self-esteem and feeling of pessimism and alienation from society and political apathy. But this political apathy influences political participation it is not much clear and certain. The social environment definitely has an impact on political participation. Social environment includes elements like education, occupation, income, age sex, race, caste, ethnicity, mobility and habitation. The more educated are better able to transmit their political interest and knowledge to their children and to the people of their neighbourhood. One learns here to join in an organization, fulfill duties, participate in meetings, discuss social issues and organize to achieve group goals. The right to participate is a defining feature of democratic political systems but is not fully exercised. Levels of political interest and apathy have often been taken as criteria of participation and non-participation, including party membership, expressed interest in politics and awareness of issues. This role is partly expressive and partly instrumental. The party inspires in its members a feeling of belongingness. It acts as a powerful reference group in its own right. As a part of its instrumental functions, the party contacts and registers voters, selects party nominees, organizes campaign activities, mobilizes rallies to influence the electorate during elections to vote and at o her occasions to favour their programmes. The campaign and rally have their effects on polarizing party attachments and reinforcing candidate preferences. Level of modernization and urbanization: It has been argued that there is a positive correlation between these two processes and the political participation. Both the processes help in increasing the extent of political communication which leads to greater political awareness. Urbanization as the first stage of the modernization process tends to raise literacy; increased literacy tends to increase the media exposure; and increasing media exposure facilitates wider political participation. Economic modernization affects

political participation through socio-economic status. High socio-economic status is conducive for an increase in the overall amount of political participation. Modernization not only tends to increase class-based participation but also decrease communal-based participation. A majority of lower-class persons generally vote for the left parties while the majority of the upper and middle class persons vote for the rightist parties. Socialization is the mechanism by which people become aware about the issues and ideology and come to identify with a particular political party. It affects both the quality and amount of participation. The politically aware are usually better able to relate their social values to their political opinions, to achieve stable, internally consistent belief systems. There are varieties of ways in which people can participate in the political processes of a society. Some are directly associated with the electoral sub-system and some are with other political activities. Activities like voting, campaigning, etc. Voting is the most frequent citizen activity, especially in modern democracies. The scope and the outcome of voting is very broad affecting all the members of a society. Voting determines the leadership issues and policies of the party as well as the whole nation. The major criterion remains voting in elections which is consistently somewhat higher than the other measures. Participation in election campaign or other campaigns is another mode of political participation. Through this leaders can increase their influence over the citizens and the voter turnout. Campaign activity also produces collective outcomes. People can also participate outside the electoral processâ€”voting and election campaign. They can take part in groups or organizational activity to deal with social and political problems. In such activities they join hands with other people of the society to influence the actions of the government. The outcome of such a participation results in collective gain.

Chapter 3 : Theories of political behavior - Wikipedia

Participation in election campaign or other campaigns is another mode of political participation. Through this leaders can increase their influence over the citizens and the voter turnout. Campaign activity also produces collective outcomes.

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist. Received Nov 20; Accepted May 8. This article has been corrected. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana RSBY , which was introduced in India, is a social health insurance scheme that aims to improve healthcare access and provide financial risk protection to the poor. In this study, we analyse the determinants of participation and enrolment in the scheme at the level of districts. We used official data on RSBY enrolment, socioeconomic data from the District Level Household Survey “, and additional state-level information on fiscal health, political affiliation, and quality of governance. Results from multivariate probit and OLS analyses suggest that political and institutional factors are among the strongest determinants explaining the variation in participation and enrolment in RSBY. In particular, districts in state governments that are politically affiliated with the opposition or neutral parties at the centre are more likely to participate in RSBY, and have higher levels of enrolment. Districts in states with a lower quality of governance, a pre-existing state-level health insurance scheme, or with a lower level of fiscal deficit as compared to GDP, are significantly less likely to participate, or have lower enrolment rates. Among socioeconomic factors, we find some evidence of weak or imprecise targeting. Districts with a higher share of socioeconomically backward castes are less likely to participate, and their enrolment rates are also lower. Finally, districts with more non-poor households may be more likely to participate, although with lower enrolment rates. Out of pocket health spending is a major cause of impoverishment, pushing approximately 3. The appropriate balance between supply- and demand-side initiatives to improve health outcomes is still a subject of considerable debate. India has historically focused on supply-side health policies, from the Rural Health Policy and its grassroots-level community health workers, to the comprehensive National Rural Health Mission NRHM of that provided additional resources for healthcare delivery in poorer states. It envisions a system where every citizen would have full access to free healthcare from either a public healthcare provider or a private provider working under a government contract. The proposed system would resemble the National Health Service in the United Kingdom, with primary, secondary, and tertiary care financed by the national government but provided by a combination of governmental and non-governmental agencies. However, during the past decade, the government has experimented with demand-side policies that complement service delivery. The main goal of RSBY is to encourage access to healthcare, especially in areas where public health facilities are either unavailable, of poor quality, or overburdened. While public health facilities are cheaper in terms of out-of-pocket expenditure and physically near many villages, poor quality of care, high rates of absenteeism, shortage of equipment contributes to the lack of healthcare access. These shortcomings have made private practitioners the dominant treatment providers to the poor, especially in rural areas. Thus, it will serve the dual purpose of improving healthcare access while providing financial protection to the poor [11] , [12]. There is an ongoing debate about the merits of RSBY. For example, RSBY only covers inpatient services, which are typically conducted at tertiary or secondary healthcare facilities but does not cover primary or outpatient care [14]. There were also serious administrative inefficiencies, e. Furthermore, due to concerns about the reimbursement process, many healthcare providers had reduced or stopped offering non-surgical procedures. Another study, Rajasekhar et al. Various other studies have evaluated the economic impact and the long term financial viability of RSBY [17] “ [20]. On the other hand, among similar schemes at the state level, a significant reduction in out-of-pocket medical expenditure among health insurance beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh has been found [21]. In this study, we analyse the factors contributing to variations in both participation and enrolment in RSBY across districts. Although RSBY is mandated by the central government, decisions to participate in the scheme, and the rate of enrolment, may depend on various local socioeconomic, political, and institutional factors. Also, enrolment in RSBY is based on a list of officially poor households below poverty level or BPL , which is prepared at the district level. Therefore, district level factors could

affect uptake rates. Furthermore, since there are no mandates on the implementation of the scheme in the state e. The yet uncovered population can be targeted with enhanced enrolment campaigns, and any barriers to entry for additional private providers can be removed. Using RSBY administrative data on enrolment, matched district-level data from the District Level Household Survey “, and data on state fiscal health, political affiliation and quality of governance, we examine the socioeconomic and institutional determinants of the participation and enrolment in RSBY. We find that political and institutional factors are among the strongest determinants of both participation and enrolment. In particular, we find that states with pre-existing health insurance schemes for the poor, and counter-intuitively, states in better fiscal health are less likely to participate in RSBY. Since centre-state politics may play an important role, we examine factors such as the political affiliation of the ruling party, and control for the quality of governance. We find that these factors significantly affect both participation and enrolment rates. Surprisingly, districts located in states that are neutral, or closely affiliated to the opposition parties at the centre, are significantly more likely to implement RSBY, and yield a higher enrolment rate, versus districts in states ruled by parties that are part of the ruling United Progressive Alliance UPA coalition at the centre. The effect is stronger for districts in states that are part of the opposition at the centre. Finally, we find some correlation between socioeconomic household specific factors such as religion, wealth, and gender of household head and RSBY participation and enrolment. However, the government has recently decided to include additional non-BPL but socioeconomically disadvantaged groups under RSBY, such as domestic workers, or workers in construction or beedi industries [24]. RSBY has a complex structure, with the involvement of several stakeholders, and requiring intensive monitoring by the state government. It is implemented by the state nodal agency, an independent body established to implement the scheme in the state. The nodal agency is typically the Department of Labour in almost half of the states , but may also be under the Ministry of Health [25]. The scheme has pioneered a public-private partnership approach, with state governments contracting out the provision of insurance coverage to private insurance companies. In exchange for a registration fee Rs. The scheme also provides money for transport charges at the rate of Rs. Households must renew their enrolment in the scheme every year. The central and state governments pay the remainder of the premium for each enrolled family directly to the insurance companies. Premium rates are determined at the level of a district, through a tendering process among insurance providers by the state government. The state government also empanels various public and private healthcare providers under the scheme. Insurance coverage is only applicable for inpatient care, and a beneficiary can purchase these treatments and procedures at a government-fixed price from the provider. Payment is made using the biometric card, i. The enrolment process begins with the state government providing the insurer with an electronic list of eligible BPL households. This list is prepared at the district level. In close cooperation with a district level officer, the insurer then publicizes the enrolment schedule and a registration location. All members of an eligible family must visit the enrolment centre, and are enrolled in the presence of a government officer and an insurance company representative. The list of households that have been enrolled is then collected by the nodal agency. The scheme also provides for the inclusion of intermediaries such as NGOs to provide grassroots outreach and assist members in utilizing the services after enrolment [26] , [27]. While some studies have examined the enrolment patterns at national and state levels, analyses at more disaggregated levels of governance are relatively scarce. Furthermore, research examining RSBY enrolment patterns have been mostly descriptive. In this section, we will briefly discuss a few of these studies, along with the findings related to uptake rates of similar community insurance programs in other countries. Based on village level probit analysis, the author concludes that villages have a higher probability of participation if there are more eligible families, and better access to commercial facilities. The study also shows that remote villages have lower enrolment rates. The results, although limited by low explanatory power of the model, also exhibit a positive association between the local capacity to provide public health services and enrolment rates. The study speculates on the roles of poor-quality BPL lists, inadequate logistical planning and preparation, and selective enrolment based on cost of enrolment by insurance companies in determining enrolment rates, but does not provide any empirical evidence. Using a larger sample of districts during the first year of RSBY, Swarup finds district-wise imbalances in enrolment rates [29]. However, this

could also be attributed to skewed incentives for insurance companies because payment is provided on enrolment per household instead of enrolment per individual [30]. Dror and Vellakkal evaluate the financial burden of RSBY, and its implications for enrolment [22]. The authors argue that finance plays an important role in undertaking enrolment drives. In order to scale up from the existing levels of enrolment, and to maintain the financial viability of the scheme, the central budget allocation for RSBY should be increased and the scheme will have to attract a large above-poverty-line enrolment i. Studies on community health insurance programs in other countries reveal that the evidence on enrolment equity across socioeconomic groups is mixed [31] , [32]. While the design and operation of RSBY differs from community health insurance schemes abroad, some of the analytical results point to similar factors associated with enrolment and participation gaps. In summary, the literature on RSBY points to the importance of three factors in raising enrolment rates: Data and Descriptive Statistics Our data come from two main sources. District-level enrolment rate ranging from 0 to 1 is calculated from these data as a ratio of the total number of enrolled BPL families to the total number of target BPL families. At the time of data collection, RSBY was either not rolled out, or enrolment data were not available for all districts. For this study, districts from 22 states and a union territory have a non-zero enrolment rate. Zero-enrolment-rate districts exist in situations where RSBY is either completely absent from the entire state containing that district e. Table 1 also presents the state wise number of districts for which these administrative data were available, along with the median RSBY enrolment rate. The commencement date of the scheme in each district is also available in the data, and is used to control for enrolment time in our analysis, i.

Chapter 4 : Political Participation: 9 Factors influencing Political Participation

Determinants of Political Participation of SHG Women DOI: / blog.quintoapp.com 33 | Page Where π is the probability of the outcome of interest, or the "event", under variable Y, \hat{Y} is the Y.

Why do some individuals fight against the government while others defend the status quo? The results indicate the relevance of all three theories: Factors such as poverty, a lack of access to education, and political alienation prove to be important in determining participation but the evidence suggests that they may indicate a general susceptibility to engage in violence or a greater vulnerability to political manipulation by elites rather than political grievances. Between and Sierra Leone suffered a bloody civil war. It is estimated that 50,000 people were killed while fighting, approximately 5 times the number of battle deaths in recent civil wars. Additionally, about 80% of the total population of approximately 4 million were involved in the fighting. What prompted high levels of participation in this conflict? The established literature on civil war participation suggests three explanatory theories. Grievance theory states that participation depends on economic deprivation, marginalisation from political decision-making, and alienation from the mainstream political process. Selective incentive theory proposes that participation hinges on the expectation of incentives from the fighting group in the form of private goods money, food, etc. Social sanction theory links participation to pressure from active community members and strong underlying social structures. In researchers developed a survey to determine which one of these theories was most prevalent in the decision to participate in either the CDF or RUF. The findings from the 1,000 responses suggested the following: All three of the major theories hold some explanatory power, but not on all measures of participation. This is because participation does not follow a single logic. The widespread assumption that individuals have agency in making choices about participation is empirically suspect. This is due in part to the great numbers of those who were abducted or coerced into service. Political motivations for military participation are not as strong as previously assumed. These insights emphasise the need to construct a more comprehensive explanatory model for civil war participation. These findings can be built on by: Adjusting the focus of the participation debate from which theory is the most relevant to how the three theories function simultaneously. Devising a comprehensive theory that contextualises mobilisation. This should be supported by more research on how recruitment by different groups differs depending on environmental conditions. Considering the possibility that participation may be a function of both coercion and cooperation. Research should consider the relevance of collective action and supply and demand of fighters in a context where leaders use both wages and violence as incentives for participation.

The present study is aimed at testing the hypothesis of three forms of participation (namely political conventional, political unconventional, and social) and that they can be traced back to the.

Los resultados - such as gender, age and income, and politicos indican que las tres formas de participacion - variables. No obstante, no pueden atribuirse a un solo otro dos. Due to the multiplicity of forms in which involvement manifests itself, investigations have focused in turn on the analysis of single specific behaviours. Despite the increasing importance assumed by civil society and its manifestations, the extended knowledge on participatory processes has not led to a full and clear understanding of the underlying factors. In particular, whereas a sufficient knowledge has been accumulated in the evaluation of political participation, the social variant of participation has been scarcely investigated. Sociological surveys of changes in youth values and behaviours have emphasized that young people have progressively distanced themselves from the traditional channels of politics, and rejected party affiliation and voting as the main modes for actively participating to social and political life Beck, ; Inglehart ; At the same time, they have pointed out that a transformation of the ways in which people participate has occurred Agrikoliansky, ; Bauman, ; Inglehart, ; Mazzoleni and Masulin,

According to this perspective, the younger generation chooses to get involved in their own country political processes through the engagement in social and civic activities, both at the local level and at the national and transnational one Tarrow, ; Wenzel et al. This is not to say that party militancy is antithetical to the new emerging forms of participation; on the contrary, being embedded in civil society is often linked to political participation. As a matter of fact, citizens involved in civic and volunteerism associations have the opportunity to strengthen both their motives and competencies, thereby increasing their sense of personal and political efficacy Verba et al. The general tenor of these remarks suggests that youth participation is not social or political, but socio-political Catellani, Although a clear definition of this relatively new concept is not available, a set of distinctive features can be identified: The different modes participation is shaped into, in the political as well as in the civic arena, are not antithetical, on the contrary they seem to be connected. According to the direct impact model van Deth, , social participation exerts an influence on political participation, especially on the traditional type. The standard SES model proposes a more complex schema, suggesting that socio-economical status has an influence on political orientation as well as on social participation, and that these two variables both increase the possibility of being politically involved Zmerli, The afore mentioned studies, though significant, are not sufficient to affirm that political and social participation can be explained by the same determinants. Based on the considerations set above, the present study is intended to test whether or not conventional, unconventional and social participation are affected by the same unique group of variables. Some of the variables taken into account have been investigated as correlates or predictors of political participation, but their role in explaining social participation has not been explored. If the postulate of a relationship between the two forms of participation is correct, testing the hypothesis of a set of common predictors seems a substantive issue to address. The determinants of political participation Socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, socio-economical status SES and age have been regarded as differentiating people in participatory behaviours Nagler, ; Roseston and Hansen, ; Verba et al. The persistence of gender gap is one of the controversial issues addressed in the current debate. On the one hand, in several Western democracies women take part to their own country political processes to a lesser extent than men Bishop, ; Conway et al. On the other hand, they are likely to pour, to a greater extent than men, into unconventional and social forms of participation Inglehart and Catterborg, This data suggests that the gender gap is attributable to different participatory styles and different meanings attached to personal engagement. According to the life-cycle theory Butler and Stokes, ; Highton and Wolfinger, ; Kimberlee, age is a further variable discriminating between individuals: Several studies have also stressed the role played by SES and education in promoting the political and social engagement of people Brady et al. Recently, however, the significance of these two variables in encouraging activists behaviours have been put into perspective Naqshabandi and Makhadmeh, ; education seems to exert an influence on voting, but not on other participatory

alternatives Jarvis, Besides socio-demographic characteristics, many psychosocial variables have been considered as antecedents of social and political activism, namely the socialization function of family, the perceived trustworthiness of institutions, the sense of political efficacy, the interest in politics and the cynical versus optimistic attitude towards politics. According to Verba and colleagues both the primary and the secondary socialization agents promote the tendency to enter the public sphere; the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the political issues and accessing a great amount of information form a solid basis for the undertaking of conventional as well as unconventional participatory behaviours Fahmy, ; McClurg, ; Controversial outcomes have been found about the relationship between the perceived trustworthiness of institutions and the decision to play a role in politics. Some authors claim that active citizenship can only be developed on the basis of a reciprocal trust between people and institutions Alford, ; Huseby, ; Orren, ; Uslaner and Brown, On the contrary, other scholars affirm that mistrust is not per se a demotivating factor, it can instead encourage people to undertake protest actions bypassing the institutional channels Citrin and Luks ; Dalton, ; Norris, Trust would result in a tendency to adopt conventional forms of participation e. Studies on the determinants of political participation have also attested an interaction effect between trust and political efficacy Craig ; Craig et al. More recently a third component has been proposed by Yeich and Levine Internal and external political efficacy has shown significant correlations with participatory behaviours Catt, It seems that low levels of self-efficacy discourages people from assuming active roles, instead encouraging them to withdraw in the private sphere, both as individuals and as member of social action groups Balch, ; Finkel, ; Norris et al. In addition, from the combination of different levels of internal and external efficacy, different forms of participation emerge Bandura, ; Madsen, ; Pollock, ; Shingles, , as Zimmerman pointed out. According to his perspective but this opinion was shared also by Finkel, ; Pollock, , individuals who show high internal and external efficacy scores are inclined to become the most active citizens in the conventional mode; on the contrary, individuals who show high internal but low external efficacy, are prone to choose unconventional forms of participation. Those who lack self-efficacy but think that institutions react in the correct way to the requests of people, tend to show attitudes of acquiescence and subordination. And finally, low perceived both internal and external efficacy results in alienation, apathy and indifference to politics. Cynicism has been regarded as the opposite of the institution trustworthiness Dekker, , and as the tendency to avoid to rely on the competencies of political representatives Krouwel and Abts, Eisinger , on the contrary, claims that cynics are not simply indifferent to politics, they intentionally distance themselves from it. As a consequence of the multiplicity of definitions available, instruments used to measure cynicism also vary Adriaansen and Van Spanje, ; Banks et al. Finally, studies focusing on the role of political interest indicate that the motivation of young people to be informed and involved in politics has declined over the last decades, thereby confirming that political interest is a significant antecedent of participation at different levels Bean, ; Crotty, ; Park, ; Plutzer, , and that a sort of virtuous cycle link the two constructs Mulberger, Research Goals and Hypotheses The variables above mentioned have been investigated as predicting political participation, whereas to the best of our knowledge only few studies have tried to identify factors promoting social participation. On the basis of the theory that the two forms of active citizenship are connected Hooghe, ; Putnam, ; Snyder and Omoto, ; van Deth et al. Specifically, it is expected that: In addition, since the perceived trustworthiness varies according to the type of institutions considered, it is expected that the trustworthiness associated to specific groups of institutions has a different impact on the three forms of participation. Determinants of social and political participation Of the participants, As far as the political orientation is concerned, Participants were contacted during classes and recreational activities, partly with the collaboration of the students association. Data was gathered by means of a selfevaluation questionnaire. Measures Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire including the following sections: Data Analysis In order to test the hypothesis that social and political conventional and unconventional participation are explained by the same set of antecedents, a comparison of multiple regression models was performed. Dependent variables considered were conventional political participation, unconventional political participation, and social participation. Independent variables included in the analysis were: As far as the psychosocial variables are concerned, total scores were used, except for the socialization measure, which was reduced into factors. The

explorative factor analysis conducted on the socialization items resulted in two factors explaining respectively The item measuring the influence of media was removed due to its low factor loading on both factors. The following analysis were performed: Results Relationship between conventional, unconventional and social participation All the three forms of participation show positive significant correlations Table 1. Table 2 displays the distribution of participants in the dif- Determinants of social and political participation About one-third of the participants reports low scores on the three types of participation, thereby proving their scant activism, whereas a second one-third reports high scores, which witness a massive engagement in the public sphere.

Chapter 6 : Who Fights? The Determinants of Participation in Civil War - GSDRC

forms of political participation 1)voting - the most widespread and reugarized form 2)campaign activities - working for or contributing money to a party or a candidate and trying to persuade others to a party/candidate.

Various Approaches and Determinants of Voting Behaviour! Voting is the main form of political participation in liberal democratic societies. From a sociological perspective, the study of voting behavior focuses primarily on explaining who votes and how they vote. The analysis of voting patterns invariably emphasizes on the determinants of why people vote as they do and how they arrive at the decisions they make. Early research pioneered by Paul F. A number of different not mutually exclusive approaches models have been used to explain voting behavior. The major approaches may be distinguished as structural, ecological, social-psychological, rational-choice and radical. This approach has placed much emphasis on the party identification and social class. Ecological or aggregate statistical approaches relate voting patterns to the characteristic features of a geographical area ward, constituency, state, etc. These approaches attempt to explain voting behavior as the outcome of a series of instrumental cost-benefit calculations by the individual. This model of voting behavior sees the voter as thinking individual who is able to take a view on political issues and votes accordingly. It rejects the notion that voting behavior is largely determined by class affiliation or class socialization. Radical approach regards class-based structural model as outdated and insufficient to explain contemporary developments and consider the rational-choice model as inadequate. This approach has suggested two main sources of influence which structure political alignments: Determinants of Voting Behaviour: Modern researches attach much importance to individual psychological processes like perception, emotion and motivation, and their relation to political action, as well as of institutional patterns, such as communication process, and their impact on elections. Renowned political scientist, Symour Lipset has drawn certain conclusions of studies of many countries, such as Germany, Sweden, America, Norway, Finland and many others as under: 1. Men vote more than women, 2. The better educated vote more than less educated, 3. Urban residents vote more than the rural, 4. Those between 35 and 55 vote more than the younger or older voters, and 5. Members of organizations vote more than non-members. In Britain, America and to some extent in other Western countries, class has constituted the single most important variable associated with the voting pattern. The pattern of voting behavior found in these countries before the s came to be known as partisan alignment. The correlation between class and voting has become distinctly fuzzier today. Evidence in the last two decades have suggested that not only electoral political support has become less predictable and more volatile, but party loyalty has also become less stable and more blurred and problematic today.

Chapter 7 : Determinants of Political Participation in Urban Politics: A Los Angeles Case Study

Grievance theory states that participation depends on economic deprivation, marginalisation from political decision-making, and alienation from the mainstream political process. Selective incentive theory proposes that participation hinges on the expectation of incentives from the fighting group in the form of private goods (money, food, etc.