

# **Issues In Political Socialisation And Functionalism of Stakeholders In Local Bodies Elections in India.**

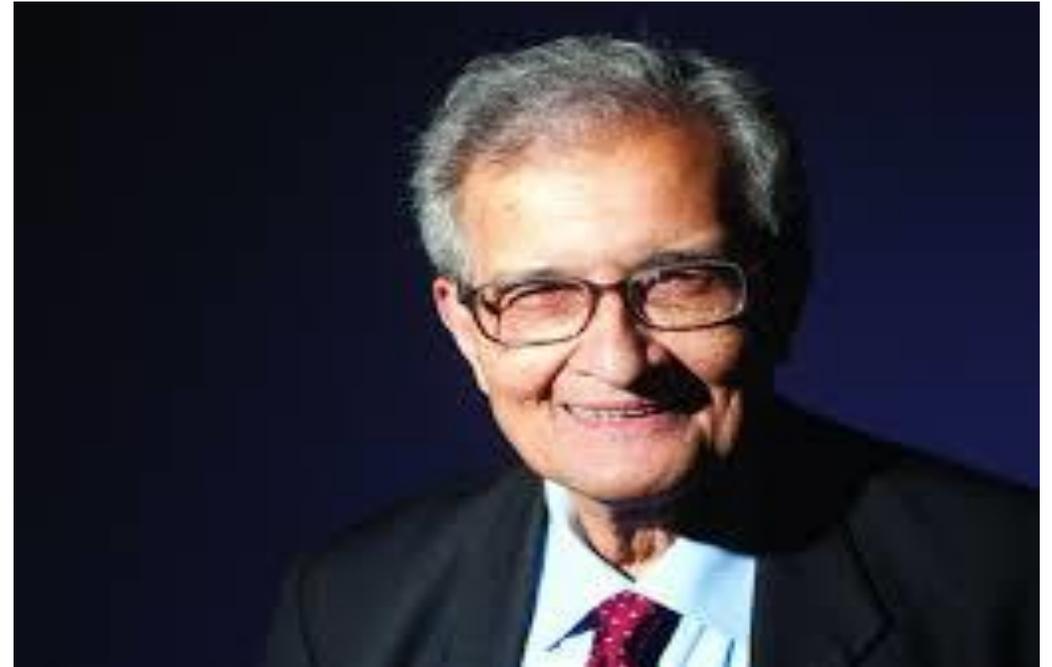
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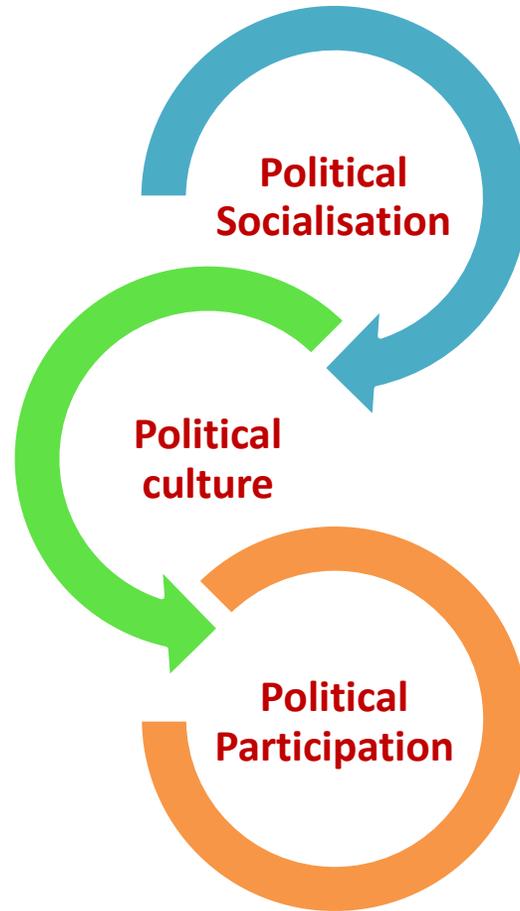
## Development as Freedom

Development can be seen, as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy.

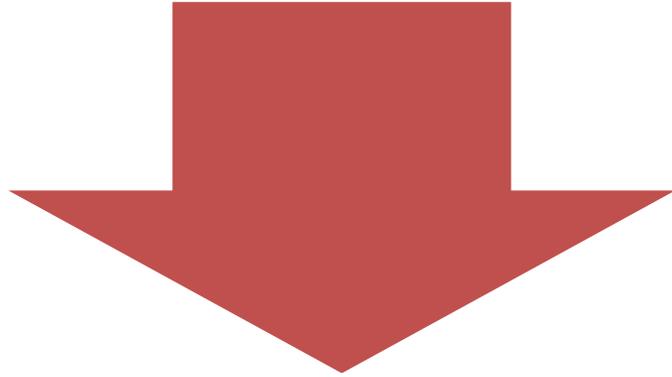
Freedoms depend also on other determinants, such as social and economic arrangements; as well as **Political and Civil Rights** ; social modernization can substantially contribute to expanding human freedom.



# Theoretical Interpretation



# Perception



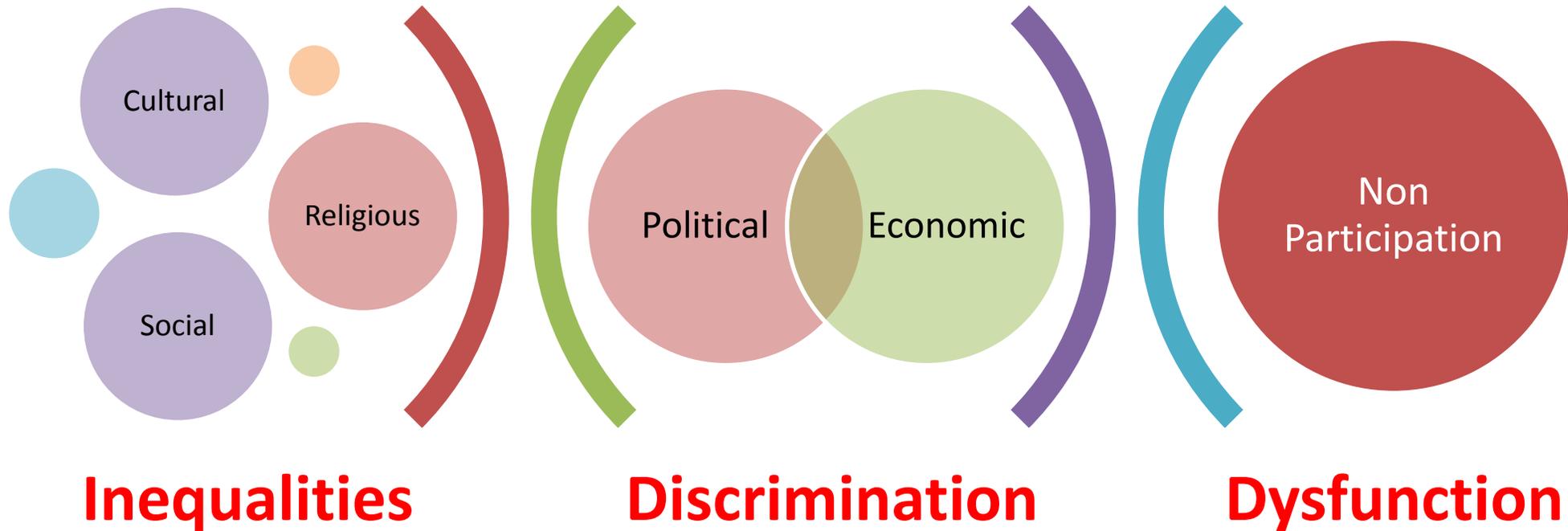
Universal Adult  
Franchise



Democracy



# Dysfunction Syndrome



# Effective Participation



- **Community Mobilisation :**
  - Capacity Building Process
  - Local Communities are no longer passive participants
  - Does the system gives and opportunity to participate?
  - Right and a Duty to Participate

- Social Consultations:
  - “organic” participation, which reflects collective action organised by communities or through local political action, often to counter the state;
  - “induced” by donor or government programmes, notably through decentralisation and community driven development.
  - Interest aggregation and Interest articulation.
  - Community assumes itself as **participatory entity**.

- **Negotiating Spaces:**

- Reservations to the politically marginalised groups
- deliberative vision of development that allows for “common sense” and “social capital”

- **Enhanced Capabilities: Four Outcomes**
  - citizen engagement and the construction of citizenship;
  - citizen engagement and the practice of participation;
  - citizen engagement and building responsive states; and
  - citizen engagement and inclusive and cohesive societies.

- **Group Action:**

- In one of the research conducted in the Palghar district, it was observed that after PESA, the number of contesting participants increased considerably.
- We assume that this may be for transparency.

# Ecology

## Rural

- Community based organisations
- Self Help groups
- Primary Health Care systems

## Urban

- Corporates
- Media
- NGOs
- Political Parties
- Academic Institutions

- **Community Organisations**
  - Assume informal legitimacy
  - Rural Society that is duty centric can be motivated to discuss elections
  - The mere imitative characteristic can be can replicate the model

- **Self-Help Groups:**

- Agents of Change
- Empowered group, Likelihood of influencing large groups, especially women
- Contenders for political power as they are economically independent
- Can begin their work with voter's awareness and voter's registration.

- **Primary Health Care Centres:**
  - Can be used as a major intervention agent.
    - Approx 80-100 OPD daily
  - ASHA Workers
    - Incentivise them for the awareness and registration.

- **Corporates:**

- Persuade to actively implement election related rules and regulations;
- Awareness processes ‘without indoctrinating’;
- Synced computer login IDs to be used for reminders.
- Communicating registration of employee on the intra communication network.
- New recruits to compulsorily get registered.
- Mock election drills – same as safety drills
- Redeemable coupons and vouchers to have awareness themes.

- **Academia:**

- Schools to observe elections for the prefects/monitors etc. on a designated day for all the schools in the city/vicinity.
- All bonafide students shall have the right to vote.
- Graduate Constituency to be open to all graduates instead of preregistration
- College festivals should have one election theme
- Local bodies field visit must be mandatory

- **Media:**

- Autonomous regulatory mechanisms for Responsible Media!
- SEC shall be empowered to issue notices to media house for intentionally intervening in the electoral processes
- Penal actions to be initiated for intentional wrong content.
- Social media ??

- **Civil Society Organisations:**

- Civil Society organisations have a major role to play for awareness.
- Continuous association with the community at the local level can be build capacities
- While they educate people on health, education sanitation, if they impress upon the people that the problems will be less than half if they vote intelligently.

# Conclusions

- Stakeholders can play an important role in awareness.
- Integrated approach is essential.
- Democracy cannot be amplified by government agencies alone.
- Higher voter turnout is the characteristics of mature democracy.