

# ELECTORAL AND NON-ELECTORAL POLITICS AGAINST DEPRIVATION IN PURULIA BETWEEN 2001-2011: AN ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

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## **Introduction:**

The study of electoral geography particularly the phenomenon of Geospatiality was first introduced by Siegfried Fried in France in his famous work **Geographie Electorale** in 1913. Electoral politics along with electoral results play an important role for analyzing the political behavior through a spatial perspective. Spatial variations in election results spatiality in voting behaviours and peoples participation in the political process are representative of the geographical variation of the district of Purulia which has district historical roots. Before the British era it was the part of erstwhile Jangalmahal region which also included Chotanagpur plateau region. Local Bhumij aristocracy absorbed other indigenous population such as Mahato, Kuir, Gope, Bauri, Ghasi, Nat and others to create sovereign indigenous feudal chiefdoms in the different parts of Jangalmahal region. This indigenous caste coalition had the support of the local tribal communities of Santals, Koras, Mundas and others and were developed district indigenous economic system popularly known as "**garh economy**". British colonialism was intent to destroy this self sufficient "**garh economy**" and wanted to impose colonial economy of exploitation. Manbhum District Congress Committee ( MDCC) was the innovative organisation where radical followers of Gandhi developed autonomous constructive policies with popular participation of people inherited by Lok Sevak Sangha in the post colonial era. Turnout is one of the important indicator of electoral studies. Participation in the voting process is the important tool to analyse the popular participation of the people at the institution of the political space. Socio economic aspiration, political and social issues, material gain, performance of the government and tactical voting are the important motivational and psychological effects which can determine turnout process. JAJ Evans identified five motivations of voting behaviour.

- a. Ethnic or linguistic group/ class/ caste/ benefit
- b. Material gain
- c. Managerial competence for running public service
- d. Focus on relevant issues
- e. Another parties defeat or tactical voting .

This paper tries to analyses the influence of the socio economic and cultural factor of deprivation on the electoral results in the district between 2001-2011.

This paper tries to answer and analyses of following questions.

1. What are the socioeconomic factors of deprivation of purulia.
2. What are the characteristics of electoral politics in purulia in between 2001 to 2011.
3. Is the election results were partisan in nature.
4. whether is there any hegemonic control of the '**core voters**' over peripheral voter.

In this context this paper is divided into the following parts.

- A. Socio economic factor of deprivation in Purulia between 2001-2011
- B. Social deprivation of indigenous population
- C. Trends in politics in Purulia between 2001-2011
- D. Conclusion.

### **(A) socio economic factors of deprivation in Purulia between 2001-2011:**

In this portion we discuss the socio economic conditions of the district through different media reports and through the analysis of my field observation. This portion is subdivided into following sub headings

1. Health related problems
2. Water problems
3. People's protest, resistance at grass root level in Purulia
4. Popular participation in the political activities at grass root level.
5. Irrigation problems
6. Protest against corruption at Panchayet level.
7. Observation of Migrant workers or Namaliyas of Purulia.

Socioeconomic conditions of Purulia are specific problem centric widely reported in different print and electronic media. These problems are also reflected in my field trips in some specific areas of Purulia.

#### **1. Health related problem and condition at Purulia:-**

General health facilities in Purulia have faced lot of problems. These infrastructural and human resource problems are wide spread from District and Sub divisional to the different stages of such primary health centres. Significant problems are observed in health facilities of 'Arsha Block ( Bartaman Newspaper 24.06.2011), Para block (Ekdin30.12.2010), Balarampur (Pratyahik Khabar 27.04.2011), Jhalda I and II, Banduan, Barabazar, Manbazar I and II and in Kashipur block. Health facilities at Purulia district hospital and other sub regional hospitals are inadequate compared to other district hospitals of West Bengal from different media report and field observation I identify some problems which are as follows:-

- i. No outdoor facilities are observed in the majority of primary health and sub health centres of different blocks of Purulia.
- i. Insufficient no of MBBS doctors.

- ii. Inadequate no beds at different stages of district health infrastructure.
- iii. Presence of damaged instruments at sub centre at hospital level.
- iv. Inadequate no of trained health staffs.
- v. Irregular attendance of doctors.
- vi. Patient bed ratio is examine.
- vii. Presence of blank oxygen cylinder at the hospital
- viii. Presence of rampant private practice by district doctors.
- ix. Presence of Excessive nursing home business.
- x. Majority of people at the village level are dependant on local quacks and MBBS private practitioner the fact also supported by my field observation.
- xi. Another major health related problem of Purulia is the closure of only Homeopathic College of the district. Except for LSS no other political parties protest this closure.( Pratyahik Khabar 20.10.2010, 04.03.2011)
- xii. Absence of any work culture or work ethic at district hospital and in different primaryhealth centres

## (2) Water problems:-

Purulia is one of the drought prone districts in India. Water scarcity is the main problem and political issue in Purulia. Water scarcity in severe in several parts of Purulia as shown in the table below:-

**Table:-1**

Name of the blocks	Nature of the water problem
1. Para block (extremely critical in Parashiri and Kaluhar regions)	Critical
2. Hura block (Water problem in severe at Chatumadar, Amlatora, Hatikundur, and Boriyarpur regions)	Critical
3.Manbazar I and II	Critical
4. Jhalda I	Extremely Critical
5. Jhalda II	Critical
6. Purulia Town	Extremely critical particularly on the ward no- 5, 7 & 13
7. Neturia	Critical
8. Santuri	Critical
9. Banduan	Critical
10. Kashipur	Critical
11. Raghunathpurl	Partially Critical
12. RaghunathpurII	Critical
13. Puncha	Partially Critical
14. Arsha	Critical
15. Bagmundi	Partially Critical
16. Joypur	Critical
17. Barabazar	Critical
18. Balarampur	Critical

( Bartaman 25.03.2011, Pratyahik Khabar 16.03.2011)

As a result of these water problems are the main political issue in Purulia in both the bidhansabha and panchayet elections.

**(3) People's protest, resistance at the grass root level in Purulia:-**

In the recent years in the numerous places of Purulia people develop their own public movement against any discriminations and public protest against corruption at administrating level.

- a) Vote Boycott is the important tool for the village people to fulfill their socioeconomic demands. Reports of vote boycott are observed in different parts of purulia such as Hodalda Upara GP of joypur block(pratyahik khabar 11.03.2011), Puara, Chatuhasa, Hesla region of Arsha(pratyahik khabar 22.03.2011), Bhalagor mouza of Kashipur, Nodiha mouza of Banduan, Pardi mouza of Bagmundi Garuya GP and Balarampur GP of Balarampur blocks. Demand for electricity connection, non availability any sort of communication network, demand for drinking water, protest against corruption at Panchayet and Administrative level- all there factors are the main motivational trigger or the calling of vote boycott at different places of Purulia.
- b) In different region of Purulia people organized protest rallies, bandh or hartal, road blockade to put forward certain socioeconomic demand. These type of grass root level people's participation in any political movement reflect superior political awareness of the people main demand of people are as follows:-
  - i. Demand for electric connection.
  - ii. Demand for basic health and related amenities at the primary health centre.
  - iii. Demand for better road and other communication facilities.
  - iv. Demand for proper utilization of Panchayet funds.
  - v. Speedy implementation of 100 days work at Mouza level.
  - vi. Demand for drinking water.
  - vii. Demand for speedy implementation of irrigation schemes.
  - viii. Demand administrative action against different levels of corruption at panchayet level.
  - ix. Demand for proper infrastructural development at educational institutions.
  - x. Demand for complete eradication of narrow partition politics at panchayet level.

- xi. Demand for better delivery of public distribution system on PDS or rationing system.
- xii. Demand for proper preparation of BPL list.
- xiii. Demand for proper supervision on administrative works.
- xiv. Demand for 2 Rs per K.G. Rice at Mouza level.
- xv. Stop police atrocities at Maoist infected regions.

#### **(4) Popular participation in the political activities at grass root level:**

Due to the establishment of three tier Panchayet Raj system general people are politically conscious in the rural areas of West Bengal. Purulia is not the exception of that. Numerous political organizations, parties NGO and community organization develop and mobilize political movements with active participation of general mass. Numerous examples are found in the pages of different news paper.

- (a) Movement organized by LSS highlighting the general problem associated with the closure of Homeopathic college of Purulia (Pratyahik khabar 04.03.2011)
- (b) Mass agitation organized by AMJC highlighting the problems of Jangalmahal area of Purulia.
- (c) Demand for stop 'operation green hunt' by JMM (Ajit Mahato Group) on 27.12.2010 (Sambad Pratidin 28.12.2010)
- (d) Charter of demands produced by the district committee of INC on 12.12.2010(coal field times 13.12.2010)
- (e) Trade union of CPIM known as CITU called one day strike in 06.06.2010 at the different units of sponge iron factories of Purulia.
- (f) Their main demand was i. To increase the salaries and bonuses of laborers ii. Demand for social safe guard for laborers( Pratidin 06.08.2010)

#### **(5) Irrigation problem:-**

It has been already mentioned that Purulia is a drought prone district. But the irrigation facilities are inadequate in this district. From the table 3 (see in the annexure) no of characteristics associated with irrigation are found which are as follows:- In the year between 1996-97 to 2003-04 no of irrigated lands have been decreased in the no of blocks namely Arsha, Bagmundi, Balarampur, Barabazar, Joypur, Hura, Manbazar I and II, Puncha, Purulia I and II, Kashipur, Raghunathpur I and II and Jhalda.

- a. At the same period no of irrigated lands havebeen marginally increased in the block of Banduan, Neturia, Para, Raghunathpur-1 and Santuri.
- b. Portion of irrigated lands havebeen significantly increased at Jhalda-II Block(+47.02%)

- c. In the period between 2003-04 to 2006-07 amount of irrigated land have been increased marginally in no of blocks namely Arsha, Balarampur, Barabazar, Joypur, Jhalda I and II, Banduan, Hura, Manbazar I, Puncha, Purulia I and II, Neturia, Para, Raghunathpur I and II and Santuri.
- d. In the same years no of irrigated land has been further decreased in the blocks of Bagmundi, Manbazar II and kashipur.

Still irrigation facilities are inadequate in purulia on 04.04.2011(as reported on 05.04.2011 in Pratyahik Khabar) district INC leaders criticized Left Front ministry for their inability to complete the irrigation projects of the district. Congress leaders alleged that several minor irrigation projects of the district particularly the minor projects of Ramchandrapur ( Santuri block), Beko project( Kashipur), Arsha upper and extension Band project(Arsha), Hemuneta project( Balarampur), Golamara( Purulia II), Kumari basin, Chutumura and Patloi(Balarampur and Manbazar I, Pdangdip and Putiari Hura), Totko(Banduan) are still incomplete. 10 rivers lift projects at both par and joypur block are yet completed. Worst work culture of district administration and Purulia Zilla Parishad are also evident from the status report of check dam under NREGA shown in the table below:

**Table:-2****Status of check dams under NREGA District NREGA cell Purulia**

Name of the blocks	No of approved check dams	Ongoing	Complete	Not started
Kashipur	05	05	-	0
Joypur	08	04	-	04
Bagmundi	04	02	-	02
Jhalda I	03	02	-	01
Manbazar I	03	02	-	01
Neturia	03	02	-	01
Raghunathpur I	04	02	-	02
Para	04	01	-	03
Puncha	01	01	-	-
Purulia I	01	01	-	-
Purulia II	01	01	-	-
Santuri	01	01	-	-
Arsha	01	-	-	01
Balarampur	05	-	-	05
Barabazar	-	-	-	-
Banduan	05	-	-	05
Hura	02	-	-	02
Manbazar II	01	-	-	01
RaghunathpurII	01	-	-	01
Tota	54	24	-	30

the table 2 some basic facts are derived which are as follows:

- a. Constriction of 55.60% of total approved check dams for purulia is still not started. Performance of block offices of Joypur, Baghmundi, Raghunathpur-I and II, para, arsha, balarampur, Banduan,
- b. 44.44% of the total approved check dams Hura, and Manbazar II are worst in this regard. are in ongoing process.
- c. No check dam project are yet to complete showing worst work culture of both district administration and office of Zila Parishad.

#### **(6) Protest against corruption at Panchayet level:-**

Numerous spontaneous public protests are reported by the different print media at the Panchayet level of Purulia. Some sample of which are shown below:-

- a. Peoples protest at Jaradi Ratanpur high school at Raghunathpur II Block against the sudden stoppage of midday meal programme ( Ekdin 08.09.2010).
- b. Public protest against the corruption in NREGA work at Shalgram area of Mukundapur GP of Joypur block (Pratyahik khabar 27.05.2010).
- c. Protest against non availability of drinking water from jerman water project of Raghunathpur at Bathanbari, Sarbari Mouza of Neturia (Bangalore Express 18th to 24th March, 2011).
- d. Public protest against the partision role played by the local GP controlled by CPIM at Dighi Manbazar2 block (Pratyahik Khabar 04.03.2011).
- e. Public protest for electricity connection at Jodurdi village of Kashipur block (Pratyahik Khabar 04.01.2011).
- f. Public protest against environmental pollution produced by the sponge iron factories at Neturia, Santuri, Balarampur and Manbazar region (Bangalore express 5-11th April, 2011).

#### **(7) Observation of Migrant workers or Namaliyas of Purulia.**

From the table no. 04 at the Annexure it is evident that amount of cultivable lands have been decreased significantly from 1996-97 to 2006-07 almost in all the blocks of Purulia with notable exception of Baghmundi, Manbazar I and II and Raghunathpur-I. Due to the non availability of proper economic within the district with the presence of deindustrialization have created an atmosphere of migration of people from Purulia to agriculturally developed district of Burdwan and Hooghly at the east.

The author with the help from field work and from media report construct a table showing the source region of migratory laborer or Namaliyas of Purulia which are shown below:

Table:-3

Source region of Migratory workers or Namaliyas of Purulia

Name of the blocks	Name of Namaliyas dominated Mouzas
1. Arsha	Chatuhasa GP region
2. Purulia I	Bajra, Kurchidi, Tanara, Sarisha, Bahal, Bhandarpuyar
3. Purulia II	All Mouzas
4. Banduan	Southern part of Banduan
5. Jhalda I	All Mouzas
6. Jhalda II	All Mouzas
7. Joypur	All Mouzas
8. Para	All Mouzas
9. Kashipur	All Mouzas
10. Barabazar	All Mouzas
11. Bagmundi	All Mouzas
12. Balarampur	Eastern part of Balarampur
13. Santuri	All Mouzas
14. Raghunathpur I	Some Mouzas

(Source:- (i) My Field Work (ii) Ekdin 04.04.2011)

**(B) Social deprivation of indigenous population of Purulia:-**

Social deprivation of the different indigenous ethnic groups of Purulia have been identified political activities at the grassroot level in the last ten years. This agitation mood of the people were reflected by the formation of *Adibashi Mulbashi Janaganer Committee* or AMJC in 2005. Main objectives of AMJC are as follows:-

- (a) To mobilize general people's antipathy towards the ruling parties.
- (b) Organize peoples movement against administrative atrocities.
- (c) Demand for cultural rights for different tribal groups.
- (d) Demand for special status of indigenous people of Purulia.
- (e) Demand for successful implementation of 'operation barga' in Purulia which was totally failed in Purulia (see district handbook Purulia 2004, page 170). Extreme poverty, lack of development in all sphere, low value of HDI, infrastructural problems and lack of democratic space in the grass root level- all these factors are developed deep discontent anger and feeling of depriving in the mind of the people of Purulia which was shaped new electoral outcome in 2011.

**Trends in electoral politics in Purulia between 2001-2011:**

In the study of electoral geography the constituency of any level is a key indicator of spatial significance socioeconomic condition and their influence



on voting behaviour and election results. In this case bidhansabha constituencies are the main aspect of geography of representation. In this paper I present three parameters namely (1) IOU or Index of Opposition Unity, (2) swing factor, and (3) split factor which are used to analyze electoral data.

### **(1) Index of Opposition Unity or IOU:**

IOU is the method which can analyse the winnability of opposition party in any election on the basis of the calculated data of previous or present election. If the value of the IOU is very near to 100%. Then the winnability of the opposition candidate is sure in the next election. If the value of IOU ranges between 75%-90% there will be fair chance for opposition party in the future election. IOU value of less than 70% have the shown multiplicity in the opposition space and the IOU value of less than 60% have indicated the presence of numerous numbers of opposition parties with equal strength helpful for the ruling party emergence of AITC(TMC) as a strong opposition party have caused erosion in the opposition votes and further fragmented the total opposition votes causing smooth victory of LF between 2001 to 2006 but IOU is moderate in the elections of 2009 and 2011( see tables 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

### **(2) & (3) Swing and Split factor**

**Swing factor** is one of the important tool for electoral studies. It is constructed from both the recorded data of previous and present election. Negative value (-) of the swing factor indicates negative swing against the party who won or lost the constituency in the previous or present election. Positive value (+) of swing shows swing in favour of the parties who won or lost the constituency in the previous or present election. Positive or negative value of swing factor indicates the influence of issues and other political activities in the voters mind. There was a stage for stabilized positive swing factor with few localized negative value(-19.58% in Arsha) between 1984-2006. Stable positive value occurred with different ranges. This phenomenon is developed due to the excellent organizational network of two left parties. CPIM and AIFB which easily countered few localized negative swing values. But in the 2009 lok Sabha election negative swing values ranging from -3.77% to -15.36% were recorded in Banduan, Manbazar, Balarampur, Arsha, Para, Raghunathpur, and Kashipur constituencies indicated cracks in the left vote bank. Positive values were observed in Joypur and Purulia constituencies indicated consolidation of opposition vote (see table 6). In the election of 2011 negative swing value further indicated gradual erosion of left vote bank. **Split factor** is widely used in the electoral studies to evaluate the impact of split of vote and its effect on both the losing and winning parties of the constituency. The factor is

calculated from both the recorded data of previous and present election. Positive value indicated by '+' sign shows positive split in favour of winning and losing party in a particular constituency. Negative value of split factor indicated by '-' sign shows negative split against the winning or losing party in a particular constituency. In the period between 1982-2006 spatial differences of positive and negative values of split factors have developed a very conflicting data model which may indicate the consolidation of left votes in the constituencies of Para, Raghunathpur, Hura and Arsha. These observation also confirm the gradual erosion of non left votes and their shifts towards left votes. Opposition disunity between AITC and INC have developed positive shift factor in most of the constituencies during the election of 2006 with notable exception of Jhalda constituency. But in the election of 2009 negative split value was observed in Banduan, Balarampur, Arsha, Purulia, Para, Raghunathpur and Kashipur constituencies indicating shift of left vote towards INCAITC Mahajot (alliance). This trend was well established in the election of 2011 further confirmed gradual erosion of left vote bank (Table no 5 and 6). % of vote share of AITC was increased in the constituencies of Manbazar, Purulia, Raghunathpur and Kashipur constituencies (Table 7) in between 2006 to 2011. % of vote share of INC was increased in Banduan (-3.85% in 2009 and -1.87% in 2011), Manbazar (-2.09% in 2009 and -3.84% in 2011), Balarampur (-16.87% in 2009 and 0.26% in 2011), Baghmundi, Arsha, Joypur, Purulia, Para, Raghunathpur and Kashipur in between 2006 and 2011 (see table 08).

### **Conclusion:**

From 1982-2006 left votes were consolidated in Purulia through politics of patronage and clientelism which developed unequal relationship between parties and voters. As Colette Zisman "The clientelistic linkage required exchange between individuals, a vote against some benefit for the voter. The colonization of the state as implemented today by political parties, made the parties more anonymous and more cutoff from the voters. They became a '**state within the state**' and therefore completely unable to link citizen and state. Dissatisfaction with them increased." (page 52 'Political Parties and the collapse of the old order' John K White Philip John Davies, State University of New York press, New York 1998). Politics of patronage and clientelism through the three tier panchayat system was created political vacuum in the rural areas of Purulia from 1982-2006. Starvation death of Patumura at Ajodhya Pahar region developed some isolated grassroots protest against inadequate PDS supply but quietly evaporated through the system of patronage and clientelism. Denardo (1980-86) contends that the electorate is composed of two types of voter there who regularly vote or '**core voter**' and those who occasionally vote or '**peripheral voters**' (page 268-270 'Estimating the electoral effects of voters turnout' by Thomas Ghansford BT

Gomez, American Political Science preview Vol 104 No 2 May 2010). Although core voters have strong partisan attachments, peripheral voters have much weaker partisan learning and tend to be more vulnerable to short term electoral forces. As a result the partisan composition of an electorate will influence the partisan effect of higher turnout. Politics of patronage and clientelism was created one type of **party state within a state** was main architect of core and peripheral voters in Purulia which is shown in the table below.

**TABLE NO: 4 District: PURULIA Election Year: Bidhansabha Sabha Election of 2006**

NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY	Voting % of Winner Party	IOU %	Swing Factor %	Split Factor %
BUNDWAN(ST)	54.10 (CPIM)	52.77	-1.37	+13.31
MANBAZAR	49.50 (CPIM)	83.01	-1.86	+3.53
BALARAMPUR(ST)	55.53 (CPIM)	68.23	-5.46	+0.45
ARSHA	47.15 (AIFB)	35.54	-3.52	+16.38
JHALDA	51.48 (INC)	73.95	+3.86	-19.41
JAIPUR	46.54 (AIFB)	83.45	-1.47	+2.14
PURULIA	50.03 (CPIM)	74.63	+2.33	+5.50
PARA(SC)	52.65 (CPIM)	48.08	-8.78	+14.21
RAGHUNATHPUR(SC)	53.03 (CPIM)	63.41	+2.31	+6.11
KASHIPUR(SC)	56.08 (CPIM)	66.69	+4.79	+3.95
HURA	48.78 (CPIM)	55.97	-3.09	+6.66

**TABLE NO: 5 District: PURULIA Election Year: Lok Sabha Election 2009**

NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY	Voting % of Winner Party	IOU %	Swing Factor %	Split Factor %
BUNDWAN(ST)	50.25 (CPIM)	63.59	-5.89	-5.47
MANBAZAR	47.41 (AIFB)	77.09	-3.82	+3.16
BALARAMPUR(ST)	47.17 ( INC AITC)	73.28	-14.05	-2.64
ARSHA	44.38 ( INC AITC)	79.58	-3.77	-28.92
JHALDA	-	-	-	-
JAIPUR	46.72 ( INC AITC)	78.80	+0.33	12.66
PURULIA	50.32 ( INC AITC)	80.86	+0.51	-2.98
PARA(SC)	48.81 (AIFB)	54.99	-5.68	-3.58
RAGHUNATHPUR(SC)	46.71 (CPIM)	72.19	-10.30	-4.80
KASHIPUR(SC)	46.88 (AIFB)	70.72	-15.36	-2.12

**TABLE NO: 6 District: PURULIA Election Year: Bidhan Sabha Election of 2011**

NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY	Voting % of Winner Party	IOU %	Swing Factor %	Split Factor %
BUNDWAN(ST)	48.38 (CPIM)	70.05	-3.07	-3.10
MANBAZAR	47.02 (AITC)	82.92	+11.73	-3.18

BALARAMPUR(ST)	45.79 (AITC)	70.85	+37.94	+1.08
ARSHA	49.48 (INC)	75.62	+9.18	+2.02
JHALDA	-	-	-	-
JAIPUR	41.48 (AIFB)	58.76	-9.38	+11.70
PURULIA	53.95 (AITC)	79.84	+6.57	+42.37
PARA(SC)	42.60 (INC)	73.51	-9.63	-10.91
RAGHUNATHPUR(SC)	48.35 (AITC)	78.34	+2.82	-3.10
KASHIPUR(SC)	44.73 (AITC)	76.57	+2.51	-3.52

**TABLE NO: 7 District: PURULIA Election Year: %ofVote Share of AITC & INC in last 3 election**

NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY	2006	2009	2011
BUNDWAN(ST)	3.16% INC (3229)	INC +28.47%	INC +4.53%
MANBAZAR	AITC(41.91) INC(3.14)	INC -4.56	AITC +6.53%
BALARAMPUR(ST)	AITC(30.34) INC(3.14)	INC +9.22	AITC -1.38
BAGMUNDI ARSHA	INC(18.78) AITC(12.16)	INC +13.44	INC +5.10%
JHALDA	-	-	-
JAIPUR	INC (44.62) AITC (2.28)	INC 0.18	PDC =34.39 AITC= 16%
PURULIA	INC (37.39) AITC (2.28)	INC +6.66	AITC +3.63
PARA(SC)	AITC (22.77)	INC +5.34	INC +14.49%
RAGHUNATHPUR(SC)	AITC (29.79) INC (6.94)	INC -0.47	AITC +12.09%
KASHIPUR(SC)	AITC (29.20) INC (6.41)	INC +1.81	AITC +10.84
HURA	-	-	-

**AITC and INC made an electoral alliance in 2009 Lok Sabha and 2011 Bidhan Sabha**

**TABLE NO: 8 District: PURULIA Election Year: % of Vote Share of Left Front in election**

NAME OF THE CONSTITUENCY	2006 (%)	2009 (%)	2011 (%)
BUNDWAN(ST)	54.10(CPIM)	-3.85(CPIM)	-1.87(CPIM)
MANBAZAR	49.50(CPIM)	-2.09(AIFB)	-3.48(CPIM)
BALARAMPUR(ST)	55.53(CPIM)	-16.87(AIFB)	-0.26(CPIM)
BAGMUNDI ARSHA	47.15(AIFB)	-3.38(AIFB)	-5.56(AIFB)
JHALDA	-	-	-
JAIPUR	46.54(AIFB)	-4.61(AIFB)	-0.45(AIFB)
PURULIA	50.03(CPIM)	-9.93(AIFB)	-3.29(CPIM)
PARA(SC)	52.65(CPIM)	-3.84(AIFB)	-6.60(CPIM)
RAGHUNATHPUR(SC)	53.03(CPIM)	-6.32(CPIM)	-6.25(CPIM)
KASHIPUR(SC)	56.08(CPIM)	-9.20(AIFB)	-4.47(CPIM)
HURA	-	-	-

**Left Front= CPIM+ AIFB in Purulia**

The protesters against such party state structure of patronage were identified and perged by the ruling front through the system of different punishment such the '**Maisanta**' concept/ doctrine of Venezuela where Hugo Chavez regime targeted their opponents through the **Maisanta data base** ( page 196-214 "The price of political opposition: Evidence from Venezuela's Maisanta" CT Hsieh,

E Miguel, D Ortega and F Rodriguez American Economic Journal<sup>3</sup>, April 2011).

**Table: 9 Core and Peripheral voters of Purulia**

Class/ caste belong to core voters	Class/ caste belong to peripheral voters
1. Urban middleclass	1. Urban poor class
2. Political elite belong Hindu Higher caste	2. Kurmi peasant classes
3. Few political elite belong to lower caste of Bauri, Santhal, Bhumij and Bagdi Communities	3. Bauri, Santhal, Bhumij and Bagdi communities
4. Political elite class of urban Mahato caste	4. Munda and other tribal communities
5. Teacher	5. Marginal castes such as Birhore, Kheria, Shabar etc.
6. Govt employees	6. Artisan classes
7. Police	7. Marginal and land less classes
	8. ' Namaliya labourers'
	9. Marginal section of Muslim communities

Socioeconomic and social factors of deprivation were developed counter hegemony of peripheral voters over the political space of Purulia and encouraged by the changing political atmosphere of the state after 2007. Anger of man reflected in the recent election results. Marginalization of peripheral voters also breed massive under development which instigate insurgency like recent maoist activities in Purulia. But positive motivation of voting is established independent consciousness of peripheral voters for whom positive voting means total social, economic and political change.

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