

## DETERMINANTS OF VOTING BEHAVIOUR IN INDIA

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### **ABSTRACT :**

*"Voting" is the method of taking a decision or expressing their views by which a group can decide on the exchange of views and debate, using a voting system, a member of a class or society can choose his representative in the state assembly and parliament. It expresses its decision on desire. Under this, when a member of a class or society gives his vote to a candidate, so his opinion is very important. The study of voting behavior determinants is an important area of empirical studies. The present study is an analytical study of various factors influencing the voting behavior of voters like caste, religion, language, breathtaking slogans, charismatic leadership, current issues, literacy, social media from 1952 to 2019 election. The main purpose of this study is to focus on the factors affecting the voting behavior of voters in India. The present study is descriptive and analytical. The data used in it have been collected from secondary sources*

**KEY WORDS:** *Voting, constituencies, Parliament, voting behavior, literacy*

### **STUDY AREA :**

India is located between 8°4'to 37°6' north latitude and 68°7' to 93°25' east longitude in the North-Eastern Hemisphere of the Earth. India has a geographical area of 32,87,263 square kilometers which is 2% of the total area of the world. India ranks seventh in the world in terms

of area after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America, Brazil and Australia. while India ranks second after China in terms of population. The  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  east longitude, the time of this longitude from almost the middle of India has been considered as the standard time of the country. The length of Indian territory is 2,933 kilometers and width is 3,214 kilometers, thus India is almost a quadrangular country. The peninsular part of India is in a triangular shape that extends towards the Indian Ocean and divides this ocean into two branches the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.



## **The objective of the study:**

The objective of the present study are:

- To understand the meaning of voting behavior in India.
- To analyze the impact of determinants of voting behavior in India from 1952 to 2019.

## **Research methodology**

This paper is descriptive and analytical. The data used in it has been collected from secondary sources. Necessary secondary data has been collected from journals, Reference Books.

## **What is voting behavior?**

Voting behavior refers to the study of the factors that influence the voter's vote. The main purpose of the study of voting behavior is to know what are the issues and matters that motivate a common voter to give his vote to someone. Which incidents affect the voters to exercise his/her franchise.

## **Factors Influencing Voting Behavior in India :**

India is a democratic country where power is formed through a parliamentary election system. In this system, the country is divided into constituencies. The voter gives a vote for a candidate and the candidate with the most votes is declared Victorious. Under this entire system, the voter gives his vote to a candidate, and in this his/her voting behavior matter. In a large country like India, many factors affect voter's behavior, the main reasons being the following :

## **RELIGIOUS FACTORS :**

In India, we get to see many types of systems in which religious diversity is also an important factor. Religious diversity means different types of religions to be found in one area. These different types of religions have a large impact on Indian society, culture, civilization, and politics. According to Kingsley Davis, " religion is so ubiquitous and firm in human society that without understanding it clearly, we cannot understand the society based on religion". At the time of the election, many political parties easily turn the voters' attitudes towards them by making religion the basis. Studies have shown that religion has had a significant impact on the voting behavior of voters in the last few years.

In our country, The Hindu Mahasabha, Akali Dal( Punjab )Shiv Sena (Maharashtra) All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (Telangana) is the leading religious regional political party which plays its dominant role at the time of the election. They strongly try to get votes on religious grounds by giving tickets to candidates. Apart from this, the best example of this is the Bharatiya Janata Party, which was formed in 1991, It got 81 seats in the election due to which the party's assurance, is believed to unite the nation towards Ram Janmabhoomi and Hindu nationalism and to keep Hindu identity alive. In this way, we can say that the influence of religion on Indian politics naturally affects the voter's behavior as well.

### **LINGUISTIC FACTORS :**

Language is how we express our thoughts and for this, we use voice sounds. according to Sweet," language is the expression of thoughts through positive words".Our country has geographical diversity as well as socio-cultural and linguistic diversity". In India, socio-cultural and linguistic diversity is seen along with geographical diversity. According to a report, only 1652 languages are in circulation in India, while 22 languages have been recognized as the official language by the Constitution. One of the determinants of voters' voting behavior is language and Linguism. Language became a major issue in the fourth general election due to which voting behavior was greatly affected. In the subsequent elections, political parties made it their point due to which the voting behavior was highly affected. There have been many times when elections were fought in the name of the language and also won. the best example of this is the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu, where the more political party opposes Hindi, the more it wins. For example, in the 1967 and 1981 elections in Tamil Nadu, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhgham got heavy support; The main reason for this was Hindi's opposition. Similarly, the main reason for the failure of the Janata Party in South India in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977 was that the people of South India were not fully assured regarding the party's language policy and they feared that they should not try to impose Hindi on them.

### **CONTEMPORARY ISSUES :**

Contemporary issues also heavily influence the voting behavior of voters. Many times during the rule of the ruling government, some such incidents happen, due to which the voting behavior of the voters is highly affected and this results in the upcoming elections. For example, in the Lok Sabha elections in 1977, the voters had completely rejected the Congress party, the main reason

for this was the decision taken by the party non-democratic and emergency rule. In the Lok Sabha elections held in 1979, the voters were not able to govern in the manner of ruling Janata Dal and they did not vote in favor of Janata Dal. Due to the unfortunate death of Smt. Indira Gandhi in 1984, the voters, subjected to sympathy, voted unilaterally for the Congress in the eighth Lok Sabha election. Influenced by the Bofors scandal, inflation, and corruption in the 1989 general election, voters rejected Rajiv Gandhi in the same way as Indira Gandhi in the 1977 election. In 2014, general election again affected voters with rising crime towards women and issues such as inflation corruption and scandals and they completely rejected the Congress Party.

#### **CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP :**

Charismatic leadership is a major element influencing voting behavior. The major influence of charismatic leadership on the Indian voter has been seen from the beginning. From Independence to the general elections of 1977, Congress emerged as a powerful political party due to which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had popularity and charismatic leadership. Similarly, the miraculous leadership of Shri Narendra Modi is considered to be the main reason for the victory of the Bharatiya Janata Party in the 2014 and 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

Similarly, in the state assembly elections, such charismatic leaderships are seen which have affected the voters. Some prominent examples are as follows:

- **Mohanlal Sukhadia (Rajasthan):** remained Chief Minister for 17 years due to his leadership ability
- **M. Karunanidhi (Tamil Nadu):** due to his unprecedented leadership capacity, it has been the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu five times.
- **Narendra Modi (Gujarat):** Narendra Modi who is currently the Prime Minister of India He was elected Chief Minister of Gujarat from 2001 to 2014 for four consecutive times.
- **Jai Lalitha Jayaram (Tamil Nadu):** She was chief minister till 1991-1996,2001,2002-2006,2011-2014.

## BREATHTAKING SLOGANS:

Voters are also highly influenced by breathtaking slogans. These slogans are given by political parties during elections. These slogans are used for campaigning. The job of the candidates is made and also deteriorates from the time the election process has started in our country from then till present i.e. Many such slogans have been given by the political parties till the vote, with which political parties have benefited and their government is formed at the center. Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Atal Bihari and Vajpayee and Narendra Modi won because of these slogans and became Prime Minister.

- (1) In 1965, when the country was struggling with a severe shortage of food items due to the war with Pakistan, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan "**Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**", showing the way for the country to progress, the Congress won a big victory.
- (2) "**Indira Hatao Desh Bachao**" the slogan given by the Janata Dal in the year 1970, hit the Congress Party and the Congress Party fell face down in the elections.
- (3) The slogan was given by the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha elections in 1971, "**gareebee hatao desh bachao**" was heavy on other political parties and Congress won in this election.
- (4) In the elections held in 1984, the Congress gave the slogan that "**Indira teree yah kurbaanee yaad karega hindustanee**" had a tremendous impact on the Indian voter and the Congress got a two-thirds majority.
- (5) In the elections held in 1989, when Shrikant Verma gave a slogan "**jaat par na paat par Indira jee baat par mohar lagegee haath par**" the people gave their votes to the Congress party, and once again the Congress party won this election.
- (6) When the Bharatiya Janata Party gave the slogan "**abakee baaree atal bihaaree**", the Congress Party had to bear the brunt of this and Atal Bihari Vajpayee went straight to the Prime Minister's chair.
- (7) "**Abki bar modi Sarkar**" given by Bharatiya Janata Party in 2014 Lok Sabha elections and "**achchhe din aane vale hain mode jee aane vale**" like the slogans had a miraculous effect on voters and Rasool too became Bharatiya Janata Party's absolute majority government in Lok Sabha elections but Narendra Modi was elected Prime Minister of the country.

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### **CASTING FACTORS :**

Casteism affects the behavior of voters during the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections held in India because people of different castes reside in each state of India. According to Dr. K N Sharma," casteism is the sentiment of individuals of the same caste who, in keeping with the general interests of the country or society, only inspire the upliftment of the members of their caste and strengthen the ethnic unity and social status of the caste is".Due to this feeling of casteism, a candidate standing in an election has got 60 to 70% votes from his community. Rajputs won 54 seats in the assembly elections held in 1952 in states of India like Rajasthan based on casteism. Similarly, in the 1990 elections in Bihar, the Janata Dal made the social status of backward and Dalits an issue and contested this election and won it, Due to this, Lalu Prasad Yadav ruled for nearly 15 years in Bihar. In Tamil Nadu, the defense of the interests of the Dravidian community was made a major issue by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party. Thus from the example of these three states, we can say that casteism affects the behavior between Indian politics and Indian voters.

### **SOCIAL MEDIA :**

Social media is another traditional media. It creates a virtual world that can be accessed through the internet. Social media is a huge network because it connects the whole world. It is a very good medium of communication. In which the news of every field is included. During the 2014 and 2019 General Election, political parties had played an important role in making the general public aware of the election by using social media fiercely. In this general election, the use of social media increased the voting percentage of the youth in elections by increased awareness.

### **GENDER:**

Although gender is a broad concept or concept, when we discuss gender concerning voting behavior, there is mention of the role of women in voting. Since the 1990s, there has been an increase in the participation of people in general elections, including marginalized sections or women. Voting is a tool that enables women's empowerment in terms of the choice of their representatives. The importance of the role of women in voting is highlighted by the fact that many regional parties have included issues related to women on their agenda.

These issues are the domestic economy, sexual violence, reservation for women in legislatures and social repression, etc. But political parties have differences regarding reservation for women in the Legislature. Many parties have included these issues regarding the welfare of women in their manifesto. In the 2015 Vidhan Sabha elections, for example, Nitish Kumar launched an anti-alcohol policy for the welfare of women, especially neglected and backward classes in Bihar.

**Nitish Kumar's Cycle Scheme**, which was for girls, determined the voting behavior in Bihar elections. In 2014 the **Modi government's "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao"**, and "**Jan Dhan Yojana**" also influenced the voting behavior of women. **Renuka Dagar** in her study (2015) showed that gender had become a major issue in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections. In particular, it had three main issues: governance, development, and secularism. These three issues were related to the welfare of women. The safety of women, the model of development, and social and economic security were also major issues. Because of these issues, in fact, in elections, Women's participation has increased. These issues are also considered as determining factors in voting behavior. Although other factors such as caste, class, religion, and language also have an impact, women are becoming aware of their rights and welfare policies. It is necessary to understand that the participation of women in political activities has increased, but women still have less leadership than men. In present times women are more active no matter what class, caste, or educational status they have. A prime example of this, is number of women participating in politics is increasing.

#### **CLASS:**

Class economy matters like employment or employment allowance, price increase, land reform, subsidy. It is reflected in poverty removal, debt waiver, etc. These issues have been the focus of the campaign in many elections. In the 1971 Lok Sabha elections, the main slogan of the Congress was "**Garibi Hatao**", the Congress party was successful in this election. This slogan had become the defining factor mainly in favor of Congress. Class issues were also included in the main issues of political movements in the country's reform and welfare schemes in the 1960s. The policies of the left-wing parties from West Bengal, Kerala, and Tripura, which were economic policies, ensured the behavior of voters in many elections. In 1960, socialist parties mobilized the public on economic issues along with other opposition parties. As a result, the

Congress lost eight states in the 1967 elections and established non-Congress governments there. During the 1970s, the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Bharatiya Lok Dal, or Lok Dal was established in North India under Charan Singh. This party advocated class issues of rich and middle farmers especially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. These farmers were mostly middle caste-like Jat, Yadav, Kurmi, etc.

Thus these parties represented the peasant communities of both caste and class. Their voting behavior in support of the parties led by Charan Singh was determined by both class and caste factors at the same time. Nevertheless, as you have read above, many regional parties are based on caste and voters support a particular caste that belongs to their caste. They do not give priority to class. Economic issues related to the princely state in the electricity and water bills in the 2020 Legislative Assembly elections in a city like Delhi affected the voting in favor of the **Aam Aadmi Party**. Due to shortage of onions and an increase in their prices in the 1998 Vidhan Sabha elections voted against BJP.

#### **OTHER FACTORS:**

In addition to all these determinants, some other factors affect the turn out of voters, like the level of education, the conduct, and activities of the ruling party, the tribes and the sentimentality in the election. This is as follows:

##### **(a) Mass literacy:**

Mass literacy or education level of voters also affects voting behavior. The majority of the people in India are still illiterate and do not understand the importance of voting. According to the 2011 census, India's literacy rate of males is 80% and the female literacy rate is 65.46%. From this situation, it is clear that these people do not understand the policies of political parties, principles, ideology programs, and election announcements. Illiterate people use their vote in favor of various candidates at the behest of their family or senior members of their society who have little understanding of the leaders.

##### **(b) the conduct and activities of the ruling party:**

The conduct and activities of the ruling party are also seen to have a significant impact on voting behavior. At the time of elections, if the ruling party is more interested in the public interest, it

fulfills the daily needs of the people and maintains a state of peace and order. The ruling party is on its side only. At the time of the March 1977 Lok Sabha elections, people were troubled by the emergency magic of the ruling Congress or the Congress government, so the voters drove the Congress out of the corridors of governance. Similarly, in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the public was affected by rising crimes against women such as inflation scandals and corruption and they removed the Congress Party from power. Similarly, in the Delhi assembly elections of 2020, the people of Delhi re-elected the Aam Aadmi Party because the public was impressed by the party that did many important things for the development of Delhi.

**(c) Geographical condition:**

Geographical conditions are seen to have a significant impact on voting behavior. Along with socio-cultural diversity in India, there is also geographical diversity, in the geographical divisions of India, there are mountainous regions, desert plains, and plateaus, and coastal plains are also seen in this context. Roads covered most of the time due to very low temperatures and snowfall in Leh and Ladakh in hilly areas, Settlements and habitats are found far away and wide in the desert region due to extreme temperatures and lack of water. Even in the plains, there are some areas where every year there is flood due to rain and these regions are completely ruined, despite all these incineration conditions, people live here. Challenging climatic conditions have a significant impact on the voting behavior of the people living here. At the time of elections Polling stations are established at a distance of about 10 to 15 kilometers from these areas, Due to which people residing or not able to exercise their vote, the effect of which is seen on the election result. In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, voters of 35 villages on Kaimur Hill in Bihar's Sasaram Parliamentary constituency did not participate in the voting as the administration shifted their polling station to the foothills of the mountain, about 10 to 15 km away, which led to the hill settlement 7323 voters of the villages did not reach there due to the polling booths being built at a greater distance.

**(d) Tribes**

Tribes are different from castes or classes. Caste is related to the social level of a person which is found in Hindus, Muslims, or Sikhs. While the identity of the tribe can pass on any other traits. The most prominent among these traits are their proximity to nature, forest wealth, the

dependence of their economy on natural resources or mineral wealth, relative social equality among members of tribes, and relative independence of women.

Tribes belong to different religions like Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, etc. Separate provisions have been made for them in the constitution. In the fifth and sixth list, provision has been made for the tribal areas. These provisions include protecting their identities such as culture, customs, or economic interests. Tribes live in many areas in India such as Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Sikkim in northeast India. Moreover, Other areas also live, such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, etc.

Tribes have always complained that they have to face segregation and outsiders exploit their economy and culture. On many occasions, this results in racial violence. Political parties, students, organizations, and other social organizations organize tribes. In every election, political parties raise issues like tribal culture, their identity, economy, and autonomy. The most important determinants of voting behavior are the preservation of their cultural identity, protecting natural resources, such as forests, minerals, and natural resources. Issues such as regional development, political autonomy have been included in the fifth and sixth schedule. These issues primarily determine the voting behavior of the tribals.

**FINDINGS:**



**TABLE 1: Lok Sabha election year and Main determinant that effect voters that year**

<i>Lok Sabha election year</i>	<i>Winning party</i>	<i>Main determinant that effect voters that year</i>
1952	INC (Indian National Congress)	charismatic leadership (Pandit

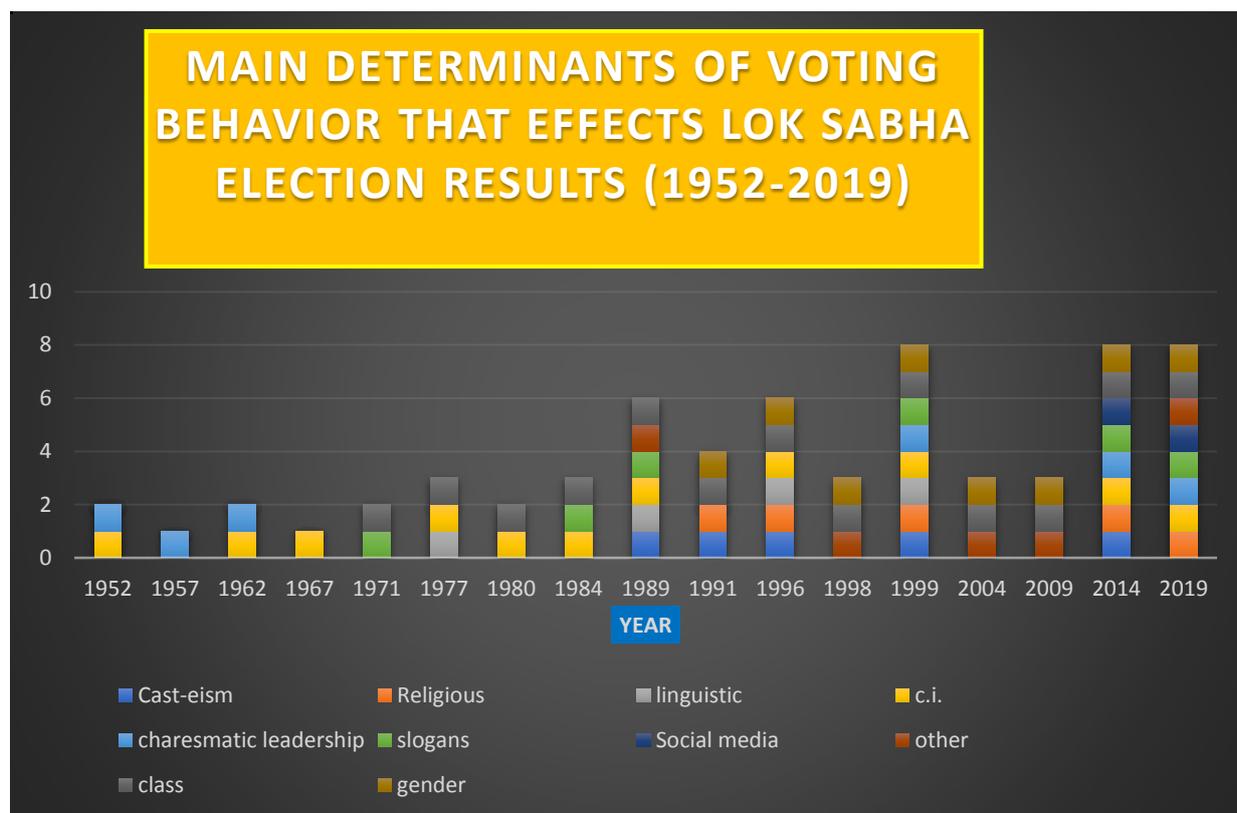
		Jawaharlal Nehru) and Contemporary issues
1957	INC (Indian National Congress)	charismatic leadership (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru)
1962	INC (Indian National Congress)	charismatic leadership (Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru) and Contemporary issues like panchvarshiyyojana and development in Science and Technology, Industrial Area and Communications
1967	INC (Indian National Congress)	Breathtaking slogans and Contemporary issues and religious factors ,class
1971	INC (Indian National Congress)	Breathtaking slogans like garbeehatao ,class
1977	Janta party	Contemporary issues like emergency in India,linguistic
1980	INC (Indian National Congress)	Contemporary issues like The infighting within the Janata Party and the political instability in the country supported Indira and she became the country's PM
1984	INC (Indian National Congress)	Contemporary issues like the death of prime minister Indira Gandhi
1989	INC (Indian National Congress)	Casteism, the religious factor, linguistic and Contemporary issues like Bofors scandal, corruption, etc.
1991	INC (Indian National Congress)	Religious factor(Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute),gender
1996	BJP (Bhartiyajanta party)	Casteism and religious factors and linguistic factors
1998	BJP (Bhartiyajanta party)	In this election, no determinant element can be considered as the main because it was a coalition government
1999	BJP (Bhartiyajanta party)	Contemporary issues like Kargil War Economic and foreign policy issues Kashmir border dispute with Pakistan etc. affected voters.
2004	United Progressive Alliance	In this election, no determinant element can be considered as the main because it was a coalition government.
2009	United Progressive Alliance	In this election, no determinant element can be considered as the

		main because it was a coalition government
2014	BJP (BhartiyaJanta party)	the charismatic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi and Contemporary issues like rising crime towards women and issues such as inflation corruption and scandals, social media and slogans,gender,class
2019	BJP (BhartiyaJanta party)	the charismatic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, religious Contemporary issues and social media and slogans,gender ,class

								1984	1989	1991	1996	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014	2019	
DETERMINANTS	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980											
Cast-eism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Religious	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
linguistic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
c.i.	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	
harismatic leadership	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
slogans	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
Social media	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Class	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	

NOTE: The data in the table are based on secondary data

RESOURCES: e-CONTENT



Conclusion:



Thus it is the defining elements of voting behavior in India that influence voting behavior among the Indian public. As a developing democratic political system, the Indian political system is gradually training the Indian electorate. Appropriate elements that affect the voting behavior in India make it clear that these elements do not affect any particular area, class, or community but affect all voters. The tendency of voters in this subject is more or less respectable. Slogans affect everyone. Voters often vote in the name of religion, caste, language sect.

### **Suggestion:**

- (1) For national unity and integrity, voters must vote above religion, caste, language, etc.
- (2) To protect democratic values, it is imperative to adopt a comprehensive political approach.
- (3) In the last few years, due to religion and caste politics, the unity and integrity of the country are constantly being attacked, which is necessary to get away.
- (4) Polling stations should be established in the areas of voters residing in inaccessible areas so that no voter is deprived of their franchise.
- (5) If the honest conduct of voting behavior is affected by the concept of clean image and basic development of the common citizen, then this type of political consciousness will become a factor of national upliftment along with national politics.

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