A STUDY ON POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP IN TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

The study of geography determines spatial relationships between various geographical features. The geographical elements play vital role in behavior characteristics of human beings. The occupational characteristics also depends on various physical and social characteristics. To understand the relationship between various geographical features it is indeed needed to formulate various frameworks to portray the correlations. The Correlation is the best method to explain the relationship between two variables. The spatial relationships towards Political Participation in Telangana state is studied based on the relationship among geographical regions, climatic regions, economic regions and demographic regions towards political participation is obtained at the macro level (district level). Along with the relationship between socio-spatial process and political participation correlation is done on the basis of the primary data collected from various economic regions of Nalgonda district in Telangana state. The Correlation is extracted from the education level of the households and their occupational characteristics, education with respect to political participation and occupational diversification Vs political participation. The response of different communities is procured from three different mandals with specialized characteristics (i.e.) Miryalaguda Mandal-Cultivation specialized Mandal, Nalgonda Mandal-literacy rate is the highest, and Choutuppal mandal where the industrial labourers are highest as well as other type of workers also exist more in number. These three mandals are located in Nalgonda district.

Keywords: *Spatial relationship, Political participation, Economic regions, Occupational characteristics*

Introduction

The Geographical features with respect to physiography, rainfall, soils, temperature, irrigation, landuse, vegetation, cropping pattern and mineral resources and population characteristics like growth rate, density, sex-ratio, urban population, literacy and SC and ST population and its relationships plays important role in political participation.

Political participation is the involvement at various levels in the political system. Involvement expresses itself in various kinds of overt or manifest political activities. According to Huntington and Nelson's, 'Political participation'means' simply an activity of private citizen diligent to influence governmental decision-making'. Graham Wallas's (1908) in his "Human Nature in Politics",emphasizes the informal processes affecting political institutions and decision-making; he borrows from the field of psychology and shows that human beings are not always rational or guided by self-interest in their activities. J.T.V. Prescott (1975) specially consider on 'Electoral Geography' as there appear to be dangers, that the latest fashions in the field will distort the subject. Prescott emphasizes that the responsibility of the Geographer in the field of Political Geography is the need to describe the Pattern of votes

cast in elections and plebiscites, and to explain, as for as he is able, why the particular pattern developed.

V.M. Sirisikar in his book "Political Behavior in India: A case study of 1963 General Elections" said that in the political process the nature of man is the political animal. Many political scientists have shown that the nature of man is intimately related to the nature of government. As a psychologist has put it, the political nature of man is indistinguishable from his personality as a whole and his personality as a whole is not the sum total of his specific reactions; but returns a congruent system of attitudes, each element of which is intelligible only in the light of the total pattern. D.R. Mathews and J.W.Protho (1983) defines political participation as 'all behavior through which people directly express their political actions'.

Objectives

To study the relationship between physical aspects to occupational characteristics. Examine the relations between social aspects with occupational characteristics. To correlate population characteristics and political participation. Extract relation among occupational characteristics and political participation.

Methodology

The data pertaining study obtained from both secondary and primary sources. The data pertaining to secondary sources is also collected from the published records and digital data sources of Census organizations, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and Electoral agencies. The primary data collected from various household by using random sampling method. The methodology to obtain the relationships between various geographic feature is used Pearson Correlation (r) principle which is used and it shows the linear relationship between two sets of data.

$$r = \frac{\sum (x - \vec{X}) (y - \vec{Y})}{\sqrt{\left[\sum \left((x - \vec{X})\right)^2\right] \left[\sum \left((y - \vec{Y})\right)^2\right]}}$$

The value of (r) gives clear identity of correlation of any two variables. The values of 'r' ranges from '0' to '1'. The range of "r" is 0.5 to 1; then there is high positive correlation. The negative side high correlation of "r" value is in between -0.5 to 1. The medium correlation of 'r' is in between 0.3 to 0.5. In negative side, the value ranges from -0.3 to -0.5; while the low correlation 'r' value is in between 0.1 to 0.3 or -0.1 to -0.3.

Study area

The Telangana State mostly has Red soil and also Black soil and Laterite soils. The highest quantity of mineral resource available in Telagana is Coal and the highest income from mineral resource is also generated from Coal only. Adilabad distrct has the highest forest cover followed by Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda. Except Nalgonda, all the other districts have the highest forest cover.

The land-use pattern of Telangana indicates that the largest area under net area sown constitutes about 40.05% and is immediately followed by forest cover. The Karimanagar district is regionally developed with the aspect of Net area irrigated having 66.66% to the total Net area sown, followed by Nizamabad district as these two districts are located under the catchment area of Godavari river. The area irrigated more than once is an important indicator for the regional development. The Nizamabad district's net area sown is irrigated

more than once which is the highest (86.14%), followed by Karimnagar district. Hence, these two districts are more developed with respect to irrigation. The regional variations of forest cover among districts in Telangana indicate that Khammam, Adilabad and Warangal districts contribute to the highest forest cover and the least forest cover is found in Nalgonda district. There are sharp density variations present in Telangana. The Hyderabad district has the highest density of population with 18,172; whereas Adilabad district recorded the least density with only 170 persons per square kilometer. In Telangana, there are 988 females per thousand males. There is a gradual increase in sex ratio from the year 1991. The regional variations of sex-ratio indicates that the Nizamabad district has the highest sex-ratio, while Hyderabad district has less sex ratio.

Urban population is an important parameter of regional development. In Telangana, 38.67% of the population lives in urban areas. The Hyderabad and Rangareddy districts contribute the highest urban population which together constitutes to 56.31% of urban population to the total urban population of Telangana. The SC population percentage was 15.85% in 2001 and it slightly decreased to 15.44% during 2011. The literacy rate is an important indicator to study any regional development. The Hyderabad district recorded the highest literacy rate followed by Rangareddy and the least is recorded in Mahbubnagar.

The census defined the occupational characteristics like Cultivation, Agricultural labourers, Household Industry labourers and Other workers. The highest cultivators category is found in Mahbubnagar, followed by Warangal, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. The work force of Adilabad district is the highest in cultivation activities, followed by Mahbubnagar. The Agricultural labourers in Telangana occupied the second position among total workers of the state. The highest percent of agricultural labourers are found in Mahbubnagar district, followed by Nalgonda district. The district-wise distribution of agriculture labourers in total work force of the districts indicates that Khammam district ranks first in its total work force, followed by Mahbubnagar. The household industry workers' share is the least to the total workers of Telangana; the overall percentage is only 6.1% in 2001 and it decreased to 4.73% during 2011. Nizamabad and Karimangar districts share almost 50% of household industry labourers accounted from these two districts.

Analysis

Table 1. Correlation (r) Values: Population Characteristics Vs Occupation

Occupation	Population 2011	SC Population 2011	ST Population 2011	Literacy Rate 2011	Density of Population (2011)	Urban Population 2011
Cultivators	-.471	.552	.036	-.845	-.627	-.645
Agriculture Labourers	-.589	.697	.624	-.562	-.859	-.812
Household Industry laborers	-.359	-.135	-.422	-.182	.042	-.179
Otherworkers	.786	-.764	-.420	.855	.958	.990

Occupational Characteristics and Political Participation

The cultivators have a strong positive correlation with TRS, YSRCP and CPI party votes and also with TRS winner votes and winner margin. They have a strong negative correlation with TDP party and their votes and winner margin. Parties like BJP, BSP and Other parties have a moderate positive correlation with cultivators.

The agricultural labourers have a strong positive correlation with Polled votes. They have a strong attachment with CPI, CPI (M) and even YSRCP party; hence the correlation values have a strong positive side. It appears in the party's votes, winners and even in the winner margin. The moderate correlation with participants and Invalid votes are polled. The household industry labourers have a strong negative correlation with TDP and CPI (M) party. They have a strong positive correlation with TRS and BJP party votes, winners and even in the winner margin. They have a moderately negative correlation with the polled percentage.

The Other workers have a strong negative correlation with the polled percentage. They have a moderate negative correlation with participation and invalid votes. It is proved with less polling percentage has been recorded in urban areas. The urban people are mostly educated; hence, the invalid vote poll percentage will obviously be very low (Table 4).

Population and Occupational Characteristics

The relationship between variables of population characteristics and their occupational characteristics extracted with Pearson coefficient correlation indicates that the total population has a strong positive correlation with other workers where the 'r' value (0.786) and a strong negative correlation with agricultural labourers and a moderate negative correlation with cultivators. It shows that the highly populated regions engage in tertiary activities rather than in primary activities. The SC population has a strong positive correlation with cultivators and agriculture labourers; while they have a strong negative correlation with Other workers like employees etc. The ST population has strong correlation with agriculture labourers and has a negative correlation with Household industry labourers and Other workers. It explains that there is the lack of SC and ST population's role in urban areas.

The literacy rate is strongly correlated with Other type of workers and they have a strong negative correlation with Cultivators. The Other type of workers are strongly correlated with density of population and urban population. Hence, the other workers are more in urban areas only. It is observed that the lack of SC, ST population found in other workers, they were in negative correlated with other workers (Table 1).

Physical Aspects and Occupational Characteristics

The Cultivators have a strong positive correlation with Net area Sown including fish and prawn; while they have strong negative correlation with cultivable waste and permanent pastures and other grazing lands. The agriculture labourers have a strong positive correlation with per cent geographical area and also have same relation with Tank, Canal and Other sources of irrigation zones. The household Industry workers have strong positive correlation with percent rainfall received. In Telangana the high rainfall receiving places perceived more household industry workers. The Other workers are strongly correlated with Land put to non-agricultural uses, Culturable waste, Current fallow lands and Other current fallow lands (Table 2).

Population Characteristics and Political Participation

During ZPTC elections in the year 2014, the total population of Telangana region had a moderate positive correlation with INC and YSRCP parties. The SC population had a strong positive correlation with total participation and polled votes. It shows that the SC populated areas have higher political participation and recorded the highest polling percentage which is also proved in primary data analysis, as well. The polling percentage has a strong negative correlation with density of population and urban population.

The Invalid votes have a strong positive correlation with ST population. It shows that in areas with concentration of ST population exhibit the invalid votes more as the literacy rate is less in ST communities compared with others.

The party's performance in ZPTC elections of 2014 indicates that the INC party votes have a strong negative correlation with ST population; while the TDP party votes have a strong positive correlation with this population. It shows that, the INC party has less vote bank from community, while TDP party has grass root level attachment with this communities. Obviously, the TDP winners have a strong positive correlation with ST population. It denotes that the ST population tract in the North Eastern districts, TDP winners and their votes secured is the highest when compared with other constituencies. Simultaneously the CPI and CPI (M) party votes and their party winners had a strong positive correlation with ST population.

The TRS winners have a strong negative correlation with ST population. It means to say that the TRS party failed to gain winners from ST populated ZPTC constituencies. Even the YSRCP party winners have a strong positive correlation with ST population. It is proved that the YSRCP party winner percentage is the highest in Khammam districts, where the highest ST population is located. It has given winner margin highest for CPI, CPI (M) and YSRCP; hence, the winner margin is a strong positive correlation with these parties (Table 3).

Table 2. Correlation (r) Values: Physical Aspects and Occupational Characteristics

Physical Aspects	Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	House Hold Industry Labourers	Other workers
% Geographical area	.442	.675	-.487	-.600
% Rainfall	.036	-.077	.567	-.115
Barren and Uncultivable Land	-.270	.420	.178	-.306
Land put to Non-Agricultural Uses	-.776	-.561	.278	.692
Culturable Waste	-.553	-.580	.197	.647
Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Lands	-.694	-.195	-.131	.470
Other Fallow Lands	-.119	-.477	-.310	.542
Current Fallows	-.227	-.450	-.259	.546
Net Area Sown	.644	.083	.315	-.409
Food Crops	-.448	-.293	.251	.347
Non-Food Crops	.448	.293	-.251	-.347
Tanks	-.081	.549	-.239	-.365
Canals	-.282	.579	.171	-.434
Tube-wells	.362	.181	-.040	-.281
Dug Wells	-.041	.184	.063	-.159
Other Sources	-.193	.711	-.364	-.423
% Forest Cover	.064	.384	-.130	-.312

Source: Compiled by the Researchers.

Table 3. Correlation (r) Values: Population Characteristics Vs Political Participation.

ZPTC Elections 2014	Population 2011	SC-2011	ST-2011	Literacy Rate 2011	Density	Urban Population 2011
Participants	0.087	0.729	-0.045	-0.257	-0.39	-0.355
Polled Votes	-0.348	0.621	0.344	-0.212	-0.551	-0.535
Invalid votes	-0.26	-0.043	0.664	-0.287	-0.401	-0.251
INC(pv)	0.402	0.035	-0.68	0.005	0.313	0.143
TDP(pv)	0.087	-0.172	0.648	0.273	-0.04	0.136
TRS(pv)	-0.261	0.173	-0.379	-0.365	-0.104	-0.22
BJP(pv)	0.082	-0.43	-0.657	-0.056	0.396	0.19
CPI(pv)	0.013	-0.035	0.528	0.353	-0.074	0.057
CPI(M)(pv)	0.042	-0.123	0.611	0.403	-0.035	0.117
YSRCP(pv)	0.419	-0.113	-0.243	0.458	0.364	0.343
BSP(pv)	-0.277	0.335	0.2	-0.232	-0.338	-0.168
OTHERS(pv)	0.214	0.113	-0.129	-0.61	-0.208	-0.212
INC(w)	0.298	0.067	-0.292	0.076	0.154	0.058
TDP(w)	0.089	-0.269	0.642	0.28	0.006	0.191
TRS(w)	-0.134	0.098	-0.528	-0.229	0.048	-0.072
BJP(w)	0.297	0.363	-0.184	-0.434	-0.194	-0.19
CPI(w)	-0.245	0.14	0.651	0.09	-0.345	-0.233
CPI(M)(w)	-0.297	-0.043	0.771	0.078	-0.302	-0.156
BSP(w)	-0.322	0.188	0.328	-0.179	-0.312	-0.117
YSRCP(w)	-0.297	-0.043	0.771	0.078	-0.302	-0.156
INC(wv)	0.147	0.166	-0.192	-0.042	-0.002	-0.105
TDP(wv)	0.066	-0.288	0.621	0.286	0.018	0.189
TRS(wv)	-0.222	0.208	-0.474	-0.298	-0.057	-0.178
BJP(wv)	0.233	0.316	-0.045	-0.31	-0.185	-0.16
CPI(wv)	-0.195	0.193	0.524	0.084	-0.319	-0.233
CPI(M)(wv)	-0.28	0.079	0.736	0.091	-0.35	-0.218
BSP(wv)	-0.322	0.188	0.328	-0.179	-0.312	-0.117
YSRCP(wv)	-0.297	-0.043	0.771	0.078	-0.302	-0.156
INC(wm)	0.18	0.031	-0.221	-0.023	0.06	-0.054
TDP(wm)	0.007	-0.278	0.632	0.288	-0.007	0.158
TRS(wm)	-0.334	0.304	-0.34	-0.29	-0.151	-0.241
BJP(wm)	0.075	0.175	0.153	-0.019	-0.113	-0.068
CPI(wm)	-0.22	0.17	0.588	0.087	-0.334	-0.235
CPI(M)(wm)	-0.297	-0.043	0.771	0.078	-0.302	-0.156
BSP(wm)	-0.322	0.188	0.328	-0.179	-0.312	-0.117
YSRCP(wm)	-0.297	-0.043	0.771	0.078	-0.302	-0.156

Occupational Characteristics and Political Participation

The cultivators have a strong positive correlation with TRS, YSRCP and CPI party votes and also with TRS winner votes and winner margin. They have a strong negative correlation with

TDP party and their votes and winner margin. Parties like BJP, BSP and Other parties have a moderate positive correlation with cultivators.

Table 4. Correlation (r) Values: Occupational Characteristics Vs Political Participation.

ZPTC Elections in 2014	Cultivators	Agriculture Labourers	Household Industry Labourers	Other Workers
Participants	.190	.451	-.221	-.392
Polled Votes	.040	.726	-.356	-.528
Invalid votes	.038	.438	-.172	-.336
INC(party-v)	.086	-.259	-.044	.200
TDP(pv)	-.440	.387	-.791	.073
TRS(pv)	.564	-.291	.753	-.190
BJP(pv)	.184	-.656	.827	.244
CPI(pv)	-.703	.445	-.435	.019
CPI(M)(pv)	-.654	.424	-.626	.074
YSRCP(pv)	-.469	-.130	-.314	.383
IND(pv)	-.104	.609	-.123	-.442
BSP(pv)	.458	-.093	.207	-.158
OTHERS(pv)	.458	.147	-.130	-.263
INC(w)	-.078	.061	-.368	.086
TDP(w)	-.470	.290	-.604	.111
TRS(w)	.459	-.464	.787	-.013
BJP(w)	.408	.195	-.155	-.276
CPI(w)	-.447	.659	-.460	-.254
CPI(M)(w)	-.386	.548	-.357	-.214
IND(w)	-.198	.550	-.396	-.275
BSP(w)	.457	-.125	.119	-.104
YSRCP(w)	-.386	.548	-.357	-.214
INC(wv)	-.014	.220	-.352	-.078
TDP(wv)	-.501	.279	-.559	.120
TRS(wv)	.500	-.353	.785	-.123
BJP(wv)	.402	.207	-.246	-.257
CPI(wv)	-.415	.620	-.442	-.237
CPI(M)(wv)	-.451	.657	-.448	-.254
IND(wv)	-.250	.530	-.348	-.252
BSP(wv)	.457	-.125	.119	-.104
YSRCP(wv)	-.386	.548	-.357	-.214
INC(wm)	-.062	.148	-.255	-.027
TDP(wm)	-.536	.293	-.473	.096
TRS(wm)	.500	-.256	.722	-.186
BJP(wm)	.258	.163	-.285	-.154
CPI(wm)	-.433	.643	-.454	-.247
CPI(M)(wm)	-.386	.548	-.357	-.214
IND(wm)	-.354	.545	-.354	-.224
BSP(wm)	.457	-.125	.119	-.104
YSRCP(wm)	-.386	.548	-.357	-.214

Source: Compiled by the Researchers.

The agricultural labourers have a strong positive correlation with Polled votes. They have a strong attachment with CPI, CPI (M) and even YSRCP party; hence the correlation values have a strong positive side. It appears in the party's votes, winners and even in the winner margin. The moderate correlation with participants and Invalid votes are polled. The household industry labourers have a strong negative correlation with TDP and CPI (M) party.

They have a strong positive correlation with TRS and BJP party votes, winners and even in the winner margin. They have a moderately negative correlation with the polled percentage. The Other workers have a strong negative correlation with the polled percentage. They have a moderate negative correlation with participation and invalid votes. It is proved with less polling percentage has been recorded in urban areas. The urban people are mostly educated; hence, the invalid vote poll percentage will obviously be very low (Table 4).

Education Vs Occupational Characteristics

The combination of all communities from three different locations gathered into 19 communities and correlated their responses with their educational qualifications and occupational characteristics. There is a strong positive correlation between illiterates and cultivators and it also showed the average relationship between illiterates and agricultural labourers. It is found that Illiterate people are mostly engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers. The primary educated people have a medium range of correlation between cultivators and Other type of workers. The Secondary educated people also have a medium range of correlation between cultivators and agricultural laboureres and have a strong correlation with Non-working category. It clearly explains that the secondary educated people are mostly not interested in work. But the Intermediate educated people have a strong correlation with Employees and also with non-working category. It indicates that some of the intermediate educated people are working and some of them are not working. The Degree completed people have a negative low correlation with cultivation and agricultural labourers. It is interesting that the degree completed people have a strong correlation with employment. The PG households have a medium correlation with employment (Table 5).

Table 5. Correlation (r) Values: Education Vs Occupational Characteristics

Occupation	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Inter	Degree	PG
Cultivator	0.891	0.352	0.389	0.264	0.134	-0.119
Agriculture Labourers	0.46	0.091	0.302	0.058	-0.007	0.159
Industry	-0.18	-0.049	0.045	-0.137	-0.183	-0.102
Employee	-0.115	0.395	0.274	0.523	0.259	0.336
Politics	0.064	0.185	0.045	0.297	0.512	-0.102
Not Working	-0.072	0.258	0.544	0.643	-0.024	0.158
Others	-0.117	0.453	-0.158	-0.077	0.265	-0.121

Source: Data compiled from field survey report, 2014

Education Vs Political Participation

The illiterates, primary and secondary educated households are have a strong positive correlation with their interest in politics and perception of political scenario of Telangana. The Intermediate educated households have a medium correlation for their interest in politics. The illiterates have a medium correlation with the feeling of political competence, membership in parties, mobilizing voters, Poster sticking and distribution of cassettes etc., The primary educated people have a strong positive correlation for their Interest in politics, membership in parties, distribution of cassettes and perception of political scenario of Telangana. However, they have a medium range of correlation with a feeling of political

competence, mobilising voters, poster sticking, attending meetings and use of technology like SMS through cell phones. Secondary educated households have a strong correlation for the Interest in politics. They have medium correlation with membership in parties and mobilizing voters, attending meeting rallies, technological interference like use of cell phones and perception of present political system of Telangana (Table 6).

The intermediate educated households have a strong positive correlation with membership in parties. They have a medium positive correlation with a feeling of political competence, mobilizing voters, attending meeting meetings, distribution of cassettes, use of technological interface and perception of political scenario of Telangana. But the degree households have a strong positive correlation with a feeling of political competence, membership in parties, mobilising voters, distribution of flags and use of technological interface and medium correlations by attending meetings and rallies. The PG holders have a medium positive correlation with attending meeting and rallies, use of technological interface and perception of political scenario of Telangana. It is noted that there is a strong positive correlation with degree holders and they are not interested in political participation (Table 6).

Table 6. Correlation (r) Values: Education vs Political Participation

Political Participation	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Inter	Degree	PG
Interest in Politics	0.89	0.5	0.51	0.365	0.181	-0.038
Feeling of Political Competence	0.454	0.467	0.235	0.447	0.623	0.142
Membership in Parties	0.377	0.558	0.35	0.558	0.559	0.224
Mobilizing Voters	0.421	0.501	0.302	0.423	0.559	0.241
Posters Sticking	0.334	0.458	0.294	0.348	0.555	0.274
Distribution of flags	0.328	0.441	0.29	0.36	0.572	0.283
Distribution of Cassettes	0.464	0.569	0.252	0.378	0.407	0.219
Attending Meetings Rallies	0.298	0.454	0.369	0.3	0.463	0.363
Technology interface (Use of sms,email etc)	0.311	0.477	0.359	0.249	0.519	0.345
Perception of Political Scenario	0.888	0.508	0.491	0.382	0.217	-0.045
Any other	-0.012	0.465	0.47	0.382	-0.012	0.492
No	0.021	0.147	-0.231	0.209	0.544	-0.14

Source: Data compiled from field survey, 2014.

Occupational Diversification Vs Political Participation

The cultivators have a strong positive correlation with their interest in politics and perception of political scenario of Telangana; while they have a medium correlation with a feeling of political competence, membership in parties, mobilizing voters, distribution of flags and cassettes and use of cell phones (Technological interface). The agricultural labourers have a strong positive correlation with interest in politics, feeling of political competence, mobilising voters, distribution of flags and cassettes and attending meeting and rallies. They have a

medium correlation with membership in parties, distribution of cassettes, technological interface and perception of political scenario of Telangana.

The industrial workers have a low correlation with political participation. But the employees have a medium correlation with distribution of cassettes, attending meetings rallies, technological interface and perception of political scenario of Telangana. Some of the households in the sample data have chosen politics as a profession. They have strong correlation with a feeling of political competence, membership in parties, mobilizing voters, distribution of flags and cassettes and attending meeting and rallies. They have a medium correlation with use of technological interface. Non-working households have a strong correlation with political participation, especially in a feeling of political competence, membership in parties, mobilizing voters, distribution of flags and attending meetings and rallies. They have a moderate positive correlation with distribution of cassettes, technological interface and perception of political competence. It is noted that other type of workers are not interested in political participation, but they have a low correlation with political participation (Table 7).

Table 7. Correlation (r) Values: Occupational Diversification Vs Political Participation

Poltical Participation	Cultivator	Agriculture Labourers	Industry	Employee	Politics	Not Working	Others
Interest in Politics	.916	.500	-.196	.139	.208	.231	-.032
Feeling of Political Competence	.467	.534	-.242	.293	.621	.502	.073
Membership in Parties	.450	.418	-.264	.329	.507	.546	.221
Mobilizing Voters	.424	.580	-.253	.263	.612	.539	.156
Posters Sticking	.323	.547	-.242	.281	.637	.524	.177
Distribution of flags	.330	.516	-.236	.264	.643	.506	.183
Distribution of Cassettes	.485	.364	-.243	.443	.300	.346	.223
Attending Meetings Rallies	.296	.511	-.257	.323	.538	.523	.190
Technology interface (Use of sms,email etc)	.342	.434	-.248	.342	.406	.340	.224
Perception of Political Scenario in Telangana	.923	.476	-.197	.177	.202	.217	-.037
Any other	.100	.316	-.071	.459	.268	.373	-.018
No	.172	-.316	-.076	.410	-.076	-.202	-.091

Source: Data compiled from field survey, 2014.

Conclusions

There is a strong relationship between regions with physical variations and population characteristics. The geographic area determines the regional development. Literacy is an ultimate regional development indicator, but where there is a larger geographic districts recorded less literacy rate and it has a strong positive relationship with SC and ST population. Hence, the people from these communities have been in the state of underdevelopment. Regional development and political participation are both interrelated. The growth pole of Telangana state is Hyderabad Metropolitan city, while Choutuppal mandal which is located at this urban fringe has the highest political participation.

The SC population had a strong positive relationship with political participation and polled votes. It shows that the SC populated areas have higher political participation and they recorded the highest polling percentage which is also proved in primary data analysis as

well. The polling percentage recorded less in the regions with highest density of population and urban population.

The INC party has less vote bank from ST communities, but, TDP party has strong grass root attachment with these communities. Apart from that, parties like CPI and CPI (M) also have a strong positive relationship with ST population. TRS party failed to gain winners from the highest ST populated mandals. The YSRCP party winners have a strong positive relationship with ST population. It is proved that the YSRCP party winner percentage is the highest in Khammam districts, where more of ST population is located.

The cultivators have a strong positive relationship with TRS, YSRCP and CPI parties and also with TRS winner votes and winner margin. They have a strong negative relationship with TDP party and their votes and winner margin. The agricultural labourers have a strong positive relationship with polled votes and have a strong attachment with CPI, CPI (M) and YSRCP parties. The household industry labourers have a strong negative relationship with TDP and CPI (M) parties and they have a strong positive relationship with TRS and BJP party votes, winners and even in their winner margin. The Other workers have a strong negative relationship with the polled percentage, it means the employees has been casting a less percentage of votes and they have a moderate negative relationship with political participation and invalid votes. It is proved with less polling percentage and has been recorded in urban areas. The urban people are mostly educated; hence, the invalid vote poll percentage is obviously very low.

The occupation of different level of educated people indicates that, there is a strong positive relationship between illiterates and cultivators; most of the people which primary education are engaged in agriculture activity. A few of the people with secondary education engaged in the same thing, but the non-working categories were found from this level of education. The Intermediate and Degree holder have a strong positive relationship with employers.

The education has been determining the feel of political participation. The illiterates and people with primary and secondary education have been participating actively in politics, but they were at level of poster sticking, attending meetings and rallies etc. The degree holders have very less interest in politics and only a few of them are engaged in active politics and use technologies like email, sms and social media.

The cultivators and agricultural labourers have a strong relationship with political participation. But they have shown less interest in the feel of political competence. The industry workers are not interested in political participation. But the other workers have showed their moderate interest in political participation.

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