THE RELIGIOSITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION A STUDY BASED ON WORLD VALUE SURVEY

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Abstract

It is often held that religious people are conservative and nonreligious people are liberal. This study infers the truth of this statement based on religious and political opinions. Regardless of one's opinions on the politicization of religion, religion is a crucial element in Indian politics. For example, religion significantly affects how people think about sexual activity before marriage, adultery, sexual orientation, and having an abortion. These questions may reveal a person's conservative social views, but religious beliefs are personal and vary from person to person and culture to culture. We could also find out if "religious conservatives" support "conservative nationalist movements" by looking at their views on elections, voting, democracy/authoritarianism, war, etc. The World Value Survey's balanced direct/indirect questions may assist in resolving this issue. Thus, comparing direct and indirect responses is beneficial.

Keywords: *Politics; Religion; Indian Politics; World Value Survey*

1. Introduction

There is a general understanding that religious people are more likely to be part of conservative political forces, while non-religious people are generally liberal. This study tries to determine this statement's truth by making inferences from a person's religious beliefs and political leanings. Regardless of one's normative position on whether religion should be politicized or play a role in politics, religion plays a significant role in contemporary Indian politics. Religion is undeniable. Therefore, on questions like sex before marriage, adultery, homosexuality, and abortion, one can easily find the influence of religion in shaping political opinions about them. Even though religious values are personal and can vary from person to person and from society to society, a person's answer to these questions can show how much they hold conservative social values. Further, by evaluating their responses to the election, voting, democracy/authoritarianism, war, etc., we could identify the extent to which "religious conservatives" are politically inclined to "conservative nationalist forces." The responses to the questionnaire in the World Value Survey are one way to explore this puzzle since it is a questionnaire that has been designed with a balance of direct and indirect questions. It, therefore, helps to cross-check the responses to direct questions with the responses to indirect ones.

2. The objective of the study

The study's primary goal is to find out if there is a link between the respondents' religious beliefs and political views. It also explores political engagement, conservatism, and liberal views and their connection to the respondents' religiosity.

3. Research Questions

The highly religious people are less inclined to vote but prefer to support right-wing conserva- tives when they do.

1. Do religious individuals seem to vote less often or to be less interested in politics?

2. Do religious individuals seem to embrace conservative political values?

4. Methodology

This work is theoretically exploratory and employs quantitative analytic techniques.

The World Values Survey (WVS) is an international research project examining how people's values and beliefs have changed over time and how they affect culture and politics. Since 1981, social scientists from all over the world have worked together as part of the WVS to conduct representative national surveys in almost 100 countries.

These direct and indirect questions are about the respondent's religion and politics. Then, the variables about religions and political views are put together to see if they have anything in common.

This study uses the 2010-2012 World Value Survey Wave 6- (Country Code: 356-India).The following variables are analyzed in this study: v9, v19, v12, v40, v41, v108, v144, v145, v146, 147, v148, v149, v150, v151, v152, v154, v84, v95, v211, v226, v227

The WVS tracks, monitors, and analyses the following variables: support for democracy, toler- ance of aliens and ethnic minorities, support for gender equality, the role of religion and increasing religiosity, the influence of globalisation, attitudes toward the environment, jobs, family, politics, national identity, community, diversity, insecurity, and subjective well-being.

The World Values Survey is the first comprehensive study spanning the range of global disparities in the world's foremost cultural zones, from very poor to affluent countries. Thousands of political scientists, sociologists, social psychologists, anthropologists, and economists have used this data to evaluate economic development, democracy, religion, gender equality, social capital, and individual happiness.

This study will use statistical methods to evaluate hypotheses and investigate the research issue. First, it employs quantitative techniques to use secondary data sources, such as the 2012 India World Value Survey.

This study will use statistical methods, including Chi-square and correlation studies. In both hypotheses, the ideas of conservative and liberal political principles are dependent variables, while the person's religiosity is an independent variable.

The World Value Survey is an extensive data set including category values; thus, I utilised the Chi-Square test, a popular technique for evaluating associations between categorical variables, to examine relationships between categorical variables. The null hypothesis of the Chi-Square test is that there is no relationship between the categorical variables of the population; they are independent. However, a minimum Chi-square test value indicates that the observed and predicted data fit remarkably well. In other words, there is a correlation, and detailed test results for Chi- square indicate that the data may be improved; in other words, no relationship exists.

5. Methods and Statistical Tools

This paper will use statistical techniques to test the hypotheses and work on the research question. It uses quantitative methods to look at secondary data sets, like the 2012 World Value Survey in India. The paper will use statistical techniques, such as Chi-square and correlation analyses.

In both the above hypotheses, the concepts of conservative and liberal political values are the dependent variables, and an independent variable is the individual's religiosity.

6. Review of Literature

Numerous research papers highlight the influence of religion in developing political institutions and the regulatory system throughout the religious realm. In addition, numerous social scientists anticipated the secularisation of politics and society in the decades after World War II, notably in the industrialised industrial democracies of the West.

The modern world will undermine religion's plausibility, power, and authority. Instead, it would offer prosperity, stability, and opportunity, supplant religion and communalism and foster a movement in cultural ideals and lifestyles toward post-traditionalism (Inglehart, 1990; Norris Inglehart, 2004).

According to Ronald Inglehart (2000:81-82), some modernisation theorists have suggested that the environment is altering in ways that undermine conventional values.

Faith, provincialism, and cultural distinctions will probably decline with economic expansion. As a result of this change, religious organisations would become further and further removed from government authority and duty, and religious sentiments would retreat into the private realm. Then, religious politics was allegedly a hopeless anachronism (Casanova, 1994). Gerhard Lenski's The Religious Factor: Religion and Political Attitudes (1961). Since the publication of Gerhard Lenski's (1961) groundbreaking statistical study of religious behaviours and attitudes, over fifty years have passed. In an era dominated by modernisation theory, materialism, and economic determinism, Lenski demonstrated that religious group membership had wide-ranging and essential (both statistically and significantly) effects on an individual's views, comparable to those of social class on politics, economics, and the family.

Seymour Martin Lipset, a contemporary of Lenski, has notably highlighted the role of religious status organisations in the political socialisation of its members. Lipset argued in 'Political Man' (1963), a seminal work in political sociology, that religious groups played a more vital role in the political socialisation of people in proportion to their religious membership.

Rizzo, Abdel-Latif, and Meyer (2007) argue, using World Values Survey data on attitudes, that when Arab countries are excluded, the attitudes of Muslims do not differ significantly from those of non-Muslims concerning gender, leading some to suggest an Arab cultural gap rather than an Islamic gap.

Although it is evident that the availability of attitudinal data provides scholars with the oppor- tunity to better understand the role of religion in shaping individual political attitudes, it needs to be more evident that current analyses sufficiently define causal mechanisms and link these findings to the theoretical paradigm. (Ibid.)

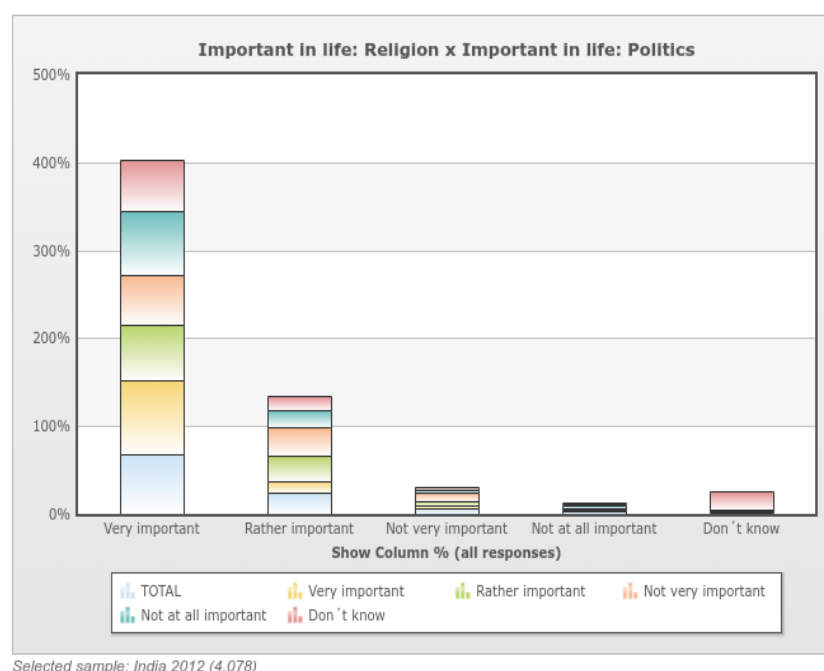## 7. Results and Interpretation (Based on the SPSS/PSPP results)

Fig. 1

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Important in life: Politics	3889.00000000	95.4%	189.000000000	4.6%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Important in life: Politics

			Important in life: Politics				Total
			Very important	Rather important	Not very important	Not at all important	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	591.000000000	660.000000000	626.000000000	764.000000000	2641.00000000
		Row %	22.4%	25.0%	23.7%	28.9%	100.0%
		Column %	85.3%	62.1%	57.9%	72.6%	67.9%
		Total %	15.2%	17.0%	16.1%	19.6%	67.9%
	Rather important	Count	79.0000000000	321.000000000	343.000000000	216.000000000	959.000000000
		Row %	8.2%	33.5%	35.8%	22.5%	100.0%
		Column %	11.4%	30.2%	31.7%	20.5%	24.7%
		Total %	2.0%	8.3%	8.8%	5.6%	24.7%
	Not very important	Count	18.0000000000	64.0000000000	96.0000000000	42.0000000000	220.000000000
		Row %	8.2%	29.1%	43.6%	19.1%	100.0%
		Column %	2.6%	6.0%	8.9%	4.0%	5.7%
		Total %	.5%	1.6%	2.5%	1.1%	5.7%
	Not at all important	Count	5.0000000000	17.0000000000	17.0000000000	30.0000000000	69.0000000000
		Row %	7.2%	24.6%	24.6%	43.5%	100.0%
		Column %	.7%	1.6%	1.6%	2.9%	1.8%
		Total %	.1%	.4%	.4%	.8%	1.8%
Total		Count	693.000000000	1062.00000000	1082.00000000	1052.00000000	3889.00000000
		Row %	17.8%	27.3%	27.8%	27.1%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	17.8%	27.3%	27.8%	27.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	195.61	9.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	205.15	9.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.04	1.0000000000	.000
N of Valid Cases	3889.00000000		

Fig. 2

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Self positioning in political scale	3583.00000000	87.9%	495.000000000	12.1%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Self positioning in political scale

			Self positioning in political scale										Total
			Left	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Right	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	139.000000000	77.0000000000	157.000000000	247.000000000	599.000000000	284.000000000	263.000000000	253.000000000	152.000000000	209.000000000	2380.000000000
		Row %	5.8%	3.2%	6.6%	10.4%	25.2%	11.9%	11.1%	10.6%	6.4%	8.8%	100.0%
		Column %	69.2%	63.1%	64.6%	62.1%	66.9%	61.9%	62.0%	66.2%	70.0%	86.4%	66.4%
		Total %	3.9%	2.1%	4.4%	6.9%	16.7%	7.9%	7.3%	7.1%	4.2%	5.8%	66.4%
	Rather important	Count	45.0000000000	39.0000000000	65.0000000000	114.000000000	227.000000000	123.000000000	126.000000000	103.000000000	48.0000000000	22.0000000000	912.000000000
		Row %	4.9%	4.3%	7.1%	12.5%	24.9%	13.5%	13.8%	11.3%	5.3%	2.4%	100.0%
		Column %	22.4%	32.0%	26.7%	28.6%	25.4%	26.8%	29.7%	27.0%	22.1%	9.1%	25.5%
		Total %	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	3.2%	6.3%	3.4%	3.5%	2.9%	1.3%	.6%	25.5%
	Not very important	Count	14.0000000000	5.0000000000	18.0000000000	28.0000000000	46.0000000000	36.0000000000	27.0000000000	24.0000000000	15.0000000000	9.0000000000	222.000000000
		Row %	6.3%	2.3%	8.1%	12.6%	20.7%	16.2%	12.2%	10.8%	6.8%	4.1%	100.0%
		Column %	7.0%	4.1%	7.4%	7.0%	5.1%	7.8%	6.4%	6.3%	6.9%	3.7%	6.2%
		Total %	.4%	.1%	.5%	.8%	1.3%	1.0%	.8%	.7%	.4%	.3%	6.2%
	Not at all important	Count	3.0000000000	1.0000000000	3.0000000000	9.0000000000	23.0000000000	16.0000000000	8.0000000000	2.0000000000	2.0000000000	2.0000000000	69.0000000000
		Row %	4.3%	1.4%	4.3%	13.0%	33.3%	23.2%	11.6%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	100.0%
		Column %	1.5%	.8%	1.2%	2.3%	2.6%	3.5%	1.9%	.5%	.9%	.8%	1.9%
		Total %	.1%	.0%	.1%	.3%	.6%	.4%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	1.9%
Total		Count	201.000000000	122.000000000	243.000000000	398.000000000	895.000000000	459.000000000	424.000000000	382.000000000	217.000000000	242.000000000	3583.000000000
		Row %	5.6%	3.4%	6.8%	11.1%	25.0%	12.8%	11.8%	10.7%	6.1%	6.8%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	5.6%	3.4%	6.8%	11.1%	25.0%	12.8%	11.8%	10.7%	6.1%	6.8%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	78.33	27.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	86.96	27.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.30	1.0000000000	.002
N of Valid Cases	3583.00000000		

Fig.3

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Vote in elections: local level	3975.00000000	97.5%	103.000000000	2.5%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Vote in elections: local level

			Vote in elections: local level			Total
			Always	Usually	Never	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	2336.00000000	232.000000000	135.000000000	2703.00000000
		Row %	86.4%	8.6%	5.0%	100.0%
		Column %	69.9%	61.1%	53.4%	68.0%
		Total %	58.8%	5.8%	3.4%	68.0%
	Rather important	Count	772.000000000	105.000000000	100.000000000	977.000000000
		Row %	79.0%	10.7%	10.2%	100.0%
		Column %	23.1%	27.6%	39.5%	24.6%
		Total %	19.4%	2.6%	2.5%	24.6%
	Not very important	Count	176.000000000	37.0000000000	10.0000000000	223.000000000
		Row %	78.9%	16.6%	4.5%	100.0%
		Column %	5.3%	9.7%	4.0%	5.6%
		Total %	4.4%	.9%	.3%	5.6%
	Not at all important	Count	58.0000000000	6.0000000000	8.0000000000	72.0000000000
		Row %	80.6%	8.3%	11.1%	100.0%
		Column %	1.7%	1.6%	3.2%	1.8%
		Total %	1.5%	.2%	.2%	1.8%
Total		Count	3342.00000000	380.000000000	253.000000000	3975.00000000
		Row %	84.1%	9.6%	6.4%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	84.1%	9.6%	6.4%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.10	6.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	50.81	6.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	25.88	1.0000000000	.000
N of Valid Cases	3975.00000000		

Fig. 4

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Vote in elections: National level	3969.00000000	97.3%	109.000000000	2.7%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Vote in elections: National level

			Vote in elections: National level			Total
			Always	Usually	Never	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	2313.00000000	282.000000000	109.000000000	2704.00000000
		Row %	85.5%	10.4%	4.0%	100.0%
		Column %	69.2%	62.8%	61.6%	68.1%
		Total %	58.3%	7.1%	2.7%	68.1%
	Rather important	Count	811.000000000	122.000000000	40.0000000000	973.000000000
		Row %	83.4%	12.5%	4.1%	100.0%
		Column %	24.3%	27.2%	22.6%	24.5%
		Total %	20.4%	3.1%	1.0%	24.5%
	Not very important	Count	169.000000000	38.0000000000	14.0000000000	221.000000000
		Row %	76.5%	17.2%	6.3%	100.0%
		Column %	5.1%	8.5%	7.9%	5.6%
		Total %	4.3%	1.0%	.4%	5.6%
	Not at all important	Count	50.0000000000	7.0000000000	14.0000000000	71.0000000000
		Row %	70.4%	9.9%	19.7%	100.0%
		Column %	1.5%	1.6%	7.9%	1.8%
		Total %	1.3%	.2%	.4%	1.8%
Total		Count	3343.00000000	449.000000000	177.000000000	3969.00000000
		Row %	84.2%	11.3%	4.5%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	84.2%	11.3%	4.5%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	54.07	6.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	36.01	6.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	26.23	1.0000000000	.000
N of Valid Cases	3969.00000000		

Fig. 5

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Interest in politics	3786.00000000	92.8%	292.000000000	7.2%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Interest in politics

			Interest in politics				Total
			Very interested	Somewhat interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	286.000000000	690.000000000	595.000000000	1022.00000000	2593.00000000
		Row %	11.0%	26.6%	22.9%	39.4%	100.0%
		Column %	78.1%	61.0%	62.0%	76.9%	68.5%
		Total %	7.6%	18.2%	15.7%	27.0%	68.5%
	Rather important	Count	56.0000000000	351.000000000	269.000000000	240.000000000	916.000000000
		Row %	6.1%	38.3%	29.4%	26.2%	100.0%
		Column %	15.3%	31.0%	28.0%	18.1%	24.2%
		Total %	1.5%	9.3%	7.1%	6.3%	24.2%
	Not very important	Count	14.0000000000	75.0000000000	79.0000000000	44.0000000000	212.000000000
		Row %	6.6%	35.4%	37.3%	20.8%	100.0%
		Column %	3.8%	6.6%	8.2%	3.3%	5.6%
		Total %	.4%	2.0%	2.1%	1.2%	5.6%
	Not at all important	Count	10.0000000000	15.0000000000	17.0000000000	23.0000000000	65.0000000000
		Row %	15.4%	23.1%	26.2%	35.4%	100.0%
		Column %	2.7%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
		Total %	.3%	.4%	.4%	.6%	1.7%
Total		Count	366.000000000	1131.00000000	960.000000000	1329.00000000	3786.00000000
		Row %	9.7%	29.9%	25.4%	35.1%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	9.7%	29.9%	25.4%	35.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	125.93	9.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	128.00	9.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	14.67	1.0000000000	.000
N of Valid Cases	3786.00000000		

Fig. 6

Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Important in life: Religion × Active/Inactive membership of political party	3882.00000000	95.2%	196.000000000	4.8%	4078.00000000	100.0%
Important in life: Religion × Importance of democracy	3989.00000000	97.8%	89.0000000000	2.2%	4078.00000000	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Active/Inactive membership of political party

			Active/Inactive membership of political party			Total
			Not a member	Inactive member	Active member	
Important in life: Religion	Very important	Count	2033.00000000	350.000000000	252.000000000	2635.00000000
		Row %	77.2%	13.3%	9.6%	100.0%
		Column %	68.5%	60.4%	75.0%	67.9%
		Total %	52.4%	9.0%	6.5%	67.9%
	Rather important	Count	732.000000000	164.000000000	60.0000000000	956.000000000
		Row %	76.6%	17.2%	6.3%	100.0%
		Column %	24.7%	28.3%	17.9%	24.6%
		Total %	18.9%	4.2%	1.5%	24.6%
	Not very important	Count	156.000000000	46.0000000000	19.0000000000	221.000000000
		Row %	70.6%	20.8%	8.6%	100.0%
		Column %	5.3%	7.9%	5.7%	5.7%
		Total %	4.0%	1.2%	.5%	5.7%
	Not at all important	Count	46.0000000000	19.0000000000	5.0000000000	70.0000000000
		Row %	65.7%	27.1%	7.1%	100.0%
		Column %	1.6%	3.3%	1.5%	1.8%
		Total %	1.2%	.5%	.1%	1.8%
Total		Count	2967.00000000	579.000000000	336.000000000	3882.00000000
		Row %	76.4%	14.9%	8.7%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	76.4%	14.9%	8.7%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.27	6.0000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	30.02	6.0000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.61	1.0000000000	.434
N of Valid Cases	3882.00000000		

Fig. 7

Important in life: Religion × Importance of democracy

Important in life: Religion			Importance of democracy										Total
			Not at all important	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Absolutely important	
Very important		Count	55	8	29	65	220	304	345	399	408	879	2712
		Row %	2.0%	.3%	1.1%	2.4%	8.1%	11.2%	12.7%	14.7%	15.0%	32.4%	100.0%
		Column %	82.1%	47.1%	74.4%	57.5%	64.3%	66.7%	61.9%	60.5%	66.3%	78.2%	68.0%
		Total %	1.4%	.2%	.7%	1.6%	5.5%	7.6%	8.6%	10.0%	10.2%	22.0%	68.0%
Rather important		Count	5	8	8	33	94	118	168	199	162	185	980
		Row %	.5%	.8%	.8%	3.4%	9.6%	12.0%	17.1%	20.3%	16.5%	18.9%	100.0%
		Column %	7.5%	47.1%	20.5%	29.2%	27.5%	25.9%	30.2%	30.2%	26.3%	16.5%	24.6%
		Total %	.1%	.2%	.2%	.8%	2.4%	3.0%	4.2%	5.0%	4.1%	4.6%	24.6%
Not very important		Count	5	1	1	10	20	21	35	49	36	47	225
		Row %	2.2%	.4%	.4%	4.4%	8.9%	9.3%	15.6%	21.8%	16.0%	20.9%	100.0%
		Column %	7.5%	5.9%	2.6%	8.8%	5.8%	4.6%	6.3%	7.4%	5.9%	4.2%	5.6%
		Total %	.1%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.5%	.5%	.9%	1.2%	.9%	1.2%	5.6%
Not at all important		Count	2	0	1	5	8	13	9	12	9	13	72
		Row %	2.8%	.0%	1.4%	6.9%	11.1%	18.1%	12.5%	16.7%	12.5%	18.1%	100.0%
		Column %	3.0%	.0%	2.6%	4.4%	2.3%	2.9%	1.6%	1.8%	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%
		Total %	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.3%	1.8%
Total		Count	67	17	39	113	342	456	557	659	615	1124	3989
		Row %	1.7%	.4%	1.0%	2.8%	8.6%	11.4%	14.0%	16.5%	15.4%	28.2%	100.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	1.7%	.4%	1.0%	2.8%	8.6%	11.4%	14.0%	16.5%	15.4%	28.2%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	116.60	27	.000
Likelihood Ratio	120.17	27	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	23.73	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	3989		

Fig. 8

Summary

	Valid N	Valid Percent	Missing N	Missing Percent	Total N	Total Percent
Important in life: Religion × Which party would you vote for if there were a national election tomorrow	3641	89.3%	437	10.7%	4078	100.0%
Important in life: Religion × Which party would you vote for if there were a national election tomorrow	3641	89.3%	437	10.7%	4078	100.0%

Important in life: Religion × Which party would you vote for if there were a national election tomorrow

Important in life: Religion			Other	Independent candidate	IND: National People's Party	IND: Communist Party of India	IND: Communist Party of India (Marxist)	IND: Bahujan Samaj Party	IND: Nationalist Congress Party	IND: National People's Party	IND: Shivaji's Army	IND: Janata Dal (Secular)	IND: Socialist Party	IND: Biju Janata Dal	IND: Revolutionary Socialist Party	IND: Marxist Coordination Committee
Very important		Count	49	9	69	20	78	117	22	5	28	29	147	0	1	1
		Row %	2.0%	.4%	2.8%	.8%	3.1%	4.7%	.9%	.2%	1.1%	1.2%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Column %	72.1%	64.3%	68.3%	60.6%	47.3%	69.6%	68.8%	100.0%	90.3%	46.8%	72.4%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	1.3%	.2%	1.9%	.5%	2.1%	3.2%	.6%	.1%	.8%	.8%	4.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Rather important		Count	14	5	27	11	73	28	6	0	2	28	34	1	0	0
		Row %	1.6%	.6%	3.0%	1.2%	8.2%	3.1%	.7%	.0%	.2%	3.1%	3.8%	.1%	.0%	.0%
		Column %	20.6%	35.7%	26.7%	33.3%	44.2%	16.7%	18.8%	.0%	6.5%	45.2%	16.7%	100.0%	.0%	.0%
		Total %	.4%	.1%	.7%	.3%	2.0%	.8%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.8%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not very important		Count	3	0	5	2	12	17	0	0	1	5	16	0	0	0
		Row %	1.4%	.0%	2.4%	.9%	5.7%	8.1%	.0%	.0%	.5%	2.4%	7.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Column %	4.4%	.0%	5.0%	6.1%	7.3%	10.1%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	8.1%	7.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Total %	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.3%	.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not at all important		Count	2	0	0	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
		Row %	3.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.2%	9.5%	6.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Column %	2.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	3.6%	12.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Total %	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total		Count	68	14	101	33	165	168	32	5	31	62	203	1	1	1
		Row %	1.9%	.4%	2.8%	.9%	4.5%	4.6%	.9%	.1%	.9%	1.7%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%
		Column %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		Total %	1.9%	.4%	2.8%	.9%	4.5%	4.6%	.9%	.1%	.9%	1.7%	5.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%

Fig. 9

Which party would you vote for if there were a national election tomorrow

IND: All India Forward Bloc	IND: Republican Party Of India	IND: Indian National Lok Dal	IND: Supreme Akali Party	IND: Jharkhand Liberation Front	IND: Peasants and Workers Party of India	IND: Party of the Telugu Land	IND: Indian National Congress	IND: Indian People's Party	IND: Indian Union Muslim League	IND: Lok Janshakti Party	IND: Telangana Rashtra Samithi	IND: Lok Satta Party	IND: Haryana Janhit Congress	IND: Jharkhand Development Front (Democratic)	IND: Karnataka State Farmers' Association
0	1	62	56	3	0	29	676	740	3	14	2	4	3	2	0
.0%	.0%	2.5%	2.3%	.1%	.0%	1.2%	27.3%	29.9%	.1%	.6%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.0%
.0%	100.0%	100.0%	81.2%	25.0%	.0%	43.9%	66.7%	72.1%	100.0%	82.4%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	66.7%	.0%
.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.5%	.1%	.0%	.8%	18.6%	20.3%	.1%	.4%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%
1	0	0	11	5	0	25	273	220	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
.1%	.0%	.0%	1.2%	.6%	.0%	2.8%	30.7%	24.7%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.1%
100.0%	.0%	.0%	15.9%	41.7%	.0%	37.9%	26.9%	21.4%	.0%	11.8%	.0%	20.0%	.0%	33.3%	100.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.1%	.0%	.7%	7.5%	6.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
0	0	0	2	4	0	8	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.0%	.0%	.0%	.9%	1.9%	.0%	3.8%	25.1%	25.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	2.9%	33.3%	.0%	12.1%	5.2%	5.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.2%	1.5%	1.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
0	0	0	0	0	1	4	12	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.6%	6.3%	19.0%	20.6%	.0%	1.6%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	6.1%	1.2%	1.3%	.0%	5.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.3%	.4%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
1	1	62	69	12	1	66	1014	1026	3	17	2	5	3	3	1
.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.9%	.3%	.0%	1.8%	27.8%	28.2%	.1%	.5%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
.0%	.0%	1.7%	1.9%	.3%	.0%	1.8%	27.8%	28.2%	.1%	.5%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%

Fig. 10

IND: Apna Dal	IND: TRMC	IND: Maharashtra Reformation Army	IND: Autonomous State Demand Committee	IND: Janata Dal (United)	IND: The Praja Rajyam Party	Total
10	69	4	6	204	14	2477
.4%	2.8%	.2%	.2%	8.2%	.6%	100.0%
100.0%	65.7%	80.0%	100.0%	74.5%	20.0%	68.0%
.3%	1.9%	.1%	.2%	5.6%	.4%	68.0%
0	33	1	0	53	34	890
.0%	3.7%	.1%	.0%	6.0%	3.8%	100.0%
.0%	31.4%	20.0%	.0%	19.3%	48.6%	24.4%
.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	.9%	24.4%
0	3	0	0	12	15	211
.0%	1.4%	.0%	.0%	5.7%	7.1%	100.0%
.0%	2.9%	.0%	.0%	4.4%	21.4%	5.8%
.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%	5.8%
0	0	0	0	5	7	63
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.9%	11.1%	100.0%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.8%	10.0%	1.7%
.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%	1.7%
10	105	5	6	274	70	3641
.3%	2.9%	.1%	.2%	7.5%	1.9%	100.0%
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
.3%	2.9%	.1%	.2%	7.5%	1.9%	100.0%

Fig. 11

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed)
Pearson Chi-Square	401.17	105.000000000	.000
Likelihood Ratio	342.11	105.000000000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.21	1.0000000000	.646
N of Valid Cases	3641.00000000		

Fig. 12

The correlation between highly religious persons reporting less interest in politics and strong nationalist beliefs and interest in voting suggests a potential reinterpretation of the term "vote."

Can voting be redefined as political involvement and "individual rights"?

Based on the facts, intensely religious, right-wing political conservatives may approach voting differently. Voting is more about "respecting civic obligation" than political activity or constitutional rights.

In a prominent political context where conservative nationalist forces emphasise civic responsibility more than citizens' rights, one can conclude that this duty-centred political discourse has led to a re-conceptualisation of meaning-making among the general population.

Civic duty is progressively replacing voting as a sign of political activity and assertion of rights. Consequently, when very religious people profess a lack of interest in politics, it may signal that they are apolitical, a move to a new terrain of depoliticised responsibility language in right-wing conservative nationalist politics.

Religiosity does not manifest universally. In religious believers, different orientations towards religiosity predicted different behaviours. Allport and Ross' (1967) Although widely criticised for lack of conceptual clarification, the intrinsic-extrinsic interpretation of religiosity has been highly influential in exploring the relationship between religiosity and discrimination. Also, church members are both patriotic nationalists and high-right-wingers.

8. Conclusion

The analysis do not indicate religious individuals tend to vote less or have less interest in politics. On the contrary, the statistical analysis of the poll suggests that very religious individuals who are less engaged in politics have a great interest in voting. This may be because deeply religious individuals see voting as a civic responsibility rather than an indication of political engagement.

The first half of the theory is thus disproven. Instead, the research indicates that highly religious individuals tend to have (right-wing) conservative political views.

Further research is necessary to determine if Christian conservatives understand that "voting" has shifted from political engagement and assertion of rights to a new territory of depoliticized civic obligation.

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