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Title:

Lights, Camera, Election: The Impact of Political Films on Voter Perception and Electoral Outcomes in India

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Abstract:

Political films in India have long been a powerful medium for shaping public opinion, particularly during general elections. These films often address key social issues such as corruption, governance, and voter rights, aligning with the concerns of the electorate. Through biopics, dramatized portrayals, and issue-based narratives, political films either glorify or criticize leaders and political parties, influencing voter perception and electoral behaviour. The strategic timing of film releases around election cycles further amplifies their impact. As seen in global and Indian contexts, political films motivate voters by engaging with real-world issues, thereby playing a subtle but significant role in shaping election outcomes.

Keywords:

Political films, Indian elections, voter perception, cinema and politics, political biopics

Introduction:

Political films in India have long served as powerful tools for influencing public opinion, particularly during general elections. These films often carry strong political messages, portraying real or fictionalized events that reflect societal issues, historical struggles, or the ideologies of specific political parties. By using popular cinema as a medium, filmmakers can subtly or overtly shape narratives that align with particular political ideologies, thus impacting voter perception and behaviour. One significant way political films influence elections is by humanizing political leaders or demonizing opponents. Biopics and dramatized portrayals of political figures often highlight the positive aspects of their personalities or their contributions to the nation. For example, films that depict the life and work of a leader just before elections can help build a favourable image in the public's mind. At the same time, films that criticize or satirize rival politicians can erode their credibility, especially in a media landscape where the line between fact and fiction can blur.

Moreover, political films often address core social issues like poverty, corruption, caste dynamics, and unemployment, which are central to election campaigns. These films bring these topics to the forefront, sometimes echoing the promises or failures of the current government. When a film's message resonates with the electorate's concerns, it can either consolidate or shift the public's voting behaviour, creating an indirect yet potent form of political endorsement.

During election periods, political parties may even support the release of films that align with their agendas, using cinema as an extension of their propaganda machinery. As Bollywood enjoys massive reach across different strata of Indian society, a political film can stir discussions that transcend cinema halls and seep into everyday conversations, further intensifying its impact on the electorate.

In a country where cinema is deeply ingrained in culture and identity, the intersection of films and politics is inevitable. By engaging with narratives that reflect the political climate, filmmakers in India not only entertain but also play a subtle yet crucial role in shaping the outcomes of general elections.

Political films in other countries

In countries like the United States, political films have been known to affect the electoral landscape. For instance, Michael Moore's *Fahrenheit 9/11* (2004), a documentary highly critical of President George W. Bush's administration and its handling of the Iraq War, was released ahead of the 2004 presidential election. While Bush ultimately won re-election, the film stirred a national conversation on war, governance, and civil liberties, contributing to the public discourse.

In India, political cinema has also played a crucial role in elections. Movies like *Madras Café* (2013), which depicted the political turmoil in Sri Lanka and the assassination of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, helped highlight issues of terrorism, foreign policy, and political assassination. Although the film did not directly impact election outcomes, it contributed to political debates around the time of the Indian general elections.

In the Philippines, political films are often used to either glorify or criticize candidates. The 2016 presidential campaign of Rodrigo Duterte saw films that depicted crime and corruption, which aligned with his tough-on-crime rhetoric. His campaign leveraged these films to foster a sense of urgency and fear among voters, leading to his eventual electoral victory.

Political films in other countries, like Italy's *Il Divo* (2008), which portrayed the enigmatic and controversial Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, can also sway public perception of political figures by humanizing or demonizing them. These films often highlight corruption or the personal lives of politicians, shaping voters' perspectives right before elections.

In many cases, the release timing of political films is key, as it aligns with election cycles to maximize their influence. Whether directly intended to support or criticize a political party or ideology, the messages in these films can resonate deeply with voters, sometimes creating lasting impacts on electoral outcomes. Political films are often a form of soft power, used to propagate ideologies and influence the electorate's views on pressing issues like governance, corruption, social justice, or economic policies. In some cases, they create empathy for particular political causes or figures, while in others, they expose scandals and misdeeds, thus reshaping the public's trust in their leaders.

For example, in Argentina, *La Hora de los Hornos* (1968), a documentary that criticized neo-colonialism, imperialism, and capitalist exploitation, became a vital part of the country's left-wing revolutionary movement. Released during a period of political unrest, it fuelled anti-government sentiments and heightened awareness about political oppression, aligning with the rising tide of Peronism, a significant force in Argentine politics. The film played a role in mobilizing support for leaders like Juan Perón, whose return to power in 1973 was marked by intense political emotions.

In Germany, films like *The Baader Meinhof Complex* (2008) highlighted the rise of left-wing radicalism in the 1970s, portraying the notorious Red Army Faction's activities. While not directly linked to elections, the film revived discussions about the country's political past, influencing how contemporary German voters viewed the nation's security policies and historical traumas. These reflections often influence political campaigns that reference or address the legacies of extremism and government crackdowns.

In the African context, films have also left their imprint on the political arena. Nigeria's burgeoning Nollywood industry has produced films that reflect political corruption, violence, and economic struggles. Films such as *October 1* (2014) that subtly critique historical injustices and governance issues resonate with Nigerian voters, especially during election periods. These films indirectly influence voter attitudes towards incumbent governments, opposition parties, and overall political accountability.

France has also seen a history of politically charged films influencing public opinion. *The Battle of Algiers* (1966), though a portrayal of the Algerian struggle for independence from France, stirred strong political emotions when it was released, as the film reflected on France's colonial past and the brutal counter-insurgency tactics used in Algeria. The film contributed to a broader dialogue about France's role in international conflicts and the ethics of political leadership, particularly as the country moved into the era of President Charles de Gaulle and beyond.

In many cases, political films are not just consumed as entertainment but are viewed as reflective or predictive commentaries on society. The impact these films have on the electorate depends on the timing of their release and the political climate at the moment. Often, during times of political upheaval or uncertainty, films can become catalysts for political activism, voter mobilization, or even protests.

However political films have the power to influence general elections by engaging viewers on political issues, framing narratives around political figures, and stirring public sentiment. By exposing truths, challenging perceptions, or reinforcing ideologies, they play a subtle yet impactful role in shaping the political landscape in numerous countries across the globe. As global audiences become more media-savvy, the intersection of film and politics will continue to be an influential factor in how voters perceive and react to electoral choices.

Political films & India

Political films in India have a notable impact on general elections, given the country's film industry's vast influence on public opinion. The connection between cinema and politics is deeply intertwined, particularly because films are powerful tools for storytelling and conveying ideological messages that can sway public sentiment. Here's a look at how political films affect general elections in India, with relevant examples:

1. Shaping Public Opinion and Political Perceptions

Political films often revolve around social justice, corruption, leadership, or the struggles of the common man—issues that are also central to election campaigns. When these films align with real-life political scenarios, they can influence how voters perceive political parties or leaders. *Film Nayak* (2001) directed by Shankar, depicts an ordinary man becoming a politician for a day and combating corruption effectively. The film's portrayal of an ideal leader resonated with the public, reflecting the people's aspirations for a corruption-free government. Although not directly tied to a particular election, films like *Nayak* contribute to the broader discourse on leadership, influencing voters' expectations of political candidates.

2. Creating Heroic Images of Politicians

In India, political films often paint larger-than-life images of politicians, mirroring the personas of real-life political figures. These films either glorify or criticize leaders, helping shape their image ahead of elections. Leaders with strong cinematic representations can enjoy greater support as these films create a

heroic public image. *Thalaivi* (2021) is a biopic of Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. It portrays her rise from cinema to politics, presenting her as a resilient leader. Although it was released after her death, the film contributed to the legacy of her party, the AIADMK, by reminding voters of her leadership qualities, which could bolster the party's appeal during elections.

3. Mobilizing Voter Sentiment

Political films can tap into social issues, such as caste, religion, or economic inequalities, which are often pivotal themes in elections. When these issues are addressed in films, they can spark debates and influence the priorities of voters. *Article 15* (2019) directed by Anubhav Sinha, focuses on caste-based discrimination in India, a critical issue during elections. Released months before the 2019 general elections, the film ignited discussions about caste politics, inequality, and justice. By raising awareness on such issues, it indirectly shaped the public's opinion on political parties' stance on caste-based politics.

4. Supporting or Opposing Political Narratives

Political films can act as unofficial propaganda, either supporting or critiquing certain political narratives. They often reflect the ideologies of specific parties or opposition to them. The timing of the release of such films can influence voters' attitudes during the election cycle. *The Accidental Prime Minister* (2019) based on the book by Sanjaya Baru, portrays Dr. Manmohan Singh's tenure as the Prime Minister, offering a behind-the-scenes look at the power dynamics in his government. Released just ahead of the 2019 elections, it was perceived by some as an attempt to highlight the Congress party's alleged inefficiencies, benefiting the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

5. Engaging Youth Voters

With India's large youth population, films play a crucial role in engaging younger voters who may not be as engaged with traditional politics. Political films, particularly those with relatable narratives, modern techniques, or a popular cast, can attract young voters to particular political ideologies. *Rang De Basanti* (2006) although not a direct political film, *Rang De Basanti* became a rallying cry for youth activism and anti-corruption sentiment. It highlighted the disillusionment of the younger generation with the political system. This film, released just ahead of the 2006 state elections in various regions, energized youth involvement in politics, particularly in movements demanding greater accountability from politicians.

6. Regional Influence on State Elections

Political films are particularly influential in regional politics, where the lines between cinema and politics are often blurred. In southern India, many actors transition into politics, and films serve as platforms for political messaging. In Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, for example, political films are known to sway election outcomes by boosting the popularity of actor-turned-politicians. Example: M.G. Ramachandran (MGR) and N.T. Rama Rao (NTR)

Both MGR in Tamil Nadu and NTR in Andhra Pradesh used their cinematic fame to enter politics. Films starring these actors often carried strong political messages that resonated with the masses. Their success as actors helped them establish political careers, and their films were pivotal in securing voter support during elections.

7. Satirical and Critically Themed Films

Films that use satire or critique the political system can also affect elections by highlighting the shortcomings of the ruling party or opposition. Such films may not directly promote any political party, but

they often resonate with the frustrations of voters, subtly influencing their political choices. *Peepli Live* (2010) which critiqued the state's response to farmer suicides and rural distress, reflected broader concerns about the government's neglect of agriculture and rural issues. Released ahead of the 2010 elections, the film contributed to the growing discontent with the government's policies, which may have impacted voter behaviour, especially in rural areas.

8. Targeted Biopics Before Elections

Biopics of politicians or political leaders are sometimes strategically released before elections to create a favourable narrative around the leader's life. These films often attempt to humanize political figures, highlight their struggles, and present them as ideal leaders to the public. PM Narendra Modi (2019) biopic of the current Prime Minister Narendra Modi was released just before the 2019 general elections. It showcased Modi's journey from humble beginnings to becoming the Prime Minister, aligning with the BJP's campaign messaging. The timing and content of the film were seen as a strategic move to garner public support for Modi during the elections.

How Political films Impacts voters

Political films have played a significant role in shaping public opinion and motivating voters in India. Through powerful narratives, characters, and themes, these films have the ability to engage the masses, spark political awareness, and even influence electoral outcomes. Cinema, being a popular medium in India, transcends barriers of literacy and socio-economic status, reaching diverse audiences and often simplifying complex political issues.

One notable example is the film *Nayak* (2001), directed by S. Shankar. In this movie, the protagonist, played by Anil Kapoor, is an ordinary television reporter who is given the opportunity to become the chief minister for a day. His actions as a leader, focused on fighting corruption and improving governance, deeply resonate with viewers. This narrative aligns with the aspirations of the common man for clean and effective leadership, tapping into widespread voter sentiment for reform and accountability. Films like *Nayak* tend to stir emotions and provoke thoughts about the possibility of an ideal, corruption-free government, motivating people to seek such leadership in real elections.

Another impactful example is *Madras Café* (2013), directed by Shoojit Sircar, which deals with the sensitive issue of the Sri Lankan civil war and the assassination of former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. While not directly related to domestic electoral politics, the film brings attention to the larger geopolitical context in which Indian politics operate, subtly influencing how voters perceive issues of national security and international diplomacy. This film resonates particularly with voters who are sensitive to India's foreign policy and internal security challenges, prompting them to make informed decisions in elections based on these concerns.

In South Indian cinema, films such as *Sarkar* (2018) have also left a mark. Directed by A. R. Murugadoss and starring Vijay, the movie highlights issues like electoral fraud and the importance of voting. The protagonist, an NRI, returns to India to cast his vote, only to find that his vote has already been cast. His fight against the corrupt electoral system is a direct call to action, encouraging citizens to be vigilant about their voting rights. This film was released during a time when voter participation and awareness were critical, and it resonated with a youth demographic keen on political activism.

Through engaging storytelling, these films motivate voters not just by entertaining them but by making them reflect on real-world political dynamics. By addressing corruption, governance, voter rights, and national security, political films often translate into voter mobilization, particularly when their themes align with the socio-political issues of the time.

Conclusion

Political films are influential in shaping voter perceptions and narratives in India, often amplifying political messages and reflecting societal concerns. They provide an additional platform through which political ideologies and leadership are communicated to the public. Whether through biopics, issue-based films, or satirical critiques, political cinema can sway election outcomes, as films resonate deeply with the Indian electorate. Their ability to humanize, critique, or heroize political figures can make them a subtle but powerful force during election periods.

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