

Negative Marketing in Political Campaigns and Its Effect on the Voting Decision of the Indian Millennial

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Abstract

In an unprecedented event, the current ruling party of India – the BJP - won the UP election in 2017 after 15 years of domination by the Congress. In 2016, when all the pollsters and pundits statistically analyzed the ongoing election for US Presidency and predicted a Hillary Clinton victory, they all got it wrong. While the results seem miraculous in the eyes of the experts, the careful strategy executed by the political campaigners of all these parties involved a unique process of market segmentation, but more importantly, an effective manipulation of social media that was strong enough to change voting behavior. In this research we conducted a study that mimicked a social media political campaign of three Indian political parties and measured the effect of positive and negative fake news on the voting intention of the Indian millennial. We submitted the participants to a series of positive or negative news – all fabricated – about 3 main Indian political figures, Rahul Gandhi, Arvind Kejriwal and Narendra Modi, while monitoring their subconscious emotional state. The results were stunning. We found that a mere 60 seconds was enough to heighten the participant emotional state and significantly alter participant perception and ratings about these politicians.

Keywords: Negative Marketing, Political Campaigns, Voting Decision, Indian Millennial

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1. Introduction

There are few theories, such as the directional theory of electoral choice, proximity model and the spatial theory which analyze choices in elections (Yuksel, Civan & Gundogan, 2011). Negative campaigning has always been a popular tool of marketing amongst the political parties. It dates as far back as 1828, with the fight for US Presidency between General Andrew Jackson and the eventual president – John Quincy Adams. The ‘mudslinging’ as it is widely known has taken place in the form of running advertisements to attack the opposition’s personality, record or opinion or flat out character assassination. Negative advertisements were classified into two broad types – attack ads and contrast ads. Attack ads did not have any positive content. They only contained negative content about the opposition that exploited the fears that voters had about certain pertinent issues. Contrast ads, on the other hand, were a juxtaposition of the positive content about the candidate and the negative content of the opponent. (Johnson-Cartee & Copeland, 2013). The attack ads have proven to have more potential to shape the minds of the voters with regards to their view of the opposition. Both kinds of ads have been transmitted to the public through print and Television media. It is only off-late that the internet has played a major role in political communications.

Social Media made its way into the political campaigning in the 2008 elections. The 2008 elections were known in the mass media as the ‘Facebook Elections’. A research by Pew Research found that 67% of American citizen get at least some news on social media, this number climb to 74% for the Nonwhites and the less educated a 10-points percentage increase since 2016 (Bialik & Matsu, 2017). This was also the first time that more than half of the voter population used to internet to access the political process during the election. Out of these online users, 60% accessed the internet for political or campaign related news; 38% engaged with others in politics -related conversation; 59% of internet users.

Millennials are people born between the years 1980 and 2000. According to a UN Report, India has the world’s largest youth population of 356 million (19-39-year-old) and by 2020 India is set to become the world’s youngest country with 64% of its population in the working age group. Millennials spend one in every four minutes online on a social networking site. They spend up to 70% of their time on social media. 50% of Indian Millennials watch at one video every day. Millennials are set to be the social influencers of the future. The voting behavior of the Indian Millennial involves the following factors: negative news on social media, beliefs, evaluations, attitudes and voting decisions.

This study investigates the effect of negative news on social media on the beliefs of the individual. With attributes of fear and anger as well as evaluations of the voters which make about the candidates and how the beliefs and evaluations affect the attitude of the voter.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Big-Seed Marketing

The big seed marketing model was first introduced by Watts, Peretti and Frumin (2007). In this model the power of traditional advertising is combined with the extra strength delivered by viral dissemination. Big Seed marketing is a typical viral-marketing model based on model from virology describing the spread of infectious disease. The spread begins with a seed of people who spread a message to their group of friends, who will in turn share / transmit the same message to their respective friends and so on. When a message is received by one individual, the *reproduction rate* or "R" is the number of new individuals to which the message is being transmitted. If R is greater than 1, every individual who gets the message will, on average, spread it to more than one extra individual, leading an exponential spread of the message. This is not unlike an epidemic as described by virologist. If the reproduction rate is less than one, the outbreak will gradually retreat. By differentiation, viral messages with an R of under 1 are for the most part considered disappointments. That is on account of simply viral battles, similar to disease outbreaks, normally begin with few seed cases and rapidly burn themselves out unless their R exceeds the epidemic threshold, or tipping point, of 1.

2.2. Theories of ICT's and its Effect

The part of information and communication technologies (ICT) has turned out to be progressively significant in contemporary social and political life. With respect to this, the going with mediated groups, networks, and organizational models, the way that creating communication frameworks affect public discourse is of vital importance. Besides, the conceivable outcomes of joint effort and open-source information have added to more prominent human productivity and potential. Habermas' talks on communication technologies concentrate on their negative effect on the public circle and participatory democracy. Habermas fights that this domain has been colonized as connections are progressively mediated by money and power, and that settled in political gatherings and premium gatherings now substitute for participatory democracy. He likewise guarantees that with the expanding power of media corporations in public life, people have turned out to be passive consumers of merchandise, administrations, political organization, and display. The outcome is a decrease in democracy, individuality, and freedom. In spite of the fact that he is hopeful about the likelihood of the renewal of the public circle - one that grasps democracy in view of a political group and an activist public circle that can collectively characterize its political will and execute it in light of normal interests - his hypothesis holds back before surveying how mechanical and media advances may convey this to realization.

Literature across the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, and communication studies has begun to acknowledge how new ICTs are revolutionizing the way collective political and social actions are organized, though scholars debate the

impact of these new media with the potential of expanding the notion of public sphere through SNS. While there is agreement that SNS's dramatically expanded access to politically relevant information and offer citizens new possibilities for learning, resources, and action, it is largely based on the media form and integration. Many have noted specifically how these affect the way that volunteers are amassed, funds are raised, and messages honed and delivered. Some argue that it allows for a more informed citizenry and novel forms of activism in that there are multiple producers, distributors, and consumers of information. Similarly, scholars have noted the shift from the unidirectional flow of information toward new forms of media that provide Peer-to-Peer (P2P) sharing and horizontal forms of communication. Castell's approach to the media and the public sphere reframes the discussion in terms of the centrality of the network of information, going beyond Habermas's original conceptualization.

3. History of Marketing in Political Campaign and Social Media

Political marketing is the procedure by which political candidates and thoughts are guided at the voters with a specific end goal to fulfill their political needs and in this manner pick up their support for the applicant and thoughts being referred to. A superficial examination between marketing of goods and services, and marketing of political candidates would promptly point up no less than one normal idea advancement. Obviously, there is very broad utilization of media by the merchant and the possibility for the reasons for advising, reminding, and in addition changing attitudes and conduct. Conceivably, such an examination would likewise show that both marketing of goods and services, and marketing of political candidates use comparable apparatuses, for example, statistical surveying, and different statistical and computer techniques in concentrate the market.

The communication processes involved in the pre-social media era were largely TV, Radio and Print. Traditionally TV was the main media to influence voters' evaluation of a candidate. Extensive research has been conducted mostly in the US showing that the positive or negative message will effectively change voters' voting intention. Candidate-positive or opponent-negative ads tend to create positive opinions among the electorate about their own candidacy or to depreciate the candidacy of their opponents. Abundant researches have shown that viewers' evaluations and ratings of candidates will improve significantly when ads focus on the positive aspect of a candidate (Tedesco & Kaid, 2003; West, 1993; Kaid, Fernandes & Painter, 2011). On the other hand, negative ads have proven to be efficient at lowering viewers' valuations of the targeted candidate (Kaid, Fernandes, & Painter, 2011).

Although these focuses are basically correct, they indicate just a couple of the similitudes amongst marketing and political marketing. In 1996, political campaigning using cyberspace became a growing norm as many candidates created basic and simple websites that provided campaign materials electronically which

would have typically been printed otherwise. By 2000, candidates expanded Web pages by urging viewers to make donations. However, clearly it was in 2004 that the Internet turned into a fundamental segment of political crusading as natives were progressively exploiting new ICTs to pick up learning of the hopefuls and take an interest in their political battles. Additionally, there was a move in the direction of more noteworthy national to-applicant and resident to-native intuitiveness through websites, online exchange discussions, and different ICTs. Amid the 2004 presidential race 37% of all Americans, and 61% of ones who utilized the Internet to get political news and data, talked about the competitors, volunteer, or offer commitments to applicants (Rainie et al., 2005).

The Facebook election was the entry of social media into political campaigning. Campaigning on Facebook was de-facto the entry of social media into the political campaigning arena. While the element of negative marketing remained constant, the effect was accelerated thanks to the social medium. The communication processes involved in the pre-social media era were largely TV, Radio and Print. And through these processes political marketers were able to get their message out to a large number of voters, but in the traditional sense that is all the advertisement would be able to achieve. Social media, however, gave rise to a concept called “big seed” marketing, which turned out to be greatly beneficial to the political marketers. While the element of negative marketing remained constant, the effect was accelerated thanks to the social medium.

The productivity and budgetary advantages of gathering pledges online as far as overhead cost and depending on majority supporters in contrast with conventional raising support is basic. In average gathering pledges drives, a rate of the assets raised are utilized to take care of the expense of the occasion; supporters are required to make a base commitment and standard mail is sent to numerous non-supporters of cast a wide net.

The principle web based main impetus behind Dean's system was the utilization of associate toper governmental issues through manual referral and computerized connecting advances. Maybe best was the utilization of Meetup.com (an Internet instrument that permits people to associate for all intents and purposes keeping in mind the end goal to discover individuals in their neighborhood groups).

3.1. Donald Trump Campaign

Trump team most successfully applied Watts's theory at scale during Trump campaign. Before the election, Trump had a massive seedbed of 19 million Twitter followers, 18 million Facebook fans, and nearly 5 million followers on Instagram to begin with (Bickart, Fournier & Nisenholtz, 2017). Zhang et al (2017) developed the concept of amplification and showed how traditional media channels such as broadcast and cable network by reporting on a tweet or posting would amplified the messages by reaching to other millions of viewers, who would in turn share these messages. Trump in effect doubled his Twitter followers during the

campaign and gained over \$2 billion in free air time (Bickart et al., 2017). The seedbed Trump relied on were the groups who rejected mainstream conservatism in the United States – the called the ‘Alt - right’. A majority of Alt Rightists supported Donald Trump’s bid for the presidency, not necessarily because they believe that Trump was one of them, but because they thought he could destabilize the Republican Party and sway political discussion to promote their own ideology (Lyons, 2017). On the subjects of white-supremacism, neo-Nazism, anti-Semitism and Islamophobia, the Alt-right would disseminate negative news through their syndicate and influence the general public. Small towns in remote countries like Macedonia would create fake websites with American-sounding domain names Kirby (2018). Negative content and ‘fake -news’ stories against the opposition would be created and disseminated on these websites. The prime motivation for them would be to earn revenue through the pay- per - click model of Facebook. The click of a USA user would be worth more than any other user and news regarding Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton generated the most amount of traffic. (Smith & Banic, 2016). It was further seen that non - factual negative news with sensationalist headlines garnered the greatest number of shares and views. For example, a story that claimed Hillary Clinton will be indicted in 2017 for crimes related to her email scandal generated 140,000 shares, reactions and comments on Facebook (Silverman & Alexander 2018).

3.2. The Obama Campaign: Peer-to-Peer Networks and New Media

Barack Obama and his team were the first to truly adopt social media as political marketing tool. Obama’s team through use of social media embarked into recapturing the youth vote. Obama has been naming a pioneer. In 2008, Obama consummated and far outperformed Dean's creative utilization of the Internet and added SNS to join online correspondence with on-the-ground soliciting endeavors. Their effort was clearly successful as over 66% of voters aged under 30 voted for Obama who disseminated his messages majorly through Myspace and Facebook. On his Facebook profile, Obama designed all the information available to the public the medium of language in form that would seem appealing to the young voters. As a result, Obama had more than 2 million American supporters on Facebook, more than 112000 supporters on twitter. He uploaded more than 1800 videos on his YouTube channel which counted to more than 115000 subscribers. His channel attracted more than 90 million video views and 17 million channel visits (Harfoush, 2009). Eventually, the Obama group composed the crusade and activation of supporters more like a social development than a conventional political battle.

In 2008 as the Obama staff specifically targeted youth to not only vote, but more importantly, to participate in the campaign by serving as recruiters, fundraisers, mobilizers, and canvassers. By creating opportunities the campaign not only appealed to, but mobilized this demographic by using language they understood and in familiar territory via SNS’s including Facebook, MySpace, Twitter. By 2008 the use of digital forms of technology was extensive in political campaigns. Blogs,

social networks, text messaging, email lists, candidate's Web pages, social networking sites, and photo and video sharing sites were harnessed to reach, inform, and mobilize supporters. All candidates had Web strategies, Web teams, and multiple points of presence online, including Facebook, MySpace and YouTube to connect with potential voters (Hesseldahl McMillan & Kharif, 2008). Seven of the sixteen candidates who ran for the presidency announced their candidacies on YouTube, and all opened YouTube Takaragawa accounts. In preparation for the election, YouTube created YouChoose, a section of the site devoted to the posting of videos from candidates in the form of speeches and ads (Rawlinson, 2008). However, Obama far surpassed all the other candidates in its novelty of these 2.0 tactics. Early in the campaign he hired Facebook co-founder Chris Hughes as part of its team, showing an understanding of the importance of SNS's and, more specifically, the demographics most actively using new media. More than 70% of Americans aged 18-34 have or use a Facebook or MySpace account according to a recent Harris poll (Harris Interactive 2010). The social networking site MySpace hosted online town halls with presidential candidates at various colleges and universities whereby members could watch the webcast and submit questions both in person and over the Web. It also launched a pre-primary straw poll that allowed MySpace users to vote on candidates, and its Impact channel housed all of the presidential candidates 'official MySpace pages. The Obama campaign, more than that of any other candidate, mastered the use of new digital networks to rework the relationship between citizens and candidates, recognizing that tapping into social circles of young people was critical for their participation in Obama's bid for presidency. For example, wired Obama voters were more than twice as likely to contribute money (fifteen versus six percent) and to sign up for campaign-related volunteer activities (eleven versus four percent) than offline supporters (Smith, 2009). Overall, three million donors made a total of \$6.5 million donations online, adding up to more than \$500 million, and of those, six million were in increments of \$100 or less. Seventy-four percent of 2.0 Obama supporters got political news and information online, and twenty-two percent of voters under the age of thirty said that they would not have been as involved in the campaign if not for the Internet.

3.3. Narendra Modi's Army of Trolls

Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India and the Bharatiya Janata Party – the ruling party of the Indian Government saw great potential in the manipulation of social media through big seed marketing. The BJP and Narendra Modi had been convinced that the English media were out to undermine him and thus it was important to have control over the messages disseminated to the voting public. Social media became a necessity. (Kapoor and Dwivedi, 2015). The BJP IT cell is headquartered in Delhi and they have a few key members that decide the hashtags for the day for twitter and which messages will trend. They send instructions to a large set of social media workers across the country made up of party volunteers

assigned to the IT cell and paid workers about the tweet agenda. The BJP, when the verification restrictions were less stringent, had created a bank of a thousand twitter accounts on the names of party workers to be used when needed. The BJP uses them for their storms of synchronized tweeting. They also have chatbots controlled by the headquarters to control the dissemination of identical content at the same time. To the outside world they look like a real user. But in reality, they are algorithms acting in social media networks. The cell works through repetition and crowding of timelines with a set tweet. (Pal, Chandra & Vydiswaran, 2016).

These same social media workers malign journalists that write or speak against Narendra Modi, they look to gain popularity by inciting communal hatred (Ohm, 2015). For example, a tweet by a popular social media cell worker of the BJP calling for the mass murder of Kashmiris was retweeted 1184 times and liked 1086 times. Soon after Aamir Khan, a popular Bollywood actor made public remarks about a growing intolerance in the country, the BJP IT cell orchestrated a social media campaign to uninstall the Snapdeal mobile application – that was endorsed by Aamir Khan. Soon after, Snapdeal announced the cancellation of its endorsement with Aamir Khan (Qadri & Mufti, 2016). These are a few examples of how the social media cell of the BJP used negative news to generate popularity amongst voters. This strategy helped Narendra Modi win the 2014 elections.

4. Research Design and Measurement

4.1 Autonomic Measures

Self-report or surveys suffer from heavy bias, for example, the Theory of Social Desirability posit that interviewees will tend to avoid socially unacceptable responses or will tend to provide answers which he or she perceives to be matching the value system of the interviewer (Hamelin, El Moujaid and Taichon, 2017; Benstead, 2013). It was suggested that online questionnaire would lessen the impact of social desirability and that respondent would provide more truthful answer, but a recent research confirmed that the bias was identical online, offline and paper surveys. (Dodou & de Winter, 2014). Autonomic measures are known to be more effective than self-reports as they often capture reactions that are beyond the conscious control of the individual (Lewiski et al. 2014). Many tools are used, but each has its own limitations. One of the tools used is the Facial Action Coding System (Ekman & Friesen 1978; Ekman, Friesen & Hager 2002). This tool is extensively used to portray visible movement of the facial muscles. However, it did not demonstrate high performance in measuring the emotional responses toward advertisements (Derbaix, 1995). Electroencephalography (EEG) is used as a physiological measurement tool, but it is only able to measure arousal, and not emotional valences (e.g. Cook et al. 2011). Another tool, called Facial Electromyography (EMG), has shown better results in capturing individuals' emotional valences. It can also be used in parallel with self-report measures (Lang

et al. 1993). To use EMG, electrodes have to be placed on the individual's face. This is invasive and has lower ecological validity (Lewiski et al. 2014). Skin conductance is another autonomic measure and relies on the level of sweat secretion to capture nervous system activation (Poels & Dewitte, 2006), and the higher the level of skin conductance, the higher the physiological arousal (Ravaja, 2004). However, both negative and positive stimuli lead to the same level of nervous system activation (Hopkins & Fletcher, 1994). Last but not least, measuring heart rate is also considered an autonomic measure, but since it cannot be associated with a direct stimulus, it is necessary to use it with other complementing autonomic measures (Hopkins & Fletcher, 1994).

4.2 Testing the Impact of the Fake News: The experiment

A total of 30 participants (17 male and 13 female) were submitted to a series of positive and negative news – all fabricated – about three key Indian political figures – Rahul Gandhi, Arvind Kejriwal and Narendra Modi were used during monitoring their subconscious emotional state. Nearly half (49%) had the equivalent of junior high school qualifications, and 19% had senior high school diplomas (known locally as O- and A-level holders respectively). Some 13% possessed university degrees, and the remaining 19% had grade-school qualifications. Some 25% were in clerical, sales, and production positions, and 20% held supervisory and technical jobs. Only 10% were in the managerial and professional ranks, 30% in other occupations, and 8% were unemployed at the time of the study. In terms of annual income, the majority (75%) earned \$24,000 or less. The total duration of the experiment was two weeks. The group of 30 was randomly divided into two batches. Group 1 was exposed to positive news slides (See Appendix Picture A1) during the first week while group 2 was exposed to negative news slides (See Appendix Picture A2). In the second week, group 1 was exposed to negative news slides while group 2 was exposed to positive news slides. The respondents were asked to provide an approval rating for all the three politicians before being exposed to the positive news slides. Once they did so, they would be shown a series of 12 slides that contained tweets by the politicians in contention and positive news around the world. 12 slides were divided equally between tweets from Rahul Gandhi, Arvind Kejriwal and Narendra Modi. Each slide was displayed for a total of five seconds before moving on to the next slide. The respondents were then asked to provide another approval rating of the politicians after being exposed to the news slides. While conducting the experiment, the participant's autonomic body reaction using galvanic skin response and the participant's facial expression were monitored. Emotions biometric platforms were used to measure changes in galvanic skin response as well as facial expression. Autonomic body reaction gives great insight on people's emotional state. Emotions influence both individual's attitudes and judgments, and subsequently the decision-making process.

In this experiment each slide was shown for only 5 seconds, with a total exposure of 60 seconds. In these few seconds, the respondents were unable to consciously

critically analyze the data provided. In human decision making, stimuli are first processed by the emotion brain or the amygdala. Stimuli are first processed by the emotional brain or the amygdala. The amygdala complex has long been known as part of the neural network essential for emotion (Gallagher and Chiba, 1996). The information is then emotionally tagged “good”, “bad” or “neutral” and transferred to other regions of brain. Since the amygdala has extensive reciprocal connections with many cortical regions, including perceptual pathways such as the primary visual cortex, the inferior temporal cortex- essential for vision, the prefrontal cortex, involved in attention / decision making and the hippocampus the memory-related regions an emotional response will modulate cognitive functions such as perception, attention, memory and decision-making. (Brosch et al., 2013). The emotional evaluation states that something positive or negative is happening to the subject and will have effect to sway a decision toward a more positive or more negative appraisal of the stimulus (Bechara, Damasio, & Damasio, 2000).

5. Research Results

Table 1 shows the results of the experiment. For Rahul Gandhi although exposure to negative or positive news contributed to a lower or a higher rating respectively t-test value shows that this difference may not be statistically significant, (T-test value > 0.0.5). On the other hand for Arvind Kejriwal a significant increase in rating occurred after the respondents were subjected to positive news. In the case of Narendra Modi a significant decrease or increase in rating was observed after the participants were subjected to negative or positive news respectively.(t-test<0.05).

Table 1. Participants Change in Rating After Being Exposed to 12 Slides Positive or Negative for 6 Second per Slides

Politicians	Rahul Gandhi			Arvind Kejriwal			Narendra Modi		
	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test	Before	After	T-test
Negative News	1.6	1.57	0.37	2.2	2.0333	0.1156	3.9666	3.6333	0.0078
Positive News	1.4333	1.5	0.2117	2.1666	2.5333	0.0014	3.8666	4.0333	0.0286

A linear regression was run testing possible correlation between change in rating and galvanic skin response and facial expressions (Contempt, Attention and Engagement) (See Table 2). Appraisal change is the value of the variation in the approval rating of each politician before being exposed to the stimuli (positive or negative) and after being exposed to the stimuli. Negative values show that the approval rating was lower on average after being exposed to the stimuli than before being exposed. Positive values show that the approval rating was higher on average after being exposed to the stimuli than before being exposed. Change in Facial expression and galvanic skin response (GSR) – linked to our body sweat gland – were found to be statistically (p. value < 0.05) correlated to the participant evaluation of the politicians. For instance, in the case of positive news a lower level of contempt leads to an increase in appraisal rating. Similarly, when respondents were subjected to negative news, a high level of contempt leads to a decrease in a

politician rating. The same negative correlation is reported with anger. A higher level of anger leads to a decrease in rating. Regarding galvanic skin response, strong variation in GSR will invariably lead to the participant lowering their rating after being exposed to negative news or increasing their rating after being exposed to positive news.

Table 2. Linear Regression of Rating Change with Respect to Facial Expressions and Galvanic Skin Responses

Facial Expression / GSR	P. Value	Coefficient	Appraisal Change	News	Gender
Contempt	0.0299	-0.82627	0.1282051	Positive	Female
GSR	0.0082	0.06920	0.1282051	Positive	Female
Engagement	0.0495	-0.53285	0.2549019	Positive	Males
GSR	0.0473	0.04097	-0.1282051	Negative	Males
Attention	0.0479	-0.71737	-0.1282051	Negative	Males
Contempt	0.0291	-1.7795	0.2	Positive	Males & Females
Contempt	0.027	0.85314	-0.1777777	Negative	Males & Females
Anger	0.0086	3.5487	-0.1777777	Negative	Males & Females

6. Conclusions and Managerial Implications

Each slide was shown for only 5 seconds, with a total exposure of 60 seconds. In this short span of time, the respondents were not able to consciously critically analyze the data provided. The data was processed by the emotional part of the brain or the amygdala whose role is to stick an emotional “tag” to the stimulus received. This emotional tag “good”, “bad” or “neutral” sways the participant toward a more positive or more negative appraisal of the stimulus. A change in the facial expression and galvanic skin response (GSR) – linked to our body sweat gland – were found to be highly correlated participant evaluations of the politicians. For instance, the higher level of “contempt” recorded on the face of the participant, the more likely for the participant to attribute a lower rating score to all politician at the end of the test. Similarly, strong variation in GSR will invariably lead to the participant lowering their rating after being exposed to negative news or increasing their rating after being exposed to positive news. This research shows that a mere 60 seconds of fabricated news is enough to significantly influence our choice and perception. With Facebook soon exceed the 2 billion users, it is worrying what a few data miners and political marketing experts can do with an election and the future of millions of citizens.

Political campaigns the world over can use this body of knowledge to craft campaigns that suit their outcome. They can use the power of social media to spread their propaganda and while they pay attention to the arousal of key emotions in their political messages they have the power to manipulate the minds of their voters and influence their voting intention.

This paper shows that confirmation bias reduces pandering, as it lowers the electoral "reward" for this behaviour by reducing the increase in the probability of being elected from pandering. As pandering generally has an ambiguous effect on voter welfare, it is possible that an increase in confirmation bias (parametrized by the probability of misreading policy choice, the signal about the benevolence of the politician) increases voter welfare. This baseline result on pandering is robust to a number of extensions of the model, but does not extend to the case where the incumbent can have three terms of office, or when payoffs are observable with a high probability.

7. Research Limitations and Future Research Directions

Traditional neuroscience research usually uses small sample sizes (10–20) owing to constraints of methods and expenses (Ansari & Coch, 2006). However, Button et al. (2013) showed that small samples size is strongly undermining the reliability of research in neuroscience. With a sample size of 30 respondents this is potentially clearly the case here although no data points were excluded. To counter the effect of misinterpretation in P-value Hentschke and Stüttgen (2011) suggested the use of MES or Measures of Effect Size (MES) as a more reliable statistical tool. MES was not available in the analytical software employed for this study. However, Button et al. (2013) also posit that other sources of evidence would be necessary to alleviate the problematic of evidence resulting from small sample size studies. A higher sample size would be desirable to consolidate the findings of this study, yet it is also worth noticing that a vast amount of research on the impact of advertising on voting intention (Van Steenburg, 2015) support of the above findings.

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Appendix



Lessons from one of Africa's youngest social entrepreneurs

LATEST STORIES



In a Landmark Judgment, SC Allows 26-Week Pregnant Woman to Abort Due to Fatal Health Conditions



Why This 12-Year-Old is Filling Potholes on the Streets of Hyderabad All by Himself!

Aam Aadmi Party @Simitator Follow

Arvind Kejriwal lays the foundation for smart housing complex for NDMC employees

12:00 AM - 4 Jul 17 · Embed this Tweet

NDMC initiates building of smart housing complex for employees

STAFF REPORTER ■ NEW DELHI

New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has initiated construction of smart housing complex for its employees. Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal laid the foundation for the construction of residential complex at Aliganj area in the vicinity of Lodhi Colony on Sunday.

"It is the prime and foremost duty and responsibility of any organization or department to provide better working atmosphere to their employees not only in the official premises but should take care for their proper residential accommodation. NDMC has undertaken the smart initiative towards this direction," said the CM.

While, Delhi CM said that all out efforts should be made by the Council in letter and spirit so as to make NDMC a role model civic body for the



other civic bodies of the country, however, realities at ground are entirely different. Meanwhile, Naresh Kumar, the NDMC Chairman, underlined the details of the project and said that Aliganj Housing Complex, which was built in 1960 and housed 130 Type-2 quarters, has outlived their useful life.

He added that the Council

towards its commitment to improve the standards of living for their employees has taken redevelopment of the complex having 10 storied 200 Type-2 flats with covered area of 54.42 square metre will be constructed. He further said that these more housing complex for NDMC employees are also likely to be started in this calendar year.

TRENDING NOW

Cheaper Than SAC, Cooler Than Sleeper Class, Indian Railways' Economy AC Coaches Are on Their Way

16 Famous Indians With Disabilities Who Inspire Us Everyday

30,000 Farmers Are Ditching Middlemen & Selling Their Produce Online. Thanks to These 2 Brothers

12 Unusual Weddings That Will Forever Change the Way You Think

Waste-Free in Just 2 Years. This Tamil Nadu Town is Showing the Country Just How It Can Be Done!

Waste-Free in Just 2 Years. This Tamil Nadu Town is Showing the Country Just How It Can Be Done!

14 Indian Scientists Who Changed the World. And Things You Probably Didn't Know About Them!

Once Mocked for Taking Math, This Visually Impaired Girl Tops PG Course at IIT-B

These Kids Built a Library for Orphan School Children From Scratch to Spread Love & Learning

Picture A1. Positive news slide

Aam Aadmi Party @aap Following

demonetisation caused 198 deaths and counting...this is yet another reason why Modi is like Hitler
#downwithdemonetisation
www.indianpoliticstoday.com/demonetisati-caused-198-deaths-and-counting

52 467 245 More

5:28 PM - 15 Oct 16 · Embed this Tweet

'HORRIFIC TERRORIST ATTACK'

One Dead, At Least 10 Injured After Vehicle Ploughs Into Crowd Near London Mosque... Muslim Victims Struck Down After Leaving Ramadan Prayer... London Mayor Sadiq Khan Condemns Attack On 'Innocent People' As Counter Terrorism Unit Launches Investigation

SPORT

Lightning Strikes, And A Cheeky Prediction Comes True On The Sunshine Coast

NEWS

Muslim Teen Killed After Leaving Virginia Mosque; Suspect Arrested

Melbourne Band Cancels Splendour Gig After Sexual Assault Allegations

TRENDING

Greens 'Devastated' After Member Accused Of Rape in Viral Twitter Thread

A Camembert Shortage is Hitting The World, This Is Not A Drill

Twitter Went Nuts Over This Sea Creature That Looks Like A Penis

Counting Macros: What It Means And How To Do It

These Ikea Recipe Sheets Use An Awesome Cooking Hack

Laverne Cox Opens Up About Cisgender Actors Playing Transgender Women

Picture A2. Negative news slide