

WHY PEOPLE VOTE AND HOW VOTERS FEEL?

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Validity of research. Elections play significant role in the modern society, because elections are the central institution of democratic representative governments. This paper is designed to take a sharp look at a question «Why people vote?» on the one hand and show how voters feel on the other hand. The methodological base is represented by the system of scientific principles: objectivity, historical method, scientific and system.

One can highlight countless number of reasons why people vote, however; how they feel about it is a bit more personal. To understand this more clearly, one need to understand what is an election? What is voting in itself and what does it entail.

Election is a formal process where voting is employed in selecting or electing a person or group of persons for a particular position.

Voting is a method for a group such as a meeting or an electorate to make a decision or express an opinion in the form of an electron.

A vote is therefore a formal expression of an individual's choice in voting for or against some motion. Hence, the reasons why people vote are numerous because there are varying factors that influence their decision. In the case of an election conducted to elect public officers for example; the candidates involved are allowed to campaign and in the process their manifesto is made known to intending voters. This is in a bid to woo voter's decision in their favor.

Nevertheless, people vote for two main broad reasons, which are:

- 1) It is a civic duty.
- 2) It helps influence who is allowed to head positions of authority.

A lot of people vote because it is a civic duty of every citizen in a democratic country to vote in elections. It's not about trying to affect the electoral outcome; it's about doing your duty as a democratic citizen by voting in elections. While some others vote because they hope their vote will influence the electoral outcome of an election. Under this they can either vote to keep the status quo or change vote to change it. However another important point to consider in election procedure is the attitude of the voter that is how voter feel.

Sometimes these several reasons makes a citizen question their right to vote because of the ideology of voting being IRRATIONAL.

The idea that one person's vote is never going to make any difference in a large national election. If a person's favorite candidate is going to win, he's going to win even if you don't vote for him and same goes for if he is going to lose. Therefore coming to the conclusion that, contrary to popular belief and the government propaganda, their vote does not count. One reason that people often offer for voting is «But what if everybody thought that way?». The reasoning goes that, if everybody thought that voting was irrational and a waste of time, nobody would vote and democracy would collapse. This concept is known as magical thinking, people believe that, if they bother to vote, everybody else in the country will also vote, and the

democracy will thrive, but if they don't bother to vote, then everybody else in the country will think like them, nobody will vote, and the democracy will collapse.

Therefore, a citizen's turnout behavior to vote is a joint function of factors and events that occur at the time of each election. This also means that these factors are not constant. They change from election to election.

Sources:

1. Caplan, B. The Myth of the Rational Voter: Why Democracies Choose Bad Policies / B.Caplan. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007. – 276 p.
2. Who Votes, Who Doesn't, and Why // PewResearchCenter [Electronic resource]. – 2006. – Mode of access: <http://www.people-press.org/2006/10/18/who-votes-who-doesnt-and-why/>. – Date of access: 05.01.2015.

OUTBRAKE OF DENGUE-2 SEROTYPE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER IN THE PUNJAB LAHORE OF PAKISTAN IN 2011

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Introduction. Pakistan is at high risk of being hit by large epidemics because of: over crowded cities, unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, heavy monsoon rainfalls, large number of refugees. Vector of Dengue hemorrhagic fever *A. aegypti* is highly urbanized, breeding in water stored for drinking or bathing or in rainwater collected in manufactured or natural containers. These conditions promote the spread of infectious diseases and consequently every year a large number of epidemics/outbreaks of infections occur in different parts of the country, which result in increased morbidity and mortality.

Dengue-2 serotype is most virulent; increased severity with secondary infections is observed; increased risk in children <15 years and elderly is observed;

The aim of study: to present of Dengue-2 serotype hemorrhagic fever outbreak in the Punjab Lahore of Pakistan which took place in 2011.

The material and methods. The data of official statistics from Health department electronic resource were used [1, 2]. The laboratory of diagnosis was done by Dengue specific IgM antibody reactivity by ELISA.

Results. Total population of Lahore in 2011 accounted of 15926 thousands. Reported number of patients affected by Dengue fever during outbreak consist of 17 060 (0,1 %). Among them 2 170 (12,7%) cases were laboratory confirmed. Outbreak lasted from August 2011 till October 2011. The distribution of patients according to main clinical forms of diseases was following: classic dengue fever (DF) was reported in 66% of cases, Dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) – in 29%, Dengue shock syndrome (DSS) – in 5% of cases. Patients who developed DHF or DSS had a range of outcomes from good to poor, depending on their underlying medical problems and how quickly supportive measures were given. In less than a month, 126 people have died. The fatality rate among patients with DHF and DSS was 50% and 3% if patients were treated with supportive measures. Overall, fatality rate was 0,75 % of all Dengue fever infections.

In another region of Pakistan in the same time the number of affected patients and fatality rate of Dengue fever infections was significantly less. Northwest-