



A STUDY ON NATURE AND CHALLENGE'S OF THE ELECTROL SYSTEM IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

India is a Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic and the better capitalism in the World. The avant-garde Indian nation State came into existence on 15th of August 1947. India is a built-in capitalism with a aldermanic arrangement of government, and at the affection of the arrangement lies a charge to authority regular, chargeless and fair elections. These elections actuate the agreement of the government, the associates of the two Houses of Parliament, the State and Union Territory Legislative Assemblies, and the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

INDIAN ELECTIONS, THE LARGEST EVENT IN THE WORLD

Conduct of Accepted Elections in India for electing of a new House of the People (Lower House of Indian Parliament), involves administration of the better accident in the world. The electorate exceeds 605 million, voting in about 800,000 polling stations, advance beyond broadly capricious geographic and acute zones. Polling stations are amid in the snow-clad mountains in the Himalayas, the chastening of the Rajasthan, and in sparsely busy islands in the Indian Ocean. India has afresh conducted the better balloter exercise of the aeon on this earth, if it captivated the twelfth accepted acclamation to the House of the People in the months of January-March, 1998. The accepted acclamation was unexpected, as there was abrupt abortive dissolution of the House on the 4th December, 1997. The country was taken somewhat off-guard for such a big event, involving the accord of over 605 (Six Hundred Five) millions electors, defective a huge balloter accouterment absolute about 5 millions election officers at assorted levels. Also, for a peaceful atmosphere accessory to chargeless and fair polls, about one million civil police armament were deployed for aliment of accepted law and order, and aegis of electors, polling cadre and polling materials, at polling stations and counting centres. Simultaneously, accepted elections were as well captivated to 5 of the twenty 5 State Legislative Assemblies in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. The Constitution of India has vested, in the Election Commission, the superintendence, administration and ascendancy of the absolute process, for conduct of elections to Parliament and Legislature of every State, and to the offices of President and Vice-President of India. Village and city-limits bounded elections accept been larboard to the State Governments beneath bounded Commissioners. The Election Commission can, justify yield pride in accepting auspiciously conducted the aloft balloter exercise to the achievement of all pale holders and participants, namely, political parties, candidates and the electorate.

ELECTORAL LAWS & SYSTEM

Elections are conducted according to the built-in provisions, supplemented by laws fabricated by Parliament. The above laws are Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the alertness and afterlight of balloter rolls, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which deals, in detail, with all aspects of conduct of elections and column acclamation disputes. The Supreme Court of India has captivated that area the allowable laws are bashful or accomplish bereft accouterment to accord with a accustomed bearings in the conduct of elections, the Acclamation Commission has the abounding admiral beneath the Constitution to act in an adapted manner.



ELECTION COMMISSION - A CONSTITUTIONAL BODY

Election Agency of India is a abiding Constitutional Body. The Election Agency was accustomed in accordance with the Constitution on 25th January 1950. Originally, the agency had alone a Chief Election Commissioner. From 1st October, 1993, the Election Commission is a three- affiliate body, consisting of Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.

APPOINTMENT & TENURE OF COMMISSIONERS

The President appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners. They accept administration of six years, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They adore the aforementioned cachet and account altitude as are enjoyed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of India. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from appointment alone through impeachment of Parliament.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

The Commission transacts its business by captivation approved affairs and as well as by apportionment of papers. All Election Commissioners accept according say in the accommodation authoritative of the Commission. The Commission, from time to time, assembly some of its controlling functions to its admiral in its Secretariat.

COMMISSION SECRETARIAT & ELECTION MACHINERY

The Commission has a abstracted Secretariat at New Delhi, consisting of about 300 officials, in a hierarchical set up. Two Deputy Election Commissioners who are the chief a lot of admiral in the Secretariat abetment the Commission. They are about appointed from the civicl civilian account of the country, and are called and appointed by the Commission with tenure. Directors, Principal Secretaries, and Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Deputy Directors abutment the Deputy Election Commissioners in turn. There is anatomic and territorial administration of plan in the Commission. The plan is organised in Divisions, Branches and sections; anniversary of the endure mentioned units is in allegation of a Section Officer. The capital anatomic capacity are Planning, Judicial, Administration, Information Systems, Media and Secretariat Co-ordination. The territorial plan is broadcast a part of abstracted units amenable for altered Zones into which the 25 basic States and '7 Union Territories of the country are aggregate for accessibility of management. At the State level, the acclamation plan is supervised, accountable to all-embracing superintendence, administering and ascendancy of the Commission, by the Chief Electoral Administrator of the State, who is appointed by the Commission from amidst chief civilian agents proposed by the nerves State Government. He is, in a lot of the States, a abounding time administrator and has a aggregation of acknowledging staff. Field administering at the District and Sub-Divisional levels in India is run by the District Magistrates (Deputy Commissions/Collectors), Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahisldars etc. They are chief admiral of the State Governments, acceptance to the civic and State civilian services. The Acclamation Commission utilises the aforementioned State Governments officers, for acclamation work, by anecdotic them as District Acclamation Officers, Electoral Registration Officers, Returning Officers, Assistant Electoral Registration Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, etc. They all accomplish their functions apropos to elections in accession to their added responsibilities. During acclamation time, however, they are accessible to the Commission, added or less, on a abounding time basis. The gigantic assignment force for administering a civic accepted acclamation consists of about 5 actor polling personnel, besides civilian badge forces. This huge acclamation accouterment is accounted to be on allotment to the Acclamation Commission and is accountable to its control, administration and conduct during the acclamation period, extending over a period of one and a bisected to two months.

BUDGET & EXPENDITURE

The Secretariat of the Commission has an absolute budget, which is finalised in appointment amid the Commission and the Finance Ministry of the Union Government. The closing about accepts the



recommendations of the Commission for its budgets. The above amount on absolute conduct of elections is, however, reflected in the budgets of the anxious basic units of the Union - States and Union Territories. If elections are getting captivated alone for Parliament, the amount is borne absolutely by the Union Government, while for the elections getting captivated alone for the State Legislature, the amount is borne absolutely by the anxious State. In case of accompanying elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, the amount is aggregate appropriately amid the Union and the State Governments. For Capital Equipment, amount accompanying to alertness for ballot rolls and the arrangement for Electors' Identify Cards too, the amount is aggregate equally.

EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE BARRED

In the achievement of its functions, the Acclamation Commission is cloistral from controlling interference. It is the Commission which decides the acclamation schedules for the conduct of elections, whether accepted elections or bye-elections. Again, it is the Commission, which decides on the area of polling stations, appointment of voters to the polling stations, area of counting centres, arrange to be fabricated in and about polling stations and counting centres and all affiliated matters.

ADVISORY JURISDICTION & QUASI-JUDICIAL

Under the Constitution, the Commission as well has advising administration in the amount of column acclamation awkwardness of sitting associates of Parliament and State Legislatures. Further, the cases of bodies begin accusable of base practices at elections which are absitively by the Supreme Court and High Courts are aswell referred to the Commission for its assessment on the catechism as to whether such bodies shall be butterfingers for battling approaching elections and, if so, for what period. The assessment of the Commission in all such affairs is bounden on the President or, as the case may be, the Governor to whom such assessment is tendered. The Commission has the ability to disqualify a applicant who has bootless to abode an annual of his acclamation costs aural the time and in the address assigned by law. The Commission has aswell the ability for removing or abbreviation the aeon of such awkwardness as aswell added disqualifications beneath the law.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President, the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). The President is the arch of State, and he appoints the Prime Minister, who runs the government, according to the political agreement of the Lok Sabha. Although the government is headed by a Prime Minister, the Cabinet is the axial accommodation authoritative physique of the government. Associates of- added than one affair can accomplish up a government, and although the administering parties may be a boyhood in the Lok Sabha, they can alone administer as continued as they accept the aplomb of a majority of the associates of the Lok Sabha. As able-bodied as getting the body, which determines whom, makes up the government, the Lok Sabha is the capital aldermanic body, forth with the Rajya Sabha.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

The President is adopted by the adopted associates of the Vidhan Sabhas, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha, and serves for a aeon of 5 years (although he can angle for re-election). A blueprint is acclimated to admeasure votes so that there is a antithesis amid the citizenry of anniversary State and the amount of votes Accumulation associates from a State can cast, and to accord an according antithesis amid States and civic accumulation (Parliament) members. If no applicant receives a majority of votes, there is a arrangement by which accident candidates are alone from the challenge and votes for them transferred to added candidates, until one assets a majority. The Vice-President is adopted by a absolute vote of all members, adopted and nominated, of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.



LOK SABHA - THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Under the Constitution of India, the total number of elected members of the House of the People shall not exceed 550. The House, at present, consists of 543 elected members, who are chosen from individual territorial Parliamentary constituencies, that is to say, each constituency elects one member to the House. Thus, the country is divided into 543 territorial Parliamentary Constituencies. The Constitution also provides for nomination, by the President, of two members to the House, one from the Anglo-Indian community, if that community is not abundantly represented in the House of the People.

SYSTEM OF ELECTION TO LOK SABHA

Elections to the Lok Sabha (and also to Vidhan Sabhas) are conducted on a first-past-the-post ballot system. The country is divided into abstracted bounded areas known as constituencies, and the electors cast one vote for a candidate, the candidate getting the most votes.

RAJYA SABHA - THE COUNCIL OF STATES

The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected indirectly, rather than by the citizens at large. Rajya Sabha members are elected by each State Vidhan Sabha on a proportional representation system. Unlike a lot of federal systems, the number of members alternate by each State is almost in proportion to their population. At present, there are 233 members of the Rajya Sabha elected by the Vidhan Sabhas, and there are also twelve members nominated by the President 'as persons of eminence in literature, science, art and amusing services. Rajya Sabha members can serve for six years, and elections are staggered, with one third of the members getting elected every 2 years.

STATE LEGISLATURES

India is a federal country, and the Constitution gives the States and Union Territories a certain degree of autonomy over their own government. The Vidhan Sabhas (Legislative Assemblies) are elected bodies set up to administer the government in the 25 States of India. In 5 States, there is a bicameral organisation of legislatures, with both an Upper and Lower House [Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) and Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)]. Two of the seven Union Territories, viz., the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Pondicherry, also have Legislative Assemblies. Elections to the Vidhan Sabhas are conducted on the same basis as for the Lok Sabha election, with the States and Union Territories divided into single-member Assembly constituencies, and the first-past-the-post ballot system used. The Assemblies vary in size, according to population. The largest Vidhan Sabha is for Uttar Pradesh, with 425 members; the smallest is for Pondicherry, with 30 members. Vidhan Parishads are also called by the members of the Vidhan Sabhas and local authorities, and also by graduates and agents in the State accepting such Parishads. The Governor of the State also nominates members to accord representation to art, science, literature, amusing account and branch movement. The elections to these Parishads are conducted on the basis of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

CONSTITUENCIES & RESERVATION OF SEATS

The country has been divided into 543 Constituencies, each of which elects one MP to the Lok Sabha, the lower House of Parliament. The number and distribution of the Constituencies are determined by the Delimitation Commission, which aims to equalize the population of the Constituencies as far as possible, taking into account the boundaries of the States and local authorities.



HOW CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES ARE FATIGUED UP

Bonds is the redrawing of the boundaries of aldermanic or accumulation constituencies to accomplish abiding that there are, as abreast as practicable, the aforementioned amount of humans in anniversary constituency. In India, boundaries are meant to be advised afterwards the ten-yearly demography to reflect changes in population, for which Parliament by law establishes an absolute Bonds Commission, fabricated up of the Chief Election Commissioner and two board or ex-judges from the Supreme Court or High Court. However, beneath a built-in alteration of 1976, bonds was abeyant until afterwards the census of 2001, evidently so that States' family-planning programmes would not affect their political representation in the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas. This has led to advanced discrepancies in the admeasurement of constituencies, with the better accepting over 25,00,000 electors, and the aboriginal beneath than 50,000.

RESERVATION OF SEATS

The Constitution puts a absolute on the admeasurement of the Lok Sabha of 550 adopted members, afar from two associates who can be nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community. There are aswell accoutrement to ensure the representation of appointed castes and appointed tribes, with aloof constituencies area alone candidates from these communities can angle for election. The amount of these aloof seats is meant to be about in admeasurement to the amount of humans from appointed castes or appointed tribes in anniversary State. There are currently 79 seats aloof for the appointed castes and 41 aloof for the appointed tribes in the Lok Sabha. There was an attack to canyon legislation to acquaint catch of one-third of the seats for changeable candidates, but the dissolution of Lok Sabha for the 1998 acclamation occurred afore the Bill had completed its access through Parliament.

WHO CAN VOTE FOR LOK SABHA OR VIDHAN SABHA ELECTIONS

The autonomous arrangement in India is based on the assumption of accepted developed suffrage; that is to say, any aborigine over the age of 18 can vote in an acclamation to Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha (before 1989 the age absolute was 21). The appropriate to vote is irrespective of caste, creed, adoration or gender. Those who are accounted ailing of mind, and humans bedevilled of assertive bent offences are not accustomed to vote. There has been a accepted access in the amount of humans voting in Indian elections. In 1996, the assembly for the accepted acclamation was 57.94 per cent, admitting for 1998 elections the voters' about-face out was the accomplished ever, i.e., 62.04%. There accept been even added accelerated increases in the assembly of women and associates of the appointed castes and appointed tribes, who had tended in the accomplished to be far beneath acceptable to participate in elections, and voting for these groups has now confused afterpiece to the civic average.

THE ELECTOR ROLE

Unlike in a lot of of the added avant-garde democracies, area the electors themselves accept to yield accomplish for accepting their names registered in balloter rolls, the onus of registering electors in India is taken up by the State. The Election Commission sends admiral enumerators, from abode to house, to aggregate abstracts about acceptable electors, on the base of which balloter rolls are able for anniversary constituency, polling base wise. Only those humans with their names on the balloter cycle are accustomed to vote. The balloter cycle is commonly revised every year to add the names of those who are to about-face 18 on the 1st January of that year or accept confused into a constituency and to abolish the names of those who accept died or confused out of a constituency. If some one is acceptable to vote and is not on the balloter roll, he can administer to the Balloter Registration Officer of the constituency, who will amend the register. The afterlight of the Electoral Roll alone stops during an acclamation campaign, afterwards the nominations for candidates accept closed.



WHEN DO ELECTIONS TAKE PLACE

Elections for the Lok Sabha and every State Legislative Assembly accept to yield abode every 5 years, unless alleged earlier. The President can deliquesce Lok Sabha and alarm a accepted acclamation afore 5 years is up, if the government can no best command the aplomb of the Lok Sabha, and if there is no another government accessible to yield over. Accepted elections to the Lok Sabha took abode in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1989, 1991 and 1996, and the twelfth Lok Sabha accepted acclamation was afresh captivated in January-March 1998. Governments accept begin it more difficult to break in ability for the abounding appellation of a Lok Sabha in contempo times, and so elections accept generally been captivated afore the five-year absolute has been reached.

BYE-ELECTIONS

If an adopted affiliate of Parliament or a State Legislature dies, or is disqualified, or resigns, or his acclamation is set abreast on an acclamation petition, his abstraction in the anxious House is abounding by captivation a bye-election, in the aforementioned address in which his acclamation had originally been held. The acknowledged applicant at the bye-election serves for the butt of the appellation of his predecessor. The bye-election is commonly captivated aural six months of the accident of the vacancy. However, no bye-election is captivated area the abstraction is for beneath than one year.

CAMPAIGN

The attack is the aeon if the political parties put advanced their candidates and arguments with which they achievement to actuate humans to vote for their candidates and parties. The official attack lasts at atomic two weeks from the cartoon up of the account of nominated candidates, and clearly ends 48 hours afore polling closes. Once an acclamation has been called, parties affair manifestos account the programmes they ambition to apparatus if adopted to government, the strengths of their leaders, and the failures of opposing parties and their leaders. Slogans are acclimated to popularise and analyze parties and issues, and pamphlets and posters broadcast to the electorate. Rallies and affairs area the candidates try to persuade, cajole and enthuse supporters, and asperse opponents, are captivated throughout the constituencies. Personal appeals and promises of ameliorate are made, with candidates travelling the across and across of the constituency to try to access as abounding abeyant supporters as possible. Affair symbols abound, printed on posters and placards.

MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

During the acclamation attack the political parties and battling candidates are accepted to accept by a Archetypal Cipher of Conduct acquired by the Acclamation Commission on the base of a accord a part of political parties. The archetypal Cipher lays down ample guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the acclamation campaign. It is advised to advance the acclamation attack on advantageous lines, abstain clashes and conflicts amid political parties or their supporters and to ensure accord and adjustment during the attack aeon and thereafter, until the after-effects are declared. The archetypal cipher aswell prescribes guidelines for the cardinal parties, either at the Centre or in the States, to ensure that a akin arena acreage in maintained and that no could cause is accustomed for any complaint that the cardinal affair has abolished its official position for the purposes of its acclamation campaign. Over the years, the Acclamation Commission has been actively administration the archetypal cipher of conduct and ensuring its austere acknowledgment by the cardinal parties, at the Centre and in the States, so as to accommodate a akin arena field, for all parties and candidates in the balloter fray.

POLLING DAYS

Polling is commonly captivated on a amount of altered canicule in altered constituencies, to accredit the aegis armament and those ecology the acclamation to accumulate law and adjustment and ensure that voting during



the acclamation is fair. For the endure accepted election, polling took abode mainly on 16th, 22nd and 28th February, 1998.

BALLOT PAPERS AND ELECTION SYMBOLS

After choice of candidates is complete, a account of aggressive candidates is able by the Returning Officer, and acclamation affidavit are printed. Acclamation affidavit are printed with the names of the candidates (in languages set by the Acclamation Commission) and the acclamation symbols allotted to anniversary of the candidates. Candidates of recognised Parties are allotted their Party symbols.

HOW VOTING TAKES PLACE

Voting is by abstruse ballot. Polling stations are usually set up in accessible institutions, such as schools and association halls. To accredit as abounding electors as accessible to vote, the admiral of the Acclamation Commission try to ensure that there is a polling base aural 2km of every voter, and that no polling stations should accept to accord with added than 1200 voters. Each polling base is accessible for at atomic 8 hours on the day of the election. On entering the polling station, the elector is arrested adjoin the Electoral Roll, and allocated a acclamation paper. The elector votes by appearance the acclamation cardboard with a elastic brand on or abreast the attribute of the applicant of his choice, central a buried alcove in the polling station. The aborigine again folds the acclamation cardboard and inserts it in a accepted acclamation box which is kept in abounding appearance of the Presiding Officer and polling agents of the candidates. This appearance arrangement eliminates the achievability of acclamation affidavit getting surreptitiously taken out of the polling base or not getting put in the acclamation box. Some electors, including associates of the armed armament or government of India admiral confined alfresco the country, are accustomed to vote by post.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS

Political parties are an accustomed allotment of avant-garde accumulation democracy, and the conduct of elections in India is abundantly abased on the behaviour of political parties. Although abounding candidates for Indian elections are independent, the acceptable candidates for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections usually angle as associates of political parties, and acclamation after-effects appearance that humans tend to vote for a affair rather than a accurate candidate. Parties action candidates organisational support, and by alms a broader acclamation campaign, searching at the almanac of government and putting advanced another proposals for government, advice voters accomplish a best about how the government is run.

REGISTRATION WITH ACCLAMATION COMMISSION

Political parties are registered with the Acclamation Commission. The Commission determines whether the party is structured and committed to attempt of democracy, agnosticism and socialism in accordance with the Indian Architecture and would advocate the sovereignty, accord and candor of India. Parties are appropriate to authority organisational elections and accept a accounting constitution. The Anti-defection law, anesthetized in 1985, prevents MPs or MLAs adopted as candidates of one affair basic or abutting a new party, unless they comprise added than one-third of the aboriginal affair in the legislature.

RECOGNITION AND RESERVATION OF SYMBOLS

According to assertive criteria, set by the Election Commission apropos the breadth of political action and success in elections, parties are categorised by the Commission as recognised National or State parties, or artlessly declared registered-unrecognised parties. How a affair is classified determines a party's appropriate to assertive privileges, such as admission to balloter rolls and accouterment of time for political broadcasts on the state-owned television and radio stations - All India Radio and Doordarshan - and aswell the important catechism of the allocation of the affair symbol. Affair symbols accredit benighted voters to analyze the applicant of the affair they ambition to vote for. National parties are accustomed a attribute that is for their use



only, throughout the country. State parties accept the sole use of a attribute in the State in which they are recognised as such. Registered-unrecognised parties can accept a attribute from a alternative of 'free' symbols.

SPLITS AND MERGERS AND ANTI DEFENSIVE LAW

Splits, mergers and alliances accept frequently disrupted the compositions of political parties. This has led to a amount of disputes over which area of a disconnected affair gets to accumulate the affair symbol, and how to allocate the consistent parties in agreement of National and State parties. The Acclamation Commission has to boldness these disputes, although its decisions can be challenged in the courts. At the time of 1998-general election, there were 7 National Parties, and 35 State Parties, with 620 registered unrecognised parties.

COUNTING OF VOTES

After the polling has finished, the votes are counted beneath the administration of Returning Officers and Observers appointed by the Election Commission. After the counting of votes is over, the Returning Officer declares the name of the applicant to whom the better amount of votes accept been accustomed as the winner, and as accepting been alternate by the constituency to the anxious House.

ELECTION PETITIONS

Any elector or applicant can book an acclamation address if he or she thinks there has been abuse during the election. An acclamation address is not an accustomed civilian suit, but advised as a challenge in which the accomplished constituency is involved. Acclamation petitions are approved by the High Court of the State involved, and if upheld can advance to the restaging of the acclamation in that constituency. The acclamation address can be filed aural 45 canicule of the acknowledgment of result. Appeals from the orders of the High Courts lie to the Supreme Court of India.

MEDIA COVERAGE

In adjustment to accompany as abundant accuracy as accessible to the balloter process, the media are encouraged and provided with accessories to awning the election, subject, however, to advancement the clandestineness of the vote. The Acclamation Commission has a absolute action for the media. It holds approved briefings for the accumulation media-print and electronic, on a approved basis, at abutting intervals during the occasions. The assembly of the media are aswell provided accessories to address on absolute conduct of poll and counting. They are accustomed access into polling stations and counting centres on the base of ascendancy belletrist issued by the Commission. They cover associates of both all-embracing and civic media. The Commission aswell publishes statistical letters and added abstracts which are accessible in the accessible domain. The library of the Commission is accessible for analysis and abstraction to associates of the bookish fraternity; media assembly and anybody abroad interested. Further, the Election Commission has, in co-operation with the State endemic media - Doordarshan and All India Radio, taken up a above attack for acquaintance of voters. The Prasar Bharati Corporation which manages the civic Radio and Television networks, has brought out several avant-garde and able abbreviate clips for this purpose.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

India is a founding affiliate of the All-embracing Institute for Democracy and Balloter Assistance (IDEA), Stockholm, Sweden. In the contempo past, the Election Commission of India has broadcast all-embracing contacts by way of administration of acquaintance and ability in the areas of Balloter Management and Administration, Balloter Laws and Reforms. Assembly of the Commission accept visited Sweden, U.K, Russia, Bangladesh, and the Philippines in contempo years. Election Officials from the civic balloter bodies and added assembly from several countries - Russia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Indonesia, South Africa, Bangladesh, Thailand, Nigeria, Australia and the United States, accept visited the Commission for a bigger compassionate of the Indian Balloter Process. The Commission has aswell provided experts and assemblage for elections to added



countries in co-operation with the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

NEW INITIATIVES

The Election Commission has taken several new initiatives in the contempo past, a advertence to some of which has already been fabricated above. Notable a part of these are, a arrangement for use of State endemic Electronic Media for broadcast/telecast by Political parties, restrictions on Opinion and Exit Polls, blockage criminalisation of politics, computerisation of balloter rolls, accouterment electors with Identity Cards, simplifying the action for aliment of accounts and bushing of the aforementioned by candidates and a array of measures for austere acquiescence of Model Code of Conduct, for accouterment a akin arena acreage to contestants during the elections.