



India's General Election: The Analysis of Democratic and Republic of India

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Abstract: If we talk about the history of elections, the selection system has emerged as well as the rise of human life. As the human brain or human race develops, the election system has also grown in a strong and robust manner. Today, the whole world talks about the development of mankind at the global level by adopting the political election process. At the same time, it becomes absolutely clear that India's electoral history is similar to the history of the world. Every person in this world wishes to pursue their routine by choosing the desired object according to their wish. We make the choice of every smallest and bigger action in our life according to our wishes and our own discretion. The process of selection is related to the history of mankind only on the human life election or simply depending on the selection. A small misdemeanor of ours can put us in trouble. On the other hand, when we talk of elections, which are directly related to politics and politics directly relates to human life. Then we choose a suitable person to run his governance administration using a special election system and that person should tell us or say that "Vasudev kutambhikam" works for the family. By which our nation and we are on the path of progress and progress. The significance of elections can be summed up by the fact that every country on the global platform, which wants to get itself and its citizens universally, recognized, using the electoral process to choose for itself and the electoral system for its people. Whether it is democratic or monarchy, the democratic election process, or by using any other process, choose a strong governance system and government for itself. We must also keep in mind that this topic is a subject that is linked to the fundamental rights of every person, the way we have the freedom to live, so our constitution has given us freedom to choose or to rest. For this, we make fair and fearless elections. Our election system is one of the strongest election systems in the world. Where we celebrate the election as a celebration where every Indian has given this right to the Constitution, on the other hand it is our duty that we have full faith and faith that the election of a capable government by using this right given by our constitution. Please. For this, we should make a deserving decision by using our senses wisdom and all those senses. On the other hand, when there was a debate on the topic of who is eligible for the election in the political election system and who is not. Then the Constitution makers of India made it clear in the matter that every Indian citizen can participate in the election process after the age of 18, but any Indian citizen's age limit should not be less than 25

years for contesting elections. India is the largest democratic governing system in the world, a clear example of this is also the election process. This election process in India started in a constitutional way in 1951, which is continuously touching the heights and developing its own development and country.

1. INTRODUCTION

Elections are the pillars of democracy. Elections in India have been a long way since independence. The number of voters in the general elections held in 1951-52 was 17, 32, 12,343, which increased to 81, 45, and 91,184 in 2014. [1] In 2004, 670 million voters participated in Indian elections (this number was second more than double of the largest European parliamentary elections) and its declared expenditure increased threefold to \$ 300 million from 1989. In these elections approx one million E.V.M. were used.

Given the huge number of voters it has become necessary to organize elections in many phases. This process of elections is done in a phased manner, in which the date of the election is announced by the Indian Election Commission, by which the "Code of Conduct" implemented on all political parties. After the declaration of the results and the list of successful candidates' state or the entrance to the executive head of the center are included 543 elected members of Lok Sabha will be elected by a pre-post-poll from single-member constituencies. Two members are nominated as an additional by the President of India.

India's first general election, which the world saw as a gaze, the new liberated India gave the right to vote for all adults, in this sense, it went beyond the US and Europe. 1950s Independent India had become a republic. On the other hand, there was turmoil in Asian countries. China had come under the jurisdiction of communism. The Prime Ministers of Jordan and Iran had been murdered. There was also steaming in India about Kashmir. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed the prime minister to say so but the country had not chosen him yet. While Russia was increasing its influence on Nehru, America was also in the same endeavor. Overall, there was an atmosphere of instability.

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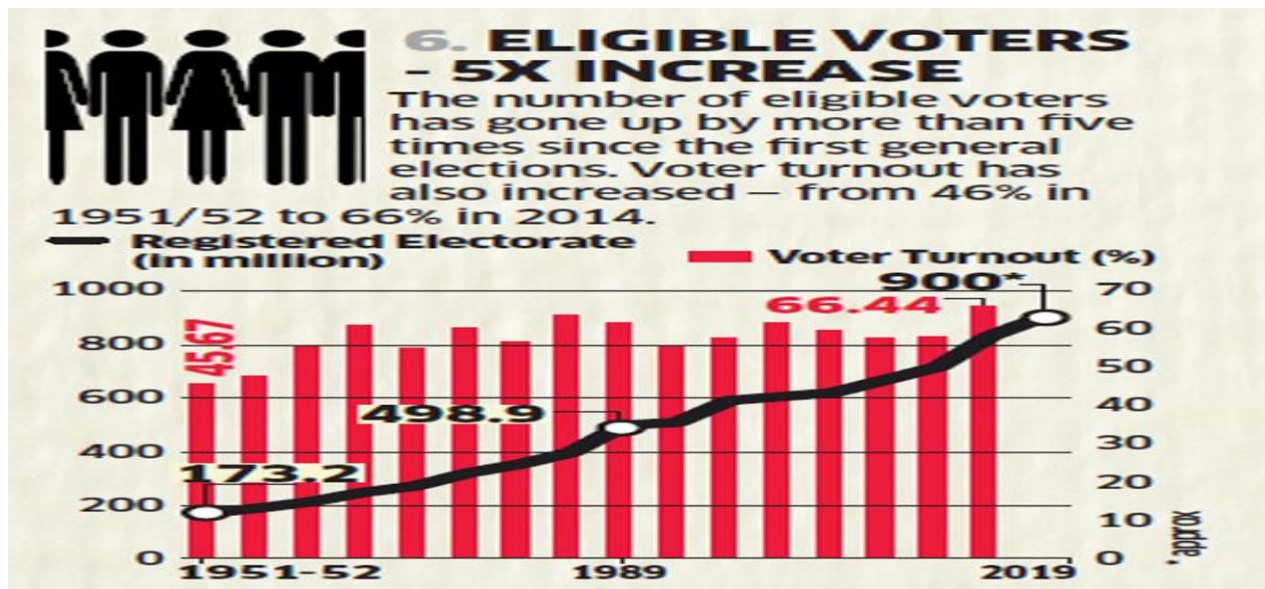
Table 1. Voting Percentage in General Elections 1951-52 to 2014

General Elections	Year	Male %	Female %	Total %
First	1951 - '52	NB: Gender-wise break-up of electors of General Elections conducted before 1971 is not available.		61.16
Second	1957			63.73
Third	1962		46.63	55.42
Fourth	1967	66.73	55.48	61.33
Fifth	1971	60.09	49.11	55.27
Sixth	1977	65.63	54.91	60.49
Seventh	1980	62.16	51.22	56.92
Eighth	1984 -'85	61.2	58.6	64.01
Ninth	1989	66.13	57.32	61.95
Tenth	1991 -'92	61.58	51.35	55.88
Eleventh	1996	62.06	53.41	57.94
Twelfth	1998	65.72	57.88	61.97
Thirteenth	1999	63.97	55.64	59.99
Fourteenth	2004	61.66	53.3	58.07
Fifteenth	2009	60.24	55.82	58.21
Sixteenth	2014	67.09	65.30	66.40

Source: Election Commission of India

In the situation of this confusion, the first question was the question that everyone was a Republic, but when will the country become a democracy? The expectations of all were only on the head of the country. Nehru too was quick to make the country a democracy. As a result, India started preparing for election Mahakumbh. Ramchandra Guha in 'India after Gandhi' writes that the first general election, besides the rest of the things, was also a battle to gain public confidence. That's

right. In Europe and America, where adult franchise had limited meaning, women were deprived of this right at first, whereas on the contrary, newly independent Hindus had given voting rights to all the adult people of the country. The country which had been freed for barely five years, in which country has been monarchy for centuries, where education level is only 20 per cent; the population of that country is ruled by its own rule.



Source: - <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/elections/lok-sabha/india/numbers-behind-the-elections-10-interesting-things-about-the-worlds-largest-electorate/articleshow/68351073.cms?from=mdr>

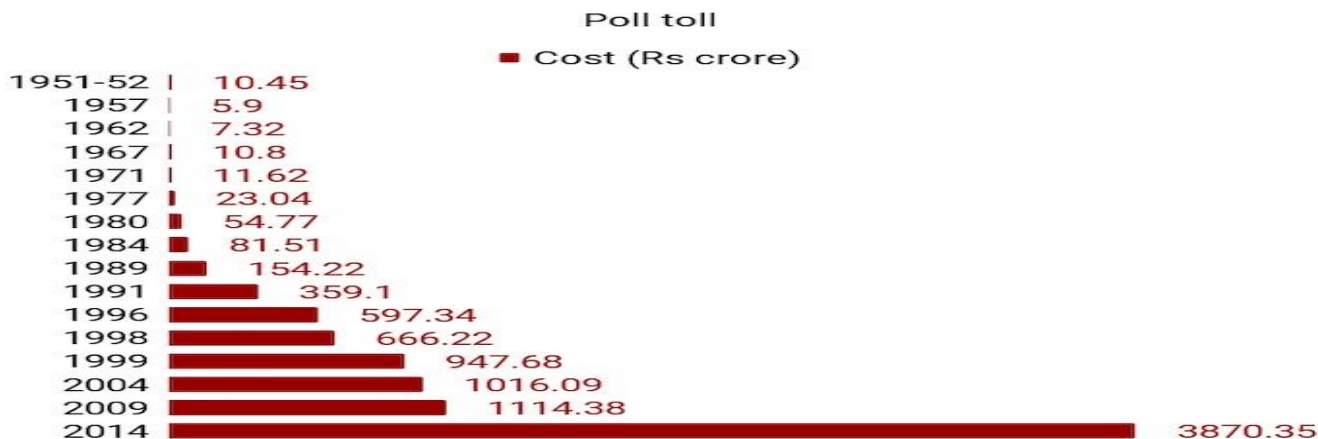
The past and Future of Indian Electoral system:-

Election Commission was formed a day before India became a republic. SukumarSen was appointed the first Chief Election Commissioner on the suggestion of Jawaharlal Nehru. SukumarSen was a highly regarded mathematician in addition to being a highly qualified ICS officer. He did not allow Nehru's habit of hurling himself over. Jawaharlal Nehru wanted elections in the beginning of 1951.

Although the process of elections in India had started before independence, then its political scope had subsided to 11 prefectures of British India. The people of the princely states were so far away from the election process. This was the first opportunity for him after the integration. The scope of this first electorate was spread over one lakh square miles. Then about 17.1 million people were adults among the 36 million population of the country. There were elections for about 4500 seats in which the Lok Sabha had 489 and the other state assemblies.

This time, there were not even experienced Englishmen. But it was only SukumarSen and other qualified ICS officers that this whole process was executed in a very honest manner. Some very interesting ways have been invented to deal with the problems. 22400 polling booths were made. Where most people were unable to read, election symbols were given instead of party name. For the ease of the people, a ballot box was placed on the polling booth with every party's election symbol. According to RamchandraGuha, there was a problem also that at the time of the census, uneducated women used to call their names 'Phalan Ki Maa' or 'Phalan's wife'. Therefore, SukumarSen decided that names of such 28 lakh women should be removed from the voters list and can be solved by this problem till the next elections. In order to explain the process of elections, the commission used election Supported films, posters and banners, etc. In the elections of the

Congress Party in 1950, Nehru-supported and devout Gandhian Bhagatram Lord Das Kriplani had lost to the party supported by Hinduism faction Purushottam Das Tandon. AcharyaAcharyaKripalani had quit Congress and formed a farmer MazharpurPraja Party. Tandon resigned from the post after opposing Nehru and growing differences within the party. Jawaharlal Nehru's bid for prime minister became stronger and stronger. At the same time, Jaiprakash Narayan of the Socialist Party was growing rapidly. On the other hand, Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, leaving the Indian National Congress, established Jana Sangh and in the first general election, his claim was made. The Jan Sangh had considered the Hindu vote bank as its main base. ShripadAmritDange of Communist Party of India was also dreaming big. But the most shocking was that of BhimraoAmbedkar. It is said that after being hurt by Jawaharlal Nehru, Ambedkarand the most knowledgeable person of India's ethnic equations had quit Congress and created a Scheduled Caste Federation, which later became a "Republican Party". Ambedkar was directing Nehru on the electoral gatherings by saying that he was not doing anything for the castes called lower. The Constitution had not been implemented for two years, and Ambedkar had assumed that Congress was doing nothing for the lowest level of society. Every party has structured in their own way. When Nehru attacked communalism, Ambedkar convinced Nehru's policies. The Jana Sangh started spreading the concept of 'Sangha Shakti Kaliyuga'. Kripalani and JP attacked Congress over the ignorance of the poor The Communist Party has not left anybody else to say 'corrupt' and 'cunning'. The Communist Party was getting support from Soviet Russia. Moscow was delivering the radio party's agenda to the people. The walls and the historical sites were divided by posters and slogans. Writing on the back of the cows elsewhere, votes were asked for the party. Nehru, Shyamaprasad Mukherjee, JP were all more than one speaker. Nehru said to be a beggar who sought votes for the betterment of the country!



Source: - <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/how-much-does-your-vote-cost/articleshow/68574940.cms>

The first vote was in Chhinni Tahsil of Himachal. The day was 25, October 1951. In February 1952 election was over. Tucked away Sukumar Sen thanked everyone and said it was the biggest experiment of democracy. The immense popularity of Jawaharlal Nehru gave the All India Congress Party the victory with a majority. He won the Uttar Pradesh's Phulpur seat with heavy votes. The candidates who won more votes than those were CPI's Ravi Narayan Reddy.

Acharya Kripalani lost to Faizabad. Bhimrao Ambedkar lost the reserve seat of Bombay to a small Congress candidate. In 1954, in Bhandara (Maharashtra) by-election, they stood again and again lost. His entry in the Parliament was only from the Rajya Sabha.

Congress managed to win 324 of the 489 seats of Parliament and its biggest cause was Jawaharlal Nehru. His performance in the state assemblies was spectacular. Of the total 3280 seats, Congress has won 2247. Many western political analysts also surprised by the success of the first general election. He suspected that India would be able to do this great exercise successfully. The princes of the princely states, who bet on their failure with jam every evening, were now gathering in this preparation to get tickets from the Congress in the next general elections. It is said that the Nizam of Hyderabad, who resisted the merger in the country, was one of the first to vote. Not because he had been convinced in this arrangement, but because he did not have to face the embarrassment of being in line with the common people.

Referring to Nehru's greatness, a Turkish journalist described it as the victory of 17 million people. Nobel laureate of Sweden, Gunnar Myrdal, after the victory of democracy, also called Hindustan as 'soft state' They may have their reasons for saying and following, but the first general election of India was arguably a successful experiment.

2. OBSTACLES TO INDIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In the Indian electoral system, democracy has also taken full care of the republic. Or say that India is a democratic republic. No election process is easy. After India's independence, there is a lot of difference in the electoral system and in today's election system. But there were some obstacles that are still affecting the election system. Such as hidden unemployment, population, poverty, illiteracy, religion, caste, ignorance, communalism and other types of obstacles that are still affecting the election process like a demon. The manner in which every election has its own merits and faults, the process of election has many such things that affect the unwanted ones. They hinder the election in the right way. To overcome the above written and other constraints, we should make constant efforts. People should understand about the importance of the vote and make them aware of more and

more voting. As we tried to tell through this research paper that the election system affects every human life. Where it makes a normal person too powerful on the other hand while the powerful person also bow in front of a common citizen. It is also very common to believe that good governance is not possible without the election system. As in the past, on the basis of ancestral electoral system, the son of the king used to handle the rule whether he was qualified or not. But presently, in the Indian Constitution a common citizen has given such powers through which he makes a significant contribution in building a strong governance system. It has been a tradition of Indian society that it always works for the upliftment of mankind through an appropriate election system. We, too, have been pursuing this tradition today by forming a strong competent election system for the Indian electorate and participating in every person's partner. This is the process through which you and we can make our country the best on the global screen.

3. CONCLUSION

Election is the basis of democratic governance. Independent and impartial election mechanism provides stability and maturity to democracy. For a long time, demand for electoral reforms has been going on in the country for quite some time now. The question of ending the corrupt methods adopted during the elections was pending for a long time before the government. Experiences in previous years have emphasized the urgency of electoral reform. Election Commission also sent some suggestions to the government. Leaders of political parties and other enlightened citizens also attracted the government's attention towards several reforms. From time to time, concrete ideas have come out from many forums about the need for reforms and their nature. The government has discussed issues related to election reforms with leaders of political parties. Keeping these things in mind, the government passed two legislations of Parliament in December 1988 - a Constitution Amendment Bill and the Second People's Representative Bill. The provision of significant and comprehensive reforms has been made in the election system of the country by the above two bills. Below we will discuss some important improvements. These reforms can be explained in many categories, such as regarding voter related matters, voting system related, candidates related to corruption, elections related to EC, elections expenses and political parties.

In this sequence, we will discuss them:

- 1) The largest and the most amicable revision is in relation to the voters. So far 21 years of age was fixed for the voter. Now it has been reduced to 18 years This was done because the youth of the country are educated and enlightened, and it would be good to make them

participating in the political process of the country. On the basis of this amendment, the estimated Rs.5 crore youth (who have been 18 years old) voted for the 1989 general elections. This number has increased significantly in 2009. This amendment is a bold democratic experiment.

- 2) The amendment in relation to the voter system is that the voters will register their votes through electronic machines. Using this method will save time and reduce the chances of disturbances while voting will be reduced. Although the cost of these machines will be about Rs. 250 crore, but considering the convenience of these, this expenditure can be considered worthwhile. Electronic machines have been used in some states in the 1999 general elections.
- 3) Several important improvements have been made regarding the candidates in the election. Many new crimes have been included in the election rules, whose criminal cannot become a candidate in the elections, such as those who behave cruelly with the wife, those related to Sati, crime, who violate dowry law, communal dispute Criminals, violators of foreign currency laws, violations of drugs and drug laws and violations of customs laws Take, and who punished the abuse of religious.
- 4) One improvement in the relation of the candidates is that it is necessary for members of the RajyaSabha and State Legislative Council to become candidates in the elections, that at least 10 electors or 10 per cent electorate should propose their name. It has been said that only those people can come in the form of candidates, who are seriously keen to contest elections.
- 5) Some amendments have been made to prevent disturbances and corrupt measures during elections. Those who have made disruptions in election meetings or breaking of election meetings can be sentenced for up to three months and fine of Rs.1000 / - or punishable. This improvement is good and will help to maintain discipline. Often the complaints about attacking or occupying polling stations are coming to light. Now the law has been made clear by giving clear definition that those who are found guilty of attacking and capturing polling stations will be punished from six months to three years.
- 6) Due to lack of rights, the EC had to face difficulties in adhering to its duties. Now the powers of the Election Commission have been extended for the purpose of removing these difficulties and thus the Election Commission has become more efficient. One of the most important reforms is that those who will be deployed on electoral duty at the time of elections will be disciplined during the election period and during elections related to the Election Commission's discretion. Thus, the EC will be able to execute its functions more efficiently.
- 7) The new system in relation to political parties is that they will have to register themselves with the Election Commission. According to the new rules, such arrangements will be made that the political parties who do not believe in socialism, democracy and secularism will not register them with the Election Commission. At the same time, every political party that has its registration with the Election Commission will have to pledge to maintain loyalty in the constitution of the country. Thus, political parties have to meet certain national requirements.
- 8) Often complaints come and it has been seen that the people of the state administration assist the ruling party candidates. The ruling party candidates use the machinery of the state government in their election campaign to their advantage. This tradition is not good. Therefore, it should also be tried to stop it.
- 9) There has also been a suggestion regarding fair elections that on the day the polling takes place, the work of calculating the votes at the polling booths (in the presence of the representatives of the candidates) is completed immediately after the end of the polling day. People are disturbed in calculating the ballot boxes to take-away and afterwards (two to three days).
- 10) During the elections, many cases of fake vote cast are brought to light. But people think that the numbers of issues that come in light, many times their cases remain hidden. It has been suggested to give an identity card to the voters to end this voting problem
- 11) Another idea has emerged in the public way that if a candidate does not fulfill the promises made to his voters after winning the election, or does not take interest in solving their problems, or starts making money in a corrupt way, or immoral If the person is indulging in the work, then a certain percentage of the voters (the percentage can be fixed) will be entitled to recall the candidate by giving the application form. With this, the people's representatives will keep their conduct well and will look at serving their voters.
- 12) One suggestion is that the government should elect the election expenditure in elections. All candidates cannot spend the same amount of money. The candidate, who spends 8-10 lakh rupees on election, wants to earn

double after winning the election. If the government elects the electoral expenditure, then decisions will not be made on the basis of more money in elections. Anyway, democracy will be pure when this happens.

- 13) There has also been a suggestion to free the elections from the effects of money and liquor.
- 14) During the election, the role of 'grandfathers' in capturing the polling booths or forcing them to vote or forcing them to vote is also very small. Therefore, there is a strong and effective measure in this direction

In the context of election reforms, it was to say that measures should be taken to break the closeness of Dhanna Seth, Dada and politicians. It should be expected that this issue will also be considered. Lastly, the reforms that were done in December 1988 were actually implemented from the effective clouds during the tenure of former Chief Election Commissioner Mr.

T.N. Seshan. But it is necessary to make laws by considering the other reforms that have been given attention. Without them democracy will be weak and meaningless. There is a need to bring changes in the political process of the country, even with election reforms. Otherwise, the crores of the country will remain in the pockets of freedom and democracy, in the path of 'people'

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