

LOK SATTA

People Power

Deepening Democracy- Agenda for Action

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The purpose of a government is to make it easy
for people to do good and difficult to do evil.

William Gladstone

DEMOCRACY

Liberty

Self-Governance

Rule of Law

**Institutional Self-Correcting
Mechanisms**

Empowerment

Erosion of Liberty

- Poor quality school education
- Inaccessible primary health care
- Unaccountable police
- Unchecked crime
- Inefficient public services

Erosion of Self-Governance

- Autocratic political parties
 - Flawed electoral process
 - Limited choice of candidates
 - Rise of political fiefdoms
 - Criminalization of politics
 - Marginalization of citizens
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Erosion of Rule of Law

- Inaccessible and expensive judicial process
- Law's delays
- Abuse of executive authority
- Crime investigation under political control

Erosion of Accountability

- Absence of effective checks
 - Constitutional functionaries not independently appointed
 - Uncontrolled corruption
 - Power divorced from responsibility
 - Secrecy
 - Centralization
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Erosion of Empowerment

- Rampant corruption
 - Centralization
 - Secrecy
 - Red tape
 - Hostility to public participation
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Can Economic Reforms Alone Deliver?

- Smaller and more focused government will help
- But government still has large role

Irreducible Role of State

- Rule of law
 - Public order
 - Justice
 - Education
 - Health care
 - Infrastructure
 - Natural resources development
 - Social security
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Public Expenditure as % of GDP

Country	Public Expenditure as % of GDP
United Kingdom	37.7
Germany	44.5
United States	32.7
India	26.0

Priorities in Public Spending

Country	PE on Education as % of GDP	PE on Health as % of GDP
United Kingdom	4.5	5.9
Germany	4.6	8.0
United States	4.8	5.8
OECD	5.2	8.1
India	3.2	0.9

What the Reform Process has not Attempted so far

- Freeing ordinary citizens from shackles of government bureaucracy
- Strengthening agriculture
- Reducing corruption
- Promoting transparency
- Enhancing accountability
- Enforcing rule of law
- Building adequate infrastructure
- Improving public services

Unintended Consequences of Early Phase of Reforms

- One time grand corruption – golden goose effect
- Abdication of state in critical areas
- Corruption shifting to sovereign areas
- Continuing regional disparities

Governance at a Glance

- Governments spend Rs. 1800 crores every day
 - Out of 27 million organised workers, government employs 70%
 - Fiscal deficit (Union and States) remains at 10 % GDP
 - 50% Union tax revenues go towards interest payment
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In a Sane Democracy

- Political process should resolve the crisis
 - Parties, elections and public office are the route to reform
 - In India a vicious cycle operates
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Macro Perspective of Indian Polity

- Disaggregate volatility
- Broadly reflective of public opinion
- Ruling parties and powerful candidates do lose
- Rejection/Negative vote pretty common

Micro Perspective of Indian Polity

- Money power dominant
 - Criminalization rampant
 - Voting irregularities frequent
 - People take money to vote
 - Caste and divisive impulses are prominent
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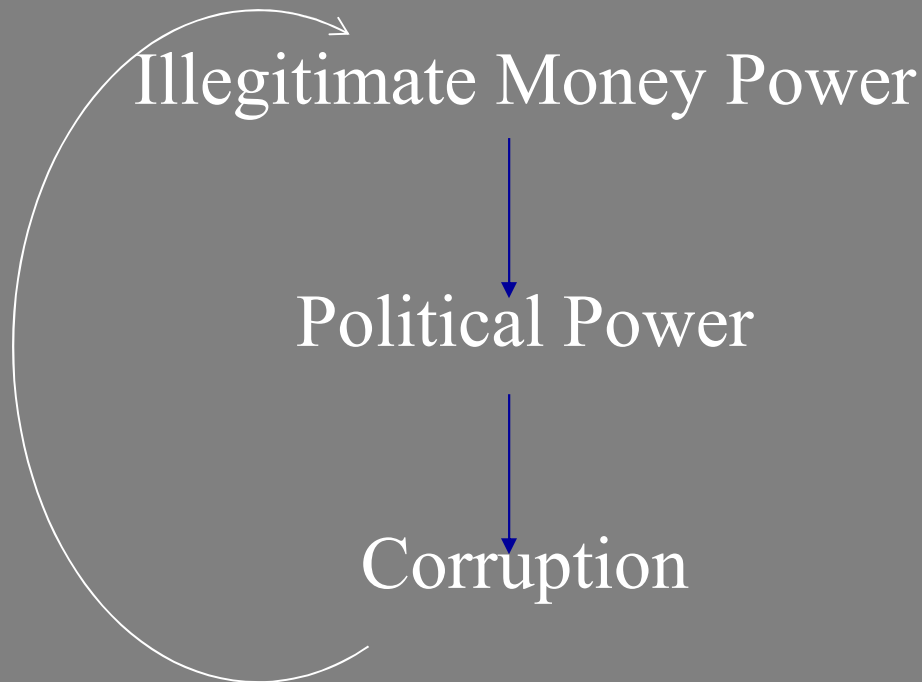
How is Democracy Surviving?

- A system of compensatory errors (competing distortions neutralize each other)
 - Strength of Election Commission
 - Tradition of neutrality of officials
 - Pre-polling process scrupulously fair (nominations, ballot papers, appointment of polling officials etc.)
 - Post-polling process - completely non-partisan (transport, storage and counting of ballots and declaration of results)
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Failure of Political Process

Interlocking vicious cycles

Inexhaustible demand for illegitimate funds



Interlocking Vicious Cycles

Most expenditure is to buy votes

Voter seeks money & liquor

More expenditure

Large spending may or may not lead to success, but failure to spend almost certainly leads to defeat

Greater corruption

Greater cynicism

Voter seeks more money

Contd..

Rise of Political Fiefdoms

Need for money, caste and local clout



Parties are helpless in choice of candidates



Rise of political fiefdoms



Absence of internal party democracy



Competition among a few families in most constituencies



Oligopoly at constituency level

Vote delinked from public good

Centralized polity



No matter who wins, people lose



Vote does not promote public good



Voter maximizes short term gain



Money, liquor, caste, emotion and anger become dominant



Vicious cycle is perpetuated

Interlocking Vicious Cycles Taxes delinked from services

Only 16 % of GDP collected as taxes (union & states)

Fiscal deficits and crisis

Higher Taxes

Unacceptable because
of corruption and poor
services

Desubsidization

The poor do not see
alternative benefits for
the subsidies given up

Wage Reduction

Centralization and Art
311 preclude it

Deeper fiscal crisis

Poorer services and public goods

Perpetuation of poverty and backwardness

Contd..

Political survival and honesty not compatible

Parliamentary executive

Government survival depends on legislative majority

Legislators spend a lot of money to get elected

They need multiple returns to sustain the system

Corruption and misgovernance endemic

Government has to yield to legislators' demands

Corruption is perpetuated even if government has the will

Honesty not compatible with survival

Interlocking Vicious Cycles

Social Divisions Exacerbated

FPTP

↓
Scattered minorities unrepresented

↓
Marginalization and Ghettoization

↓
Strategic voting and vote bank politics

↓
Obscurantists become interlocutors drowning voices of
reason and modernity

↓
Politicians pander fundamentalists

↓
Counter mobilization of other groups based on primordial
loyalties

↓
Communal polarization and strife

Competence and integrity excluded

FPTP



Need for money power and caste clout



Honest and decent elements have little chance



Bad public policy and incompetent governance



Deepening crisis

Interlocking Vicious Cycles

Oligopoly of parties

FPTP

Only a high threshold of voting ensures victory

Parties with 35 - 50% vote, or social groups with local dominance get elected

Significant but scattered support pays no electoral dividends

Reform groups below threshold have no chance of winning

Voters prefer other “winnable” parties

Marginalization of reformers and oligopoly of parties

Status quo continues

Contd..

Representational Distortions

FPTP



Women & deprived sections not represented



Reservation with rotation is arbitrary and leads to proxies



Perpetuation of dominance of traditional groups



Representational illegitimacy

What Ails Bureaucracy

- Life time security of bureaucracy
- Penchant for centralization and secrecy
- Lack of professionalism and specialized skills
- Absence of incentives for excellence
- No accountability
- Corruption and mal-administration

Distortions of State Power

- Positive Power restricted
Negative power unchecked
 - All organs are dysfunctional
 - A system of alibis
Victims of vicious cycle
 - Change of players
No change in the rules of the game
 - Political process ought to be the solution
But has become the problem itself
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Keys to Resolution

- Crisis is systemic
 - Most players are victims of a vicious cycle
 - Change of players not enough
 - Change of rules of the game needed
 - Institutions are the key
 - Resources are not a problem
 - The way they are deployed is the key
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Key Reforms

Electoral reforms	Funding
	Criminalization
	Voting irregularities
Electoral system	Proportional Representation
	Separation of Powers
Decentralization	Local Governments
Rule of Law	Judicial reforms
Accountability	Right to information
	Citizens' charters
	Independent crime investigation

The Track Which Impedes



Players (drivers)

**Democratic
Institutions (Engine)**

**Railings / Track
(political system)**

Recent Political Reform Initiatives

- Disclosure of candidate details
- Political Funding Law
- Changes in Rajya Sabha election

Reforms in the Pipeline / Floundering

- Post office as nodal agency for voter registration
 - Anti-defection law changes
 - Limiting the size of Council of Ministers
 - National Judicial Commission
 - Right to Information
 - Women's reservation in Legislatures
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Key Systemic Reforms

- **Proportional Representation**
- **Clear separation of powers**
- **Political party regulation**

Proportional Representation

- Gives representation to scattered minorities and reform groups
- A party's image and platform, not local clout and money power, matter
- Incentive to buy votes in a constituency will disappear
- Genuine competition among political groups and ideas

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Proportional Representation

- Fair reconciliation of social and political groups
- No 'wasted' votes
- Disenchanted sections will find 'voice'
- Political fiefdoms will disappear
- Political process will get into a virtuous cycle

Problems of Proportional Representation

Problem

- Political fragmentation in a plural society
- Party bosses will be autocratic
- Link between voters and legislator is snapped

Solution

- Reasonable threshold level
- Democratization of parties and choice of candidates
- Mixed system combining Proportional Representation with FPTP

A Suggested Model for India

- Mixed, compensatory Proportional Representation
- A threshold of, say 10% vote in a major state for
Proportional Representation
- State as a unit for representation

Separation of Powers

- Direct election of head of government at State and local levels
 - No one can buy a whole state electorate
 - Image and agenda of leader will be decisive
 - With separation of powers, there will be no incentive to overspend for legislative office
 - At state level, there is no fear of authoritarianism as Union government, Election Commission, Supreme Court etc., will act as checks
 - Honest leaders can survive in public office
 - There will be checks and balances to prevent abuse of office
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Political party regulation

- Membership
- Free, open and voluntary
 - Uniform, objective conditions / no restrictions
 - No arbitrary expulsion
 - Due process for disciplinary action
- Leadership choice
- By regular, periodic, free and secret ballot
 - Opportunity to challenge leadership through formal procedures with no risk of being penalised
- Choice of candidates
- By members at constituency level through secret ballot
 - By elected delegates through secret ballot
 - Central leadership cannot nominate candidates
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Window of Opportunity

- Deepening fiscal crisis
 - Citizen's disgust and concern
 - Unsustainable status quo
 - Relatively sound private economy
 - Demographic changes and rising expectations
 - Communications revolution
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Conditions for State-wide Movement

- A group of credible citizens with excellent track record
 - Insights to political and governance process
 - A practical agenda which unites all segments
 - Professional, full-time, institutional approach
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Approaches to National Campaign

- Identify reform groups and support
 - Focus on key goals and mobilize public opinion and bring pressure
- eg: disclosure; funding; alternative model for women's representation; Post Office as nodal agency
- National communication campaign
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National Communication Campaign

- What are the reforms needed and why
- What is there in it for me as a citizen
- How can I participate
- In all major languages
- Taking advantage of Radio and Cable TV penetration

Two Big Challenges

- How do we get media time (as public broadcasting service)
- What is the response capture mechanism (infrastructure of institutions)

Two Paths - Choice is Ours

German example vs USSR example

- Freedom enhancing
- Democratic
- Orderly
- Integrating
- Growth-oriented
- Tyrannical
- Chaotic
- Disintegrating
- Debilitating

“Strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory. Tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat ”

- *Sun Tzu*