

# Foundation for Democratic Reforms

#### **Credibility of**

## **Elections and Democracy in India**

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Myron Weiner's Four 'Measures'

Elections & Democracy

**Competitive Elections** 

Universal Political Freedom

Peaceful Transfer of Power

Real Power with Elected Governments



## **Democracy and Elections in India**

#### Genuine

- Political power only through elections
- Elections institutionalized
- Voter has choice
- Change of governments
- Political competition

#### **Deep rooted**

- 1977 verdict
- Peaceful transfers of power
   Eg: 2004 verdict
- Broadened representational base.
   Eg: Dalit and OBC empowerment
- Towards balanced federalism

## **Democracy and Elections in India**

Example: Elections led to widening of representational base of Legislatures

Year of election	% of Members from "Forward Castes"	% of "Backward Caste Members"	% of farmers
1952	45.4	10.2	22.5
1962	49.4	12.8	27.4
1971	44.7	13.0	32.2
1984	36.9	9.3	38.3
1996	45.6	23.3	51.8

Source: *India Today*, July 16, 1996.26-30



# Why is Indian electoral process credible?

- Elections broadly reflective of public opinion
- Powerful parties and candidates do lose.
- Strong Institution of Election Commission
  - Rejection vote common
- Over 50% of incumbents lost in 2004 Parliament polls.
  - No state-sponsored interventions in the process



#### Why are Indian elections credible? (contd.)

Traditional neutrality of officials/bureaucracy

Pre-Polling process scrupulously fair and transparent (nominations, ballot papers, appointment of polling officials etc.)

Post-polling process is completely non-partisan and transparent (transport, storage and counting of ballots and declaration of results)

A system of compensatory errors - competing distortions neutralize each other!

**Independent Judiciary** 

#### **Deficiencies in Indian Elections**

- Flawed electoral rolls
- Polling irregularities
- Unaccounted and illegitimate use of money power



- Rampant criminalization
- Autocratic political parties

## **Process** Improvements in Indian Elections

- Improvements in voter registration, lists and ID
  - Voter ID Cards
  - Post Offices as Nodal Agency (2004)
  - Nationwide initiative to improve voters lists

    Voters' List Irregularities came down from 15% (1999) to 5.1% (2004).

    Lok Satta survey
- Electronic voting machines
- Disclosure of candidates' financial, criminal and educational antecedents (Supreme Court Judgments in 2002, 2003)

#### **Process** Improvements in Indian Elections (contd.)

- Political Funding Reform Law (2003)
  - 100% tax exemption to donors (both individual and corporate)
  - Mandatory disclosure of donations above Rs. 20,000
  - free air time on public and private electronic media to parties
- Citizens' efforts to check entry of new criminals into politics

**Election Watch activities in some states** 



# Systemic Improvements yet to be in place

- Electoral and political incentives need to be realigned to
  - change rules of the game not mere change in players
  - fully eliminate money power, criminal elements from elections
  - make honest and people-centered politics always winnable
  - make politics a means for nation building

- Representational distortions need to be eliminated
  - Elections must capture social/voting diversity
  - Fairer representation to scattered minorities

## Systemic Improvements yet to be in place (contd.)

#### Genuinely democratic political parties

- to bring truly competent people into politics
- better choice for voters
- parties as efficient vehicles for citizens'/supporters' aspirations

#### Improved accountability to check abuse of power

- Instruments of Accountability like Right to Information (2005), Citizen's Charters in government offices
- making elected governments truly accountable to citizens

"At the bottom of all the tributes paid to democracy is the little man, walking into the little booth, with a little pencil, making a little cross on a little bit of paper....."

- Winston Churchill