

The Role Of Systematic Voter's Education And Electoral Participation (SVEEP) In Indian Politics

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Abstract: The election commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election process in India. The body administers election to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State legislative assemblies in India and the offices of the President and Vice president in the country. The election commission operates under the authority of constitution per article 324 and subsequently enacted representation of the people act. The commission has power under the constitution, to act in an appropriate manner when the enacted laws made insufficient provisions to deal with a given situation in the conduct of election.

Keywords: Jeopardised, Secret ballot, EVM, legislative etc.

I. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the present study are:

- ✓ To study the importance of elections in India.
- ✓ To study the political parties role in the elections.
- ✓ To study the role of voting machines, (EVM) in India.

II. METHODOLOGY

The present study is totally worked out on secondary data.

III. INTRODUCTION

India is a Sovereign, Socialist Secular Democratic and Republic and the largest Democracy in the world. The modern Indian Nation state came in to existence on 15th August 1947. Since then Free and fair elections have been held at regular intervals as per the principles in the constitution and on the bases of electoral laws and system. These elections determine

the composition of the Govt. Our democratic system is based on the Adult Franchise system which means that every adult i.e. of 18 years old and above is able to participate in the elections National level as well as state level.

IV. IMPORTANCE OF ELECTIONS IN DEMOCRACY

- ✓ Modern Democracy is representative democracy and the people elect their representatives who make laws and run the Govt.
- ✓ Election means the wishes of the people.
- ✓ Elections have become the backbone of democracy.
- ✓ Nowadays periodical elections is held in every democratic country, these elections works as safety measure for the people and keep the representatives responsible for the peoples.
- ✓ The election also give the chance to the voters to support or reject the polices of the govt.

- ✓ If the voters are not satisfied with the policies of the wing party / running past then the voters can change the govt. in the next elections.
- ✓ Elections can also minimize the public revolt against the govt. and it also provides stability and consistency to the policies of the govt.
- ✓ If the elections are not free and fair then the people will not have faith in democracy.

V. THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN MODERN DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Without political parties, elections cannot be held, government making cannot be effectively pursued, law making can get jeopardised, political communications process can suffer a big decline, government can behave arbitrarily, public opinion can remain, popular support to the government can decrease, opposition the government can become anomic and harmful and the functioning of A liberal democratic political system particularly with a parliamentary form of government, can become most difficult, if not impossible. Sigmund Neumann writes, "Political parties are the life lines of modern politics" Finer also observed, "without political parties, an electorate would be either impotent or destructive by embarking on impossible policies that would only wreck the political machinery". In fact no modern political system can work without political parties. After independence the adoptions of full-fledged democratic system set the stage for emergence of more political parties.

- ✓ Elections also provides political education to people since political parties and candidate are active to attract the voters during the elections.
- ✓ Political parties are an established part of modern mass democracy and the conduct of elections in India largely dependent on the behaviour of the political parties.
- ✓ People check the behaviour of the candidate.
- ✓ The constitution of India provides Parliamentary form of Govt. both centre and in the States.
- ✓ Modern democracy is indirect and representative to the voters elect their representative and they become Member of Parliament, state legislative assemblies, council of members charged with duty of making laws.
- ✓ The constitution of India given due importance to this aspect of free and fair election by devoting a separate part (part xv) to elections.
- ✓ The Election Commission of India is an independent Constitutional authority created under Article 324 of the constitution of India. The Election Commission in the country regularly elected parliament and State Legislature and formation of democratically elected Govt. at the centre and in the states.
- ✓ Under the constitution provisions is made for an election Commission which is entrusted to deal with following matters.
- ✓ Election of President of India, vice President parliament (two houses) state Legislatures.

VI. PROCESS OF VOTING

Voting is by secret ballot polling station are usually set up in public institution such as schools and community halls to enable as many electors as possible to vote, the official of the election Commission try to ensure that there is a polling station with 2km of every voter and that no polling station have to deal with more than 1200 voters. Each polling station is open for at least 8 hours on the day of the elections.

VII. ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE (EVM)

The EVM were first used in November 1998 in various constituencies in the state like election of Rajasthan, MP and Delhi.

- ✓ On the bases of Experience gained at their elections and the positive response towards the use of EVM's at election. The election Commission used the machines for the first time in the General election to the legislative Assembly of Goa 1999.
- ✓ Then the 4th Lok Sabh election 2004 the EVM used for first time to all election in the country India. The election are very important for democracy set up and they are the soul of democracy.

VIII. CRITERIA FOR CASTE OF VOTE

He must to be citizen of India. After independence the voting age in India was setup as 21 years. But under 61st Amendment act of 1989 during the time of V. P. Singh. it was reduced to 18 years of age, non any citizen who have crossed 18 years of age and no discrimination on the bases of caste, creed, religion colour, and place of birth have caste their vote as per his own choice.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

As we see during the time of elections different political parties starting their elections campaign by making different promises and agendas as providing water, electricity and also some their facilities' but after the conclusion of election all their hopes of common people dash in the air and resulted all in vain.

But as the responsible citizen of the country and the society it is our duty to choose suitable representative who becomes beneficial for our society and who brings a qualitative change in the required phenomena. Here I just passing the example of that very particular representative who created a history in Indian politics by changing the mandate of your different parties during a night. It was headed by Rajiv Gandhi next morning the watch Dog of democracy rightly called media labelled this representative as. "Aya Ram and Gya Ram" practices in India.

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