Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction: -

India is the country where we follow democratic form of Government. Standard of regular people decide from their Government. In Democracy common people get a chance to put their efforts to make a successful Government or to change the system of Government for the development and welfare of their state, in the other hand we can convey that citizen of this country play most important role in the evolution of Government. Political system is the main cause or the way by which we can establish the Government and we can run it smoothly. Political organization includes many political parties at different levels that means at national level, state level, regional level, etc. and all these political parties have their agenda to work at different areas of the society on different issues of the society. The most common thing of political parties is that they are working for the welfare of the society and which have most important part in national interest. Political party can be formed after the follow up of due procedure i.e. we need to make the application to Election Commission of that particular jurisdiction with the given Performa also we need to fulfil all the conditions so at the time of inspection or verification the concern authority will get satisfied and approve the application, after which the political party get recognition and registered and get symbol and also get the legal status in the eye of law. Some political parties based on the language, caste, tradition, culture, etc. and they work for their specific area with docket. In this political system citizen of India also play important role, they participate in the election to their interested party and give them majority votes and after this the party get majority vote and become ruling party and for national interest. Indian political system also changes from time to time according to the changing pattern of the society but the basic structure of the system is get unchanged and because of which now a day we are facing problems. Political system is needed to update with the society and the interest of country. Indian political system covers almost all the major aspects of the society. It is very much difficult for the political parties to be update in connection with the society, if the political do not use sources to work and to conversation with common people of the society then ultimately that political party will lose their position in the politics and the benefit of all this will take by some other political party. The system is headed by different by different departments at different level and different sections of their
particular jurisdiction. In this Government system president is considered as the first citizen of the country or the head of the Government and later on vice president is there to handle all the matters after the president. In the same way Governor is considered as the head of the state who deal with the matters of that particular state. There are different ministers also part of this system working at central and state level on different section and different scenario of the society.

All these authorities are plays very important role in the accomplishment of the democracy and the interest of the society. These authorities are the most powerful section of the Government and they got these powers by majority votes in the election. Once they elect the election with majority they become part of ruling Government and ultimately get all powers and responsibilities towards the society, towards the Government and towards the law. All these duties need to follow with integrity and friendly relationship among each other because they are answerable to law and justice. They need to work with free and fair proceeding which is given by the law. There are so many Acts, rules and regulation for the smooth functioning of the Government and which need to follow with de procedure. These rules and regulation covers various laws and their procedure. To follow these laws certain authorities are appointed which are responsible for these laws and their regulation. It is common rule that Ruling Political parties are the law-making authority also they can make the changes in existing laws according to the requirement of the society, welfare of the society or interest of the country. There are two sides which need to take into account, in the first side we can say that for the development of the country we need to follow the laws, rules and regulation in the other hand while following this procedure it takes too much time or this process is very much lengthy or slow ultimately it affects the society as well as development.

Election system is one more organization and working for the Government. They are high points for the political communication in the lives of democracy. Now a day, election is very important to maintain the smooth relationship between society and the Government. With the changing pattern of the society or the requirement election laws and the election procedure is also changing. Election campaign is the recent trend which we mostly follow to make the awareness in the society, so the people get all the information regarding the election as well as rules and procedure which we need to follow at the time of election. The staffs of the election campaign are there to help the society. Election campaign also helps to resolve the dispute between the
political parties, leaders and other policies. These campaigns are considered as the source of reporting at different level and different jurisdiction. There are so many campaigns which faces so many problems during the reporting. These consequences include political or any other pressure, because of which they cannot work properly because of these consequences there is not proper outcome in the favour of national interest. There are so many election campaigns which become violent because of such kind of pressure and unhealthy environment. Election system we follow in our country, it means by the way of election we choose our representative and form Government. Basically, election is the only source where society and common people participate according to their interest and aspect.

1.2 HISTORY OF INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM: -

This is the system working with the help of different departments and there is cooperation between one another or in the other hand we can say that every department is related and inter dependent on each other. There is harmonial relation between all these departments. All these departments are working for the national interest and development of the society. All these departments have their decided jurisdiction of work. In this system public opinion is very much important. With the help of public or the common people the system run and get the suitable position in the Government. In fact, we can say that it is good luck or the bad luck of the society in democracy we do not get proper justice. We do follow the Indian constitution and all other procedure but then we cannot solve the problems of society. This is one of loophole of our country and democratic form of Government. Public welfare should be the aim of the Government. It was feudal system of Government and the society was feudalistic form of society. The last ruler was Mughal’s who surrendered to the East India Company. Mughal ruled our country for so many years in very cruel manner, they never think for the society or development. They collect the taxes but not for welfare but just to increase their comfort level. Later on, East India come forward to rule. This company ruled most of parts of the country for so many years. They make the new system of rules and regulation which need to be followed by the common people. East India Company makes so many laws in that the Act of 1861. The Indian council Act 1861 was passed by British Parliament on 1st August 1861. The Act was passed to make the substantial changes in the composition or the structure of Governor General Council for not only executive but also legislative
purposes. The main provision of this Act that the Indian will considered in the legislature work.

The second important Act passed by the British Parliament is Indian Councils Act 1909 and this Act was also known by the name of the Morley Minto Reforms. This Act was the Act of Unite Kingdom and the main intention behind this Act is to make the changes in the involvement of Indians in the main work of Parliament. This Act made so many changes in the structure of Legislature. Reservation policy also gets changes. Hindu and Muslim divide on the basis of different reasons.

The third important Act passed by the British Parliament is the Government of India Act 1919 in which again most of the provision get changed. The main objective behind this Act is to increase the participation of Indians in the Government Department. The Act covers from 1919 to 1929 that means only for ten years. The Act gives dual system of Government. The work related to administration is to be divided among the centre and the state.

The changes in the Government with requirement are the Government of India Act 1935. The Act passed in August 1935. Indians were demanding more participation in the active role of Government. The Act introduced the novel system of Government and this is nothing but the Diarchy system. And according to this act certain areas of Government given to ministers who will responsible to the all concern work related to that particular area.On 18 July 1947, the India Independence Act 1947 was passed. The main provision of this Act is the two main Dominions and that is India and Pakistan.

The political system again changes with the new provisions of the Act and it was very difficult to work smoothly. Indian political leaders were get very much stressed with all these matters. Important step is taken and that is political leaders suggested people to go on strike, to demonstrate and boycott the things of British Government. It was very difficult to Indians to face and fight with the British Government. But with all possible efforts and the most stress and strain between the internal and the external structures of Government which ultimately compel the British Government to withdraw from India. This political process took too much time and long process from political leaders as well from the society people.

After the independence, again Indian political system gets a new turn. Indian National Congress was the most eminent political party and that party was trying to
root in Indian society and political system. Later on, so many communist political leaders start their work in system.

1.3 FEATURES OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

Indian political system consists so many feature out of that some are in favour of the society and some are against the society. To maintain the law and the order in the society we need to work on our political system. Some important silent features of system are as follow: -

1. In India, we follow the multi-party system. Multiparty system means more than two political parties will work for society. This is the main feature of our system. This will help to check and balance the working of the Government. After the election one political party become the ruling party and the rest parties become the opposition. This will ultimately make the Government transparent.

2. There is No strong opposition in political system. In Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha we do follow the rules and regulation but there is no strong opposition. Most political parties are working on their limited areas like religion, caste, custom, tradition etc.

3. No permanency in system. The Government and tings related to Government that means rules, procedure, authority, etc it changes all the time. Even political parties also change their working pattern and agenda which affects the Government and the system.

4. Dominance nature of one party to another will take time to make justice delayed and justice denied. The ruling party most of time try to influence the other small parties or the opposition parties.

5. Political parties need to follow certain procedure for the registration as well as for the working. Election commission is constituent body who deal with all the matters relating to election. All the data is available with election commission. Code of conduct is given which need to follow by election commission and political parties.

6. The political parties are working at different levels some are working on national level and some of the political parties working on regional level. These political parties are complexly different from each other. Their work agenda or the principles of their limited areas affect the system of Government. The powers of national party more than the regional party. Regional political parties working within their local region. They try to solve problems of those local areas.
7. The most important feature is political ideology, as discussed above political parties have their ideology, they work on that ideology. Their perception is completely different from each other. Society always suffer because of all such circumstances created by their ideology. Most of the time it is found that in one political party there are so many internal groups. These groups try to divide the party or for any other reason they try to make their own identity.

8. There are so many small political parties and have their own working area. They follow kinship in the system, because of such kind of pattern there is no chance for the new upcoming candidates. Public opinion and the welfare of the society is secondary for those political parties.

9. The most common factor in current political system is criminalisation. Many of political parties and their candidates are involved in most serious crimes. Some crimes are proved and confirmed by the judiciary but then also they are in the party and working very normal ways. Whereas most of the cases are pending in the court of law.

1.5 POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTION: -
There is connection between political parties and the Election. In other language, we can say that both the things are depend upon each other. Both are two sides of single coin. Political system can run smoothly with the help of election and election can be successful with the help of political system. Both the things are having equal importance in society as well as Government. For the success of democracy, we need participation of both things. These are the two sides of same coin. Political parties and their members work to get their seat in election and then try to rule society according to their rules and regulations. Election system is nothing but the platform to all political parties where the result of political party results in every election. Record of political parties and continues work is maintained by election system. common people or the citizen of India also plays very important role in all these things. On the basis of voting, Government will decide the member or candidate who will work for them. In the other hand we can study these two concepts are in opposite manner, if suppose election system is not followed in society then political parties will not work within their limitation of Law or there will no authority to
control or administer the work of political members. Political parties also have certain disputes relating to their area of work or some other relevant issues. To maintain peaceful law and order need one authority to handle all relevant issues and keep the right path in front of parties.

Some political parties are well organised and working as institution. Registered political parties with election commission have legal status in society and government. Certain code of conduct is given to these political parties. They have certain obligations and liabilities. They follow all the rules framed by election commission. Some political parties are not organised and not registered with election commission but then also they are performing their role in very active manner for the welfare of the society. If the political party is registered then they got legal entity and corporate stand in eyes of law. They can sue and be sued by law. Common rule says that Registered political parties are only eligible for nomination of election. Non-registered political party cannot become legal entity and cannot participate in election they work only for the welfare of people. They cannot sue and cannot be sued.

So many political parties are now registered with due procedure and they are following the model code of conduct with constitutional and other legal provisions. There are so many laws and provisions talk about code of conduct of political parties. All the relevant laws are explaining about the rules and regulations and the procedure which need to be followed while performing their duties. The nature of activity of any political party or their member, whether is in favour of society or against society or which is against the law is the main question of political code of conduct. If the activity is beyond interest of state then what action will taken against that candidate and party also discussed in detail in code of conduct. If one of the political party or their member intentionally not following proper laws and procedure then what should be the punishment should be given to them. Principle of natural justice and common interest of the people is the main moto of present system.

**OFFENCES**

In Indian election system, there are so many offences registered in court of law. Number of cases is pending in judiciary. There is unnecessary pressure on judicial authority to deal with the matters. These offences start from the very beginning stage, which include corruption, theft, bribery, misconduct etc. because of
these common offences the practice the whole government system gets corrupted. In this research we are going to study the offences in political system and offences in election system. Adverse effect of these offences on the democracy, on society and on Law Machinery is also covered in this research. There is no specific definition of offence. Nature of offence is different from place to place and situation to situation. Political parties are having their definite area of work means some political parties are working for their religion, some are working on community, some are fighting for unemployment etc. these political parties trying to put these social issues in front of Government or we can say politicians plays the role of mediator. Limited area and limited work keep them in understanding form of that problem. They can work for the development of society. All the procedure in solving these issues is related with election. Many political parties or their members while performing their role in society and in Government they disobey the rules and regulations which are framed by Appropriate Government. Sometimes they involve in such activities against the society and law for their interest or means. These means may be or may not be for personal means. To maintain their image or reputation in society sometimes they took the help of illegal things. Their behaviour towards Government Authorities is also not correct; many times they behave in very rude manner or un ethical manner. Government authorities cannot go beyond the limitation of Law and given procedure. Most of time it is seen that Politicians want their work should do within time which is not possible all time. And if their work is not done according to their instructions they create UN necessary nuisance in concern Government or any other office and society. They do not consider the reasons behind that. They use their money power and muscle power to work in politics. Even in election also they use such things to influence Government. Many political parties are now following same track for their working. If political party have to create their good reputation in front of society then first they have work with good will, if good will is not there they start to make allegations on other parties and Government. Allegations are most important weapon in hands of politicians. Government and society will not understand difference between real and fake allegations and then ultimately people get confused to understand the real fact hence, confusion creates among Government and society. Political parties try to get the benefit of this confusion from all possible aspects. Many time politicians confuse the voter for getting majority votes in election. They make fake promises and false statements to get sympathy and faith of voter. They give
free services to voters and to those peoples who are working for their party. Education related needy things they distribute freely. Or some cloths, shawls, even money are provided by politicians, so, voter will automatically give them vote under such things. By doing all these activities if voter is not confused or not in favour then they use their real power means influence or pressure. They threaten the people in various manners for getting vote. Influence and pressure, they also apply on Government authorities also. Many times, if work is not done according to their decided ways then they offer money means bribe in illegal manner to that particular authority or whole department. By applying unethical or any other method they just want to get the vote in election. They want to become powerful than other political parties.

1.6 DIFFERENT VIEWS ON INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM:

This research will study on the relevant aspects from different point of view. As discussed above election and politics are two sides of single coin. To study all the views of election and political system is not possible but then also I tried to cover almost views from aspects and at different levels. First of all, we will start from voters, means common person of the society. Political system and the election system is running on the basis of peoples. Both the systems are working for people. Voters or common people involve almost all the sectors of the society. Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Builders etc. There is no discrimination on the basis of race, caste, gender or community. Voters view for these two things are having very important in the field of election. Common people and common interest is act as a check and balance for political parties. If peoples are happy with the work of politicians then only they will give their majority of votes in election in the other hand if political parties are not working in favour of society or for common will of the people then it are very difficult for that political party to survive in politics. The exact position of political parties is decided by the people at the time of election. Election result is the result of each political party. Voting system is fully in the hands of voter’s means common individual. Whole and sole decision is taken by people that who will run their Government and nation. They know better to vote to whom. But as the time passes the fact of this view is also changing. Voter are now changed, their thinking towards politicians and Government also changed. There are so many reasons which are responsible towards this change. Some political parties are not working properly or some politicians create unnecessary situation because of that the other
political parties suffers. People think that politics is now for only rich people. Government is now not working for them. People feel very bad when they do not get proper services from Government authorities and political parties. Government and politics is now corrupted. In this research, I will try to put many things related to corruption in Government and politics with suitable suggestions.

Next important thing is of political parties. This is also considered as back bone of democracy. The main basic common function of political party is only to work for people for welfare and for development. The personal things and interest should not mix with politics. Politics is nothing but the source to approach Government for common interest. Most of politicians are now involved many criminal activities. So many cases are pending in court of law relating political parties and their unethical behaviour. This issue need to be resolved with proper solution. New changes required in politics. To change the view of politics we need to start from voter side. Voter should understand the value of their vote. To whom he or she should vote. Political party after getting majority vote in election they become the ruling party of the Government. The responsibility of ruling party is not only to make the Laws for different sections but also to check weather existing laws are implemented properly. What are the loop holes in those existing laws or what is the requirement of society? They should understand the nature of the problem and they work on that properly. This principle is also not followed by legislative Authorities.

There are so many points which are taken into consideration. In this research views from different Public opinion is very important in Indian democracy. Public opinion for the Eligibility of the electorate is also the main objective behind this research. Election commission is the main constituent body but in that also there are so many loop holes because of which societies as well as Government suffer. The offences relating to election is increasingly very rapidly. It is very difficult to judiciary to deal with the offences and to deliver natural justice. Procedure for election is also not well versed to common people is one of the major issues which need to solve with the help of this research.

Judiciary also plays very important role in the system of election and politics. The main function of the judiciary is to interpret the laws which are framed by Legislature. Judiciary got constitutional powers to deal with particular issues of the society. Judicial review is the weapon in the hands of judiciary. Judicial activism or the PIL also have equal importance in judiciary. When judiciary thinks that laws are not
working proactively then judiciary can take part in that problem. If the rights are violated then also Constitution has given alternative remedy of writ petition. Judiciary is the standing pillar of this democracy.

Executive authority is also not different from government. They also got the discretionary powersto maintain the peaceful society. Executive authority is related with other two Government machineries means legislative and the judiciary. According to circumstances they have to perform the role of Government. To control the situation sometimes they have to use some discretionary powers. While performing their duties sometimes these discretionary powers are misused and abused intentionally or some other reasons. The adverse effect of these powers on society and democracy. There is need to control such kind of misuse.

All the authorities and their views mean the study of changing nature of election and political system. The views are also not permanent these views are based on the so many things, the experience and the changing pattern of society. This research will make new turnings for these standing views. Detail study of the reasons for these views will study in this research. Different parts of society will be covered in this research study. Different nature of this view from possible aspects is also covered in detail study. At present, Laws are made only to run peaceful society. To make the democracy successful election system need to be very careful. To change voters view, need to make changes in offence and offendable activities from the side of common interest of society. To change the view of Government Authorities there is need to change basic principles of system. The study of these views, will helpful in this research to understand relevancy of law with different parts and the requirement of present scenario will automatically come forward with solution.

**CRITICISM**

Indian political system covers both sides means it has some advantages and some disadvantages. Both are very important to maintain the balance in Government and for smooth functioning. Some advantages are as follows:

1. We follow the presidential form of Government where president is the head of Government and other elected ministers are subordinate to president but then also all the actual power is in hand of the Prime Minister. Indian president is the only nominal head.
2. In democratic form of Government, we have our own written Constitution. Indian Constitution is one of the longest and lengthiest constitutions in the world. This covers almost all the important parts of the society. Government structure with their authority is also explained to help while delivering justice. Their power and duties of Government Authority are also given in constitution.

3. Three pillars of Government are also one of the advantages of this system. We have three important Government pillars on which political system run smoothly. Panchayat Raj system, local self Government are also the institution working on different level.

4. We have independent constituent body to deal with political system and that body is Election Commission. The structure of Election Commission, and their powers and functions are given in constitution of India.

5. Indian political system follows the federal form of Government which means at the time of emergency we follow the unitary form of government whereas at normal times we follow federal form of government. This form of government is very useful to maintain peaceful society.

6. Secular, sovereign, democratic form of government is the main important part of our Indian Constitution. The meaning of all these words is nothing but changing pattern of society and every citizen has to live their life according to their choice.

DISADVANTAGES:
There are so many problems in Indian political system out of that some demerits are discussed as below which affect the society as well as national interest of the country.

1. Corruption is the main problem of the system. Corruption is the biggest and most serious social problem of the society. Corruption is rooted into the society in such way that now it is not possible to eradicate corruption from the society completely but then also we need to take the efforts to reduce or to minimise the corruption from all possible ways.

2. The party who get the majority votes in the election will become the ruling party. That party get the position in the Government, but in the other hand if there is no single majority to one party then they need to make compromise with other political party to secure their position in the Government.
3. As we know judiciary is also plays very important role in fair proceeding and in today’s situation there are so many cases pending in court of law. Judiciary is over burdened. So many cases relating to election is there still waiting for decision.

4. Most of political parties are based on their community because of which it creates problem in communal riots. Society is dividing into so many strata based on colour, language, culture, religion which creates consequences.

5. There is so many criminalisations in political system. So many candidates are there who have criminal background they are easily get entry in Government and run their political party.

1.6 INTRODUCTION AND MEANING OF ELECTION IN INDIA

Introduction: Indian election is one of the largest events in the world. In India, to conduct election we need a high level of management power to control and conduct election. Democratic form of government considers the public opinion. For the successful democracy platform created by election system. Election is nothing but the process by which electorate come forward from the society and work with Government for the general will and social interest. Election also take care of society and its culture, norms followed by society, also the changing pattern of the society. Election is the agencies who work for the democracy and politics. They work from both sides, firstly they work within the sphere of common people secondly within politics and then it brought both the things together. In the same arena they brought together by the election system. There are so many significant areas where the leader of political parties can work that is poverty, illiteracy, corruption, basic needs of society, etc, this work will get them in politics. With the help of election, they will easily work for general will or the common interest of the society. Millions of voters give their valuable vote through election and chooses their representative.

Elections are conducted at different level and at different places. The process of election followed everywhere is common but the time is decided by the concern authorities. While following this common procedure we should take care that the right of citizen should not violate at the same the right of electorate is to be considered. There are certain principles and the code of conduct which are decided by the Government which are to be implemented properly. The main intention behind the election is fair proceeding and to choose the representative according to majority votes.
Election Commission is the constitutional body. Election commission is the authority to deal with the all election related matters. This election commission includes Election Commissioner for the particular jurisdiction and which is appointed by the appropriate Government that means at central as well as state level and other staff is there working under the Election Commissioner which is considered as the subordinate staff of the Election Commission. This staff follow the instructions given by the Election Commissioner, whatever the work done by these staff need to be done with due permission of the Election Commissioner. According to law there is some eligibility criteria is given for the post of Election Commissioner as well as rest of staff. The person who fulfils these conditions is only considered as the eligible person for the concern post. If the person does not fulfil the criteria of the concern post then he is not eligible for that post. All the issues relating to election rules, the procedure which needs to follow with the election or the disputes relating to election is to resolved by the Election Commission. Only Election Commission is the concern authority to deal with the all this issues. The main function of the Election Commission starts from the enrolment of the political parties which means that first step towards the registration of political parties. For the formation of the political party we need confirmation from the Election Commission of that particular jurisdiction. For the enrolment first of all we need to maintain previous record of that particular political party near about last six month which includes all the detail of candidate working for that party, what is the agenda of that political party and how they work for the welfare of the society after the proper verification with due procedure they approve that political party. Now a day Election Commission has launched a new procedure for the registration of the political party that is electronic system means now political party can apply for the registration on electronic ways. At the particular jurisdiction there is office of Election Commission office. Potential voters can now fill enrolment form electronically and for that purpose they need their own E mail address and their unique online signatures with the help of these details they be allowed to fill the enrolment form. Later on, concern officer from that particular jurisdiction will study that application and later on will visit that given address physically and verify all the given information according to the given procedure of law and after the verification if that authority thinks fit then they proceed accordingly and that candidate become the eligible voter. Now this technology is become friendly in such a way that every citizen can use in easy manner and become voter. This method is much better useful as
compare to traditional method where we maintain the record the data of all the voter manually also we need to apply for the enrolment manually to the concern office but in the other hand this technology help from all the aspects, it saves the time as well the conveyance and which will ultimately helpful to the national interest and the development of the society. To increase the awareness about the election and the changing pattern of the election in rural and urban areas the Educational Institution plays very important role. At school level also, they took very much efforts to aware the students as well as society. How to access the computer, to send or receive e-mail, all other things should be known to people then only they will become update in this society. The changing democracy of India coupled with increasing the use of the media that means social media. Now a day, media is considered as the important pillar of the Government without which there is no proper bonding between the Government and society. Media is spread in a society all over the sections means society, school, college, offices, courts etc. in political system also media plays very important role. Media keep the society updated. Media provide the current status of the Government in front of common people. Media focus on those area of problems on which Government do not have time to consider or work on that particular issue. Media follows the society as well because all the changes in culture or in any other things is to be change with the help of media only. India follows bicameral system of Government in which parliament and the federal system is follows. Only in five states bicameral system s follows.

After the election, the political party who won with majority of votes that political party get the suitable position in the Government and after that they have to perform many functions for the national interest for the welfare of the society. To perform the different functions Government is divided into the three important sections and those are executive, legislative and the judiciary, in the other hand we can say that Government is made up of these three important bodies without which smooth functioning cannot be possible. These entire departments have their own importance in the eyes of law. Constitution of India also provides certain provision for the smooth functioning of the Government. All three governmental bodies have their powers and duties, which, they have to perform their functions with fair procedure. There are three important principle of natural justice in which the first one is no man should not be judge in his own proceeding, secondly Audi Palterm means equal opportunities should be given to both the parties or both the parties should be heard
equally and thirdly the speaking order means whatever the decision taken by concern authority that should be base on the fact of the case and the law provision which is applicable to that scenario. The judgement is divided into two important parts and that is Obitar Dicta and second one is ratio decedent. To give proper justice in any matter we need take into consider the precedents, Prededents are nothing but the reference of the previous judgements. It is nothing but the one kind of the case study which helps to deliver justice. The main function of the legislature is not only to make the laws but to make the change into the any requirement by the society. Every law, rule, regulation or the order is made up of three parts one is basic law principle where the most important part of that act is covered. The law is always not in favour of all manner but then too it is main function of the legislature to think for major aspects of the society so the most of the part of society will take the benefit of that lawor in the other hand we can say that the law should be for the welfare of the society, in favour of the interest and development. If the law is not followed then there is sanction to maintain the balance between the societies. To differentiate between the right and wrong or legal and illegal activities we need some provision of sanction. The person who does not follow this law then, in that scenario he will be responsible for the punishment. The punishment should be based on the nature of the offence also before giving any punishment we should consider the all aspects means the intention or the main reason behind this offence, then only we can say that natural justice is givenin very easy manner. secondly the important and required part of any Act that is the procedure means howto follow the law we need to follow certain procedure which is given in that particular Act. If the given procedure of law is not followed then also it is not legal activity. In very exceptional reasons also we need to follow the proper procedure of law. In third part of the Act certain remedies are given which helps to complete the Act in all majors. These remedies are nothing but the powers of the concern authority to deal in all critical situations. Hence after all this discussion we can easily say that the main function of the legislature is not only to make the laws but also to make certain changes in that particular law or any provision of that law. In the same manner the second important part of the Government is the Executive Authority means the execution of the Law. The concern authority appointed for the proper implementation of this particular law is by notification in the official Gazette while the execution that authority also has to follow the certain procedure which is given according to the law in the other hand justice is
to be done with the execution of Law. The third important part of the Government is the Judicial Authority or the Judiciary. The main function of the judiciary is not only to give the judgements but to interprets the Laws with due procedure. Judiciary is considered as one of the Goddess who decides the matters who resolve the dispute. Judiciary plays very important role while maintaining the peaceful environment in the society.

Indian political leaders are the back bone of the Indian political system they are representative of the society. Political leaders are work for the society they fight for the social problems of particular region, particular topic. They represent society in front of Government. Political leaders are representative of their particular party. In between all this, public opinion is very important. In the political system political parties work for the public and on the basis of their work public give their valuable vote to that political party in election so that political party work for the betterment of the society. In our democracy election system is the platform for the political parties and their work because in election if party work in favour of the society then they get chance to become the part of the Government in the other hand if they do not work for society they ultimately, they lose from Government as well as from the society. In this way public opinion is very important for success of the Democracy. Once the political party get the power from majority votes then they get the power of Government they become sovereign authority or the supreme authority to work for the national interest and public welfare. This is the only structure which we follow in our country but there are so many reports available which shows that the real picture of the society and the Government is completely different. There are so many issues and problems found in political system of India. Three pillars of Government are also not properly working for the interest of the society. We follow the written constitution but all the provisions are not followed properly. Sorry to say even media also not capable to cover all the aspects of the society as well as Government. In the other hand, there is insufficient appreciation from the side of public and the problems of common people.

**SILENT FEATURES OF INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEM:**

This system is adopted in India from very long time back. There are so many features of Indian election system; out of that we can discuss some features in this research. Election system can be run smoothly with the help of representatives. Election system is nothing but the machinery and work according the directions
given by Law and society. The first important feature of election system is adult franchise which means without any discrimination every citizen is having right to vote after the if he or she completed the age of 18 years. The reason behind this adult franchise is that, there should not be any discrimination on the basis of religion, sex, caste, language, community etc. the main intention behind election is to maintain fair proceeding. For Peaceful society we need to follow the rules and regulations.

The second feature of election system is single member constituencies. India is divided into so many states and each state have certain seats for their representative who is again decided by the Government. Constitution of India also gives equal importance to each and every state and their representatives. This proportion system is helpful to check and balance the Government.

Another feature of this system is confidentiality means the ballot box which is the very important. The ballot box at the time of election plays very role in election. At all the levels of election we need to carry ballot box without which election procedure will not complete. Ballot box is the box in which all the voters put their vote to their interested candidate. This is the box where citizen can enjoy their Right to Vote. Only the voter knows better to whom his valuable vote is given. Once the voting gets over then authority from election commission starts to calculate votes and then they declare the result. On the basis of majority vote the winner declares and that political party or the electorate will secure his position in Government.

According to Constitution of India Reservation is also important in election. Reservation given to schedule caste, schedule tribes and other backward classes. At different level of election means from panchayat or local Government to assembly elections reservation is given to people belongs to schedule caste and schedule tribes and other backward classes. currently 79 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha elections to schedule caste 41 seats are reserved for schedule tribes.

Election commission is the whole and sole authorities who deal with the dispute regarding election. Election commissioner is the head authority who is appointed by notification in official gazette and other staffs is sub ordinate to him. The orders or the directions given by election commissioner are to be followed by the sub ordinate staff. The appointment is done by appropriate Government. The other important feature of election commission is that we can file election petition in Supreme Court or the High Court. Constitution of India has given powers to both the authorities
within their jurisdiction to deal with the matters of violation of right of citizen or violation of any provision of law.

**INDIAN ELECTION SYSTEM:**

Election system is the most ancient concept which is also a formal process of decision making means citizen of country will choose their representative according their working and interest. Election is the process which is by the people and for the people. Election means nothing but the formation of the Government with requirement, also it is the only option to make changes in Government. There are so many provisions given in Indian Constitution which needs to follow for the fair proceeding of the election. From very ancient time period we follow the system of Election, at the time of British Government there was election but it was according to their interest and according to their procedure. Elected Government means the person from common society who understands the problem in better manner and he will those in very well manner. Voting is the right of society and right of every citizen of India. We can say that voting is one strong option where we can put our opinion without any fear without any pressure. Each and every vote have importance. All the votes are taken into consideration. On the basis of all these opinions the new interaction of Government and common people get established. This relationship works for the time period but in in very good manner. The age criteria given for the citizen of country. Citizen from all religion, caste, language, community etc can give their valuable vote in election of their concern territory. There is no specific restriction for voting. There is no discrimination between men and women, between any caste or religion. Means, all the rules and procedures are common for all.

At different level we conduct elections for the formation of Government. At state level we follow the basic procedure of election but the area of jurisdiction and area of work is different. Free and fair election at state level means State Government and their ministers will come together with public opinion and their majority votes. After, election this Government body follow the rule of natural justice for society. They make the laws or make the changes in particular part of law according to the requirement. It is very difficult to conclude whether right to vote is fundamental right or constitutional right. There are so many provisions which say that right to vote is statutory right. There are so many case laws in which right to vote is challenged in different manner. This common issue is same in almost all states of India.
The most important and first primary election in our country is at presidential level. This election is indirect election. It is the election between the members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the legislative assemblies. All these members of every state legislatures and union can be eligible for this election. As we know president is the first representative of our country. President is the first citizen and centre point of this nation. The voting for this election is too held into very confidential and secret manner in ballot box. Certain provisions are given in Indian Constitution for the presidential election that is Art.55. Before the term of present President will get over we need to conduct the election and this is called as proportionate representation. Uniformity has to be maintained between the members of the different states and the union. In the other hand, the vice President is elected through direct election. This election held between the members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha through ballot box. The election Commission is the only authority who deals with the election of Vice President.

Rajya Sabha elections also conducted in the same manner. Here, we follow the indirect election. The elections at Upper House are conducted through legislative assemblies of each state by using single transferable system. There is the strength of 250 members for Upper House election. This number of seats is decided by the proportionate to the population of that particular state. Out of 250 members 238 are elected by the legislative assemblies and out of that 12 members are nominated for the election of president.

Lok Sabha election is also held by after time interval of five years. In this time period, the entire country selects their representative through the way of voting. These elections are also called as Lower House elections or the general elections. According to Indian constitution Art. 324 is given for the provisions relating to general elections of any particular territory. This article only talks about procedure of the election and the rules which need to follow not only at the time of election but before and after the election. The main intention behind the election is to maintain the law and peace in society. In this election, also we follow the system of proportionate.

State legislature elections also conducted with the same manner and due procedure of Law. Elections of legislative assembly mean Vidhan Sabha Elections, which are conducted in the same manner as that of Lok Sabha Elections. Electorate can file their application for this election if he or she completed the age of 18 years and if he
or she is the citizen of India. The main object of this research is not only to follow the law but what are the problems faced by citizen as well as electorate that also need to cover with suitable recommendation. After the election the legislative assembly is formed for the time period of five years and after that all the seats will go to the election poll. After the five years we need to follow again the same procedure.

The election of Legislative Council also called as Vidhan Parishad election. Here, we follow skeleton of election system. In this type of election, we follow the procedure of Rajya Sabha Election. The members of Legislative Council are elected by the Lower House candidate. This kind of election also called as Indirect election in which proportionate system followed. The representatives who are elected through majority of votes need to represent not only their area of work but also the actual jurisdiction for which they are elected. In this whole election system, the work of political parties and their candidate are very important because on their work only people will choose them. If the work of that political party or their candidate is not in favour of society then it will not take too much time to lose their position in Government and society.

Election and voting are the two sides of one coin. Vote can be private or the public that is again depend upon the circumstances. Right to vote get the new guidelines and new importance after the nineteenth amendment which was held on 11 December 1966. In this amendment, the changes taken place in Art. 324. The concept election Tribunal was there to deal with the matters relating to election and election disputes. After the nineteenth amendment Election Tribunal get abolished. According to this amendment Election Commission established to deal with the disputes relating to election offences, election procedure and election laws. Appointment of Election Commission is done by Appropriate Government.

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS OF ELECTION:**

Election is having importance in Constitution of India. Constitution covers all the necessary provisions for the success of system. There are so many Articles which are helpful in the procedure of election. Article 234 to Article 329 deals with election related provisions.

**Article 102** of Indian Constitution refers the disqualification of the members of parliament. This article focuses on certain guidelines for disqualification. If the member has joined parliament for business or any other interest then he will be disqualifying from the parliament. Secondly if the person is not sound mind means he is not able to understand the normal things then also he will get disqualify from
his position but this is to be declared and confirmed by competent court. Thirdly, if the person is an undischarged insolvent is also one reason to disqualification. Fourthly, if he is not citizen of India and lastly if he is disqualified from parliament or any statute.

**Article 191** differs for the disqualification of members of legislative Assembly or Legislative Council. If any legislative council has joined any office for profit under the Government of India or Government of state specified under first schedule other than office declared by the legislature of the state, by law not to disqualify its holder. Secondly if he is of unsound mind and so declared by competent court. Thirdly if he is an undischarged insolvent, fourthly, if he not citizen of India and lastly if that person is disqualified from any court then he will be disqualified form membership of Legislative Council.

The main purpose behind this disqualification is not only to maintain the law and order in society but to create new opportunities for new members. The person has to perform the active role not only before the election but also after the election. More responsibility after the election need to give up and in that if the person is not capable because of any reason then we cannot take risk with him. The representative of people should not involve in any practices which are against the Law. In democracy public opinion is on first priority.

**Article 324** is the first and most important Article of Indian Constitution. This article discusses in detail about the appointment of Regional Commissioner. Regional Commissioner is appointed at different levels but for the same function. The main intention behind the appointment of Regional Commissioner is to maintain fair proceeding at the time of election. Justice is to be delivered during the election. The appointment of Regional Commissioner is held with the consultation of Election Commission. According to Indian Constitution the tenure for the Chief Election Commissioner is for six years or till the age of 65 years. After six years new Chief Election Commissioner will appoint. In the same way, the Election Commissioner and Regional Election Commissioner is decided by the President of India. Article 324 not only explains about the appointment of Election Commissioner and other staff but also it speaks about the procedure of removal. There are certain reasons because of which the Election Commissioner and Regional Commissioner can be removed from their positions. For the removal of these authorities we need to follow again the impeachment procedure which is given in Constitution. These two
authorities can be removed after the consultation of Election Commission. Article 324 also speaks power which is given to President and the Governor to give additional staff to the Election Commission. The requirement of additional staff is also depending upon the circumstances. This requirement may different from place to place and situation. These additional staffs are appointed to discharge the duties of Election Commission.

**Article 325** of Indian Constitution talks about the data or the records available in Election Commission and the changes in this record. This inclusion or the any other changes can be possible with the necessary requirement.Any inclusion or the exclusion should not be based on religion, caste, sex. If any changes are based on any of this ground then that changes shall be held invalid.

**Article 326** talks about the Adult suffrage. Elections of state assemblies and parliament will conduct on basis of adult suffrage. The meaning and the concept of adult suffrage is already explained in above explanation. Right to vote is related with adult suffrage franchise.

**Article 327** of Indian Constitution talks about the power of Parliament to anchor for the making of laws. This article itself shows the importance of parliament as well as election. Both the things are related with each other. During the election time period parliament got the power to make the laws for election system. In the other hand Parliament, also can make the changes in existing laws or any particular portion of that law.

**Article 328** speaks about power given to state Legislature. According to this article state legislature can make the laws for election procedure of the election polls or the constituencies of election. There are so many problems arises at different levels during election. We need to solve this problem with fair and justified manner. This is very important to maintain peaceful society. Election polls and election procedure need to change.

**Article 329** is there to prohibit the judicial interference in the matters of election. This article is mainly focus on the supremacy of judicial powers. If the judiciary will interfere in election matters then ultimately some where some what it will make trouble for the legislature. The main object behind this article is to protect legislature and prohibit judiciary.

**AMENDMENTS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION RELATED TO ELECTION:**
There are so many amendments taken place in Indian Constitution. These amendments are related to election laws and election procedures. As I discussed above elections are taken place at different levels and different places. According to changing situation of society laws also need change.

1. The nineteenth amendment was taken place to make the changes in article 324. This amendment was taken place on 19th December 1966. According to this amendment election tribunal abolished and the election related matters can be filed in Concern High court or Supreme Court.

2. The second important amendment in Indian Constitution was taken place on 28th March 1988. This is 61st amendment of Indian Constitution. This amendment makes important changes in age criteria of election. According to this amendment the age for voting is reduced from 21 years to 18 years. The main objective behind this amendment is to increase the youngster’s interest and participation in election. Youngsters are considered as the future of our country. These changes are take place in Article 326 of constitution.

3. 39th Amendment was taken place on 10th August 1975. This amendment is regarding the electoral reforms. This amendment was at the time of emergency. The amendment was made to place election the election for the President, the Vice President, the Prime Minister and the speaker of Lok Sabha. Another important part of this amendment is that this election should be taken beyond the scrutiny of courts.

4. 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 is also new turning in the election system. According to this amendment the changes took place in certain area of election. The provision of disqualification of members of state Legislatures or the Parliament is explained in detail with procedure. This change was required because defecting political party or any member of that party can affect the whole system of Government. Election is nothing but the process or machinery who continuously works for the interest of society.

5. 73rd amendment in Indian Constitution was taken place on 24th April 1992. This amendment is related with the election of panchayat Raj system. Panchayat Raj was inserted into the statutory provisions. Panchayat Raj was also got the importance as the administration at village Panchayat. Conformation of seats at Municipalities and the Panchayat was decided after this amendment.
6. In the same year 1992 another amendment was take place and that was also for statutory provisions of Local administrative bodies as third level of administration. This amendment was take place on 1st of June 1992.

7. Rule 49 O is also main important provision of election. This rule is given in the Conduct of Rules Act 1961. Elections in India govern by this rule. This rule was declared by Supreme Court in September 2013. This rule gives the right to vote in different manner. If voter do not want to cast or give his vote to any electorate then he has the option of none of the above. The main objective of this is to maintain transparency and to protect misuse of vote in election. This is the negative or the neutral voting in election.

8. The latest amendment held by Maharashtra Government in Gram Panchayat Act 1958. According to this amendment now people can choose their Sarpanch or the head of their village directly through election. In this amendment the education criteria enacted. Minimum qualification for the post of Sarpanch is at least VII pass and also, he has some administrative experience. In this amendment sarpanch should submit annual report to Government. According to this amendment no confidence motion cannot be taken after first two years of his or her election and before six months of next election.

**ELECTION COMMISSION:**

This is the only authority who manages all the matters of election. It is also called as constitutional body. All the administration of election is controlled by Election Commission. The body not only administer the elections at Parliament, legislative assembly, state legislature and at local elections but also it also controls the offences related to election. The election Commission has to face too many challenges during the proper functioning of election. To conduct the free and fair elections and to maintain the peaceful society we need to conduct elections. Election machinery is also controlled by the Election Commission. For peaceful election, certain rules and regulations are framed by the Government. This is called as model code of conduct. The rules and regulation given in Model Code of Conduct is not only for the staff of election commission but also for the political parties as well as electorate. If this code of conduct is not followed then action will be taken against the authority and electorate. Main objective of this code of conduct is free and fair election in the country. This election is plays very important role to maintain relation between political parties and election commission. Violation of these code of conduct is
considered as offence. Election commission consists almost near about 300 secretariats and which is located at new Delhi. The deputy Election Commissioner and director Generals are the officers are senior most officers of Election Commission. The appointment of Chief Election Commissioner is held by President of India. The tenure of Chief Election Commissioner is of six years. The commissioner is considered as the member of civil member also Indian administrative services and revenue services. Chief election commissioner can be removed by impeachment proceeding. This impeachment proceeding carried through Parliament. The other subordinate staff can be removed with the consultation of Chief Election Commissioner. The reason for this removal can be his or her incapability, any misconduct or misbehaviour during performance of his duties, any negligence or any miscellaneous reason.

As this election Commission is the autonomous body of Indian Constitution. The powers and function of election commission explained in detail. The main important function of election commission is free and fair election. Peaceful election procedure is the main objective. Code of conduct is given for election commission and political parties. Political party registration and other important records is maintained by election commission. This is very important to make the political parties eligible so they can participate in election. If the political party is not registered then it does not have any legal existence in the eyes of law. There is no importance for the unregistered political parties in society. Hence it is the main criteria to participate in election not only to complete the registration procedure but also to follow the rules of election Commission. This code of conduct include so many things. Submission of annual report is also most important thing which need to follow. Not even before the election but also after the election, if election Commission can think for the disqualification of any member of the political party provided he has violated any rule of election. Suppose, any corrupt practices followed by any political leader or any electorate or party to get votes from voters then in that situation election commission can disqualify that electorate or concern person from election. To disqualify any person from his role there is certain procedure given. According to law if any records or evidences found which proves that person is guilty of such offence then only impeachment proceeding can be followed. One more important power given to election Commission that any candidate fails to submit the expenses within given time limit then he will suspend from the role. All these efforts are taken for the
betterment of election system. To make easy laws and procedure for success of
democracy we all need to support election and whatever problems comes during
election need to take on record with possible recommendations, so in this way from
all possible aspects and within the limitation we can easily make changes in election
rules. The head office of Election Commission is situated at New Delhi and other
offices are situated at different state level.

The new reform in the era of election is Electronic Voting Machines. The word itself
shows it is use of new technology in the field of election. Previously
election procedure was manual now it comes to electronic form. Not only election
Procedure but the system of election which were secured by Election commission is
now changed to electronic form. Whole data is stored and updated in this new
system. This system was started in year 1998. The website launched on 28th
February 1998. This website is for convenience of common people as well as for the
concern staff of election. This website contains almost all the information relating to
voters and their information. From the beginning time period this system was not
friendly to use but later on it get use to for all. So many changes are taken
afterwards in this website according to changing situation of society. This reform was
taken after long time period. This new system adopted with some advantages and
some disadvantages. Both the sides will study in detail in this research so that we will
come to appropriate conclusion with majority opinion given by common people of this
state.

Apart from Election Commission there is one more authority has the power to
interfere in the election dispute. Indian Constitution has given powers under Article.
32 and Article 226 to Supreme Court and High Court to resolve election
dispute. These article shows jurisdiction of Supreme court and High Court. Any person
whose fundamental right get violated because of any reason then he can file petition
Within local jurisdiction. There are very less Legislative measures to control election
related offences. I think there is need to revise the legal provisions of elections
again. High Court and Supreme Court are the main judicial authorities, so they
should give more powers to deal with election disputes. Election Commission has to
make some strict and fruitful measures to reduce the corruption from election. This
research paper will focus on these measures with recommendations. Issues create
not in society but also in eyes of law which ultimately convert in unnecessary
nuisance which is not good for state. In this research, we cover social and legislative
aspects with opinions. Collected opinions will considered as recommendations and suggestions. Active participation of youngsters should give more importance.

To know in detail and practical information about the election, I went to different election offices to collect the data relating to election. After that, I came to know that study of election is having so different perspective from different part of society. We have only skeleton of election. Whole country is a part of election and they have their own real experience about system of election. Not only voters, even not only electorate but the staff of election is also have so many problems. When I studied the election manual then I came to know so many things. In the other hand, our Government is trying to make some good things for society. There are so many things which are under observation and ultimately, they will come to practice in future times. These proposed things will also have to consider as the reform in the election system. In these proposed things most of things based on the current issues which are faced by society. So many problems are there and proposed reforms are also framed in such a way that society will get benefited. Currently we have so many election offices working at different level. In this research study most of offices of Mumbai are taken for the data collection. Many things are discussed with the voters of different area. With the help of these offices and voters, we also took the reference of media because media plays very important role in society. In recent days, media is having importance as that of one of the important pillar of the society.

Election Commission of India has to perform some Quasi-judicial functions. This kind of functions involved so many things. Before and after election this election commission is responsible for the violation of rules and regulations or if the procedure is not followed. Election commission deals with all the matters relating to election. Before the election if commission found something wrong information or any misconduct of any political party or any other offendable activity then election commission can be take action against that particular candidate or political party. Even after election, if any offence comes forward then also election commission can take action against that candidate. No other authority from legislative or executive can interfere between the procedures of election commission.

Constitution of India has given some powers to judiciary. Judicial review is considered as the weapon in the hands of Judiciary. There is need to control the activities of executive authorities. Election commission is also performing execution function. They conduct elections according to Constitution. While performing these
functions there are possibilities of misuse or abuse of discretionary powers. High Court and Supreme Court are the authorities where we can file petition relating to election offence. Complain regarding misuse of power from concern election authorities can be filed within local jurisdiction of these courts.

State election Commissioner J. S. Saharia has made announcement that this year in 2017 the direct election will be held for the post of village head or for the post of Sarpanch. He also declared some other model code of conduct which need to follow by the candidate as well as by voters. This model code of conduct will be followed in rural areas only and not in urban areas. This election will be conducted in two phases. In first phase eighteen districts will be covered, in which 3,884-gram panchayats will covered. This first phase of election will conduct on 7th of October 2017 and counting procedure will start on 9th October 2017. In second faze of this election other remaining sixteen districts will covered. In this second phase sixteen remaining districts means 3,692-gram panchayats are there. This voting will start on 14th October and counting will start from 16th october.

State election commissioner J.S.Saharia also said that this time voter has to cast their vote for two times one for the post of sarpanch and second for the member. Different colour shades will be used for the ballot papers. The minimum education qualification also mentioned in this election. Administrative experience is also required. Fifty percent reservation is given to women. This election is not based on the election symbols of the political parties. In this election candidate will be given free symbols from the list of 48 symbols. On the basis of this symbols voters has cast their vote. State election commission hiked the campaign expenditure of sarpanch and gram panchyat. This campaign expenditure will in range between 25000/- to 1, 50,000 for the gram panchayats members whose members in between7-9.

1.7 LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH AREA:

Title of this research itself shows the area of my work. Indian election system is same in whole country. Skeleton of election system is common for all. This election is carried out through country at different level and different places. If any situation comes then accordingly we need to make the changes in procedure of election as well as relevant provisions of election. The main objective of this research is to understand the views of society for election. It is very vast topic to study and it is not possible to take all over country as research area, hence I have taken limited area
for this research that is Mumbai sub urban city from Maharashtra state. From this limited area, I will try to put problems faced by voters during election and the relevant staff. Any research is depending upon some basic factors and there should be limitation on research work. Energy, limited time, and finance etc are the essential factors which are required in research. Within the framework of limited area only it is possible to work actively. After the detail and minute work I came to this conclusion that area of research of my topic will be only within limitation of Mumbai sub urban city. I will work on this particular and limited area and give some successful recommendations for present election system. This research will cover different opinions of common people as well different political leaders. Election staff and their relevant issues also I will discuss in detail. After all the discussion and majority support I will come to certain recommendations. This research with proposed recommendations will helpful in future trend of election system. Limited research area will help to focus on recent elections and most of the problems which are faced by society. I choose this area for my research because of many reasons.

1.9 Problem on Hand

The procedure and the Laws are on the record for present election system. This procedure is adopted since long time means before independence and the laws are also framed in such a way to fulfil the requirement of that time period. The situation is now completely changed and there is need to work on each and every provision of election. Laws which are for the peaceful election are now involved with so many wrong practices. Offences are increased at every level of the system. Common citizen of this country is not feeling faithful on this election system. Society lost their belief and faith from continuous practices of election system. The one most important reason is failure from the side of election staff. Political pressure and election commission staff both are sides of single coin. Here is need to discuss the problems of election from all possible aspects of society, so we can come to that conclusion which will change the structure of election system. So many cases are there in which we can see that on various stages of election, if any issue arises from the side of voter then according to given law procedure concern election staff should report that problem to senior authority. Sometimes, it happens that voter try to use his political or social connections to influence the staff of election. Ultimately the work done beyond the law. While collecting data for this research I discussed this point with so
many staff members and most of them reply in same manner. Sometimes, pressure comes from their concern controlling authority directly. Sometimes pressure comes from politicians. Under this pressure the real work of election gets delayed or not done.

Presently we are having elections at different levels for different positions. This election consists basic structure of law but at present there are so many problems with this system. According to law proportionate system is followed to decide the number of seats for that particular area. This proportionate system is based on population of that state or that area. The electorate of that particular area is more than the allotted number of seats. There is need to apply proper law. Proportion system is based on population. Population is not only the criteria to study here need to study the problems of that area. The requirement may be some times based on poverty or unemployment or some other reason, so there is requirement to study the problems of that area and then the election should conduct on that criteria. This proportion system should be based on the problems of that area.

This is the main responsibility of election commission to make awareness in society in such a way that common people will take initiative in election and election system. The researcher tried to understand so many things responsible for the minimum percentage of voting. In this 21st century Indian society is not aware about Election completely. Why the people are not aware about the election? What is the main reason behind this fact? In the other hand if people are aware about the election then why we cannot get 100% voting in election. The authority working for election duty, are they performing their duty properly? Is there any need for work to get youngsters participation in election? The authorities on election are mostly from other department of the central and state Government so, they are not well trained or not having concerned background for the election related work. Most of the time, at the time of election, mostly staff taken form Municipal Corporation, teaching faculties, sales tax offices, medical services etc. are appointed for election duty. Here, election commission does not understand that if the other Government staff will engage in election then it will affect their original work and duty. Ultimately, we can say that because of election duty other so many sectors are disturbing. Such kind of nature of work also responsible for losing the interest from election. Peoples are having so many issues at different levels but there is not any concern and fix authority to deal with those issues on time. Because there is no permanent election staff.
staff for election is also not from relevant stream, so he or she cannot have experienced skill for the active role of election. For the time period of election this staff is appointed. Once, the election gets over this staff get released from election duty then they resume their parent organisation again. This nature of work and the fixed timing of this duties also one reason for instability in election. The allocated staffs does their work only for that particular time, he will try to understand the nature of work in that time and between all this, time gets over because election gets over. So, how the people work in accordance to requirement? After the detail study of this research we come to know that there is requirement of Election commission set up permanently. So, the staff will appoint permanently. They will work for all time and with come closer to people and their problems relating to election. Communication will establish between peoples and Government. Other Government department’s burden also gets reduced if their employees will not switch to election duty in spite of their regular work.

The collector of that jurisdiction asks for staff to many Government departments for election duty. During the allocation of election work or procedure they never consider the education or experience of that candidate. On the basis of collector’s order parent organisation also follow same procedure. Parent organisation who should understand basic requirement of staff, but they are not ready to consider or to understand the situation. Ultimately, this results into unsatisfactory performance from the staff. Peoples negative thinking for election and staff. If suppose any staff has denied to take this election duty then before collector or the controlling authority the parent organisation take action against that employee. The language or the behaviour of controlling authority is not fruitful or understanding. The allocated staffs do not feel to work within such environment comfortably. Here, after the study of so many real examples we come to know that the election duty is threatening to that employee.

The allocated staff not gets proper remuneration for this national duty from election commission or their parent organisation. The allocated staffs have to work for six months without any pay scale. After the time period of six months election commission take the record of last previous last six months basic pay scale. Accordingly, they make payment according to that previous basic pay scale. There is no dearness allowance provided to staff. In this time period employee get the pay scale from parent organisation but there are some organisations who are
denying paying to their employees who are engaged in election duty. This kind of issues I found while discussion with election duty staff. Hence, in this kind of situation employee get harassed from both the sides. From parent organisation also and from election commission also. That employee has no option for this kind of situation. He cannot deny for this election duty, if he thinks for denial then also action will take against him. Any other kind of relaxation also not given to them.

At the time of election duty, no basic medical facilities provided to them. Because of this situation so May accidental deaths or serious accidents are on record. In this kind of accidental death or accidents of employee or the family will suffer financially. In case of death as he or she will not get any allowances from election commission. Last year there is real death and accident scenario comes on record but in that situation their parent organisation was not ready to take responsibility as that accident or death doesn't comes within employment. In very rarest of rare cases employee got compensation. There is not permanent set up for election office or the election staff, so such kind of problems arises. This kind of accidents again proves the requirement of permanent set up of election commission set up. There should be permanent staff secured with medical facilities and medical cover according to Government policies. If the election system and staff get secured then it will result in positive manner. This medical facility is required not only to the staff but also on polling booth or day of election some uncontrolled situation arises then at least first aid medical service should be provided. Some medical staff also be present at this situation.

On polling booth there are no basic facilities provided to staff of election. Proper toilet, drinking water, required stationaries and other basic amenities should be provided to staff. With the present discussion it is understandable that election duty is the eleventh hour working means last minute work. Hence there is lots of pressure on the election staff. There is no fix timing of work for election duty staff. It is common principle that at the time of working basic amenities should be provided. At the polling booth and on Election Day also these facilities will be useful. Lots of fund Government provide for election but in reality, this fund is not utilised properly. There is no proper record maintained for this fund record. If the fund is used for giving basic facilities to staff and to voters then nothing is wrong. The fund is not used as for given reasons hence, it is called as corruption and this is the big problem of our nation. There are various laws on record but corruption is not control hence there
should be some strict provisions implemented against the authorities involved in such corruption. Election is the backbone of democracy and this section is corrupted then we cannot imagine about our democracy.

Communication is important at all stages of election. Communication of election staff with other Government departments or communication of election staff with voters is very important. Communication will establish the bonding between two parties. Election is the process where we cannot work smoothly without communication. As discussed earlier the Election staff is from different Government department so they are not aware about the rules and procedure of election duties also they are not well versed with system of working. In between this time period if any issue creates then also it is difficult for them to handle that problem. In the other hand if we think from the side of voter then there are so many problems. This nature of problems is different from place to place and person to person. The method to deal with those problems is also different at different level. Communication is the only option to solve voter's problem. The data given to allocated staff sometimes not updated. Some information of voters may be missed out. Any changes in the voter information do not come on record. Voter applying for dual voter card or some other person giving vote on another voting card because there is no communication regarding information or any changes in voter residence or death or any other reason. Because of lack of communication many offences happen in election. Voter is dead on record but Municipal Corporation has not intimated or communicated to election office then on his place other person cast his vote. Election commission also not communicated with other Government departments then system will not update automatically. Intentionally some voters apply twice or thrice for new voting card without making or cancelling previous or existing voting card. This kind of activities easily cannot be catch because of staff and communication. When this thing come on record again it takes time to solve. Because of lengthy procedure and negligent staff people losing their faith on election system. Faulty person easily misuses or take advantage of this missing or not updated information. Like this there are so many offences are on record and not on record but mostly happens at the time of election. It is the responsibility of election commission to maintain updated record. This is the main work of Municipality Corporation to forward the details if relevant record of voter required for election data. Finally, after detail study we come to conclusion that the election must have their own standing body which run with matters.
Why all people are not casting their valuable vote? Means why there is no 100% voting possible. Need to study on the reasons responsible for this fact. People are now losing their interest in voting. Controlling officer and other staff members are very negligent for working. They are not performing their duties properly. Lack of knowledge and skill will not establish communication properly between voters. When the staff feel interest while work then only work will do easily. Election staff and voters are the two sides of single coin. Both are important for election machinery. It is proved many times that election commission should establish their own body. Election offices should establish at all possible district levels. In this office permanent staff should appoint so voter will come forward to communicate with his or her problem. Proper natural justice will be done with voter and election system. Importance of vote need to realise again to them who are not participating in voting.

On the basis of this study we also need to find the solution for this problem. Election commission should take this on first priority means they should aware the people in all possible ways. What are their problems regarding election should come to know on record then only Government will work on that issue and find some solution in favour of people and for betterment of election. For the welfare of the state peaceful election is the only key? This research will focus on all possible sources to understand this problem and to find proper solution. To increase this voting percentage legislative and other measures are required. To work hard and to study the reasons for these problems prominent staff is required. There are local self-government running in Maharashtra state in October 2017 this election procedure will go on till December 2019. In this election there is no 100% voting in any single district or any. It goes around 60% or 70% not more that. According to collected data there is need to work hard. To cover election completely to gain that faith again need youngsters and their young ideas.

There are certain rules regarding reservation. Constitution of India also follows policy of reservation. This reservation is based on the caste system and other backward criteria. The most important question in present election reservation system is not based on this ground. Another major issue is that women are not taking advantage of this reservation. Implementation of Uniform civil code why we should not apply in this election reservation system. Legislative provisions are available on record but in fact they are not implemented properly. Women are not given equal importance. There is need to revise the law provisions again and make changes according to
requirement, also this research will try to know why people are not aware about the election and reservation available in election. Women also should come forward and fight for their problems and set new inspiration for next generation.

From the beginning we choose our representative to deal with the problems of society for peaceful and development society. This electorate or the candidate who are willing to participate in election should possess at least minimum educational qualification. In all the public sectors and private sectors educational criteria is fixed for all the positions, even for the post of peon he or she need minimum H.S.C passed and basic knowledge of Computer with experience. In election system the given criteria or electorate but that is not sufficient in today’s system. Eligibility should be based on the specific knowledge of that particular field, so after the election that candidate understands the problem in detail. After the detail study, knowledge and experience he can find the proper solution of that problem. Most of candidate is not eligible for given position means they are not having at least graduation and experience in that field. This is the major issue in front of Government. If Government is educated and experience then how can they work on issues. This research will also focus in this scenario in detail. Most of ministers are not educated and experienced. Ministers or other candidates from opposition can easily take advantage of this failure and create unnecessary disturbance in procedure and peaceful society.

Education should be the criteria not only for the electorare but also for the staff of election commission. No doubt election commission is established for the dispute arising out of election. While collecting the data for this research I found that Staff of election commission are public servants but from some other department. Usually they perform these election duties during the election only. There are not permanent staffs of election staff. There is need to establish to offices at possible levels so common people go there and take initiative in election, in other hand also people will get the correct representative who deal with election problems. This solution will helpful to increase the voting ratio. Not only election staff is to be appointed also they should get proper training to understand the problems of common citizen and try to solve the problem peacefully. This staff plays very important role in maintaining the record of voters list area wise. This staff only can promote election at every level and increase the voting ratio.
Election commission is taking new initiative for election reform. Digitalisation is now taking very fast to improve the election procedure and election problems. This will be helpful to deal with all major issues of the election, but in the other hand this new reform is also have many disadvantages. Starting from the election staff, they are not well versed with computer system so it will difficult to maintain the record and follow the system. proper training is required to handle the system properly. This will benefit not only staff of election system but also to common man. It will save time and money.

One more problem of the election system is criminalisation. Criminal activities are not now very common in election. So many cases are pending in court of Law. Judiciary is overburdened with these matters and the political pressure. In above paragraph we discussed about the eligibility of the electorate candidate. Education means not only degrees but also need to maintain clear record in society. If the person is having criminal background then how will he handle the nation? This question is very common in mind. This is also the one most important reason that now people do not come forward to cast their vote. Common man thinking says if the representative is criminal then Government will become criminal. With this current burning topic, I would like to put views of criminal behaviour how affecting the system and Government. Democracy need to run with common interest of society. There is no specific definition of criminality or criminal behaviour but the person who is involved in so many criminal matters then he is not eligible to deal with Government. This is also the major issue of election system and here, need to study in detail about the criminals in Government. I think after the study there is need to make some laws on this criminality and implement with strict manner. If proper implementation will be done, then definitely this will make new stand. It is not so easy to eradicate the criminality from election but we need to take all possible effort. Common people do not want to cast their vote to criminals. They do not want to give powers to criminals. The criminals whose offence is proved those candidates should be banned from election.

There is requirement to maintain the records of audit of each and every electorate or the political party. Property of politicians and funds of political parties need to be checked very minutely. All the possible ways need to find to maintain the accountability in election system. Elections are for the common interest and not for any other interest. There is need to protect the right of common person.
We follow voting card as identity of every voter. This voting card consist name, address, date of birth, and the address with Government seal. Without this voting card we cannot cast our vote. If this election card is that much important then I think this would be connected with Aadhar card. This card should make with new updated version. This voting card should get digitalised. In rural areas, to get this Voting card there is no permanent office, and no confirmed staff so people face many problems, first to get this card and later on if they want to make any changes in that then also they need to suffer. Most of the time we found this is also the major reason behind less voting. So many efforts required which need to make for this system. With the help of cooperation and co-ordination this democracy will get success. This voting card procedure should make easy for all. This voting card should make compulsory everyone to maintain the record and to use at all possible ways.

Corruption is also the biggest problem in election system. It is not possible to eradicate the corruption from the society but we need to work at every to fight against corruption. Corruption starts from individual so we individually start fighting against corruption. Not only in election system but now a day corruption is common everywhere or we can say without corruption no work can be done. There are so many reasons responsible for the corruption. Many people choose corruption for getting luxurious life or to save their time they disobey the procedure of law. This problem starts from society and will end on society.

From the beginning certain general Code of conduct is given which need to follow by politicians and other staff of election commission to maintain the peaceful balance in the society. This code of conduct is very important and which usually follows at the time of election, on polling day, and after the election also while performing the duties. This code of conduct is obligatory on political parties. This code of conduct consists the rules and regulation which is to be followed by political parties. This code of conduct is given to maintain accountability in the system. Powers and duties of politicians should be very clear in such a way that no one can misuse these powers. In the other hand duties of political leaders and political parties also given in very clear manner which is followed by them. This code of conduct is useful only for democracy. This code of conduct talks about the rules and regulations followed by political parties. The meetings which need to take after time interval to discuss about future planning and working. Recently municipal corporation elections of many areas were decided by Government. Many Ruling and opposition parties are now
taking meetings for their future working plan. This meeting is also an important part of code of conduct. Political parties within the limitation of election code of conduct take the meetings. Most of parties work on different agenda. Some parties work for their Religion, some work for caste and some for communism there are so many issues on which area of that political party decided. While following code of conduct one should understand the basic structure and nature of problem. No political party should follow cast or religion. Main object behind this conduct is common interest with peaceful election. So many things are explained in detail in this code of conduct but not followed by political parties. There are so many offences registered against politician and political parties. This is the main issue of democracy. These rules are made for the people but peoples not following. Legal procedure is not followed by politician and so many offences registered on record. Main objective of this research is to make some strict actions for the implementation of this conduct.

Money is the main propaganda of election. Money power decides so many things of election. This money power can be used for the purpose of welfare or the good will of the people. This money also can be used for the illegal practices during the election. The main reason behind corruption starts from the money. If you have money then you can manage the things according to you. This money can be used to violate the law and procedure of law. Money will decide and change the mind of common. Most of politician use their money to influence people. Political parties use their money to change Voters behaviour towards not only election but also towards that political party. Money can be used to influence voter means politicians offer money to voter and get their vote to win election. This is most common practice which is used by most of political parties. While studying election system I come to know that this money problem is surrounded voters and election. There is need to work on this problem seriously. To know the different causes and misuse of money during the election we need to work hard. What are the sources of this money? From where politician get this? Is there any record of this money? This money used by political parties for their political carrier. This money is used to make publicity of their party. Different types of posters require for promotion of their candidate and their political propaganda of working. Political Parties organise many seminars at different places and timings to make their party strong in front of other parties and in front of society. Members of one party always try to prove they innocent. The main intention all these methods is only to get majority votes in election. During the election political
parties also hire some vehicles for conveyance of politicians. With these vehicles free food and necessary things also given to those people are participating in publicity and rallies. All these common practices are now used by most of political parties. This research will make study of all these offences in detail. After the deep study will try to give some fruitful suggestions which will reduce misuse of money in election. Money is to be used for good things but this money is now used for getting votes and for personal interest. This problem is ultimately affecting the society in wrong way. Ruling party is the part of Government and they should consider this issue on priority basis. In many cases we found that many leaders of the political parties are using the fund for making their life luxurious. These practices are completely wrong and there is need to control such wrong practices from the Government. Opposition parties are mainly working to oppose the rules and policies made by Government. This is good to maintain transparency.

Use of man power means the use of muscle power. These people mostly involved in violence related practices. At the time of election or on particular booth they behave in such a way or create such circumstances that will ultimately convert into violence. Muscle power is also most common practices used by political parties. This kind of activities increases criminality in election system. Most of people involved in such practices to get the benefit of free time period services given by political party or politician. Now days such practices are spread in vast areas of our country in very speedy manner. This power includes man power. There is no limitation or any specific criteria to understand which kind of man power and what is main objective of this man power. One political party working for society or Government with the help of their leaders and members. Some political parties are organised and some are not organised. The main intention of all political parties should be welfare and development of the society. With the help of muscle power politicians are trying to achieve success in the election and Government. Most of politician use people by giving them different types of offers. Peoples in need of money or some other things get attract very easily for such offers and ready to do work for that party. Before election in various campaigns or seminars they engage themselves in election. They capture the polling booth to influence the election staff and voters. Many political parties use this way and try to influence, divide the Government.

The ruling political parties means the active part of Government, misuses the Government Machinery for their personal interest. Such kind of misuse includes
many practices means use of Public fund for the publicity of their party. They use Government vehicles for the seminars and other purposes. Ruling party make such advertisement and show their work for national interest. Sometimes the political party take such decision to make their stand in society. They remove or dismiss their members from the position. Use of Government power to make canvass on vehicles or on public places. Focus on the work of their party, what they had done in Government like important decisions other contracts etc.

Above mentioned areas do not cover complete existing problems of election system. apart from these issues we need to focus on some different aspect of the election system. Political parties are working in different manner but for the same. Member of political parties thinks in different manner and they try to put their views in front of society. If their thinking actually works then ultimately, they become part of Government means the representative of society.

In case of fair election, the next serious thing which affecting the whole election in democracy is Casteism. From very ancient time period casteism is followed in Indian society. Caste is the main factor responsible to divide the society. On the basis of caste so many things of election are decided. From the very first step means at the time of filing of form for election we need to mention our caste. After the election also, this pattern of caste will only decide to who this seat is to be given. The most common proposition system which we follow in election is also based on caste system. the adverse effect of this casteism in politics is common almost all the places. Political parties work on this system. Particular caste or religion is the main agenda of political parties. Politicians use this weapon for publicity or for getting votes. Political party try to get sympathy in the eyes of public society with the help of caste. In particular party only one religion members get the entry. To uplift their religion or While performing their role, most of time they use other caste. They show how their caste is better than other caste. Many offences are originated from such kind of wrong thinking of the politicians. This research will try to cover data of casteism and related offences in election. Politicians think that the people belong to their religion or caste is their safe voting bank. With the help of this voting bank politicians try to influence people and Government. Most of political parties work on this same tendency. After The study of this current scenario we can easily understand the future of this Democracy. Casteism is rooted in our society in such way that it is about to impossible to eradicate completely but then also I think it is our
sole responsibility to fight against casteism. This casteism is a danger to this democracy. To abolish the casteism from society first we need to fight against ourself, our mentality our thinking towards casteism then only other people will start. We need to come together, unitedly work against casteism. This research will give certain suggestion to election and casteism which will help to change the scope of caste.

Election system is running with the help of political parties. Politicians are the source of election they are playing the role of the mediators between the Government and the common people. They are working for the common interest of the society. They understand the nature of the problem in very deep manner because they also the part of that society. If we study the records of recent past years then we easily understand that there are very few politicians are actually working for the society. No serious candidates in society most of members are belong to political families so their children join their party as family business. They got status in society and political party very easily. They should not work hard. Already created platform of political field will help them to get reputation and seat in the election. This issue is also need to study in detail so we can analyse the real picture of politics. This kind of problem is increasing very speedily. Current situation and ratio of non-serious is very harmful not future of this nation and system. To work on ready land is very easy. In this issue the voters are also equally responsible. There in instability in Government because such candidate gets the seat very easily and enjoy the life. Before the time we need to take election or abolish the government because these candidates cannot understand and work on that particular issue. These people are unaware about the seriousness of the election and the role of Government.

The changing pattern of society makes the changes in moral values. These moral values are different from person to person and place to place. There is no specific definition of moral values. It is impossible to understand the moral values in one or two aspects of the society. Moral values of election are based on the values of society. Democracy will get success from the people. These changed values create new space in election. New era of election need set the system with changes moral values. These moral values are the one side of society and election system is other side. Both the things are inter-related and connected with each other. One cannot work smoothly without support of other. This is also one important statement of problem which needs to focus.
1.10 Research Objectives

There are so many objectives which need to cover for the success of democracy. In this research, I have certain objectives on which I will work. Objectives are discussed below in detail-

1. To understand the rule 49-O of conduct of Election Rules 1961. The origin of this rule and importance towards election is trying to explain in detail. How this rule is implemented during the election. What procedure needs to follow at the time of election? In the other hand, how this rule is misused is also focused in this research.

2. To study in detail the provisions the provisions of Indian Constitution. There are so many articles which need to study that is article 19, 21, 101, 102, 191. These articles are nothing but basic skeleton of election. Under this article Fundamental Rights of citizen explained. Qualification and disqualification of members of parliament also given in detail. In Indian constitution article 324 to article 329 speaks
about the election. This research will analyse these provisions. The world of election is not permanent it is changing very speedily and these changes are not common for all. This situation need to study from place to place and situation.

3. Recent amendments on election system and the offences which create bad impact and wrong example for future generation. There are so many amendments which change the election issues and provide certain relief to that particular scenario from all possible aspects. Existing Legislative measures and proposed measures which will help the democracy. The measures taken by election commission also plays very important role.

4. To make this topic very easy and known to common people. To draw certain conclusions to maintain peaceful environment for protection of national interest and democracy. I will also think how to increase the youngster’s participation in election.

5. To understand the history of our country about election, origin of election and changing scenario of election with social, legislative and judicial aspect. Reformation in election is also important point on which this research is based.

6. To examine the laws of election at national and international level.

7. To make certain changes in legislative laws, procedure and remedies. To expose the corrupt practices of election

8. With the help of this research I want to apply uniform civil code in Indian Election system, in other hand I want abolish decentralisation of Election at different level.

9. The legislative provisions are only on record, proper implementation should be there to avoid election offences. The role all three authorities have equal importance in this procedure for the successful democracy.

10. Election commission office should be situated at every possible area for all time means permanent office should be established. The staff of this office should be well qualified and well versed with legislative and procedural laws.
1.11 Scope of Research work
The system is the back bone of democracy. Political system includes political parties and their leader who work for the society means they are the representative of common people in front of Government. Leader should work only for interest of society and not for any other motive. There are so many things which need to change with the changing pattern of society. This system is adopted from British Government and that time according to circumstances which is not suitable for current scenario. Surely there are provisions to make the changes in the particular Act or any part of that Act then, Legislature Authority has the power to make the changes accordingly. To run the political system, we need to conduct the free and fair elections. The detail study of election and election procedure and authority can provide the opportunities available to representatives. Work done by the leader for any particular area or the specific issue of that society is also simply calculated by the election. In election common people judge their representatives. Election system is the report card to the political parties and their leaders. If the leaders actually work for the good will of the society then they will get the simple majority vote and they can win the election easily. The work is not in favour society or if there is any personal interest found or any other motive is available then they will be in trouble in election and at this point they can lose their position, they will not get simple majority. At that time only two options are available to them to compromise with winning
political party and get stand in Government. It is not easy to study whole Indian political system because at different level and different places the main skeleton of Government is same but different political parties working on different areas of the society and there is no specific definition of the issues of society. The process followed by political parties, their leaders deal with government as well as with society so the nature of this government system cannot be studied in one particular research. Election is the only way to know to study and for other loop holes in the system so, we can come to conclusion and make some recommendations and suggestions with the help of this research. The study of election system from different aspect of the society will helpful in this research. This research will prove good for the common people. The study of election process in detail means only to understand the political process. As we know, democracy is recognised all over the world. Actual functioning of election system in India is based on working of political parties, present Election system uphold certain principles for democracy at different level which need to follow for success of Government. Only election can give the sharp relief to social interaction of the society. This process is quite longitudinal but very much in favour of social interest. This research will focus not only on existing system but the problems which are faced by society as well as election staff.
1.12 HYPOTHESIS:

1. The laws only cannot create a climate for democratic way of life. Laws are themselves not adequate. What we needed is that such progressive laws must be back by the objection of the constitution.

2. A law for analytical study on right to election with reference to mass and media can be effective through mechanism of the system.

3. The role of mass and media on this analytical study of right to election.

4. The provisions of election commission regarding existing laws and procedure with loop holes and find out proper relevant solution for the betterment of democracy

5. The election related issues which are pending in judiciary in detail? On the basis of judicial decisions researcher try to understand in detail proper solutions.

6. On the hypothesis, the researcher self- tries to prove and disprove with subject to right to election.
1.13 WORK PLAN AND METHODOLOGY:

1. Interview of on duty election authorities or staff in different offices with their problems and suitable suggestions. Opinion of some elected members of election and some opposition members.

2. To study the legal provisions of election and recent amendments with Gram Panchayat Act 1958. To study the Problems while following these rules and regulations.

3. To study the offences registered at the time of election. Before and after election which happen.

4. To give suggestion to set up independent election machinery at all possible level. To establish election offices at possible district level. To appoint Permanent staff for election.

5. To establish communication with other government department and make election data updated to help voters. Try to solve other problems of voters.

In the last researcher will conclude the work with analytical, scientific and logical deductions. Certain concrete and feasible suggestions will be provided by researcher. In this research plan work plan as follows:

Chapter No. I: Introduction
Chapter No. II: Literature Review
Chapter No. III: Research Methodology
Chapter No. IV: Data analysis: Right to Election
Chapter No. V: Judicial Trends and Legislative Measures
Chapter No. VI: Summary and Conclusion
Chapter No. VII: References

Relevance of the study:
In modern society election system is the main instrument of democracy. We can say election is the main pillar of society. Political system and election both are two sides of single coin. There is need to study these systems with changing scenario. Both the systems are working for the welfare of society but in different methods. There are so many problems in election and politics which affect the society and national interest. There is need to study these problems in detail and find out proper solution for the betterment of democracy.

Thus, the present problem tries to find out actual problem of election from different aspects of society and law. This research will try to bring into main stream of the society by suggesting some remedial measures at all possible levels to improve the present scenario of the society. Development of election system with awareness.

Even I feel that this study will contribute to the election system because in this research all current or the burning issues of election discussed. Reference of gram panchayat election also taken for detail study of this research. In very familiar manner and from all possible aspects all the issues tried to study.

As discussed above in topic of election commission and in the topic of amendments state election commissioner J.S. Saharia has made announcement about the elections of local self-government for the first time in Maharashtra state. This kind of elections we are conducting for the first time not on the basis of party symbols hence, there is excitement in the common people to know the response of this new election. Previously local self-government body’s election was not conducted directly. Gram Sevak or the village councillors will automatically get the position of Sarpanch. No other involvement was there for this position. This system was followed from very ancient time period. The gram panchayat is considered as the third tier of Government. it also plays very important role in the development of national interest. Devendra Fadanvis Government has decided to abolish this system and create new version of election. In July of this 2017 Government has decided to take direct elections for village head or the Sarpanch. Bhartiya Janata Party got succeeded in the elections of Municipal Council his year. After this success they decided to conduct the elections at rural level. This decision taken after the deep study of existing facts. This time Government has decided to give opportunity to common people to elect their Village head or the Sarpanch through direct voting. The mainobjective behind this announcement is to make new platform for new candidates. To create competition at rural level for election. To control, administer
and manage the rural affairs with government. This kind of election will set new era for the ruling parties. This election will benefit to local self-government form different aspects. 8, 439-gram panchayat will held elections in October 2017. Till the end of December 2019 more than 11,500-gram panchayat will hold elections.

The elections of gram panchayat of Maharashtra state will be held in two phases. In the first phase it covers almost 3,884-gram panchayats on 7th October 2017. Almost eight districts of Marathwada namely Aurangabad, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani, Jalna, Hingoli covered in first phase of election. Counting procedure will start on next day of this election. Second phase election will be held on 14th October. Counting procedure will start on 16th October 2017. In the second phase 3,692-gram panchayat polling stations covered. Nearabout 16 districts covered in second phase. The second phase conducted in Marathwada, Vidharbha and north Maharashtra. At the end we can conclude that this election is conducted in very peaceful manner but in the other hand some offences are come on record in different districts for different reasons.

For this decision Rural Development Minister Pankaja Munde also put her views. She said, this election is in favour of common interest and will be helpful for the democracy. The workers without any political background can also participate in this election. The Government which is controlled traditionally by the Congress and their members, now this system will get abolished and new system of democracy come forward. Development of rural areas can be done by local bodies. Local people can understand the problems in deep manner and they can their view according to the requirement in front of Government. This platform is welcomed by youngsters. In the other hand analyst also put their views for this decision they say that this could be dual edged sword. This is only in favour of ruling parties.

This decision of government is opposed by many opposition parties. They called this decision as anti-democratic movement. After so many opposition Government confirmed this decision and make it applicable in this 2017 election. This direct election will also follow the same skeleton of General election. The Gram Panchayat Act 1958 is amended, with this amendment the basic education criteria also inserted in this election. The candidate should be at least VII pass. He also has some administrative experience. The powers and function given to Sarpanch or village head also given. He should present annual budget in the Gramsabha on 15th August of every year. The one more limitation is amended in this act that gram panchayat
cannot go for the no-confidence motion against Sarpanch in first two years of his or her election and even before six months of next election. To introduce this new turn in election system Government assumes that in Maharashtra state there is near about 28,332-gram panchayats are existing to develop these areas Government has allocated Rs. 15,000/- crore as a development fund. The recent update on election dated 8th October 2017 given by Election Commissioner Mr. O. P. Rawat; make some important announcement about the election system. According to him there is need to make certain changes in Constitution and Representation of peoples Act regarding election rules and election procedure. Mr. Rawat also said that most of Teachers staff is working on the election duties. This election time period is very much time binding so ultimately education system gets affected. Teachers cannot make justice with both the duties at a time. They cannot perform well in these duties. Election duty or the teaching duty only one duty can be performed with attentive mind. This is also the one major problem of election system. Huge amount is spread on election. Mr. Rawat also favours the simultaneous election system. he said that if elections are taken in simultaneous manner then we will get much time handle the situation and issues in very peaceful manner. This kind of changes cannot be possible by one political party or one Government; here we need the support from all political parties to work on this project. Nowadays we in Maharashtra the village panchayat elections are going on. Village panchayat is part of local self-government. This is the first step or base platform of our election system. In different districts elections are conducted. Peacefully results also declared at some villages. In Washim District ShendurJana More village for the first time one Handicapped person is appointed as Sarpanch. This is the miracle in Democracy. Avinash Dhamande is abnormal by birth but this election proves that in democracy public plays very important role. Democracy is having strong power to make the Government or to change the Government. Mr. Avinash is win the election with majority votes, whole village is standing behind him. Government will run very smoothly is the confidence of people which is proved again in this election. The person who cannot stand on his own legs is now the head of more villages. Many politicians win the election on the basis of money power and muscle power. This common practice is followed by almost all the political parties. This time election is conducted but without money and muscle power. People gave their valuable vote not to that politicians who comes only for vote and then never come back to village but this time people choose that person
who is not having physical that much power to stand on his own legs. Voters supported this time the right candidate who deal with the problems of village.

The next updated news from Nanded district village panchayat election. This time new technology is followed to EVTM machines. On 11th October 2017 village Panchayat electionis conducted and that time new system of VVPat is followed. This is the first experiment in this election. This VVPAT system experiment in applied only Nanded district. The main object of this system is to protect the Election Data. This system can easily find any offence or wrongful activity with EVTM machines and this is the main feature of vvpat system. this system is helpful to reduce the election related offences. Evtm machines are made to maintain confidential information of election but in the other hand this machines or system is misused by many ways during election. According to this system when voter put his or her vote into EVTM machines then he will get the information about his vote by receipt. This receipt will come on screen for some while then this receipt will disappear. Hard copy of this receipt will no give to voter. Voter will get confirm information about vote. For security purpose this information keeps confidential in this system. Election commission registered so many offences regarding EVTM machines or the offences relating to voting and this new system came to existenceto control such offences. If this system will get success in Nanded district then in next election this system will be applicable to other part of the state. In most of the places village panchayat elections are conducting and this time government has planned to use VVPAT system. demo of this system is given to common people at many polling booths so, people will also understand how to use this system and get conformation about their vote means their vote is counted in AVTM machine on particular symbol of political party. This time Government is just checking weather this system is useful from all the aspects? People can use this system in friendly manner? Will this system reduce the offences relating to EVTM machines? New turn in election procedure will take on record and then Government will think to implement this system all over the nation.in the election of Panchayat and Gram Panchayat so many things are on record. There are quarrels between Shiv Sena and Maharashtra navnirmaan Sena. As in this election Maharashtra Nannirmaan Sena di not get achievements only one candidate is elected in election. The political members of this party now entered to some other political party. In all this situation both the parties are making allegations on each other. Media is now giving updates of both the parties. From the beginning these
parties working against each other. Result of this local self Government gives new topic to unnecessary and fake allegations. Disputes between Congress and Bhartiya Janta party are common but with this new parties also involved. In these quarrels the role of political parties with their working and wrong practices. In the news we came of know that posters are now posted at such places to give wrong message to opposite parties.

**MEDIA:** media is playing very important role in society. All sections of the society are now using media for different reasons. From school level it is important till the end of day or end of life. Without media life is impossible. It is considered as the fourth important pillar of the society. Although use of media is having too much importance but it has some draw backs also. Media is important to become updated but media is misused by peoples according to their interest. Students are using media more for unethical purposes and then they involved in illegal activities. Same fact we can see in colleges. Politics is also not different from media. Politicians also using media for their different means. Media is to be used by politicians for giving message to public rather they are using media for their publicity. In front media they are making allegations to other parties or Government. Such allegations are not comes under ethics. With the help of media politicians easily come to known to common society to make the communication easy. Communication is very important in the field of politics. Communication with society makes them understandable the issues so they can put the issue in correct manner in front of Government. Communication with Government is also very important to know what government is playing their role in their issues. To make the transparent procedure media is important. Without media this communication is not possible and not complete. Media is nothing but the source of communication or the playing the role of mediator. Now we are living in 21st century and communication is very important in this time period. Indian democracy is also not different from this formula. The medium of communication is different from place to place, time to time and situation to situation. Now a day’s some many different ways we can use media. So many news channels are launched in different regional languages. News channel not only covers the update of news but it also provides entertainment or sport related so many things covers in channels. These channels are running 24 hours. Newspapers are also another alternative of media. The main objective behind taking reference of media in this research is the functioning media. Media is the one who goes to almost pall
parts of the society and Government to cover their stories. If any issue or lead they got from any part of the society they their team goes that area and get the update of that issue. The beginning or the main reason of that problem they try to find. Media conducts many surveys at different places and different levels to understand the nature of problem seriously. Then they put that news or information in front of society and Government. While performing these surveys they also collect different opinion of different part of society to find out suitable suggestion in favour of social interest. Media also perform their role in General elections. They cover almost all each and every minor information relating to election. From the beginning stage of the election means from the announcement of election they start their work. News related to political party or any member of that party regarding election campaign or any seminar or other purposes media keep watch on all activities. Media play the role of watch dog for political parties. All this information keeps the society updated and communication between social and political affairs. People come to know working of party members in favour of society. If any offence happens in society then also it is covered by media with detail. Political offences also covered by media. Media needs to follow certain code of conduct while performing their duties. They cannot violate any rule of law or procedure while collecting information. But media cannot perform their duties within the limitation of law. In most of cases they perform certain incorrect practices which are against the moral ethics. Sometimes such practices give wrong message to society. People think that information given by media is real and fact so accordingly make their mind set for that particular topic. If the news is against the person then also mindset get changedvery easily. Media coverage is very effective on society. All necessary precautions need to take before giving any information. Media is most common and essential factor in day to day life. Not only youngsters but also older citizen and from household people to working class people are involved in the use of media.

Recent trend of media is in negative form. Many time media involved in unethical manner. They behave in wrong method. To cover the stories for their news channel they make much fake news. The burning issues of the society are not covered by media in spite of that they cover the stories of family functions, any big personality information. This changing pattern of media effects society in negative manner. This research will study the role of media and its impact on the democracy. Offences registered form the side of media is also covered in this research. How media
change the real picture of any real story is also new trend of media. Media is having so many skills to change the story. To give any wrong message to society only media is responsible. Hence, media is having benefits and adverse effects on society.

Thus, as India is considered as the biggest democratic country. In this democracy so many problems are there and system and problems are changing with time. I feel that this study will set new version of democracy. New importance of election will create after this research. This research will also helpful to reduce corruption from system.

In this research I study from different sources of society and aspects of election. The data is collected for this research from so many other sources. This research also focusses on role of media on election and society. Advantages and disadvantages of election and media also minutely discussed. Society is playing very important role in this whole research. Confusion regarding election in the mind of voters also taken into consideration and misunderstandings how change or confuse the reality is also tried to cover. I personally feel that this research is very vast and it is not possible to cover whole existing society and election related current status. Hence, this research has made within the limitation of Maharashtra state only. This limited area will helpful to understand and conclude the issue in detail.

The present study is mainly focus on the objectives of this research and all statement of problems is having importance. Suitable suggestions are given on the basis of majority society view. There is requirement to study these problems in detail. As this research not covered all the views and this topic will not complete with only my findings. There is limitation on time and work and I tried my best to collect and cover this research from my end. If my effective suggestions will consider and implemented properly the definitely India will get new sun in this democracy.

This research will make analysis of the legislative measures which are on record simultaneously this research will also analyse the data of election and vote. The provisions to increase Youngster’s participation in election and politics are welcomed in my research. New start up ideas also keeps in mind to improve the election. If the laws are implemented properly then why we are not getting 100% result in a single election. Politics is now criminal personality with clean hands. Many reasons are in mind that people lose their faith from election. Most of them are tried to put in this research. To gain that faith again not only government but common people also
need to start with new. Each and every individual has the responsibility to express their views. Constitutional right is given but this right is not enjoyed in right way. Here also efforts required. In this research I got co-operation from all sectors of society and on duty election staff. With their kind support I have completed this research and it is possible to conclude with relevant suggestions. In the other hand while collecting information I troubled very much. To get the satisfactory conclusion I have given full attention and focus to this research. I hope my work for this research will become new direction for election. This research consists many people’s efforts to confirm the suggestions. This will give new direction to the existing system. Most of people share their good and bad experiences of election system. On the basis of these most common experiences some better suggestions are given in this research. For the success of democracy there is need to conduct peaceful election. With the changing pattern of society there is need to make changes in the system.