

# PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

## CORRUPT PRACTICES AND ELECTORAL OFFENCES

*Srinibas Nayak<sup>1</sup>, Sibasis Pattanaik<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1,2</sup> Asst. Professor, Faculty of Legal Studies, Siksha O Anusandhan

Email: <sup>1</sup>srinibasnayak@soa.ac.in, <sup>2</sup>sibasispattanaik@soa.ac.in

**Srinibas Nayak, Sibasis Pattanaik: Corrupt Practices And Electoral Offences -- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(6). ISSN 1567-214x**

**Keywords: Corruption, Democratic, Election, sovereign.**

### ABSTRACT

Parliamentary democracy elections provide an opportunity to review the governance of the country among common citizens. Election is a candidate who, via the free will of people, has a public function in representative democracy. Democratic democracy elections provide a chance to evaluate the common man's governance of the country. Presidential race is a candidate who, via the free will of the people, has a public function in representational government. The expression 'choice' comes from that Latin verb 'legere' –' to choose. Voting means popular option for office for a individual, usually via the vote of a legislative body. Webster 's dictionary suggests that elections refer to just the choice by means of a poll of a single person to fill a position or office. Under the Law Dictionary of Black, election means the confirmation process of the individual to hold a public office or position normally. The role of the legal system is critical to guarantee that elections are free and fair. In a representative particular social system such as India, the people of the country are recognized as autonomous, otherwise technically speaking. It is also important to hold free and fair elections so that people can really feel sovereignty.

### 1. Introduction

This term covers even the preliminary stages of elections, such as the delimitation of seats, the planning, review or alteration of electoral rolls, and many others. Free and Fair of elections connotes that no person is in slavery with another under the electoral process, having his social and political independence, Free thought and legal training collection. You don't have undue

power over democratic legitimacy, religion , caste, race , gender, ethnicity when you exercise your right to vote, or you do not suffer the burden of criminal act, etc. Therefore, new elections are a pillar of a democracy. The following basic conditions must be met in order to ensure the fairness of elections.

The primary goal should be to establish and preserve this form of atmosphere where the electors can select their representatives, exercising their freedom of will without intervention or obstruction from anyone, and there will be a set of legislation relating to elections. The electoral law must provide absolute, uniform delimitation of electoral districts, one-man voting rules and the secrecy of the vote, democratic voting procedure and the delivery of electoral results. Ballot must be assigned to an impartial body that is able to function independently and hostile to the governing party or executive president. This does not breach the powers and obligations assigned by State or other body to it by regulation. Electoral actions in the hands of an electoral system should be left unimpeded. Consequently, the combined effect of all variables requires that all judicial and other election laws be observed, applied and complied with properly. In short, elections are upheld in compliance with the law and unfulfilled elections will lead to impurities.

## **2. Discussion**

### **1. Election commission:**

The Constitution of India provides for the creation of an independent election commission armed with broad powers to ensure free and fair elections. Under Article 324 of Indian Constitution superintendence, a Chief Election Commissioner is responsible for the direction and control of elections and the number of Election Commissioners that the President can appoint. In this respect, the Supreme Court was keen to take a balanced approach. Although the Court acknowledged the Commission's right to exercise all sorts of powers— legislative, administrative, and judicial — there were also assurances to prevent excess and abuse of powers. Per the Court, the Election Commission is essential for securing that the elections are conducted properly.

The Court has taken the restriction of the Commission's power into account and witnessed in the specific instance of the *Mohinder Singh Gill V Chief Electoral Commissioner*: iv — The Constitution provides for free, fair election, and assumes the integral superintending, management and control of elections within the Election Commission. Depending on the circumstances, this duty can cover several kinds of powers, duties and functions, administrative or otherwise. In the exercise of it, at least two constraints are laid on its plenary nature. First, in accordance with section 324, where Parliament or any State legislative enforces valid laws in relation to, or in accordance with, elections, the Commission shall act, as reserv for the reason stated to promote a free and fair election with development and not divorced, without breaching the provisons of Article 324, however in the event that such law is invalid. Therefore, the Commission is responsible for the rule of law, acts truthfully, and is entitled to the standards of natural justice so far as the compliance with

all these mortars is concerned. In some of the most critical field of constitutional order, including elections, it can be perceived equally and in practice as a fairness and justice. Fairness means an duty to ensure that no candidate who makes a mistake gains.

- **Dishonest practices in election:**

Article 2(c) of the Representation of the People Act of 1951 states clearly, that "corruption would be beyond the scope of all procedures referred to in Section 123 of the Act." In Section 123, the elaborate description of different perverse practices is – bribery, excessive influence, attraction on religion, race, caste, community or language, and the use of religious attractions, or of national symbols, its enmity or resentment sponsorship among some of the varied groups in society on the basis of religion , race, caste, Community or language, the propagation of satia. Frivolous comments were released, equipment or ships were hired, excess expense incurred, officials received assistance and booth captured. The Representation of its People of 1951 has also been permitted in respect of crimes such as bribery offenses, undue power, parody, outright lies and fraudulent payments and non-intention of election statements, as well as other voting offences..

- **Bribery:**

As the over-spending including its election money ultimately affects the result, xviii may use different types of rewards, compromises and assurance of some kind of compensation for electoral or opposing candidates and thus the participant or supporters of its elections. Voting or not supporting a specific candidate can be awarded to electors. Large sums may be invested in sports, free accommodation and the care of electors or benefits directly or indirectly given to powerful people or regular citizens in cash or in kind. Frivolous comments were released, equipment or ships were hired, excess expense incurred, officials received assistance and booth captured. The Representation of its People of 1951 has also been permitted in respect of crimes such as bribery offenses, undue power, parody, outright lies and fraudulent payments and non-maintenance of election reports, as well as other voting offences.

- **Undue influence:**

Clear and normal enforcement depends on the opportunity to elect or vote for a specific party or individual, or the right to vote in an election. However, a democratic right obviously includes the right to decide but instead undoubtedly grants kids the freedom to vote, the politics and systems of individual major parties and the worthiness of their candidate. The influence of elections is an undue influence only "where abuse of control is practiced, in contrast to adequate influence" and the constitution does not validate the legitimate affect and can therefore legitimately appeal to the reasons and judgments of the electors in order to guarantee them the voting rights in favor or not. However, in accordance with the provisions of Section 123(2) of the Representation of Persons Act, 1951, any situation where only candidates are subject to merit on

grounds of external considerations such as social , economical , political or religious constraints, or any kind of threat, fear, coercion or falsehood that would preclude or impede its freedom of conscience of an elector 's franchise.

- **Appeal on grounds of caste, race, community or religion:**

With respect to S.R. Bommai v. Union of India-Observing the Indian Supreme Court is christianity's entry to elections which is not merely a rejection of the constitutional obligation, but also a serious breach of the Union and the People's Act (1951), which offers specifically a concrete breach of the duty, responsibilities, responsibility and constructive prescription through prohibition. The political party's goal is to protect the control of citizens on the bases of faith by means of a political political program or tribal preference. Law on an ethical appeal based on faith, race, etc. It an Indian electoral law special feature.Because the law was made in general terms, the decision "exactly what sort appeals should be reported as a religious or public appeal" had to be determined by the Court.

- **Promoting hatred or enmity on the ground of religion etc section 123(3-a):**

Corrupt practices in accordance with Section 123(3), religious needs to appeal etc., and Article 123(3-A), promoting or actually trying, on grounds of religion, caste, etc., to encourage hostility or harassment among different categories of citizens are closely linked. The other is the expected outcome if one is the cause. The candidate may hope to take advantage of the elections in an appeal religious based, class , caste, culture or language and might not even care about its effect on society.

- **Booth capturing:**

Many who agree the use of physical prowess of reasoning and justification do not participate in electors' voting. Threats and violence are the very antithesis in democracy. Even well-equipped paramilitary forces manage voting on behalf of the party in the countries where stand capture has been commonly held, such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, parts of West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. In fact, it's one of the principal reasons why the people themselves were disillusioned only with sanctity of electoral process and thus lost faith in the company of democracy.

## 2. *Obstacles in free and fair election: current trends:*

- **Criminalisation of Politics:**

Over the past few months we have heard of bribery throughout public life, where only officials and politicians have bled over the ground, going to divert it into private use. Public funds were misused and undermined the nation's moral and ethical climate. Throughout public life, bribery has become the norm, and integrity has become an aberration. Every day in the newspapers, there are stories of politicians who either engaged directly in crimes or were

supposedly guilty of promoting such criminality by gangsters, muscular and underworld dons. Public life corruption and politics decriminalization are two sides of the same coin.

- **Marketability and renunciation:**

Money for the vote is the best example of campaign marketability. The constant game of defections and the overthrow of governments may be the most obvious indication of the degradation of constitutional of moral principles in Indian legislative life. It is well known that the people of the country in the assemblies and the government embrace money in solidarity for the specific government with in era of outside funding and even the democratic systems in the States and even at the Core.

- **Money Power in Election:**

Jharkhand Rajya-Sabha's elections scream out for shame in the political system. Current political advertising facilities are costly because money power is crucial to elections. Usually, the presence of massive funds raises the number of votes for a person. The history of election system has shown the intervention of the judiciary to view the electoral expense planned and managed and also the attempt by leadership to annul the consequences of the activist approach of the high court by repealing the law. Under section 77(1) of the People's Representation Act of 1951, all elected candidates shall have separate, exact record of any spending incurred or authorised by them or their electoral officers between the date they were named and their date the electoral results are declared. They must also be kept responsible to the elections officers by themselves, or to their electoral officials.

### **3. Conclusion**

Pursuant to Section 77(1) of the People's Representation Act , 1951, each voter in an election shall make a running and accurate portrayal of all expenses incurred or endorsed by him or his voting officer here between date of the nomination and also the period the election results are announced.

"No one political party in Parliament is able to win a majority also in multi-party structure." Anti-defection law permits the separation and combination of political parties, although there is no statutory clause banning lawmakers from consistently voicing a lack of confidence in the government. The rise in the fight against votes has become one of the essential evils which compromises the democratic process. The legislation should regulate campaign spending to protect justice and avoid the foreign interference of illicit money and influence during election. But the flow of unclaimed funds into political party coffers is not regulated. There's really no ban on assistance that can be given by in-kind donors, also including cars, gas, lodging, employing new, other election supply products, posters, brochures etc. to some degree except where money donation is limited by law. The failure in the law is deliberate and aware. The change of the legislation may be repealed.

## References

Election Commission of India, Second Annual Report (1984),  
Section 123 (2) Ibid.