

Exploring the Feasibility of One Nation One Election Reform in India

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Abstract:

One Nation, One Election is a reform that provides for Lok Sabha and state parliamentary elections to be held at the same time every five years in India. Advocates argue that time, money and resources can be saved by avoiding the regular administrative disruptions resulting from elections that affect general elections. It is the need for electoral reform in India and the benefits of holding all elections simultaneously, including Lok Sabha elections and state elections. The potential benefits of "one country, one election" are described; these include improved administrative efficiency, significant cost savings, improved political environment and promotion of national integration. This article presents international examples of synchronized electoral systems, illustrating various international approaches to synchronized elections and their consequences. The issues and concerns in implementing this change are important and should be discussed. It also discusses the legislative process, government structure, and state democracy, as well as related issues such as competition and logistical challenges. This paper discusses these changes, the need for stakeholder engagement in concurrent elections, and highlights the importance of continuing stakeholder engagement in the implementation of this electoral reform. Ultimately, the viability of India's "one country, one vote" policy depends on how to tread the difficult path of democratic governance and preserve the integrity of standard electoral tiers through joint and unified voting. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of One Country One Election's ideas, laws and political implications is necessary before determining its feasibility and implications for India's independence. This comprehensive document provides an in-depth analysis of the potential challenges, benefits and implications of implementing the One Nation One Election reform in India and details the background information. In contrast, examples are universal and can cause difficulties and problems.

Keywords:

One Nation, One Election, Electoral Reform, Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Local Self Government, Effective Governance, Cost Savings

Introduction:

India, the world's largest democracy faces a difficult political road with elections at all levels of government. The concept of "one country, one election" is seen as a way to simplify elections and reduce the burden on resources. The benefits of "one country, one option" are clear; challenges such as logistical planning and political approval remain. The ongoing debate on this amendment highlights the importance of regular and organized elections to support Indian democracy. Considering the benefits, challenges and alternatives, the feasibility of One Country, One Choice can be better understood in responding to freedom change in the Indian context. States such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh have experimented with synchronized regional elections, demonstrating the advantages of adjusting the election cycle. Although this idea has a long history and regular evaluations, the actual implementation of one country-one election is still a matter of great debate.

The concept was conceived long before India's independence from British rule in 1947, with independence leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel coming up with a strategy of simultaneous elections to promote governance and stability. This issue was discussed in the General

Assembly, where effective competition and the need to accommodate India's different political options led to poor choices at different levels of government. Over the years, many organizations and leaders have learned about the possibility of elections in a country. The Constitution of India and the Election Commission of the Government of India are constantly examining the issue and making recommendations to support ONOE.

Recent Developments and Ongoing Discussions:

Recent Developments and Ongoing Discussions Several states in India have tried this option. This is an example of states that held simultaneous elections for localities in 2017 and shows the positive results of this election. Although the concept of "one country, one election" is an old and frequently analyzed concept, its application remains a subject of debate and debate. Ongoing debates between proponents and critics to address practical issues and implications of ideas. A high-level working group was constituted by the President of India Shri. Ramnath Kovind, Shri. Ramnath Kovind on 2nd Sept. 2023 with 8 members and submitted their report to the President of India Mrs. Droupadi Murmu, on 14th March 2024. After detailed study of the theme 'One Nation, One Election', submitted its report with the recommendations simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, followed by synchronised local body polls within 100 days. It has been suggested that the first stage, elections for the Lok Sabha and all State Legislative Assemblies elections can be held together. And in the second step, the elections to municipalities and Panchayatraj institutions will be synchronised with the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are held within 100 days of the holding of parliamentary and assembly polls, and to conduct simultaneous elections to develop a legally tenable mechanism to restore the election cycle. These recommendations are in favor of the government and insist to impellent the 'One Nation, One Election'.

Global Experience:

Countries around the world have adopted joint elections, and each country has its own unique practices and histories. By examining international examples, critical information can be gathered simultaneously about governance structures, elections, and election-related issues. This comparative analysis aims to present international experiences of simultaneous elections and their relevance to India's slogan of "one country, one election". In the United States, simultaneous elections are held for many offices, including president, Congress, president, legislature, and local government. This practice increases voter turnout and participation and makes it easier for citizens to vote for more than one office in the same election. In the United Kingdom, parliamentary elections are often held simultaneously with local elections, thus encouraging public participation and democratic participation. Integration of the electoral process ensures efficient use of resources and encourages cooperation between national and local governments. Simultaneous elections for the German Bundestag and state legislatures contribute to political stability and good governance. Regular elections ensure predictability and continuity in the political process, while common representation ensures diversity and unity.

Canada uses simultaneous elections for federal and provincial/territorial legislatures, giving voters the opportunity to participate in the electoral process at all levels of government in the same election. In Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, simultaneous elections are held at all levels of government, providing insight into the challenges and benefits of political cooperation. Even in the EU, European Parliament elections held simultaneously in member states demonstrated the possibility of unifying the electoral process at a supranational level and provided important lessons for joint elections in various political and cultural spheres. Many African countries have sought to hold simultaneous elections as part of regional initiatives to promote electoral integrity and political stability by providing information on transitional elections and regional cooperation. In countries such as the United States, joint elections have been shown to be successful in increasing voter turnout and participation. The system encourages democratic participation by allowing citizens to vote for more than one office during the same election.

Simultaneous elections for the German Bundestag and state legislatures contribute to political stability and good governance. While regular elections ensure the credibility and continuity of the political process, equal representation is also necessary for diverse representation and unity. General and local election practice in Britain simultaneously encourages public participation and democratic participation. By strengthening the electoral process, the UK ensures efficient use of resources and encourages cooperation between federal and local governments.

Germany shows that joint elections can lead to stability and good governance, and the proportional representation promote a sustainable governance environment by ensuring predictable, consistent and diverse representation. The EU's European elections also provide insight into the possibility of unifying electoral processes at a supranational level and provide important guidelines for unifying the electoral process in various political and cultural aspects. The measures taken by the African Union highlight the positive effects of synchronized elections in strengthening electoral integrity and promoting governance stability through regional cooperation. Together, these insights provide a compelling understanding of the benefits and challenges of simultaneous elections and provide important lessons for India's ongoing "one nation, one election" debate. By integrating these global experiences into India's unique political context, policymakers and stakeholders can gather valuable information to inform regularly debated electoral reforms, thereby improving the efficiency of India's electoral system.

Comparison of synchronized elections around the world Countries around the world have adopted synchronized elections, each with its own unique practices and principles. Important information can be obtained about governance structures, elections and issues related to simultaneous elections by examining international examples. This comparison aims to explain the international experience with simultaneous elections and their relevance to the "One Nation, One Election" debate in India. Simultaneous elections are being held for many positions, including the US President, Congress, governors, legislatures and local governments. In Latin American countries, particularly Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia, simultaneous elections at all levels of government provide insight into the challenges and benefits of electoral reform at all levels. The experience of these countries, including Germany, shows that synchronized elections can lead to stability and good governance. Regular elections and proportional representation ensure predictable, continuous and diverse political representation and support a sustainable governance environment. Experience in countries such as Germany shows that joint elections lead to political stability and good governance. Fixed elections and proportional representation promote a stable governance environment by ensuring predictability, continuity and diverse political representation. The simultaneous elections for the European Union and the European Parliament provide an insight into this unique situation.

Simultaneous elections held by a single country can improve governance by reducing interference, allowing representatives to focus on managing responsibility and thus reducing the frequency of changes in government, improving governance and efficiency. . This stability can facilitate long-term policy planning and implementation, resulting in a more effective and efficient management process. Conducting all surveys simultaneously will reduce the repetitive costs associated with surveys at different levels and provide significant benefits. The capital saved can be invested back into the action. Midterm elections based on single-nation, one-off elections offer changes for administrative efficiency, cost savings, security, social and economic political support. By understanding and using the importance, impact and benefits of inclusive elections, the country can support governance development, economic prosperity and the support of independent organizations. It also has a positive impact on business, promoting stability, increasing management efficiency, improving resource utilization and encouraging stakeholder participation. This partnership not only promotes economic stability and growth, but also supports democratic governance in the country.

Challenges and Concerns:

As a country, an election must change existing laws and may require amendments to the Constitution of India; especially when opening and breaking laws that require caution and due process. India has a diverse political system with regional differences, cultural differences and electoral patterns creating challenges. Failure to recognize these regional differences can impact federal and state policies and political representation. This policy could impact India's government structure and democracy. Centralization of the electoral process could undermine national independence and diversity, limit regional voices and views, and compromise much of India's independence. The timing of central elections may distort the performance of state governments, thereby limiting their ability to address local issues and implement state development strategies. Simultaneous elections can reduce the influence of political media and messaging, reduce election controversy, and focus on important issues. Prioritizing local problems over national ones can increase the ability of the administration to respond to the specific needs of society, which in turn causes them to influence. One country, one election advocates argue that synchronized election cycles have many advantages.

First, administrative efficiency is expected to increase by allowing elected officials to focus on their jobs rather than getting lost in endless competition. Second, it can provide significant cost savings by reducing expenses associated with different choices at different times. Additionally, advocates argue that joint elections can reduce political interference, provide stability to the government, and make policy development and implementation easier. However, using a single country, single survey faces some problems. Critics say forcing simultaneous elections could undermine the country's fundamental principles and limit the state's ability to offer political preferences. Implementation of the "one country, one option" reform faced many difficulties. The most important of these is to reach an agreement among all political parties because this change requires a constitutional amendment. In addition, the logistical complexities brought about by simultaneous elections in the country also require careful organization and coordination. The feasibility of India's "one country, one vote" reform is still a matter of ongoing debate. Although it has the potential to be useful in improving the electoral process and improving administrative focuses, it requires careful analysis of logistical issues and government approval. The possibility of India's "one country, one election" depends on how to resolve the complexities of democratic governance and preserve the integrity of the electoral process through unification. This comprehensive document provides an in-depth analysis of the potential challenges, benefits of implementing the One Nation One Election reform in India.

The analysis presented in "One Nation, One Election in India: A Case Study" highlights the benefits and challenges of using synchronized election cycles in India. While One Nation Elections promise to increase administrative efficiency, save costs and streamline the electoral process, they also present significant legal challenges such as bridges, laws and transportation that require careful consideration, stakeholder consultations and reform strategies. The letter highlights the importance of inclusive decision-making processes, transparent consultation and evidence-based decision-making to ensure that electoral reforms promote democratic governance, respect state independence and preserve the Indian model of government. The recommendations address the need for stakeholder engagement, capacity building and legislation to facilitate the transition to synchronized elections. Finally, the viability of One Country, One Election depends on India's ability to cope with the complexity of its democratic governance, ensure regional diversity, and preserve the integrity of the electoral process, thereby moving it closer to achieving electoral reforms that promote democratic governance.

Managing the transition period between the abolition of the current legislature and the use of simultaneous elections poses a logistical challenge for governance and election planning. Ensuring that polling stations, administrations and political organizations are adequately prepared for simultaneous legislative elections requires effective coordination of the electoral process to preserve fairness and justice. Addressing the problems and concerns related to "one country, one election" requires a balanced approach that will ensure good results in terms of democracy, governance and

voting in the election. Effective dialogue, consensus building and institutional reforms are essential to ensure that electoral reforms strengthen democratic standards and respect the country's freedom and diversity. Maintaining the complexity of change, and carrying out the process of repealing the law through elections are important in resolving the problems and concerns regarding the importance of electoral reform. Strategic planning, legal clarity and dialogue with stakeholders are essential to facilitate the transition to an inclusive electoral system, while preserving security and the independence of the rule of law.

It is considered that it is possible to implement the "one country, one election" principle at a level that will provide the opportunity to develop and adapt to the transition to simultaneous elections in more than one election. This strategy allows for progressive change, stakeholder engagement, and fundraising solving practical problems. In addition, the adoption of synchronized elections involves regional adaptations to suit different regional conditions, governance priorities and selection criteria, while giving countries the freedom and options to decide according to their particular circumstances. More importantly, the transition process is considered essential to managing the movement towards synchronized voting, ensuring efficient and effective transitions while reducing disruptions and resolving issues.

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