

---

## **Role of political administration in Increasing Transparency in Electronic Voting**

By: MD BOKTIAR KHILZI

RESEARCH SCHOLAR POLITICAL SCIENCE

### **Abstract**

*The Indian government has made many technical reasons through the election commission to make the electronic voting easy and transparent. The administration has gone through the facts that the most important advantage is that the printing of millions of ballot papers can be dispensed with, as only one ballot paper is required for fixing on the Balloting Unit at each polling station instead of one ballot paper for each individual elector. This results in huge savings by way of cost of paper, printing, transportation, storage and distribution. Secondly, counting is very quick and the result can be declared within 2 to 3 hours as compared to 30-40 hours, on an average, under the conventional system. Thirdly, there are no invalid votes under the system of voting under EVMs. The importance of this will be better appreciated, if it is remembered that in every General Election, the number of invalid votes is more than the winning margin between the winning candidate and the second candidate, in a number of constituencies. To this extent, the choice of the electorate will be more correctly reflected when EVMs are used*

### **INTRODUCTION**

There is a fast increment in the capacity of the state under an ideological fixation of a welfare idea. There is expanding invasion of governmental issues into organization. With the expansion in the exercises of the government in the field of monetary and social prosperity of the general population, the obligations of the government have

Incredibly extended. Along these lines, the three organs, to be specific, parliament, bureau and the organization, are always helping one and other during the time spent touching base at choices. Organization is by and large a sub-system of the political framework. Organization is an essential angle in the political procedure. Government

today has both preventive capacity, similar to support of lawfulness furthermore, gathering of income, and welfare situated capacities, such as giving instruction, transport and sanitation. Legislative issues is the methods by which society reacts to these issues and chooses how to determine them. Legislative issues includes a decision among option qualities, rationalities and objectives. Approaches are a zone of change and indeterminacy and organization is one of security and schedule.

Politics-administration relationship has been an old topic since the start of scholarly investigation into the structures and procedures of organization. The connection amongst governmental issues and organization – and particularly the conveyance of force between the two spheres - is a great subject in political science since the compositions of Max Weber, Woodrow Wilson and a few other unmistakable journalists. Today, it appears as though the possibility of an aggregate partition between a political and an authoritative circle has been surrendered. Instead of a division, governmental issues and organization is today seen as two covering circles. In pragmatic terms, this idea infers that overseers most presumably

are imperative political on-screen characters. A covering amongst legislative issues and organization additionally opens up for the likelihood that there might be both clash and co-operation amongst lawmakers and managers.

### **Electronic voting**

Electronic voting is a term used to describe the act of voting using electronic systems to cast and count votes. Forward-thinking countries and election commissions are keen to explore how it can help them improve their elections. Auditable, transparent, secure and accurate For some nations, automated elections mean that people can trust the results because it allows for a process that is so auditable, transparent and secure. Of course, electronic voting also helps reduce human error.

### **Faster results and build trust**

For other countries, particularly large ones like Brazil, India and the Philippines, electronic voting and electronic counting means that people can get official election results within hours, instead of weeks. Again, this builds trust.

### **Can increase engagement and turnout**

For others countries, technology will be a useful way of improving voter education and registration, to increase engagement and voter turnout.

### **Increases accessibility**

It's also vitally important that everyone who is eligible to participate in elections can do so. And electronic voting is very good at making voting more accessible, meaning it's easier for disable people to vote independently.

### **Smartmatic:**

the world leader in electronic voting We lay claim to this title because we've processed more electronic votes (2.3 billion) in over 3,500 elections around the world – more than any other organization. The electronic voting system we've developed has been called the 'best in the world' by the world's leading, independent election observer, The Carter Center.

### **Electronic voting that is completely auditable**

One of the reasons our electronic voting system has been praised so highly is that it's

designed around the idea that all parties, citizens and electoral commissions are able to audit the electoral process at every stage, including before an election has even begun.

The key to our success is what's known as the voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT). Our voting machines print a paper receipt every time a vote is registered electronically. This makes it easy to perform recounts and audits because you can compare the electronic count with the paper count. It's become the *de facto* standard worldwide for transparent electronic voting. The microchip used in EVMs is sealed at the time of import. It cannot be opened and any rewriting of program can be done by anyone without damaging the chip. There is, therefore, absolutely no chance of programming the EVMs in a particular way to select any particular candidate or political party.

There is provision for issue of tendered ballot papers under the system of EVMs also. But, when such a situation arises, the voter concerned will be issued an ordinary ballot paper. After marking the ballot paper with the arrow cross mark rubber stamp supplied, the tendered ballot paper will be put inside a cover specially provided for the purpose, sealed and kept by the Presiding

Officer. As soon as the last voter has voted, the Polling Officer in-charge of the Control Unit will press the 'Close' Button. Thereafter, the EVM will not accept any vote. Further, after the close of poll, the Balloting Unit is disconnected from the Control Unit and kept separately. Votes can be recorded only through the Balloting Unit. Again the Presiding officer, at the close of the poll, will hand over to each polling agent present an account of votes recorded. At the time of counting of votes, the total will be tallied with this account and if there is any

discrepancy, this will be pointed out by the Counting Agents.

### References

Website [http://eci.nic.in/eci\\_main1/evm.asp](http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/evm.asp)  
x

Administration for Election in India Volume III 2011

Dr. C. Y. Acharya Report analysis on Election 2012

\*\*\*\*\*

AIRO JOURNALS