

ELECTIONS-CHALLENGES AND ANTIDOTE: A CASE STUDY

DR. NARASIMHA MURTHY M S

M.A., M.B.A.PGDMM M. PHIL, PH.D

ABSTRACT:

Parliamentary democratic arrangement has been the essential political mechanism governing India Since 1947. Elections are carrying out at different levels of the federal structure in India. Between 1975 and 1977, there was a succinct disorder during the National Emergency Period. The election arrangement, supply representative of the people to the Lok Sabha (House of the People in the Union) consists of 552 members, 543 are elected directly by the people from constituencies on the basis of the single-member electorate system (or so-called first-pass-the-post system), as well as to State Legislative Assemblies (House of the People in the State) 530 members to represent the States, up to 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than **two** members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President every five years. In view of such a state of affairs in local bodies, the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were passed by Parliament in 1992 to provide the three-tiered Panchayati Raj System, consisting of the zilla parishad at the district level, the panchayat samiti at the block level, and the gram panchayat at the village level, was regularised for rural areas. The ordinary citizen wants only education for her children, safe drinking water, and better health facilities. In the view of succeeding election, a small endeavor is prepared to enlighten the efficacy of contemporary election issues and challenges as well as certain remedies. In this paper based on the following objectives, such as, to examine the efficacy of elections in India, to examine the qualitative cost benefit analysis, to substantiate the existence of disparity and disadvantages, to identify the causes and obstacles of elections. A sample of 50 voters of both urban and rural in Hassan district has been selected on random sample basis. The scope of the study is restricted to Hassan district only including Arkalgud, Holenarasipura, Arasikere, Sakaleshapura, Allure, Channarayapattan. (Urban and Rural part of the dist). The respondent's opinions are considered as honest and unbiased. It is concluded that the beginning should be made to include some secular constitutional values and citizenship obligations in the curriculum of schools and colleges so that the next generations will grow up with this information and perhaps wisdom to form a formidable social force against the kind of decaying political morality of today. As a rational citizen of India, we have to vote for noble social worker than a party candidate, so the subjects' money claimed in terms of tax will be utilised for a social cause. Otherwise it would not serve the purpose and the government expenses will be a national waste. Hard earned public money should not be wasted in the name of Election.

KEY WORDS: single-member electorate system, Efficacy, etc.
