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TOPIC: ELECTION

A process where free and fair elections will be a casualty

New Law for Appointment of Election Commissioners (2023)

Changes in the Appointment Process

- A new law was passed in 2023 to change how the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs) are appointed.
- The law was enacted under Article 324(5) of the Constitution after a Supreme Court order in March 2023.
- Earlier, the President appointed the CEC and ECs based on the Prime Minister's recommendation.
- The Supreme Court found this process unsatisfactory, as it could affect the neutrality of the Election Commission of India (ECI).

Key Features of the New Law

1. Selection Committee Composition

- The selection panel includes:
 - Prime Minister (Chairperson)
 - Leader of Opposition (LoP) in Lok Sabha
 - A cabinet Minister chosen by the Prime Minister
- This replaces the earlier proposal which included the Chief Justice of India (CJI) in the selection panel.

2. Candidate Shortlisting Process

- A search committee, led by the Law Minister along with two senior bureaucrats, prepares a list of five candidates.
- The selection panel makes the final choice based on majority voting.

Concerns and Challenges Against the New Law



1. Supreme Court's Directive Not Followed

• The **new selection process** does not align with the **earlier Supreme Court order**, which aimed at ensuring a more independent selection.

2. Government Dominance in Selection Process

- The Prime Minister and a cabinet Minister (who is chosen by the PM) have a built-in majority over the LoP in the selection panel.
- This makes the selection less independent, as the government-backed candidate is likely to be chosen.

3. LoP's Objection

• The LoP dissented in the selection process, arguing that the process should be paused until the Supreme Court reviews the law.

Why the Selection Process Lacks Fairness?

1. Election Commission's Critical Role

- The ECI ensures free and fair elections, as mandated by the Constitution.
- With 960 million voters, India's electoral system is the largest in the world, requiring neutral leadership in the ECI.
- The new selection method does not guarantee impartiality and may impact election fairness.

2. Selection Panel's Imbalance

- The Prime Minister chairs the committee, with a cabinet Minister and LoP as members.
- Since the cabinet Minister is appointed by the PM, their independence is questionable.
- The President must accept the committee's recommendation, giving the government full control over the selection process.

Issues of Objectivity and Transparency

1. Conflict of Interest in the Selection Panel

- A cabinet Minister being directly appointed by the Prime Minister cannot objectively assess candidates.
- This makes the **selection outcome predictable**, favoring the **government-backed** candidate.

2. Lack of Independent Oversight



• The **law does not include neutral members**, such as the **Chief Justice of India**, who could help ensure an unbiased selection.

Constitutional and Legal Concerns

- 1. Possible Violation of Article 14
 - The law may be arbitrary and lack a rational basis, raising concerns under Article 14 of the Constitution (Right to Equality).
- 2. Threat to the Basic Structure of the Constitution
 - Free and fair elections are part of the Constitution's basic structure.
 - If the Election Commission is not independent, it can affect democratic fairness.
- 3. Supreme Court's Role in Reviewing the Law
 - The Supreme Court will review the law to decide whether it upholds constitutional principles and democratic values.

Conclusion

- The new law raises concerns over government control in the selection process, which could undermine election fairness.
- The Supreme Court's decision on the law's validity will be crucial in determining its impact on democracy.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/a-process-where-free-and-fair-elections-will-be-a-casualty/article69271419.ece

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