

An Empirical Study on the Exploitation of Voting Rights in India

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ABSTRACT

The exploitation of voting rights in India is a complex issue that has been present for several years. Despite India being the world's largest democracy, a significant proportion of its citizens, particularly those from marginalized and vulnerable communities, are unable to exercise their right to vote freely and fairly due to a range of factors, including political corruption, caste-based discrimination, and electoral violence. The major objective of this research is to find the major reason for the exploitation of voting rights in India and how it can be prevented. It found that most of the people feel their voting right is exploited due to the fraud and it can be prevented by canceling the online voting as well as by giving voting permission when they have proper voter ID. The exploitation of voting rights in India is a multifaceted problem that requires a comprehensive approach to address. This includes strengthening electoral laws and institutions, promoting voter education and awareness, and addressing underlying socio-economic and political inequalities that contribute to the problem. By taking concrete steps to ensure free and fair elections, India can uphold the democratic principles on which it was founded and pave the way for a more inclusive and equitable society.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Before India gained independence from British rule in 1947, only a small percentage of the population had the right to vote. This was limited to educated and wealthy citizens, and excluded the majority of the population, including women and lower castes. In the first general elections held in 1951-52, universal adult suffrage was established, giving all citizens over the age of 21 the right to vote, regardless of their gender, religion, or caste. This was a significant step towards achieving a democratic system in India. In the years following independence, there were several efforts to ensure that marginalized communities, such as Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), were adequately represented in the political process. This led to the introduction of reservation in the election of members of the lower house of the Indian Parliament and in the state legislative assemblies.

In the late 1960s, there was a growing demand to lower the voting age from 21 to 18, as young people felt they had a stake in the future of the country and wanted to have a say in the election of their leaders. The voting age was finally lowered to 18 in 1989. To address the issues of transparency and accuracy in the voting process, the Election Commission of India introduced Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in the late 1990s. This has made the voting process faster, more efficient, and less prone to errors and fraud.

The Indian government has taken several initiatives over the years to enhance the exploitation of voting rights in the country. Here are some of the key initiatives: The Election Commission of India (ECI) has been conducting voter education and awareness campaigns to encourage citizens to exercise their right to vote and to educate them about the electoral process. Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) is a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary program launched by the ECI to increase voter participation and civic education in the country. It aims to create awareness about the importance of voting and to encourage citizens to participate in the electoral process. Voter Identity Cards: The Indian government has implemented the issuance of voter identity cards to citizens, which serve as a proof of identity and citizenship and allow citizens to exercise their right to vote. Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs): The introduction of EVMs has made the voting process more transparent, efficient, and secure, reducing the likelihood of electoral fraud and ensuring that the voices of all citizens are heard. Expansion of Polling Stations: To make voting more accessible to citizens, the government has expanded the number of polling stations across the country, particularly in remote and rural areas. Enabling Enrolment of Overseas Voters: The Indian government has also enabled the enrolment of overseas citizens as voters, which allows them to exercise their right to vote from abroad.

Some of the factors affecting the exploitation of voting rights in India are Voter Education, Socio-economic factors, Electoral malpractices, Geographical factors, Gender bias, Lack of trust in the political system.

There have been several landmark cases related to the exploitation of voting rights in India. Here are some examples:

Mohinder Singh Gill & Anr vs The Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi & Ors (1978): This case dealt with the issue of bogus voting and impersonation. The Supreme Court of India held that every voter has the right to cast his vote and that the use of impersonation and bogus voting in elections is a serious offense that can undermine the integrity of the electoral process.

People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs Union of India (2003): In this case, the Supreme Court of India ordered that voting should be made compulsory in all Indian elections. The court held that compulsory voting is necessary to ensure that all citizens participate in the democratic process and exercise their right to vote.

Kuldip Nayar vs Union of India (2006): This case dealt with the issue of denial of voting rights to citizens who are in custody or in prison. The Supreme Court held that prisoners and undertrials have the right to vote, and that denial of this right would be a violation of their fundamental rights.

Lily Thomas vs Speaker, Lok Sabha & Others (2013): In this case, the Supreme Court of India held that elected representatives who have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to more than two years in prison will lose their membership of the legislature. This decision was aimed at curbing the use of criminals in politics and ensuring that the electoral process remains free and fair.

N. Shyam Sunder vs The Chief Election Commissioner (2014): This case dealt with the issue of paid news during election campaigns. The Supreme Court held that the publication of paid news is a corrupt practice that undermines the integrity of the electoral process, and that it should be treated as an electoral offense.

These cases have helped to establish important legal precedents related to voting rights in India and have contributed to the strengthening of the country's democratic process. The exploitation of voting rights is a global issue, and different countries face different challenges in this regard. comparison of India with some other countries in terms of the exploitation of voting rights: United States: The United States has a long history of voter suppression, particularly targeting minority and marginalized communities. Tactics such as voter ID laws, gerrymandering, and voter purging have been used to discourage or prevent certain groups from exercising their voting rights. Brazil: Brazil has also faced issues related to voter suppression and electoral fraud. In recent years, there have been allegations of voter intimidation, vote-buying, and fake news campaigns aimed at influencing election outcomes. Russia: Russia has been accused of interfering in the electoral process of other countries, including the United States. Allegations include the use of fake social media accounts and hacking attempts to influence election outcomes and suppress voter turnout. South Africa: South Africa has faced challenges related to voter education and access to voting rights. Many citizens in rural areas face long distances to polling stations and have limited access to information about the electoral process. United Kingdom: In the United Kingdom, issues related to voter registration and electoral fraud have been a concern. There have been allegations of voter impersonation, postal vote fraud, and misuse of electoral spending. Overall, while the challenges faced by India in terms of the exploitation of voting rights may be unique, it is clear that this is a global issue that requires ongoing attention and effort to ensure that all citizens have equal access to their democratic rights.

II. REVIEW ON LITERATURE

Jagdish Kaur(2017),The Indian conceit of " Public Interest prosecution(PIL) "serves a righteous and humane method for offering justice to a person or a group in things narrating to infringement of basic rights or denial of civil privileges.The goal of PIL in bharat is to counter governmental lawlessness, administrative deviance, and exploitation of deprived groups by disclaiming them their rights and entitlements. **Marco Mello (2000)**, Commonplace disasters bring up difficult trade-offs between public health safety and inalienable rights like the energetic involvement in political choices over voting. Exploit a quasi-experimental setting given by several ballots across regions and municipalities whilst the Italian 2020 elections to estimate the execute of voters ' turnout on the spread of covid.By hiring an event-study construct with a two-stage temperance operate approach, we locate that post-poll new covid-19 infections doubled by an ordinary of 1.1 %for each extra percentage point of turnout. **Adam Bonica ET AL(2001)**, The covid crisis has created interest in all-mail voting(AMV) as a potential policy approach for bypassing in-person elections.but sometimes, the quality of AMV implementation has differed greatly across states, main to mixed outcomes in preceding research.The outcomes advise that researchers and policymakers have to turn to Colorado ' s AMV advance as an convincing exemplar for boosting add up total turnout and reducing voting disparities across subgroups. **Oliver Y Tang et al(2021)**, Voters facing illness or disability are disproportionately under-represented in terms of voter turnout. Earlier research has indicated that enfranchisement of these populations may reinforce the implementation of policies improving health outcomes and equity. Data were obtained from, in order of priority, state boards of elections websites, poll worker manuals, application forms, and state legislation and verified all data through direct correspondence with state boards of elections. **Jesse Yoder et al (2021)**, The 2020 U.S. election noticed a file turnout, saw a huge growth in absentee voting, and brought unified national Democratic manage—but those statistics on my own do no longer mean that vote-via-mail increased turnout or benefited Democrats. Voter interest appeared to be more critical in

driving turnout across vote modes, neutralizing the electoral impact of Democrats vote casting via mail at higher quotes during the ancient pandemic. **Daniel M Thompson et al(2003)**, In response to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), many scholars and policy makers are urging the United States to expand voting-by-mail programs to safeguard the electoral process. It had been found that 1) universal vote-by-mail does not appear to affect either party's share of turnout, 2) universal vote-by-mail does not appear to increase either party's vote share, and 3) universal vote-by-mail modestly increases overall average turnout rates, in line with previous estimates. All three conclusions support the conventional wisdom of election administration experts and contradict many popular claims in the media. **Antoine Bosquet and Isabelle Mahé(2018)**, The study's objective was to describe the decision-making about voting rights of protected adults, which includes the medical assessment and the magistrate's decision to maintain voting rights or not. Official guides need to be drawn up to detail the criteria for and means of medical assessment of the civil capacity of protected adults, with a view to ensuring transparency and homogeneity in the exercise of justice. **Carli Friedman and Mary C Rizzolo(2017)**, People with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) vote less frequently than nondisabled people and people with other disabilities. This study explores what factors facilitate and hinder people with IDD's voting participation. Along with the right supports, attention to barriers that might exist can ensure people with IDD are able to make use of their civil rights and participate in this crucial form of civic engagement. **M Redley et al(2012)**, Article 29 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities guarantees equality of political rights, including the right to vote and stand for election. It concludes by considering the effectiveness of the different approaches these countries have adopted. **Martin Agran et al(2016)**, Despite a strong societal commitment to ensuring that individuals with intellectual disability (ID) fully participate in their communities, few people with ID vote. Little is known about voting experiences from the perspective of people with ID. Implications of these findings and recommendations for future research are discussed. **D McCausland et al(2018)**, Low rates of participation reported here impinge on the rights of older adults with ID under the principles of the UN CRPD. Choice-making emerged as a multifactorial phenomenon, with different factors important depending on the type of choice involved. The significance of respondent type also highlights the difficulty of including self-report, supported and proxy participants in ID research. **Nicole M Burns et al(2020)**, The COVID-19 pandemic challenges safe and equitable voting in the United States' 2020 elections, and in response, several states including Rhode Island (RI) have made significant changes to election policy. COVID-19 has also forced RI to modify its emergency voting procedures, most notably allowing healthcare workers to serve on bipartisan ballot delivery teams. This commentary highlights these salient updates to voting procedures and serves as a primer as to how interested health care workers may navigate this process alongside patients and lead in the arena of patient voting rights. **Henry Hansmann et al(2012)**, The nineteenth century saw the standardization and rapid spread of the modern business corporation around the world. Yet those early corporations differed from their contemporary counterparts in important ways. They commonly purchased shares not in the expectation of profit, but to finance collective goods. The local merchants, farmers, and landholders who used these services were the firms' principal shareholders. They commonly purchased shares not in the expectation of profit, but to finance collective goods. **A J Berinsky (2001)**, Election administrators and public officials often consider changes in electoral laws, hoping that these changes will increase voter turnout and make the electorate more reflective of the voting-age population. Contrary to the expectations of many reformers, VBM advantages the resource-rich by keeping them in the electorate, and VBM does little to change the behavior of the resource-poor. In short, VBM increases turnout, but it does so without making the electorate more descriptively representative of the voting-age population. **Michael Barber and John B Holbein(2020)**, policy-makers disagree on the merits of this approach. Many of these debates hinge on whether mandatory vote-by-mail advantages one political party over the other. Using a unique pairing of historical county-level data that covers the past three decades and more than 40 million voting records from the two states that have conducted a staggered rollout of mandatory vote-by-mail (Washington and Utah), used several methods for causal inference to show that mandatory vote-by-mail slightly voter turnout but has no effect on election outcomes at various levels of government. Our results find meaning given contemporary debates about the merits of mandatory vote-by-mail. **Daniel J Hopkins et al(2014)**, The ability to cast a mail ballot can safeguard the franchise. However, because there are often additional procedural protections to ensure that a ballot cast in person counts, voting by mail can also jeopardize people's ability to cast a recorded vote. While the intervention increased the likelihood a registrant cast a mail ballot by 0.4 percentage points ($P = 0.017$)-or 3%-many of these additional mail ballots counted only because a last-minute policy intervention allowed most mail ballots postmarked by Election Day to count. **Mackenzie Lockhart et al(2020)**, Prior research has shown little party divide on voting by mail, with nearly equal percentages of voters in both parties choosing to vote this way where it is an option. addressed these questions with two nationally diverse, online surveys fielded and it found that nearly 10 percentage point difference between Democrats and Republicans in their preference for voting by mail in April, which had doubled in size to nearly 20 percentage points in June. This partisan gap is wider still for those exposed to scientific projections about the pandemic. found that support for national legislation requiring states to offer no-excuse absentee ballots has emerged as an increasingly polarized issue. **Sana Rehman and Umi**

Lela(2014), Catastrophic Pandemics have adversely impacted the globe throughout human history. This work gives an overview of the multi-dimensional and trans-disciplinary techniques, which can be helpful to cope up with the crises that emerged from the threat of COVID-19 Outbreak for victims, survivors, health care practitioners and community. **Elizabeth U. Casino and Ebony’s Washington (2013)**, The voting right Act of 1965, called one of the most effective pieces of civil rights legislation U. S. history, generated dramatic increases in black voter registration across the south. Researchers asked whether the increase in black voting rights was accompanied by an increase in blacks’ share of public spending. They also exploit a key provision of the Act. It found that counties with higher black population shares in former literacy test states saw greater increases in both voter turnout and state transfers than comparison counties in non-literacy test states, a finding that is consistent with models of distributive politics. **Marco Mello (2000)**, Commonplace disasters bring up difficult trade-offs between public health safety and inalienable rights like the energetic involvement in political choices over voting. exploit a quasi-experimental setting given by several ballots across regions and municipalities whilst the Italian 2020 elections to estimate the execution of voters' turnout on the spread of covid. By hiring an event-study construct with a two-stage temperance operate approach, we locate that post-poll new covid-19 infections doubled by an ordinary of 1.1 %for each extra percentage point of turnout.

III. OBJECTIVES

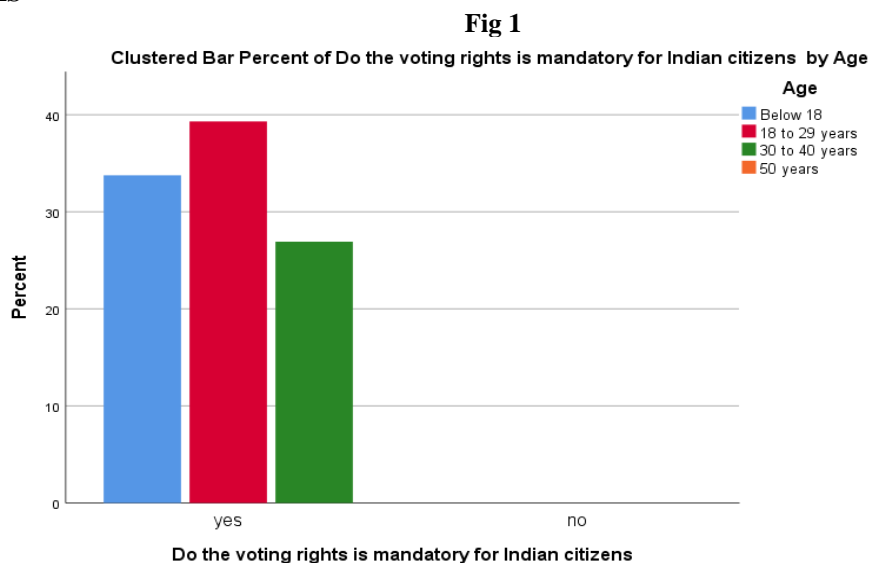
The following are the major objectives of this research :

- To analyze voting rights is mandatory for all citizens
- To find out the way people's voting rights is exploitation
- To analyze the prevention measure of exploitation of voting rights in India
- To understand the reason for voting.
- To understand the level of voting rights is exploited.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

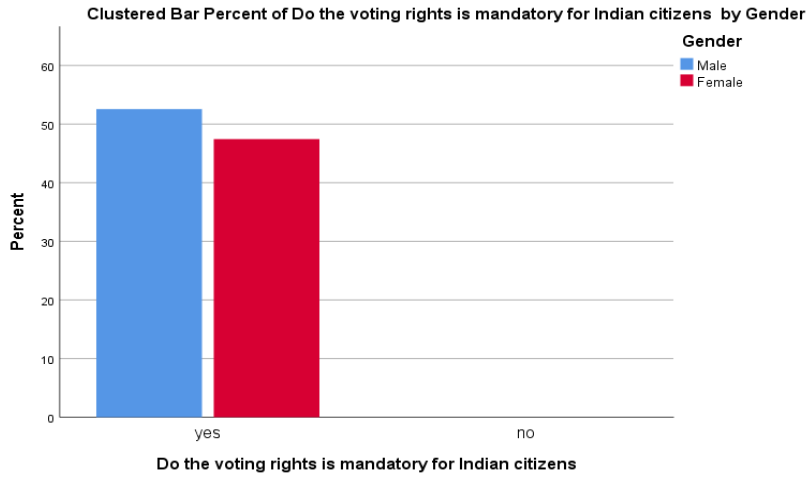
The research method followed is empirical research. The data is collected through a questionnaire and the sample size is 234. A convenience sampling method is adopted in the study to collect the data. The samples were collected from the general public with special reference to the Chennai region. The independent variables are gender, age, education qualification, occupation, marital status of respondents. The dependent variables are mandatory voting rights of citizens, ways people's voting rights are exploited, prevention measures of exploitation of voting rights in India, reason for voting, level of voting rights is exploited. The researcher used graphs to analyze the data collected.

ANALYSIS



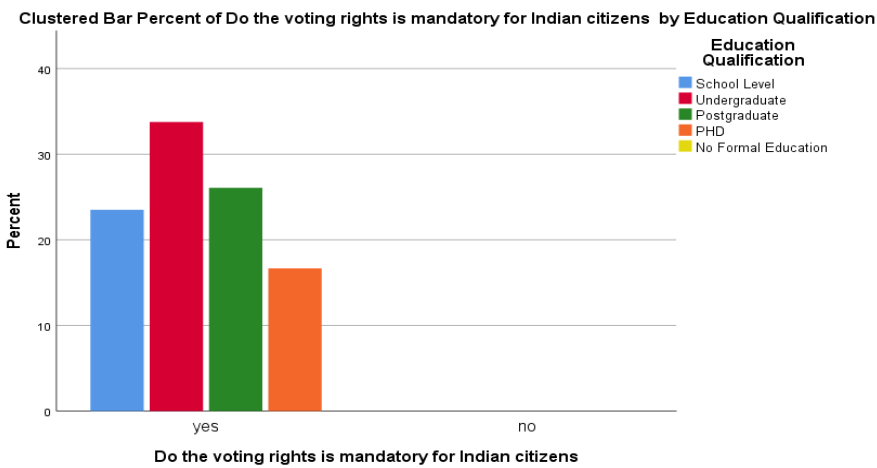
LEGEND: The above Fig 1, shows the mandatory voting rights of Indian citizens with age of the respondents.

FIG 2



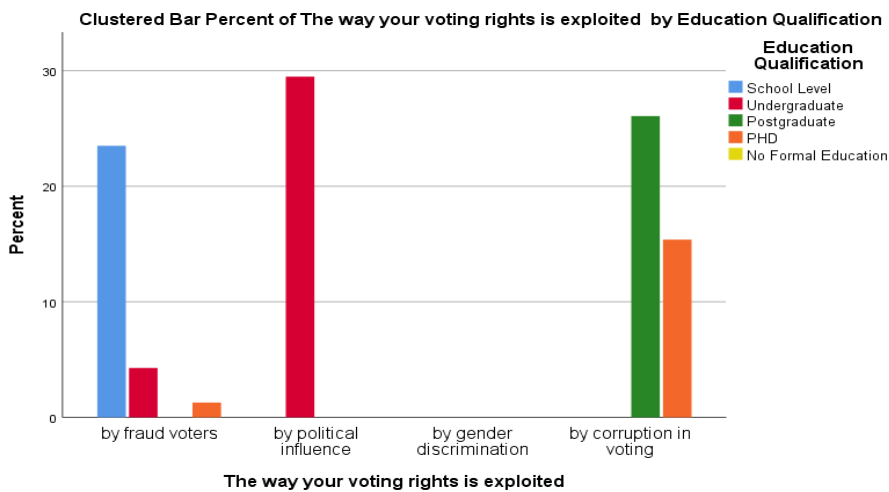
LEGEND: The above Fig 2, shows the mandatory voting rights of indian citizens with gender of the respondents.

FIG 3



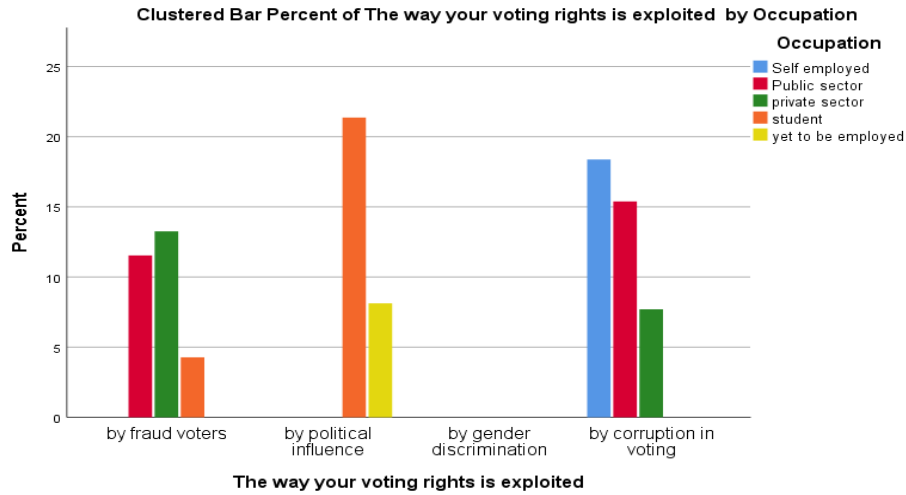
LEGEND: The above Fig 3, shows the mandatory voting rights of Indian citizens with education qualification of the respondents.

FIG 4



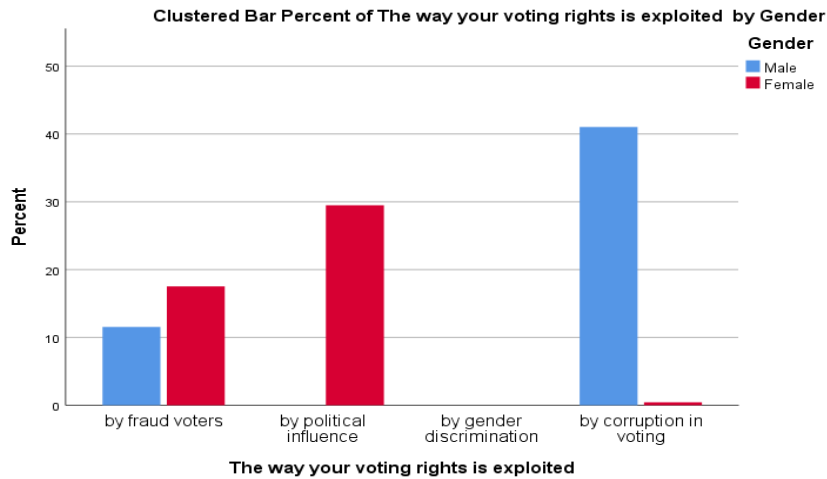
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the ways people's voting rights are exploited with education qualification of the respondents.

FIG 5



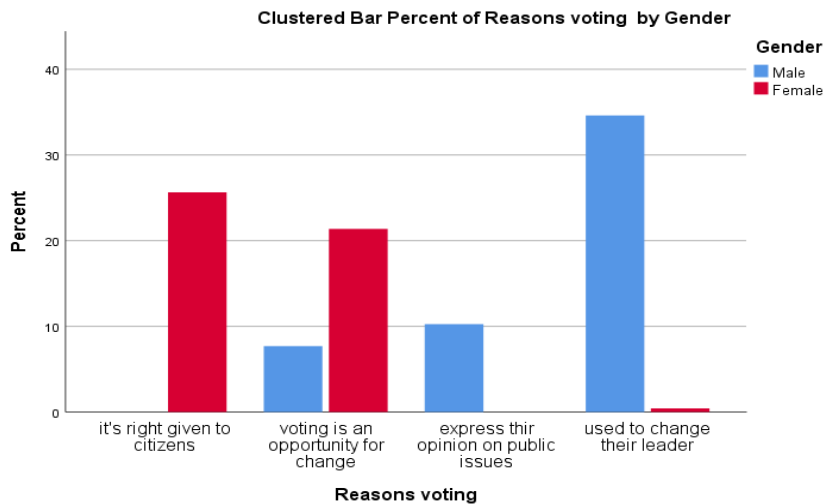
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the ways people's voting rights are exploited with occupation of the respondents.

FIG 6



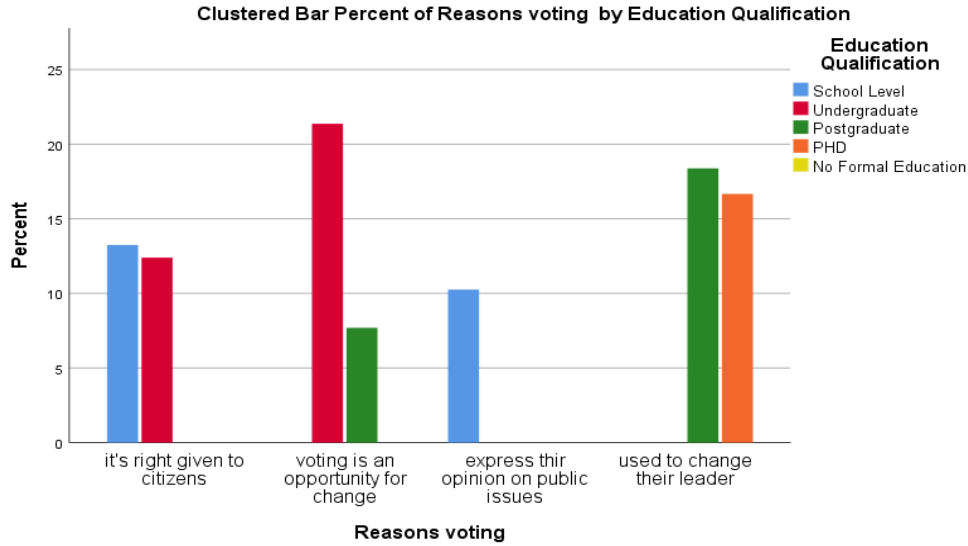
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the ways people's voting rights are exploited with gender of the respondents.

FIG 7



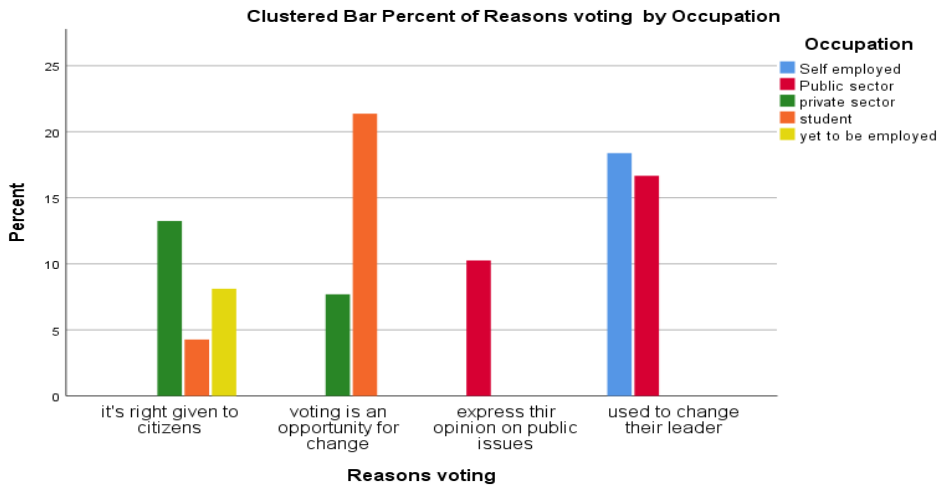
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the reasons for voting with gender of the respondents.

FIG 8



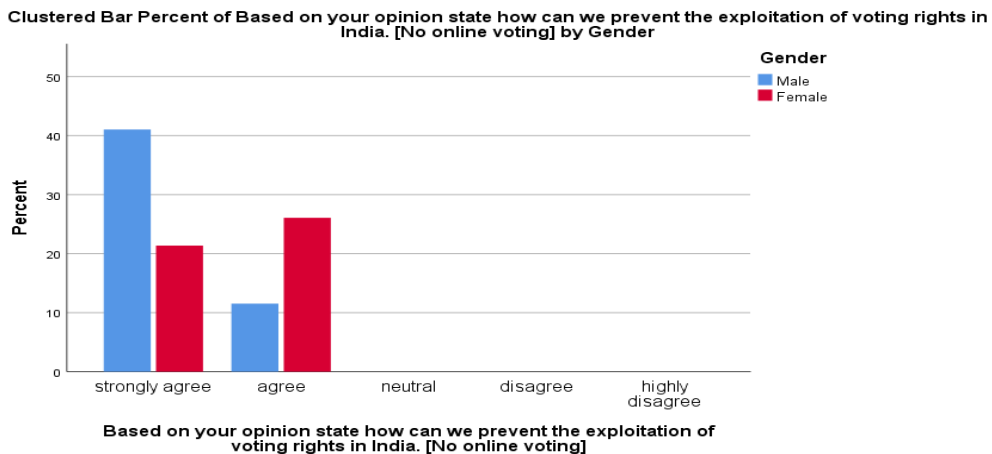
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the reasons for voting with education qualification of the respondents.

FIG 9



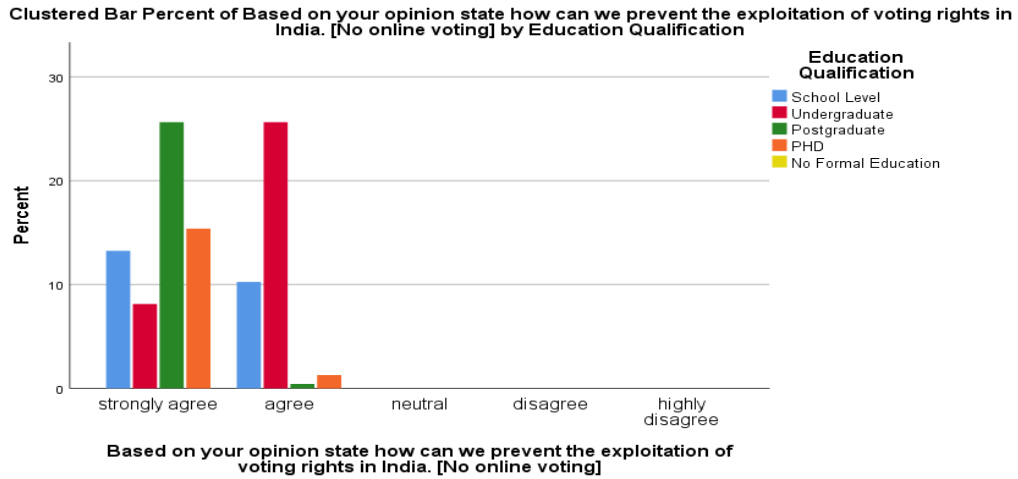
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the reasons for voting with occupation of the respondents.

FIG 10



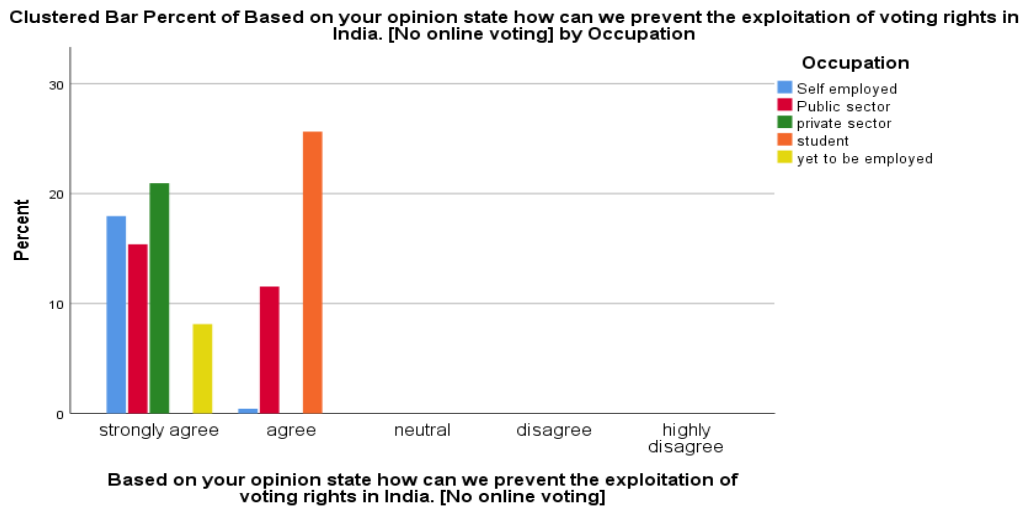
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by no online voting with gender of the respondents.

FIG 11



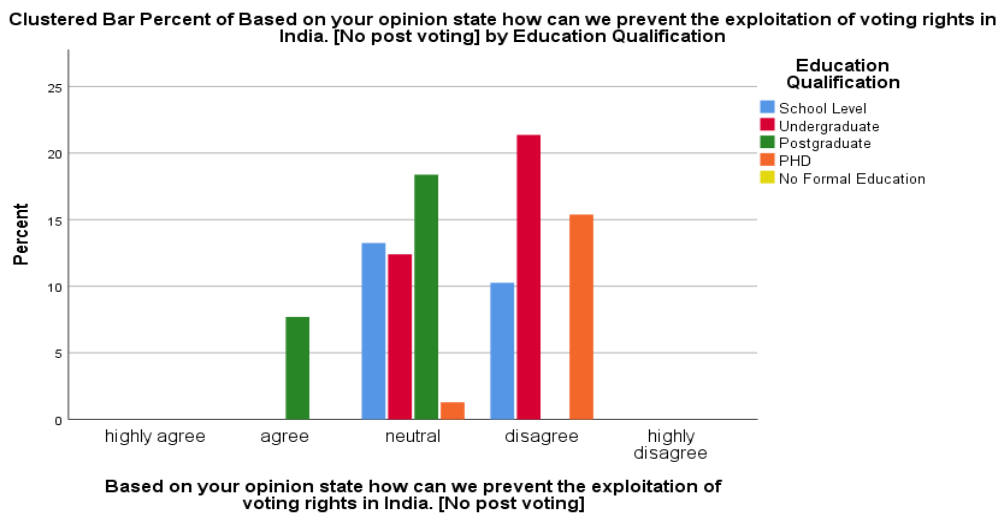
LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by no online voting with education qualification of the respondents.

FIG 12



LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by no online voting with occupation of the respondents.

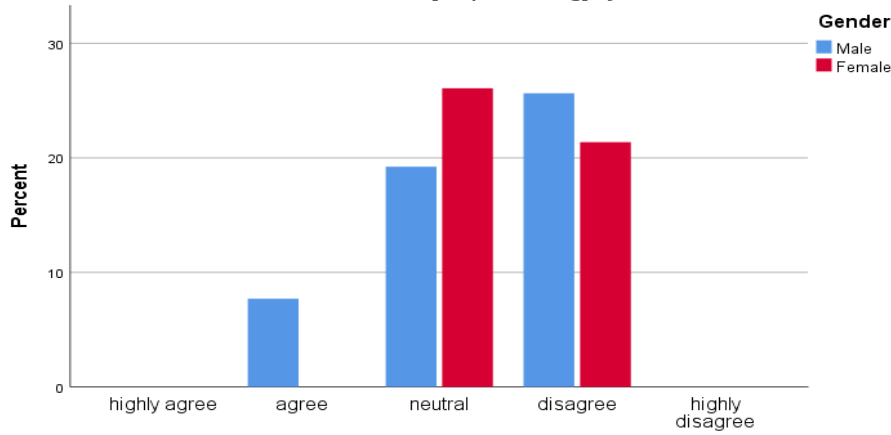
FIG 13



LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by canceling the post voting with education qualification of the respondents.

FIG 14

Clustered Bar Percent of Based on your opinion state how can we prevent the exploitation of voting rights in India. [No post voting] by Gender



Based on your opinion state how can we prevent the exploitation of voting rights in India. [No post voting]

LEGEND: The above Fig 4, shows the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by canceling post voting with gender of the respondents.

Fig 15

CHI SQUARE TESTS

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no association between the ways people's voting rights are exploited and education qualification.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is association between the ways people's voting rights are exploited and education qualification.

Case Processing Summary

| | Valid | | Cases Missing | | Total | |
|---|-------|---------|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| | N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| The way your voting rights is exploited * Education Qualification | 234 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 234 | 100.0% |

The way your voting rights is exploited * Education Qualification Crosstabulation

| Count | | Education Qualification | | | | Total |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| | | School Level | Undergraduate | Postgraduate | PHD | |
| The way your voting rights is exploited | by fraud voters | 55 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 68 |
| | by political influence | 0 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 69 |
| | by corruption in voting | 0 | 0 | 61 | 36 | 97 |
| Total | | 55 | 79 | 61 | 39 | 234 |

Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 392.114 ^a | 6 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 426.269 | 6 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 180.633 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 234 | | |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 11.33.

INTERPRETATION

The calculated p value is .000. Since P value <0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So there is an association between the ways people's voting rights are exploited and education qualification.

Fig 16

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no association between the reason for voting and education qualification.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is association between reason for voting and education qualification.

Case Processing Summary

| | Cases | | | | | |
|--|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | Valid | | Missing | | Total | |
| | N | Percent | N | Percent | N | Percent |
| Reasons voting * Education Qualification | 234 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 234 | 100.0% |

Reasons voting * Education Qualification Crosstabulation

| Count | | Education Qualification | | | | Total |
|----------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----|-------|
| | | School Level | Undergraduate | Postgraduate | PHD | |
| Reasons voting | it's right given to citizens | 31 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| | voting is an opportunity for change | 0 | 50 | 18 | 0 | 68 |
| | express their opinion on public issues | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| | used to change their leader | 0 | 0 | 43 | 39 | 82 |
| Total | | 55 | 79 | 61 | 39 | 234 |

Chi-Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 302.737 ^a | 9 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 359.437 | 9 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 116.151 | 1 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | 234 | | |

a. 1 cells (6.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.00.

INTERPRETATION

The calculated p value is .000. Since P value <0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So there is an association between the reason for voting and education qualification.

Fig 17

ANOVA

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding online voting and education qualification.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding online voting and education qualification.

ANOVA

Based on your opinion state how can we prevent the exploitation of voting rights in India. [No online voting]

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 6.355 | 1 | 6.355 | 30.369 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 48.551 | 232 | .209 | | |
| Total | 54.906 | 233 | | | |

INTERPRETATION

The calculated p value is .000. Since P value <0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding online voting and education qualification.

Fig 18

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by permitting the person who has proper voter ID and gender.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by permitting the person who has proper voter ID and gender.

ANOVA

Based on your opinion state how can we prevent the exploitation of voting rights in India. [Vote permission only when there is proper voter ID]

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 23.195 | 3 | 7.732 | 56.080 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 31.710 | 230 | .138 | | |
| Total | 54.906 | 233 | | | |

INTERPRETATION

The calculated p value is .000. Since P value <0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by permitting the person who has proper voter ID and gender.

Fig 19

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding post voting and gender.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding post voting and gender.

ANOVA

Based on your opinion state how can we prevent the exploitation of voting rights in India. [No post voting]

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 44.490 | 3 | 14.830 | 72.051 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 47.339 | 230 | .206 | | |
| Total | 91.829 | 233 | | | |

INTERPRETATION

The calculated p value is .000. Since P value <0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So there is a significant difference between the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by permitting the person who has proper voter ID and gender. the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by avoiding post voting and gender.

V. RESULT

In **fig 1**, it is understood that respondents of the age gap 18-29 years said voting rights are mandatory for all citizens. In **fig 2**, it is understood that most of the male respondents stated voting rights are mandatory for all citizens.: In **fig 3**, it is understood most of the undergraduate respondents stated voting rights are mandatory for all citizens. In **fig 4**, it is understood most of the undergraduate respondents stated that people's voting rights are exploited due to political influence. In **fig 5**, it is understood most of the student respondents stated that people's voting rights are exploited due to political influence. In **fig 6**, it is understood most of the male respondents stated that people's voting rights are exploited due to corruption in voting. In **fig 7**, it is understood most of the male respondents stated voting is used to change their leader. In **fig 8**, it is understood most of the undergraduate respondents stated voting is an opportunity for change. In **fig 9**, it is understood most of the student respondents stated voting is an opportunity for change. In **fig 10**, it is understood most of the male respondents strongly agreed with the fact that no online voting can prevent the exploitation of voting rights of Indian citizens. In **fig 11**, it is understood most of the postgraduate respondents strongly agreed with the fact that no online voting can prevent the exploitation of voting rights of Indian citizens. In **fig 12**, it is understood most of the student respondents agreed with the fact that no online voting can prevent the exploitation of voting rights of Indian citizens. In **fig 13**, it is understood most of the undergraduate respondents had disagreed with the fact that the prevention of

exploitation of voting rights by canceling the post voting. In **fig 14**, it is understood most of the male respondents had disagreed with the fact that the prevention of exploitation of voting rights by canceling the post voting.

VI. DISCUSSION

In **fig 1**, it was understood that most of the respondents stated voting right is mandatory for all citizens, this may be because it is one of the rights given to the citizens of India. In **fig 2**, Every respondent said the voting rights are mandatory for Indian citizens and no one was against it because it is a chance of changing leaders where the power of changing is given to all citizens of India. In **fig 3**, most undergraduates stated voting rights are mandatory for Indian citizens because they are well aware of the importance of voting as well as voting rights and value of their vote. In **fig 4**, most of the undergraduates felt that their voting rights are exploited due to political influence because in certain cases they directly or indirectly interfere in this matter where the citizens right to vote is exploited. In **fig 5**, most of the self-employed respondents felt that their voting right was exploited due to corruption in voting, it is because corruption is the only thing which never changes in any sector, where it is the same in the voting system. In **fig 6**, most of the male respondents felt that their voting right was exploited due to corruption in voting. It is because corruption is the only thing which never changes in any sector, where it is the same in the voting system. In **fig 7**, most of male respondents stated that voting is the reason to change the leader where the power of changing is given to the citizens on India. In **fig 8**, According to undergraduates, voting is an opportunity for change because they are adapted to a dynamic environment where they are cursed with too many choices and find the true and real things. In **fig 9**, According to students, voting is an opportunity for change because they are adapted to a dynamic environment where they are cursed with too many choices and find the true and real things. In **fig 10**, most of the respondents strongly believe that by avoiding online voting the exploitation of voting can be prevented because even though there is safety in voting as per program every software has small bugs which make it easy to copy and do malpractice. In **fig 11**, most of the respondent strongly believe that by avoiding online voting the exploitation of voting can be prevented because even though there is safety in voting as per program every software has small bugs which make it easy to copy and do malpractice, and nowadays mostly all people are well aware of bugs in software and programs. In **fig 12**, most of the respondent strongly believe that by avoiding online voting the exploitation of voting can be prevented because even though there is safety in voting as per program every software has small bugs which make it easy to copy and do malpractice. In **fig 13** most of the respondents are against avoiding postal voting because it is the most accepted method of voting for the citizens who are away from their locality. In **fig 14**, most of the respondents are against avoiding postal voting because it is the most accepted method of voting for the citizens who are away from their locality.

VII. CONCLUSION

The exploitation of voting rights in India is a persistent problem that poses a significant challenge to the functioning of democracy in the country. India has made significant progress in ensuring free and fair elections, but there is still a long way to go. It is essential to recognize that the exploitation of voting rights is a complex issue that requires a multi-pronged approach to address it. The major objective of this research is to find the major reason for the exploitation of voting rights in India and how it can be prevented. It found that most of the people feel their voting right is exploited due to the fraud and it can be prevented by canceling the online voting as well as by giving voting permission when they have proper voter ID. By working together, citizens, political parties, and the government can ensure that every citizen has an equal opportunity to participate in the democratic process and make their voice heard. Only by safeguarding the integrity of the electoral process can India strengthen its democracy and ensure a better future for its citizens.

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