

# The Voter ID System and Citizenship Verification

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# The Voter ID System and Citizenship Verification: A Governance Challenge

# **Context:**

Following the recent terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Jammu & Kashmir, the Government of India undertook strong security and administrative measures. One major step was the deportation of several Pakistani nationals residing in India without legal authorization.

# Key developments:

- Hundreds of Pakistani nationals have been deported from India.
- Many deportees were found in possession of Indian identity documents such as:
  - Aadhaar cards
  - Ration cards
  - Voter ID cards

This incident has brought to light serious concerns regarding the loopholes in India's voter registration and identity verification systems. It is a relevant issue for civil services preparation due to its connections with governance, internal security, and electoral reforms.

# **Constitutional and Legal Provisions Related to Voting**

#### **Right to Vote under the Constitution**

• Article 326 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to vote.

- Applicable to every Indian citizen aged 18 years or above.
- Voting rights apply to elections for:
  - Lok Sabha
  - State and Union Territory Legislative Assemblies

# Disqualification from Voter Registration (Section 16, RP Act, 1950)

A person is disqualified from registering as a voter if they:

- Are not a citizen of India
- Are of unsound mind, as declared by a competent court
- Are disqualified under laws related to corrupt practices or election offences

# **Voter Registration Process and Loopholes**

# Application through Form 6

- Used for applying as a new voter with the Election Commission of India
- Requires self-attested documents for:
  - Proof of age
  - Proof of address
- No mandatory requirement to submit proof of citizenship
- Applicants must sign a self-declaration affirming Indian citizenship

This creates a potential loophole, as citizenship is taken at face value without documentary evidence.

# Penalties for False Citizenship Declaration (Section 31, RP Act)

- False declaration of citizenship is a punishable offence
- Punishment includes:
  - Up to one year of imprisonment
  - o Or a fine
  - o Or both

# **Verification of Voter Registration Claims**

#### **Role of Electoral Officers**

- Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) is responsible for verifying voter applications
- ERO is supported by Booth Level Officers (BLOs) who assist in collecting forms and documents

#### **Verification Process**

- Initial burden of proof lies on the applicant to establish Indian citizenship
- The ERO is expected to conduct independent verification
- If doubts or objections are raised, the ERO may initiate hearings or inquiries

# **Special Considerations**

• In the case of internal migrants, the ERO may consult the District Election Officer of the previous residence

- For married women lacking documentation:
  - o Prior voter registration as an unmarried woman may be accepted
  - Village-level certificates or marriage proof may also be used

### **Objections to Citizenship**

- If someone objects to the applicant's citizenship, the burden of proof initially falls on the objector
- However, the ERO may still request the applicant to furnish proof of Indian citizenship

# **Issue of Non-Citizens Holding Voter IDs**

# **Past Incidents**

- There have been earlier instances where non-citizens managed to obtain Indian voter IDs
- The Election Commission has:
  - Identified and removed such individuals from the electoral rolls
  - Initiated legal proceedings in valid cases

# Aadhaa<mark>r-Voter ID Lin</mark>kage

- Election Commission has been working to link Aadhaar with Voter ID to detect and prevent fraud
- Intended to eliminate duplication and bogus entries

#### **Limitations of Aadhaar Linkage**

• Aadhaar does not serve as proof of Indian citizenship

- Non-citizens can still obtain Aadhaar based on residence information
- Aadhaar linkage cannot alone ensure exclusion of ineligible voters

