

Rapid criminalisation of politics cannot be arrested by merely disqualifying tainted legislators but should begin by cleaning political parties. [Discuss.]

Criminalisation of politics can occur at any level and it is only wise to limit the entry of such candidates itself through reforms within the political parties.

One of the Law Commission reports had blamed the political parties for the rise in criminalisation of ~~the~~ politics. While the courts by Lilly Thomas judgement & legislature through Representation of People's Act, 203 disqualifies the sitting legislators, there are no legislative laws to regulate the appointments of such candidates within the political party.

India's political system is dictated by the members of political parties & it is a moral hazard to have ~~an~~ criminal accused/convicted candidates within party ranks & dictate the ~~the~~ public policy. To begin with, the parties may volunteer to have a functional inner party democracy, financial transparency & make efforts to come under the ambit of Right to Information Act.

However, the whole environment in India is that the electors do not look for law makers but problem-solvers. Therefore, the candidates' criminal history do not bother them & so the parties are encouraged to field candidates who can win them electoral seats and less effort goes into background check.

Having a law for disqualifying tainted legislatures will only help the political parties ~~to enforce~~ in situations where they are ~~not~~ unable to enforce restrictions. However, consensus among the political parties must be drawn to put an end on unlawful electoral gains by ~~not~~ ^{not} allowing the entry of tainted legislators and thus, preserve the vibrant democracy of India.