Electoral reforms in India aim to enhance the transparency, efficiency, and fairness of the electoral process. The Election Commission of India (ECI) has been instrumental in driving these reforms, introducing measures such as Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT), and online voter registration.

Key Electoral Reforms:

- One Nation, One Election: A proposal to synchronize elections for Lok Sabha, state assemblies, and local bodies to reduce costs and administrative burden.
- Electoral Bonds: Introduced in 2018 to promote transparency in political funding, but struck down by the Supreme Court in 2024 due to lack of transparency.
- NOTA (None of the Above)*m: Allows voters to reject all candidates if they find them unsuitable.
- VVPAT: Introduced to provide a paper trail for votes cast electronically.
- Online Voter Registration: Simplifies the process of registering as a voter.
- mAadhaar-EPIC Linking: Aims to eliminate duplicate voter IDs and ensure electoral roll integrity

Ongoing Reforms:

- ECINET: A digital platform integrating 40+ apps for voters, officials, and parties.
- Special Intensive Revision: Regular updates to electoral rolls to ensure accuracy.

-Capacity Building*: Training programs for election officials, police, and political party agents .