



COUNTRY BRIEF INDIA

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THE VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTE



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About V-Dem

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. V-Dem's multidimensional and disaggregated approach acknowledges the complexity of the concept of democracy. The V-Dem project distinguishes among five high-level principles of democracy: *electoral*, *liberal*, *participatory*, *deliberative*, and *egalitarian*, which are disaggregated into lower-level components and specific indicators.

Key features of V-Dem:

- Provides reliable data on five high-level principles and 22 lower-level components of democracy such as regular elections, judicial independence, direct democracy, and gender equality, consisting of more than 400 distinct and precise indicators;
- Covers all countries and dependent territories from 1900 to the present and provides an estimate of measurement reliability for each rating;
- Makes all ratings public, free of charge, through a user-friendly interface.

With four Principal Investigators, two Project Coordinators, fifteen Project Managers, more than thirty Regional Managers, almost 200 Country Coordinators, several Assistant Researchers, and approximately 2,600 Country Experts, the V-Dem project is one of the largest-ever social science data collection projects with a database of over 15 million data points. The database makes highly detailed analysis of virtually all aspects of democracy in a country possible, while also allowing for summary comparisons between countries based on aggregated indices for different dimensions of democracy. The V-Dem online analysis tools found on the project's website, are available to users all over the world. Governments, development agencies, and NGOs can benefit from the nuanced comparative and historical data when making critical decisions such as selecting country program priorities, informing program designs and monitoring the impact of their programs.

Methodology:

Unlike extant data collection projects, which typically use a small group of experts who rate all countries or ask a single expert to code one country, the V-Dem project has recruited over 2,600 local and cross-national experts to provide judgments on various indicators of democracy. The V-Dem dataset is created by combining factual information from existing data sources about constitutional regulations and de jure situations with expert coding for questions that require evaluation. Experts' ratings are aggregated through an advanced statistical model that takes into account the possibilities that experts may make mistakes or have different scales in mind when coding. In addition, bridge-coders - experts who code multiple countries - are recruited to calibrate the scales of estimates cross-nationally¹.

¹ For further details and information about the V-Dem methodology, see <http://v-dem.net>.

India

Introduction

This V-Dem data brief illustrates the democratic development of India from 1900 to 2014. The purpose is to provide a concise overview of the V-Dem data collected for India. The historical development of the five V-Dem principles of democracy - *electoral, liberal, egalitarian, deliberative and participatory* - is analyzed, accompanied by an overview of the female empowerment index. In addition, the brief delves further into the different components and detailed indicators of the main principles of democracy². We anticipate that this brief will be a useful resource for policy-makers, practitioners and citizen-led democracy assessments.

India is the second most populous country in the world and one of the fastest-growing and most powerful economies. The country's democratic development progressed significantly after achieving independence from the United Kingdom in 1947 and the adoption of the 1949 constitution which proclaims the Republic of India and assures justice, equality and liberty to its citizens. Direct elections to parliament were also held under British rule starting in 1920, although the first elections with universal suffrage were held in 1951.

In the mid-1970s Prime Minister Gandhi issued a state of emergency which covered the entire country. As a consequence, elections were suspended, civil liberties were restricted and the political dialogue was limited. After the end of the "emergency period" in 1977 the country reached a more stable state of political life, which continues up to 2014.

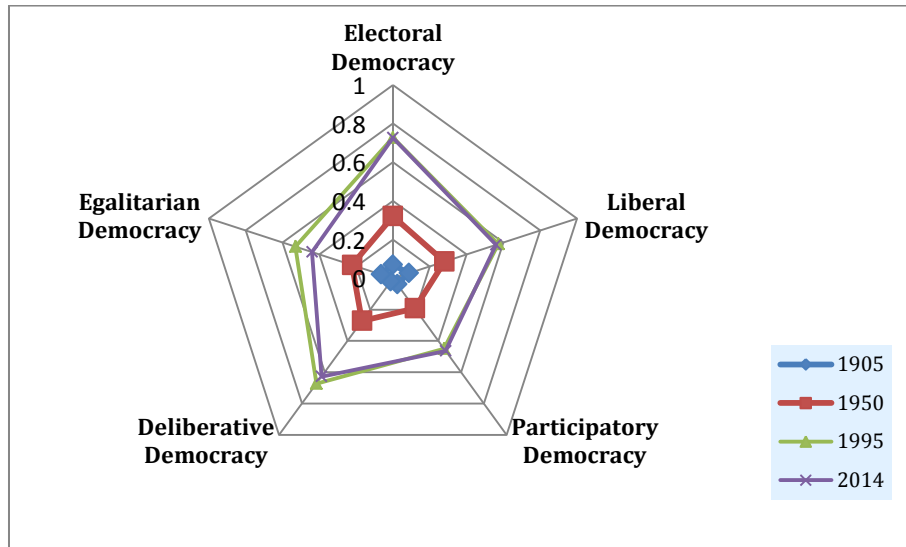
Principles of Democracy

The radar chart in **Figure 1**, gives an overview of the five V-Dem indices of democracy for India at four different points in time: 1905, 1950, 1995 and 2014. All indices in the figure range from 0 to 1, where a score of 0 suggests that a country did not evince the characteristics of democracy relevant to this particular index at this point in time, while 1 corresponds to the best possible situation for this index, according to the V-Dem measures.

In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, the electoral component of democracy is fundamental and understood as an essential element of the other principles of representative democracy - *liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian*; without it, we cannot call a regime "democratic". However, we recognize that countries can have "democratic qualities", without being democracies. As a result, the aggregation formulae for *all* high-level principles of democracy include the measure of electoral democracy. Thus, for example, "Participatory Democracy" is a composite score of the electoral and in the participatory components.

² All indicators and indices can be found in Glossary of Terms in Appendix I. For an overview of the structure of the indices, please see Appendix II.

Figure 1. Principles of Democracy Indices

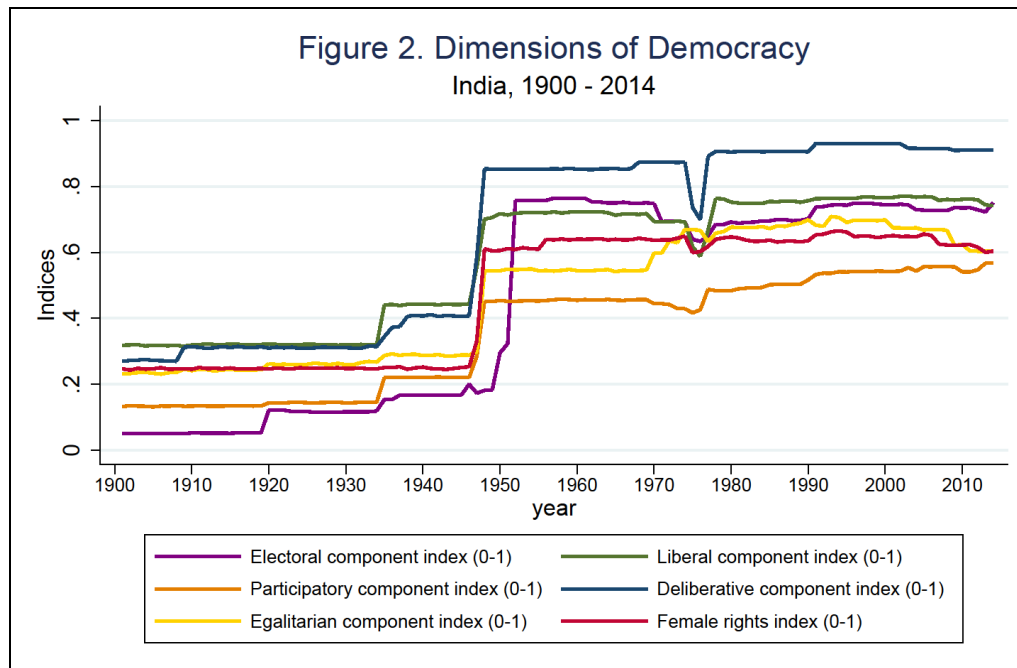


The chart indicates that India has experienced substantive changes in terms of becoming more democratic along all V-Dem principles of democracy throughout the period explored in this brief. In the beginning of the century under colonial rule, the country suffers from serious democratic deficits along the V-Dem metrics. This situation is reflected by the V-Dem indices gathering in the very center of the chart with scores close to 0.

After India gains independence, all of the indices graphed in **Figure 1** expand, first noticeably in 1950, and by 1995 the development is even greater. However, since 1995 little or no progress is visible in the figure. Instead, both in terms of *egalitarian democracy* and *deliberative democracy* (although to a lesser extent) the line for 2014 has contracted, indicating that previous progression has been reversed or has stagnated. In other words, the data suggests that negative developments have occurred in terms of equality of participation, representation, protection under the law, and influence over policymaking across different groups. Despite the small drop, on the *deliberative* component India receives scores close to .6, reflecting that wide deliberation is common when important policy-changes are being considered, although there is still room for improvement in this aspect of democracy. The country receives a score of .6 on the *liberal component* in 1995 and 2014 which suggests that individual and minority rights are, for the most part, protected, but the maximum score is yet to be achieved in India.

The greatest democratic progress in India is shown in terms of *electoral democracy* (with a score around .7 both in 1995 and 2014) indicating that, overall, rulers are held responsive to the citizens through electoral competition, political and civil society organizations can operate freely, and there is freedom of expression. Similar to other countries, India achieves its lowest scores for the *participatory principle of democracy* with a score below .5 even in 2014, which covers the participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral.

In **Figure 2** below, we examine the above indices in greater detail, graphing the components that go into the five higher level principle indices of democracy: electoral, liberal, egalitarian, participatory and deliberative aspects. The development of these components in India over more than one hundred years is displayed together with the female rights index³.



Starting from very low levels in the beginning of the century on all democracy components, Figure 2 illustrates that India has experienced a rapid improvement in democracy development since achieving independence in 1947 and adopting its constitution in 1949. All democracy components note great democracy advancement by increasing substantially during the years between 1947 and 1950. After this spike and a relatively stable democracy levels for the next two decades, a significant drop can be noticed in the scores for *deliberative*, *electoral* and *liberal components* in the mid-1970s. This decrease coincides with the state of emergency declared across the country by Prime Minister Gandhi, which led to the suspension of elections, the curbing of civil liberties and the restriction of political dialogue, a situation which is reflected through the respective V-Dem indices measuring these aspects. After the end of the “emergency period”, India returns to the same or even slightly higher levels as before on all democracy component indices. The *participatory* aspect of democracy, together with the *female rights index*, is the area which is least changed by the political crisis, while the *egalitarian component* shows a slight increase during that period.

Accompanied by the *participatory component*, the *egalitarian component* shows the lowest scores compared to the other V-Dem democracy measures in 2014. A somewhat worrying trend displayed in the figure is the decreasing levels of *egalitarian democracy* in more recent years.

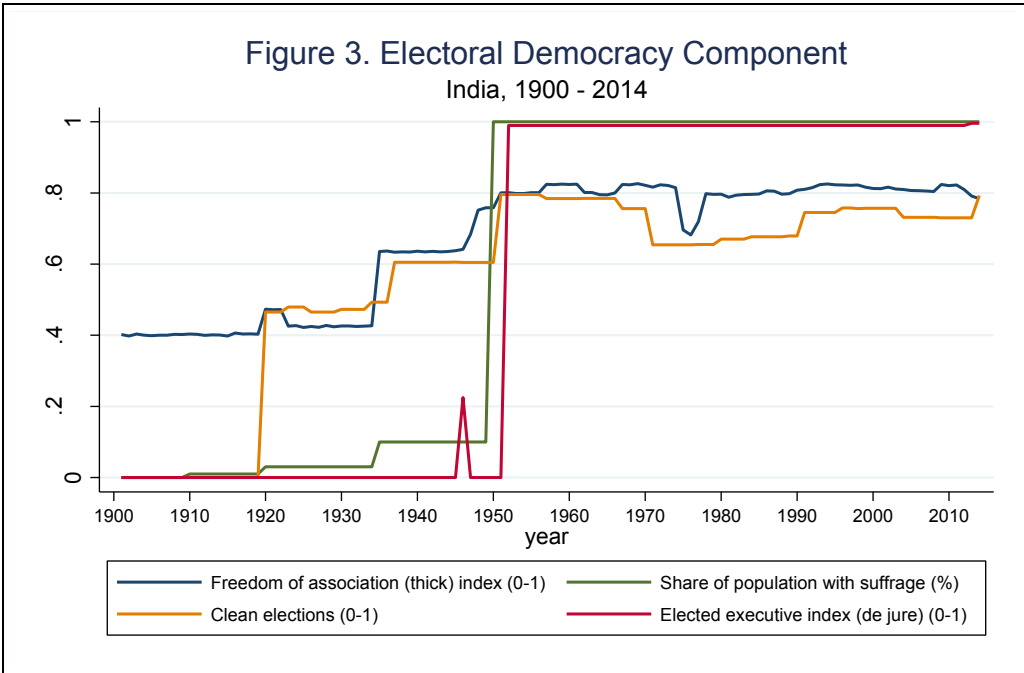
India presents the highest democracy scores in terms of the *deliberative component*, reaching levels between .8 and .9 after 1975, reflecting a political environment that encourages open dialogue on major political issues. The *female rights index* suggests that gender equality has improved significantly starting at the end of the 1940s. However, even in 2014, this index shows scores around .6, suggesting that there is a lot to be done in this aspect of democracy in order for the country to achieve gender parity.

³ The scale of each index and indicator is specified within parentheses in the legend of each figure. In all indicators and indices graphed, a lower score corresponds to a lower democratic level, while a higher score suggests a greater democratic level. Please see Appendix I for more information on each of the indicators and indices.

In order to track down more specific aspects within these various democratic developments, we further explore each of the six components of democracy by taking a closer look at the indicators and indices that they are composed of.

The Electoral Component

The V-Dem electoral democracy component index measures the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens through competition for the approval of a broad electorate during periodic elections; whether political and civil society organizations can operate freely; whether elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and whether the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. **Figure 3** displays the four indices that constitute the electoral component index.



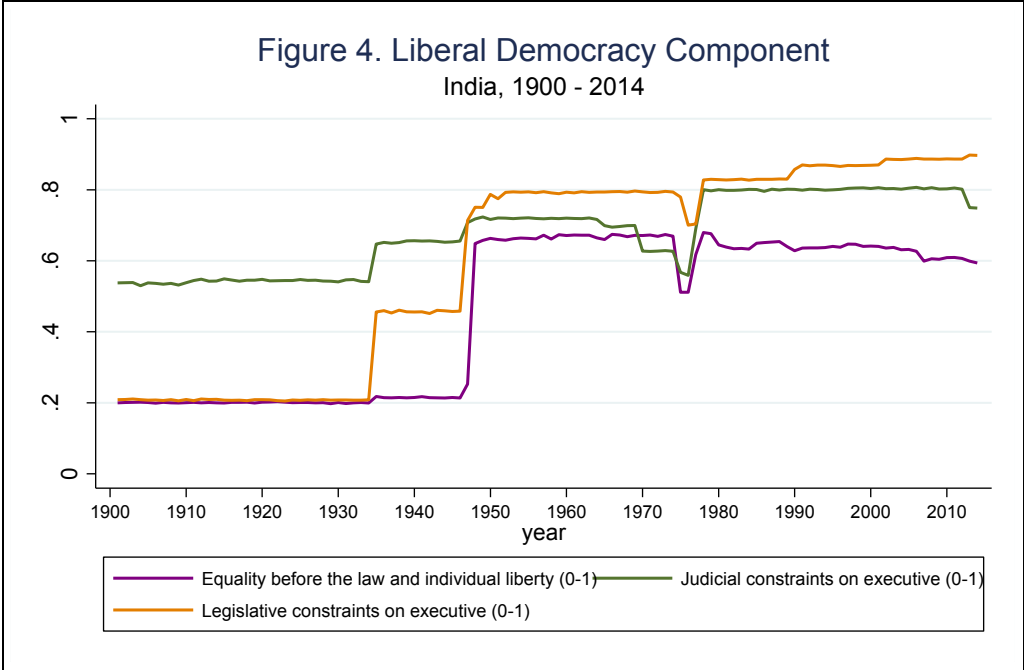
The development of voting rights is captured in the indicator *share of population with suffrage*. The equal right to vote for both men and women in India is adopted in 1947, however, the first elections under the new provisions are not held until 1951. The spike in the index *elected executive* in 1950 shows that after that year the executive in India has been selected through popular vote, and this process remains unchanged afterwards. The change is introduced with the adoption of the new constitution, which stipulates for indirectly elected president and prime minister as head of state and head of government. Previously, it was the appointed governor-general who was the head of the British administration in India who held the executive power.

India has held direct elections to the legislature since 1920. However, the overview offered by the index *clean elections* suggests that the quality of the elections has varied over the century. Starting with middle levels for the first elections, improvement towards cleaner elections can be seen around 1935 and during the 1950s. A small setback occurs after the 1970s and in 2014 a score of .8 is achieved. The high score in recent years suggests that elections in India are, to a large extent, free and fair and are not marred by significant registration fraud, systematic irregularities, severe government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, or frequent election-related violence.

In terms of the *freedom of association index*, India has also attained quite high levels over the past three decades with scores of around .8. These results suggest that parties, including opposition parties, as well as civil society organizations, are allowed to form and operate freely within the Indian society. The major improvements in this area took place in 1935 and after independence; a decrease can only be noted around 1975 which can be connected to the “emergency period”.

The Liberal Component

The liberal dimension of democracy embodies the intrinsic value of protecting individual and minority rights against a potential “tyranny of the state.” This is achieved through constitutionally protected civil liberties and strong rule of law, and effective checks and balances by the judiciary and the legislature that limit the use of executive power. These aspects are captured by the three indices that constitute the V-Dem liberal component. **Figure 4** shows the development of these three indices over time.



Equality before the law and individual liberty measures the extent to which laws are transparent and rigorously enforced, and the extent to which public administration is impartial. The index also captures the extent to which citizens enjoy access to justice, secure property rights, freedom from forced labor, freedom of movement, physical integrity rights and freedom of religion. This is the last variable included in the liberal democracy component. The low levels around .2 in the beginning of the century suggest that the previously mentioned freedoms were only protected to a limited extent by the British colonial rulers. After independence, India sustained a constant level on this sub-index, slightly above the middle of the scale, from 1950 up to the “period of emergency” in 1975 when the index drops again for a short period, only to return again to its previous levels. However, a small but consistent decline is discernable starting in the 1980s. These scores suggest that in India, as of 2014, there is still room for improvement in terms of the protection of individual rights and rule of law.

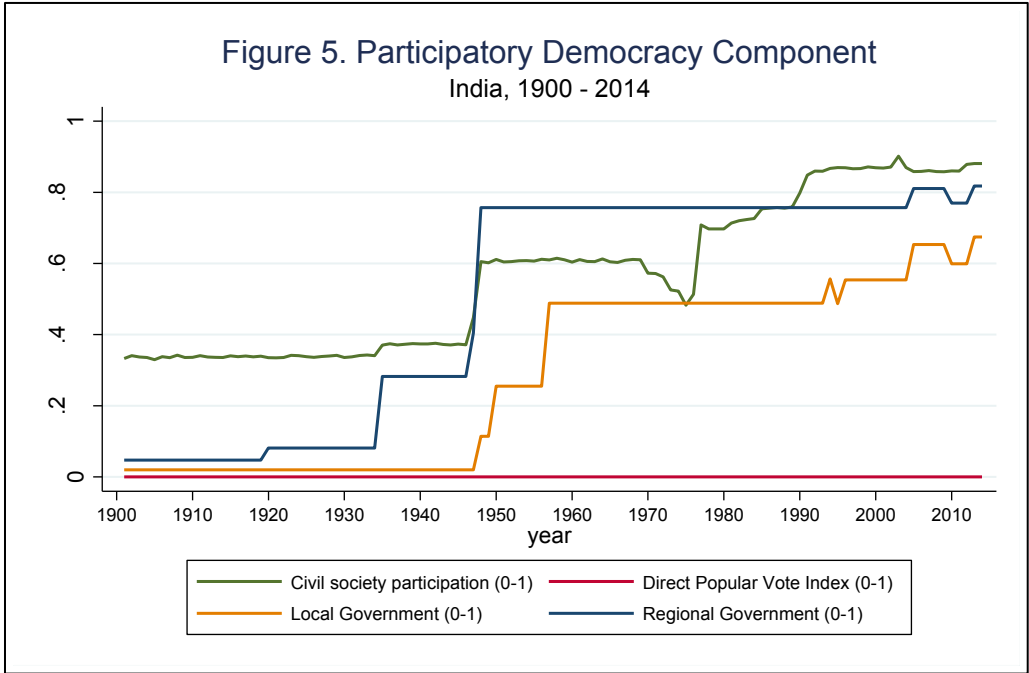
The variable *legislative constraints on executive*, which measures the extent to which the legislature and government agencies are capable of questioning, investigating and exercising oversight over the executive, undergoes quite extensive changes. Within this sub-index, India reaches relatively high values around .7 and .8 after the 1940s when scores had increased

significantly from what were initially rather lower levels during colonial times. This drastic change suggests that the legislative power over the executive in India has expanded substantially. The positive development is interrupted between 1975 and 1977 when the executive unilaterally assumes substantial power.

The *judicial constraints on the executive* examines the extent to which the executive respects the constitution and complies with court rulings, allowing the judiciary to act in an independent fashion. Even in the beginning of the century, India shows relatively high scores around the middle of the scale, expanding even further around 1935, and then once again around 1945. As is found with the legislature in the 1970s, the judiciary’s independence is diminished.

The Participatory Component

The participatory dimension of democracy embodies the values of direct rule and active participation by citizens in all political processes; it emphasizes non-electoral forms of political participation through such channels as civil society organizations and through the mechanism of direct democracy. **Figure 5** displays the four sub-indices that compose the *participatory democracy component*.



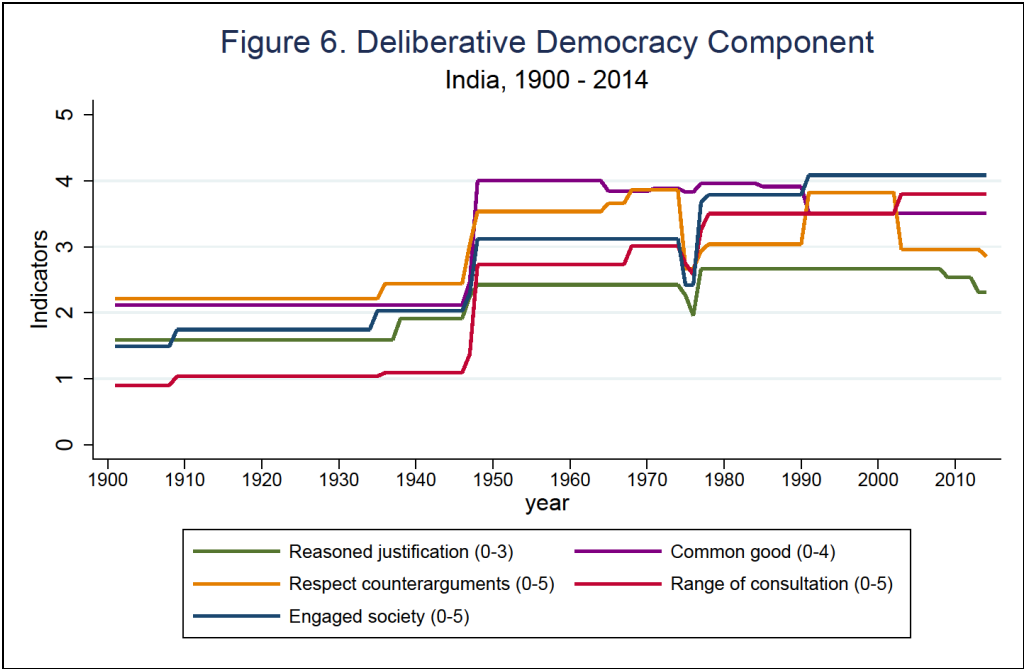
The index on direct democracy captures the extent to which the direct popular vote is utilized within a country. Direct popular voting refers here to an institutionalized process by which citizens of a region or country register their choice or opinion on specific issues through a ballot. During the entire graphed period, India has the lowest possible score for the *direct popular vote index*, which suggests that direct votes as initiatives, referendums and plebiscites, have been virtually absent from Indian politics.

In contrast, the country has reached relatively high levels on the *civil society participation index*, of around .8, over the last two decades, after experiencing a gradual increase throughout the century. This result suggests that India has developed a robust civil society, understood as one that enjoys relative autonomy from the state and in which citizens can relatively freely pursue their political and civic objectives. The largest deficits in this participatory component occur during colonial rule and afterwards, during the first half of the 1970s.

The *regional and local government* indices aim to capture the extent to which India has directly elected local and regional authorities, and whether these have substantive power in relation to non-elected offices appointed by the central government. After a significant increase in the 1990s, the score of .8 on the *regional government index* suggests that the regional government can operate rather freely and without interference from unelected officials. The slightly lower score on the local government index suggests that these governments are less autonomous and independent from unelected officials. The large improvements in the autonomy of the governments on regional level take place approximately ten years before the same development occur on the local level, albeit on a more modest magnitude. In sum, the participatory component of democracy has gained some traction after independence in India but remains weak and underdeveloped, similar to the development of many other countries in the world.

The Deliberative Component

The deliberative component of democracy captures the core value that political decisions are guided by the pursuit of the public good and should be informed by respectful and reasonable dialogue at all levels rather than by emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. Deliberative democracy, the components of which are displayed in **Figure 6**, was one of the highest scoring indices in Figures 1 and 2. When interpreting the values, it should be noted that the indicators in this figure have varying maximum values.



Note, that the indicators displayed in **Figures 6, 7 and 8** have different scales, which are specified in parentheses in the legend of each figure.

Among the indicators in **Figure 6** many reach very high scores after the adoption of the new Constitution in 1949. Thus, for example, India displays scores of around 3 until 1975, and 4 after the “emergency period” for the indicator *engaged society* (blue line). This suggests that public deliberation is actively encouraged overall, and that a relatively broad segment of non-elite groups often participate in the discussions. Similarly, the red line for the indicator *range of consultation* shows that when important policy-changes are being considered within the country, a wide range of representatives from the political spectrum and politically relevant sectors on elite level are being consulted. Note, however, that the highest score for these two indicators is 5, which means that, according to the V-Dem data, certain groups are still not

included in the deliberative process of decision-making. During the colonial period, however, both indicators are found at significantly lower levels.

The high scores reached on the indicators *reasoned justification* and *common good* (green and purple lines) after the 1950s, suggest that political elites tend mostly to give complex, nuanced and complete justification for their policy decisions, and to justify their positions with the common good of the whole society rather than just fractions of it, as opposed to the pre-independence era when politicians did not elaborate as extensively. Yet, a slight negative trend can be seen in the development of the indicator *common good* after 1990, indicating that more often than before, references are made in the public discourse to constituency/party/group interests, rather than to the common good.

The indicator for *respect of counterarguments* (orange line) reflects a more turbulent development in India, showing high scores in the early 1970s and the 1990s. However, starting from in the 1970s and up to the 1990s, as well as in more recent years, India's scores on this indicator have dropped significantly to a level between 2 and 3, implying that, at present, counterarguments do not tend to be valued by political elites.

The Egalitarian Component

The egalitarian idea is that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the actual exercise of formal rights and liberties; hence a more equal distribution of resources, education, and health across socioeconomic groups should enhance political equality.

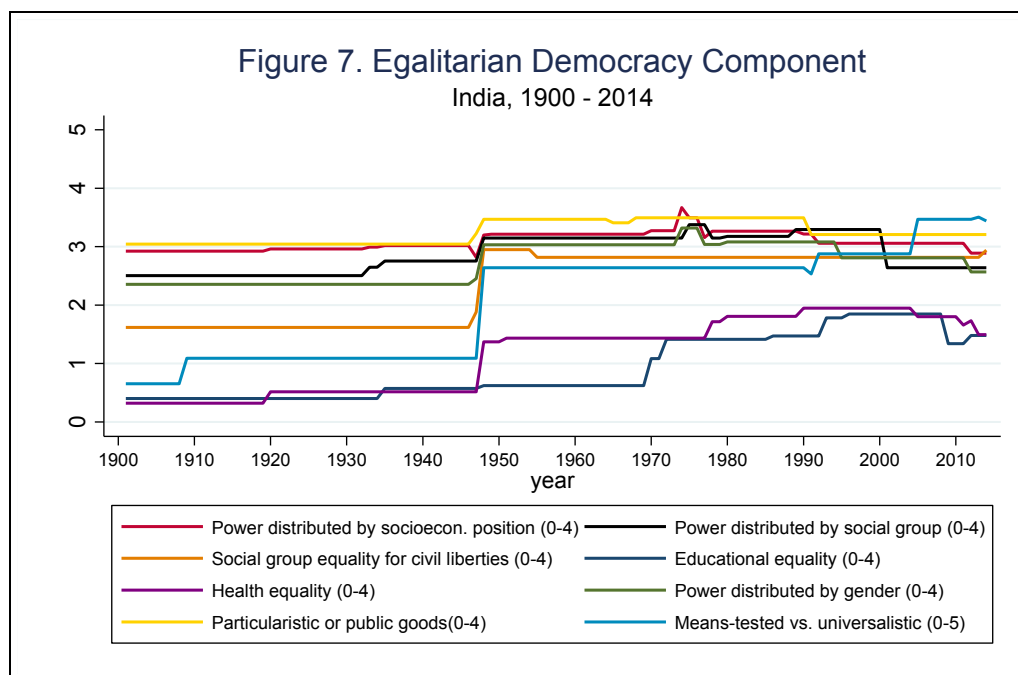


Figure 7 displays the indices that go into the *egalitarian democracy component*, which is the component with the lowest democratic level for 2014 compared to the other dimensions in the first diagrams. However, the data reveal that India has reached different levels of development on the various areas captured within the egalitarian component, as the values on the different indicators vary greatly.

The two indicators reflecting the country's lowest levels of democratic development in this figure are *educational equality* and *health equality* (blue and purple lines). From the beginning of the century up to the 1950s, in terms of health equality, and up to the 1970s, in regards to educational equality, the V-Dem data suggests that because of a poor provision of high-quality

healthcare and education, at least 75% of Indian citizens could not exercise their basic rights. On these two indicators, India receives the highest scores in its history in the 1990s. However, neither of the levels for these two measures cross the middle of the scale, which suggests that, because of poor-quality healthcare and education, around 25 percent of Indian citizens do not have the ability to exercise their political rights. Moreover, the measure which focuses on health equality is showing signs of decline in recent years.

A more positive development is taking place within the country in regards to the indicators *social group equality for civil liberties and means-tested vs. universalistic* (orange and light blue lines) public policies. Both indicators have been experiencing significantly increased scores since independence and continue to remain relatively high. However, in 2014, India still fails to reach the maximum scores for these indicators. This suggests that members of some social groups, as distinguished by language, ethnicity, religion, race, region, or caste, enjoy moderately slightly fewer civil liberties than the general population. Also, a portion of the political programs are not yet universal (meaning potentially of benefit to everyone in terms of free education, national healthcare schemes and retirement programs). In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, welfare programs that benefit everyone and do not stigmatize certain unprivileged groups, such as poor people (e.g. education, national healthcare schemes, and retirement programs), are considered more democratic in the egalitarian sense of democracy, than means-tested programs that only target these particular groups (e.g. cash-transfer programs).

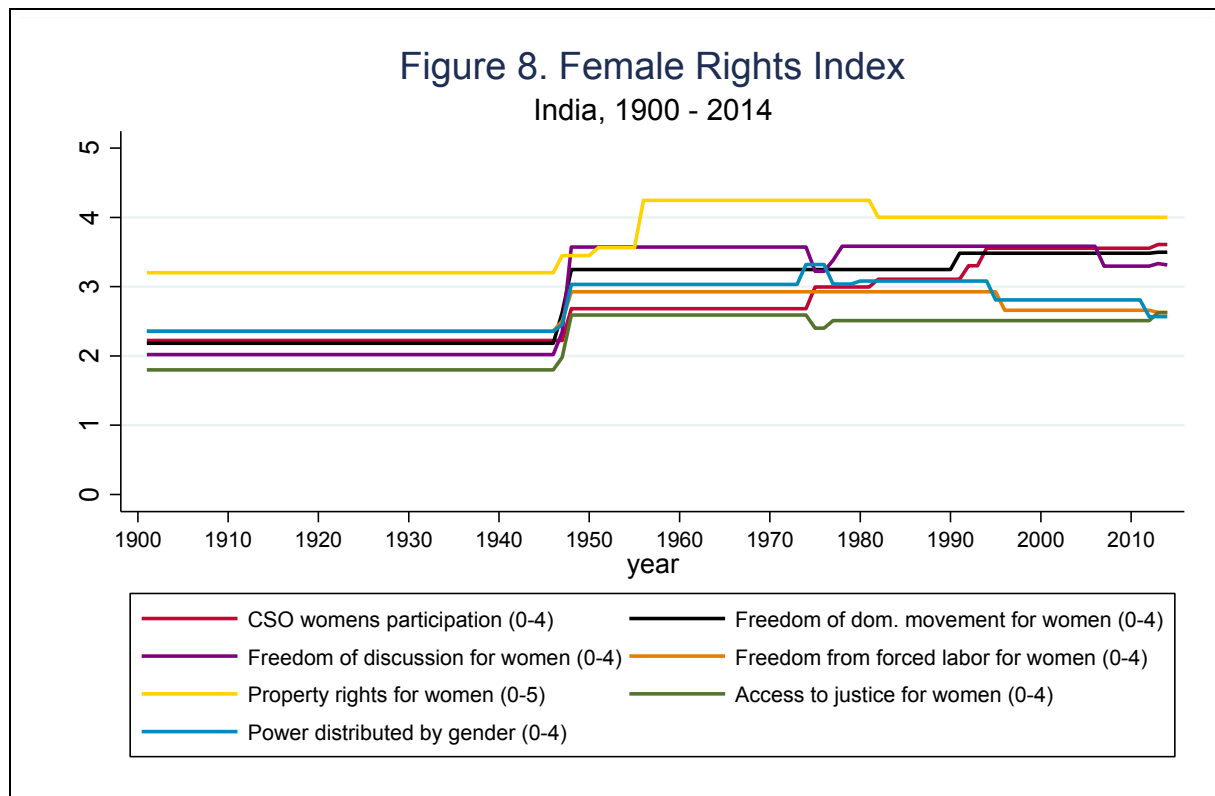
On the indicator *particularistic or public goods* (yellow line) India shows more or less constant levels around 3, a score that describes most welfare state policies and social and infrastructure projects as public goods in character, whereas a significant portion are particularistic (such spending may be referred to as “pork,” “clientelistic,” or “private goods”).

Similarly, in terms of *power distributed by socioeconomic position, social group and gender* (red, black and green lines) India demonstrates more or less steady levels across time, with scores around 3 for the former and between 2 and 3 in terms of the latter two. The data indicate that in India, wealthy people have more political power than others, but people of average or low income do have some degree of influence. In terms of *power distribution by social groups*, several social groups (defined by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion or some combination thereof) have more power than others. The data also suggest that men enjoy more political power than women presently do.

Female Rights

Equality between women and men is indivisible from democracy at all levels, and is broadly recognized as a pre-condition for truly representative and responsive governments. The V-Dem *female rights index* focuses on the ability of women to participate in open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, freedom of movement, the right to private property, access to justice, freedom from forced labor, and an equal share in the overall distribution of power. **Figure 8** displays the seven indicators that constitute this index.

Starting from relatively low levels in the beginning of the century, India experiences an increase on all indicators in **Figure 8** after declaring itself the Republic of India.



Out of all indicators, the lowest performance in India can be noted in regards to *political power distributed by gender* (light blue line in this graph), with consistent scores around 2, suggesting that, overall, women do not have the same level of political influence as men do. To illustrate this point, only 12% of parliamentarians are women in 2015. Although a minor advancement in this area is taking place as a result of independence, after the 1970s this progress appears to have been reversed, and in more recent years, men have much more political power than women.

Moreover, the data suggest that effective *access to justice for women* (green line) is inconsistently observed, as the country shows only marginal improvement after independence when it reaches levels between 2 and 3.

Relatively high scores around 3, out of a maximum of 4, can be observed in the last six decades for the indicators *freedom of discussion for women*, *freedom of movement* and *participation in civil society organizations (CSOs)* (purple line, black line and red line). This suggests that the women's rights to openly discuss political issues, move freely in the country, and participate in civil society organizations are generally respected. *Property rights for women* (yellow line) have also been largely respected throughout the century, yet a small share of women has restricted rights even in 2014. Finally, *forced labor for women* (orange line) was shown to exist among certain groups up until independence, but has been increasingly opposed by the authorities since then.

Concluding remarks

This data brief depicts the democratic development of India from 1900 to 2014, based on data on key V-Dem indices and indicators. The V-Dem data reflects low levels of democracy in the beginning of the century, followed by a rapid improvement in all aspects of democracy after India achieves independence in 1947 and adopts a constitution in 1949. All democracy components note great democracy advancement by increasing substantially during the years between 1947 and 1950. In the mid-70s a significant drop in terms of the deliberative, electoral and liberal components is captured by the data. The decrease relates to the state of emergency declared, which led to the suspension of elections, the curbing of civil liberties and the restriction of political dialogue. After the end of the “emergency period”, India returns to the same or even slightly higher levels as before on all democracy component indices.

India has achieved the largest democratic improvement in terms of the deliberative aspect, where the deliberative component reaches levels between .8 and .9 after 1975, reflecting a political environment that encourages open dialogue on major political issues. The country is lagging behind in regards to participatory and egalitarian democracy, where a worrying trend of decreasing levels of egalitarian democracy in more recent years is evident according to the data.

The two indicators reflecting the lowest level of democratic development of the country are educational equality and health equality. India’s scores around 2 suggest that because of poor-quality healthcare and education, around 25 percent of Indian citizens have their ability to exercise their political rights undermined. Other areas of concern are access to justice and forced labor among the women of India. Women’s access to justice is inconsistently observed and forced labor of women remains a worrying issue. On a more positive note, the country is showing high levels of freedom of association, clean elections, judicial and legislature constraints on the executive, as well as civil society participation.

Appendix. Structure of Aggregation – Indices and Indicators

Democracy Indices Names	Mid-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Lower-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Names Indicators	v2_tag Indices and Indicators
Electoral Democracy Index				v2x_polyarchy
	Freedom of expression index			v2x_freexp
			Government censorship effort - Media	v2mecenefm
			Harassment of journalists	v2meharjrn
			Media self-censorship	v2meslfcen
			Freedom of discussion for men	v2cldiscm
			Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw
			Freedom of academic and cultural expression	v2clacfree
	Alternative source information index			v2xme_altinf
			Media bias	v2mebias
			Print/broadcast media critical	v2mecrit
			Print/broadcast media perspectives	v2merange
	Electoral Component Index			v2x_EDcomp_thick
		Freedom of association index (thick)		v2x_frassoc_thick
			Party Ban	v2psparban
			Barriers to parties	v2psbars
			Opposition parties autonomy	v2psoppaut
			Elections multiparty	v2elmulpar
			CSO entry and exit	v2cseorgs
			CSO repression	v2csreprss
		Share of population with suffrage		v2x_suffr
			Percent of population with suffrage	v2elsuffrage
		Clean elections index		v2xel_frefair
			EMB autonomy	v2elembaut
			EMB capacity	v2elembcap
			Election voter registry	v2elrgstry

			Election vote buying	v2elvotbuy
			Election other voting irregularities	v2elirreg
			Election government intimidation	v2elintim
			Election other electoral violence	v2elpeace
			Election free and fair	v2elfrfair
		Elected executive index (de jure)		v2x_accex
			Lower chamber elected	v2lgello
			Upper chamber elected	v2lgelecup
			Legislature dominant chamber	v2lgdomchm
			HOS selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphos
			HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs
			HOG selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphogp
			HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg
			HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
			HOG appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdjcbhg
			HOS dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdmhs
			HOG dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdshg
			HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
Liberal Democracy Index				v2x_libdem
	Electoral Democracy Index			v2x_polyarchy
	Liberal Component Index			v2x_liberal
		Equality before the law and individual liberty index		v2xcl_rol
			Rigorous and impartial public administration	v2clrspct
			Transparent laws with predictable enforcement	v2cltrnslw
			Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm
			Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
			Property rights for men	v2clprptym
			Property rights for women	v2clprptyw

			Freedom from torture	v2cltort
			Freedom from political killings	v2clkill
			Freedom from forced labor for men	v2clslavem
			Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
			Freedom of religion	v2clrelig
			Freedom of foreign movement	v2clfmov
			Freedom of domestic movement for men	v2cldmovm
			Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovw
		Judicial constraints on the executive index		v2x_jucon
			Executive respects constitution	v2exrescon
			Compliance with judiciary	v2jucomp
			Compliance with high court	v2juhccomp
			High court independence	v2juhcind
			Lowercourtindependence	v2juncind
		Legislative constraints on the executive index		v2xlg_legcon
			Legislature questions officials in practice	v2lgqstexp
			Executive oversight	v2lgotovst
			Legislature investigates in practice	v2lginvstp
			Legislature opposition parties	v2lgoppart
Deliberative Democracy Index				v2x_delibdem
	Electoral Democracy Index			v2x_polyarchy
	Deliberative Component Index			v2xdl_delib
			Reasoned justification	v2dlreason
			Common good	v2dlcommon
			Respect counterarguments	v2dlcountr
			Range of consultation	v2dlconslt
			Engaged society	v2dlengage
Egalitarian democracy Index				v2x_egaldem

	Electoral Democracy Index			v2x_polyarchy
	Egalitarian Component Index			v2x_egal
			Power distributed by socioeconomic position	v2pepwrses
			Power distributed by social group	v2pepwrsoc
			Social group equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clsocgrp
			Educational equality	v2peedueq
			Health equality	v2pehealth
			Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrgen
			Encompassing-ness	v2dlencmps
			Means-tested vs. universalistic	v2dlunivl
Participatory Democracy Index				v2x_partipdem
	Electoral Democracy Index			v2x_polyarchy
	Participatory Component Index			v2x_partip
		Civil society participation index		v2x_cspart
			Candidate selection-- National/local	v2pscnslnl
			CSO consultation	v2cscnsult
			CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt
			CSO womens participation	v2csgender
		Direct Popular Vote Index		v2xdd_dd
			Initiatives permitted	v2ddlegci
			Initiatives signatures %	v2ddsigcip
			Initiatives signature-gathering time limit	v2ddgrtlci
			Initiatives signature-gathering period	v2ddgrgpci
			Initiatives level	v2ddlevci
			Initiatives participation threshold	v2ddbndci
			Initiatives approval threshold	v2ddthreci
			Initiatives administrative threshold	v2dddistsci
			Initiatives super majority	v2ddspmjci
			Occurrence of citizen-initiative this year	v2ddciniyr

		Local government index		v2xel_locelec
			Local government elected	v2ellocelc
			Local offices relative power	v2ellocpwr
			Local government exists	v2ellocgov
		Regional government index		v2xel_regelec
			Regional government elected	v2elsrgel
			Regional offices relative power	v2elrgpwr
			Regional government exists	v2elreggov
	Core Civil Society Index			v2xcs_ccsi
			CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs
			CSO repression	v2csreprss
			CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt
	Party Institutionalization index			v2xps_party
			Party organizations	v2psorgs
			Party Branches	v2psprbrch
			Party linkages	v2psprlnks
			Distinct party platforms	v2psplats
			Legislative party cohesion	v2pscohesv
	Female rights index			v2x_gender
			CSO womens participation	v2csgender
			Percent (%) Female Journalists	v2mefemjrn
			Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovew
			Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw
			Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
			Property rights for women	v2clprptyw
			Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
			Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrngen

	Electoral Regime Index			v2x_elecreg
		Legislative or constituent assembly election		v2xel_elecparl
			v2eltype	v2eltype_0
			v2eltype	v2eltype_1
			v2eltype	v2eltype_4
			v2eltype	v2eltype_5
		Legislature closed down or aborted		v2xlg_leginter
			Legislature bicameral	v2lgbicam
		Presidential election		v2xel_elecpres
			v2eltype	v2eltype_6
			v2eltype	v2eltype_7
		Chief executive no longer elected		v2x_hosinter
			HOS = HOG?	v2exhoshog
			HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg
			HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs