POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS

A Quantative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

1.INTRODUCTION:

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basic of universal Adult Suffrage. The Consitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the house, with 530 members representing the states and 20 representing the union territories. The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 indian general election. Elections, all across India, wee conducted in sevenphases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

1 OVERVIEW

The Bharatiya Janata Party received 3736% of the vote, the height vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 33 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Allience (NDA) won 353 seats.

2 PURPOSE

There were no similar discontinuities in the previous general elections for either BJP Congress, the other major national party, as well as for state assemply elections held simultaneously with the 2019general election and those held subsequently. Moreover, BJP's disproportionate win of closely contested constituencies is primarily concentrated in states ruled by the party at the time of election.



Says

What have we heard them say? What can we imagine them saying? Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams? What other thoughts might influence their behavior?

PM Narendra



The lok sabha comprises of a total of 545 seats

The lok sabha has 543 seats filled by elected representatives The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government

Modi remains
his partys
main vote
getter
million eliible

voters

The 2019 election is very hopefully India election will be the largest the world has seen

1

Persona's name

Short summary of the persona

They are expecting one who will make laws for them

> I will fulfill peoples expectation feels

When people make their own decisions, they become more confident in their abilities and are more likely to pursure their goals and aspirations Frustration when preceiving unfair treatment or situation

Fear of judgement or negative evaluation in social situations

Anticipation and enthuriansm can lead to increased energy and engagement in activities

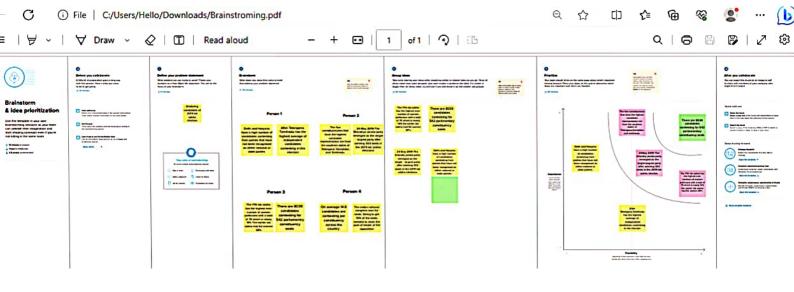


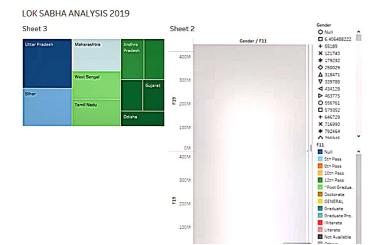
What behavior have we observed? What can we imagine them doing? What are their fears, frustrations, and arixieties?

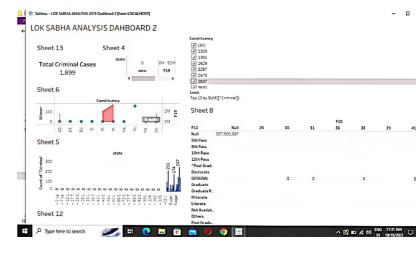
What other feelings might influence their behavior?

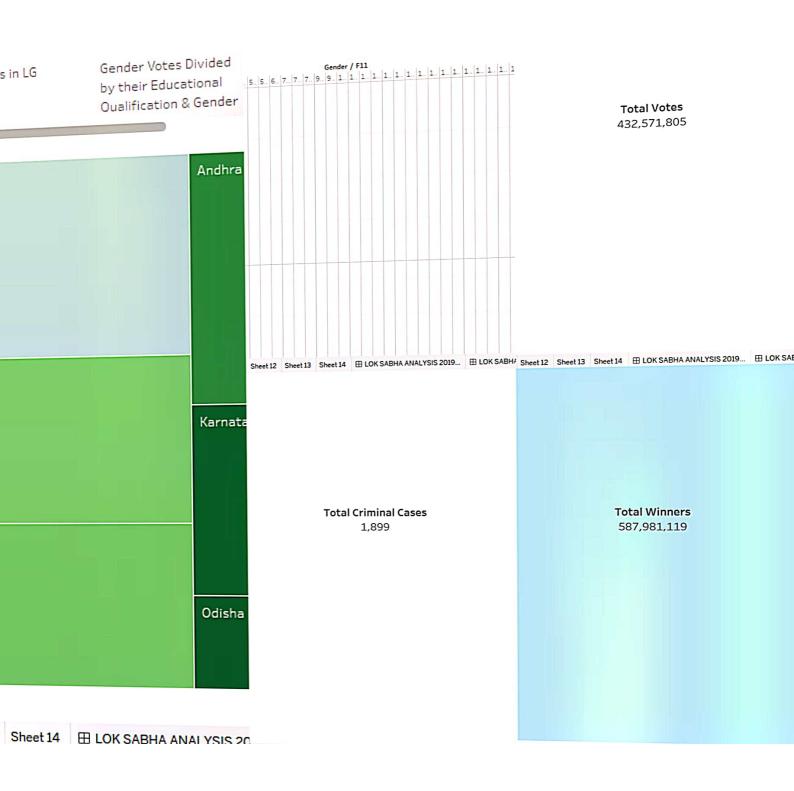


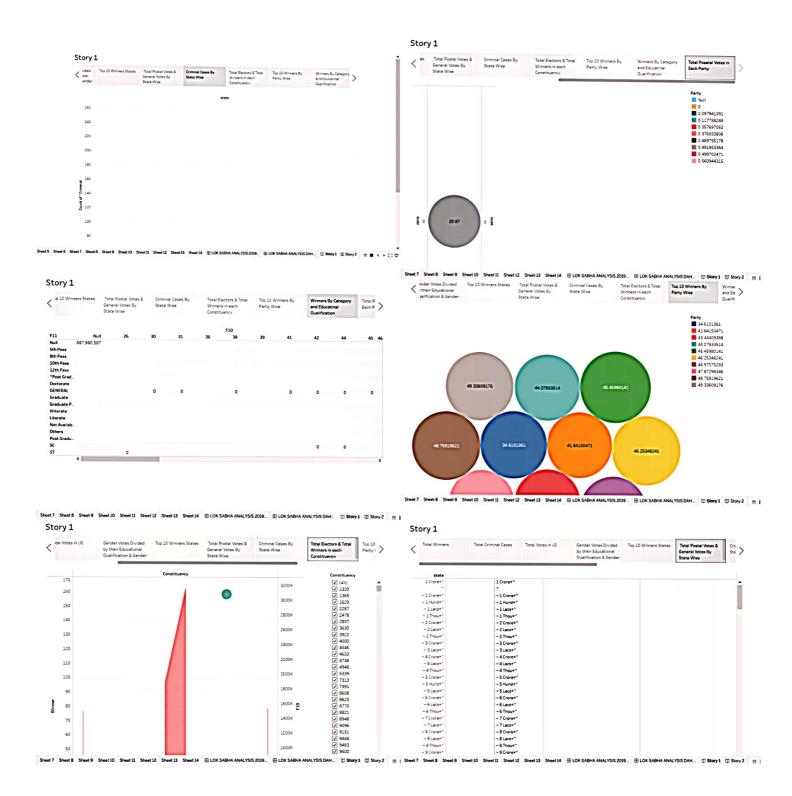












4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

PROS:

* When you disperse political power it allowspeople to product

themselves using that power for potential authoritarians(the other side of that coin is the tyranny of the majority, discussed below). Also, some argue that only you really know your best interests, and thus you should have a say in the process (even if it's through a representative)

* Elections also confar conerlgitimacy on a state when done fairly(but also can serve to legitimize an autocratic state if not fair).

*Elections keep leaders complicant with atleast the needs of the majority of the population, otherwise they will be voted out.

CONS:

* voters don'thave sophisticated knowledge and don't always make ideal policy decisions. Many voters are both uninformed about political issues and often use motivated reasoning because it's a shortcut and most people don't have time to become political experts.

*this isn't too much of a problem when you have legislators with autonomy, but can become problematic when populist movements try to take the reins. Legislators, on the other hand, are usually much more technocratic and rely on experts and science to inform their policies.

5. APPLICATION:

Neelanjan sircar analyses the campaign of the congress party, highlighting that it is important for congress to leverage structural factors that exist in the economy such as unemployment ad rural distress in the states of Gujarat, Madhya pradhesh, chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, where it is in direct contest with the BJP to wean away some of the votes.

6.CONCLUSION:

General elections were held India in seven phases from 11April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha.votes were counted and the result was declared on 23May. the election resulted in a landslide victory For the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.

7.FUTURE SCOPE:

The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful