



Says

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

The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the House of the People, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Parliament House, New Delhi.

The maximum membership of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552[3] (Initially, in 1950, it was 500.) Currently, the house has 543 seats which are filed by the election of up to 543 elected members. Between 1952 and 2020, two additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.[4][5] The new parliament has a seating capacity of 888 for Lok Sabha.[6]

A total of 131 seats (24.03%) are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes (84) and Scheduled Tribes (47). The quorum for the House is 10% of the total membership. The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues to operate for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law or decree.[7][8]

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution 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, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.



Persona's name

Short summary of the persona

In a quantitative analysis of candidates in an elections like the 2019 Lok Sabha elections in India, researchers typically gather data on various candidates attributes and campaign variables. These may include.

1. Demographic Information: Collecting data on candidates' age, gender, education, and previous political experience.
2. Constituency Characteristics; Analyzing data related to the demographics and socioeconomic status of the constituencies where candidates are running.
3. Campaign Expenditure; Examining the financial aspects of the campaign, including funds raised, expenses, and sources of funding.
4. Voter Behavior; Studying voter turnout, preferences, and trends within specific constituencies.
5. Social Media and Online Presence; Analyzing the candidates' online presence, including their social media activity and its impact on voter engagement.
6. Election Results; Assessing the outcome of the election, including vote shares, margins of victory, and patterns that emerge.

Electronic voting machines and security

The ECI deployed a total of 1.74 million voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) units and 3.96 million electronic voting machines (EVM) in 1,035,918 polling stations. Approximately 270,000 paramilitary and 2 million state police personnel provided organisational support and security at various polling booths. On 9 April 2019, the Supreme Court ordered the ECI to increase VVPAT slips vote count to five randomly selected EVMs per assembly constituency, which meant that the ECI had to count VVPAT slips of 20,625 EVMs before it could certify the final election results.

Voting

In the first phase, 69.58 per cent of the 142 million eligible voters cast their vote to elect their representatives for 91 Lok Sabha seats. The voter turnout was 68.77 per cent in the same constituencies in the 2014 general elections. In the second phase, 156 million voters were eligible to vote for 95 Lok Sabha seats and the turnout was 69.45 per cent, compared to 69.62 per cent in 2014. For the third phase, 189 million voters were eligible to elect 116 Lok Sabha representatives. According to ECI, the turnout for this phase was 68.40 per cent, compared to 67.15 per cent in 2014. In the fourth of seven phases, 65.50 per cent of the 128 million eligible voters cast their vote to elect 72 representatives to the Indian parliament while the turnout for the same seats in the 2014 election was 63.05 per cent. The fifth phase was open to 87.5 million eligible voters, who could cast their vote in over 96,000 polling booths. In the sixth phase, 64.40 per cent of the 101 million eligible voters cast their vote in about 113,000 polling stations.



Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

Thinks

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



Three Function of main functions of Lok Sabha

Legislative Function - A bill to become law must be passed by the Lok Sabha .

Executive Functions - The council of ministers is responsible for the Lok Sabha.

Financial Functions- A money bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha.

Special powers of Lok Sabha.

To introduce the Money Bill.

To ratify the declaration of emergency.

To pass a motion of no confidence against the Council of Ministers.

To impeach the president

Importance of Lok Sabha elections

The lok sabha has certain lkpowers that make it ,more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidene against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. if passed by a majority vote, the prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

Uses of Lok Sabha

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Political behaviour

- 1.voter Turnot; voter turnout in elections can vary significantly, with some elections seeing high participation rates,while others have lower turnout
- 2.party Loyalty; Many voters exhibit strong party loyalty.
- 3.Idelgical Polarization; some democracies have experienced increasing ideological polarization,where political parties and voters become more divided along ideological lines.
- 4.Populist Movements; Populist movements and candidates have gained traction in some countries, often focusing n anti populist policies.
- 5.Social Media Influence; Social media platform have become influential in shaping political behavior
- 6; Issue voting Voters may prioritize specific issues, such as the economy, healthcare,or environmental policy,when making their vting decision.

Imaginative scenarios related to political themes or behaviour:

- 1.Virtual Reality campaigning; In the future, political candidates might use advanced virtual reality technology to engage with voters.
- 2.AI-powered Debates; AI-driven debate moderators could help ensure fair and balanced discussions during election debates.
- 3.Global Democracy; In an idealistic scenario, the world could evolve towards a form global democracy where citizens worldwide have a say in global issues and elect leaders who make decisions that affect the entire planet.
4. AI- Politicians; Imagine al system capable of running for political office. these AI politicians could make unbiased data driven decisions and have access to vast amounts of information to solve complex problems.
- 5.Election Security; Future elections might involve even more advanced cybersecurity measures to protect against interference.
6. Space political. As human venture further inter space, we might see political systems and elections established on colonies on the moon mars,or other celestial bodies, raising questions about interplanetary.
7. Environmental Governance;
- 8.Digital Direct Democracy;

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

Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.

The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.[9] The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition. In addition, the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats, while other parties won 98 seats.

legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the general election, as well as by-elections of twenty-two seats in the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.



Feels

What are their emotions, hopes, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?