



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 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.

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 filled 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 its membership. The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues to operate for five years from the date of its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law or decree



Persona’s name

Short summary of the persona

Electronic voting machines (EVMs) were used in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections. The ECI deployed a total of 1.1 million VVPAT slips, verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) slips, to ensure transparency. 3.96 million electronic voting machines were used across 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,[141] 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.

Importance of Lok Sabha elections:

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Three main functions of Lok Sabha:
Legislative Functions - A bill to become law must be passed by the Lok Sabha
Executive Function - The council of minister 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 declarations of emergency.
To pass a motion of no confidence against the Council of Ministers.
To impeach the President.



Thinks

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.

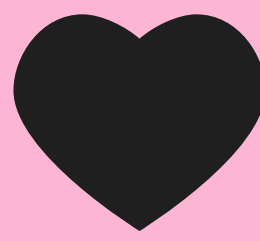
Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.

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Legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the general election,[15][16] as well as by-elections of twenty-two seats of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

Political behaviour:
1.Voter Turnout: 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, consistently voting for candidates from a particular political party across different elections.
3.Ideological Polarization: Some democracies have experienced increasing ideological lines.
4.Populist Movements: Populist movements and candidates have gained traction in some countries, often focusing on anti-establishment rhetoric, challenging traditional political elites, and advocating for populist policies.
5.Social Media Influence: Social media platforms have become influential in shaping political behaviour.
6.Protest Movements: Civil society and protest movements have played significant roles in various political contexts, advocating for social and political change.
7.Strategic Voting
8.Issue Voting
9.Political Engagement

Imaginative Scenarios:
1.Virtual Reality Campaigning: In the future, political candidates might use advanced virtual reality (VR) 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 of global democracy.
4.Digital Direct Democracy: Advanced online platforms could allow citizens to directly participate in decision-making processes at all levels of government, giving them a more direct role in shaping policies.
5. AI-Politicians: Imagine AI system capable of running for political office.
6.Election Security
7.Space Politics
8. Environmental Governance



Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?



Does

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