PROJECT TITLE:

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of the Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections.

CHOOSEN TOPIC:

17th Lok Sabha Election

1.INTRODUCTION:

India's 17th Lok Sabha, general Elections were held in April-May 2019. The results were announced on 23rd May 2019. The main contenders were two alliance groups of the incumbent National Democratic Alliance and the Opposition United Progressive Alliance and Indian National Congress respectively. The 2019 Indian general election has been the largest Democratic exercise in history so far, with around 912 million eligible voters. The project about the most importance about the 17th Lok Sabha election.

1.1OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT:

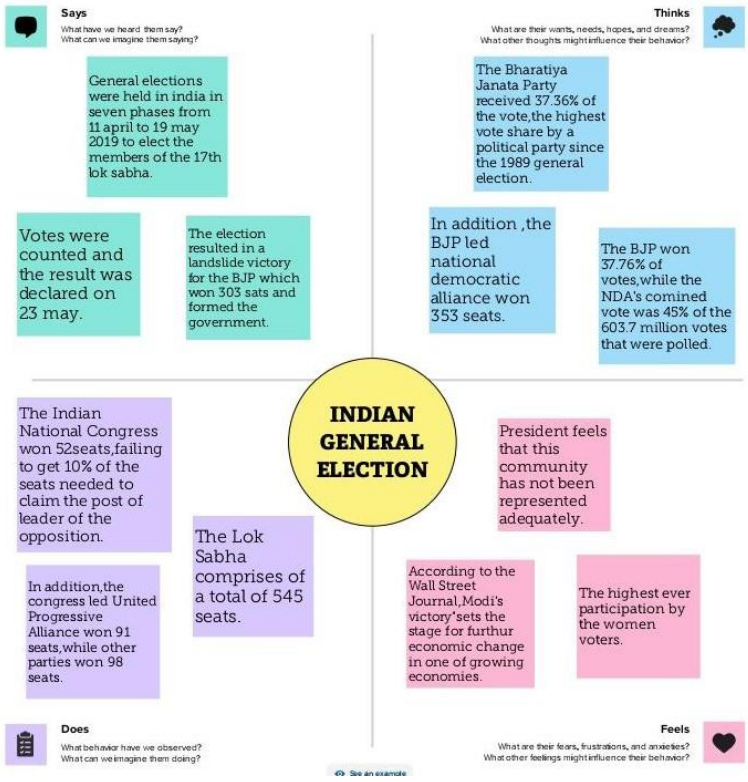
The project has a detailed accounts about the general elections which were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Voters were counted and the result was declared on 23rd May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government. The Bhartiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by the political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats.

1.2PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT:

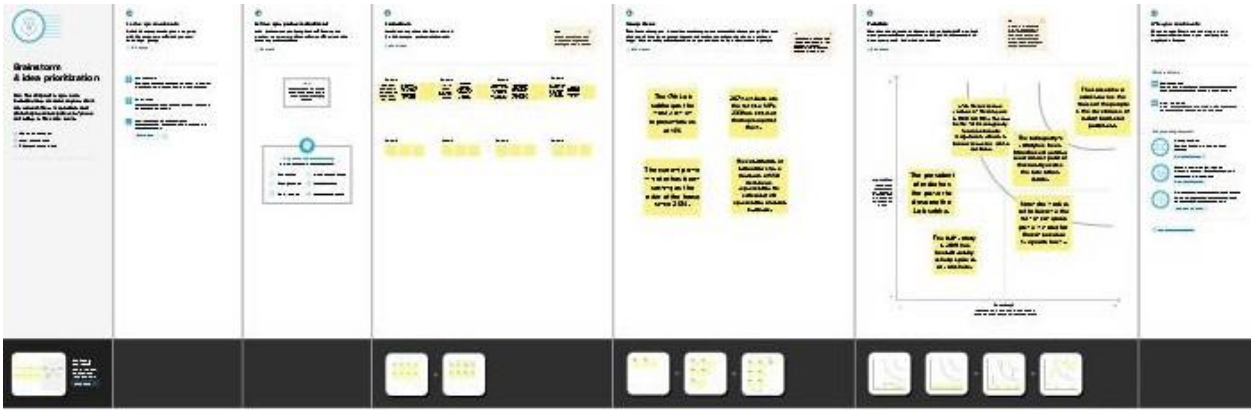
The purpose of the project to choose the Lok Sabha election is mainly is to describe the performance of the various political parties. For the performance of the individual candidates, list of members of the 17th Lok Sabha. General elections were held in seven phases. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of the leader opposition. In addition, the Congress led United Progressive Alliance won 91 seats, while other parties won 98 seats.

2.CREATIVE THINKING & WEB DESIGNING:

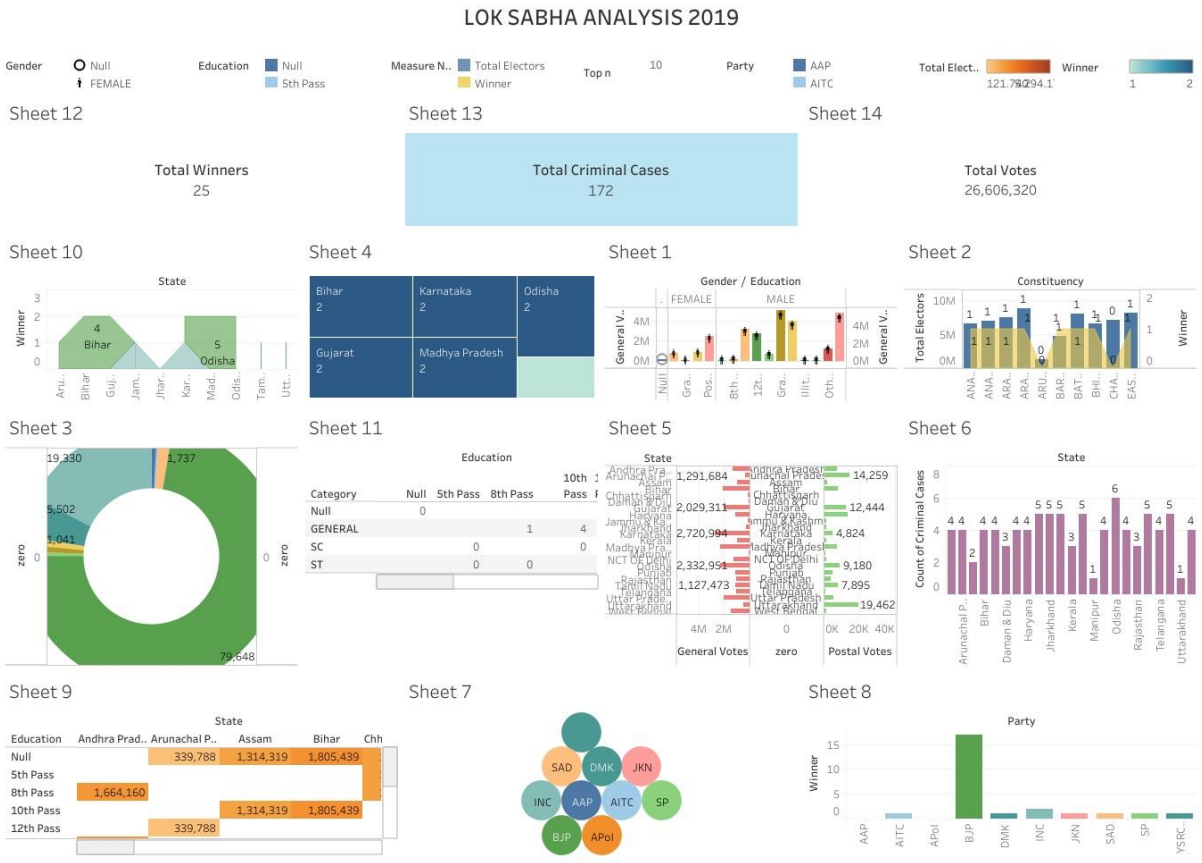
2.1 Empathy Map:

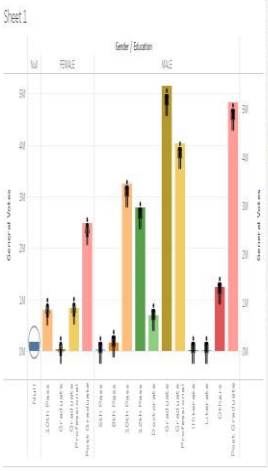


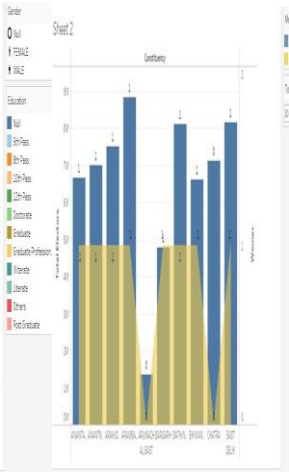
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map:

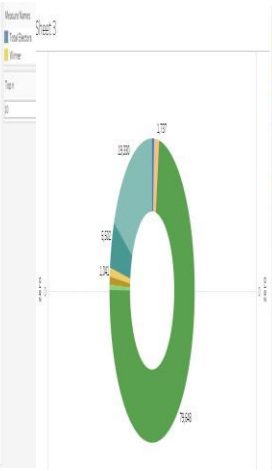


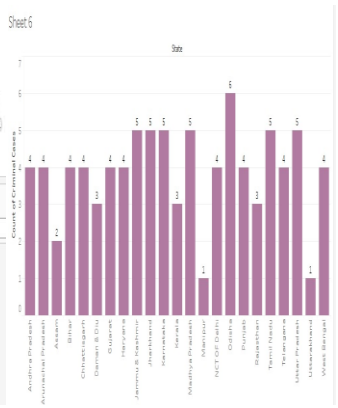
3.RESULTS:

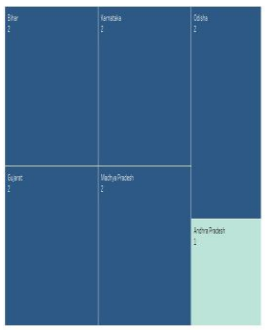


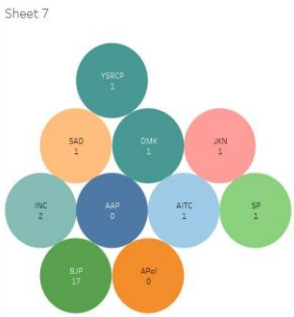


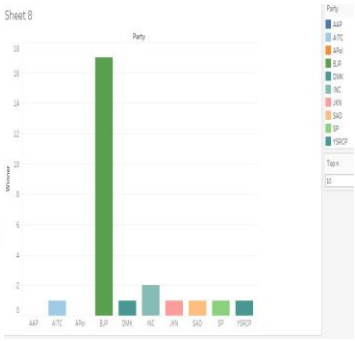


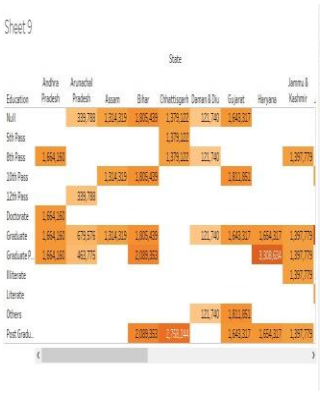


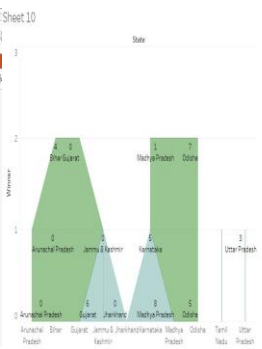


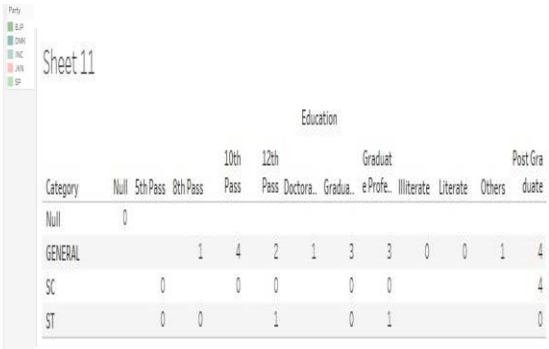












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GENERAL			1	4	2	1	3	3	0	0	1	4
SC		0		0	0		0	0				4
ST		0	0		1		0	1				0

Total Winners
25

Total Criminal Cases
172

Total Votes
26,606,320

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

Advantages:

- We have been learnt strongly about the 17th Lok Sabha election which was been held on the year 2019.
- The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the parliament of India.
- The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the universal adult suffrage.
- The tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years.
- In practices, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
- This Lok Sabha election also helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balances.
- No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- So, it controls the despotism of the government. Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha election.

Disadvantages:

- There, is no disadvantages with the Lok Sabha election.
- There are some problems like disruption of the proceeding by Congress members and other members.
- Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings.

5.APPLICATIONS OF LOK SABHA ELECTION:

The primary functions and applications of the parliament is a law-making function. Lok Sabha plays an important part. No bill can become law unless it has been passes by Lok Sabha. In case of any disagreement between the two houses, the will of Lok Sabha will prevail in joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha because Lok Sabha has more members than Rajya Sabha.

- **Legislative Function:** The primary function of Parliament is a law-making function. Lok Sabha plays an important part.
- **Financial Power:** The money bill has to be introduced in the Lok Sabha first, and when passed by the Lok Sabha it is to be transmitted to Rajya Sabha for the recommendation.

6.CONCLUSION:

There I shall conclude my report with lots of creative designing and visual learning about the Lok Sabha election 2019 and I have learnt the main source of the election to be held by our Tamil Nadu government. We have learnt about the Indian General election has given a great support to elect those parties.

7.FUTURE SCOPE:

The suite of the web based and mobile apps stitch the end to end the processes of elections and provide valuable assistance for the decision-makers. The development made in ICT by ECI has laid the foundation for the next general elections to the parliament in the year of 2024.

The ICT applications have been enabled ECI by making communication easier, reducing the time and efforts.