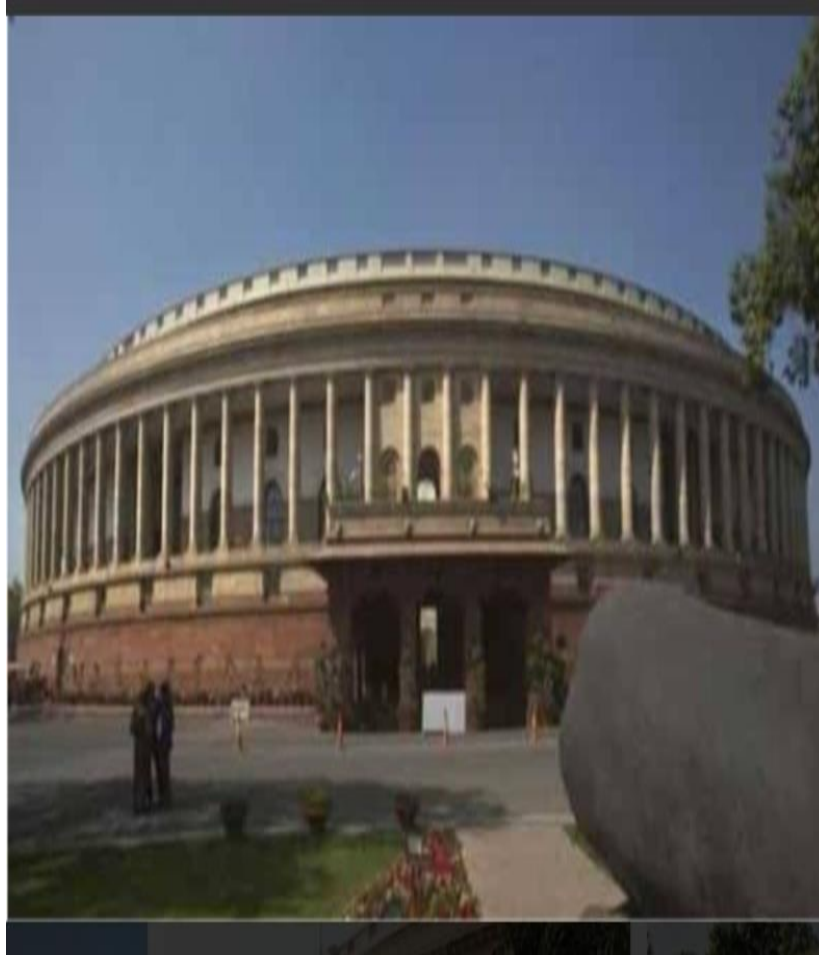


# POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS

A QUANTITATIVE  
ANALYSIS OF THE  
CANDIDATES IN THE  
2019 LOK SABHA



the Election Commission of India.

## **INTRODUCTION :**

### **1.1 Overview**

**The LOK SABHA is composed of representatives of people chose 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 Territors. The 17<sup>th</sup> 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 Apirl 2019 to 19 May 2019 by**

## 1.2 Purpose

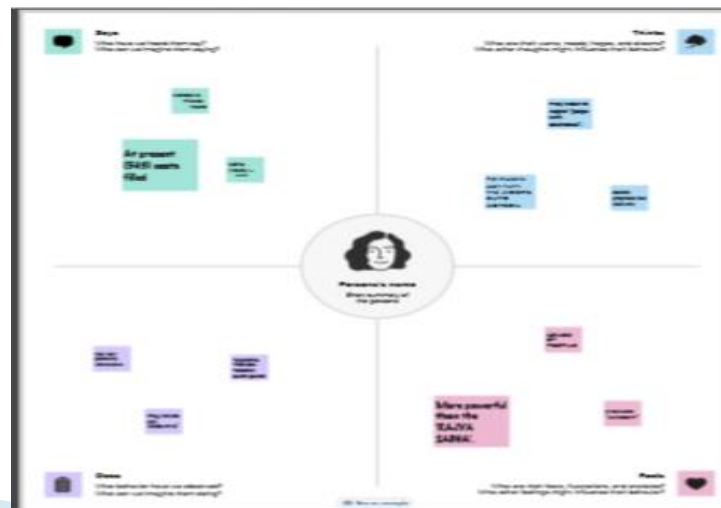
**Legislative Function**- A bill to become law must be passed by the Lok Sabha...

**Executive Function**- 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.

## 2. PROBLEMS DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

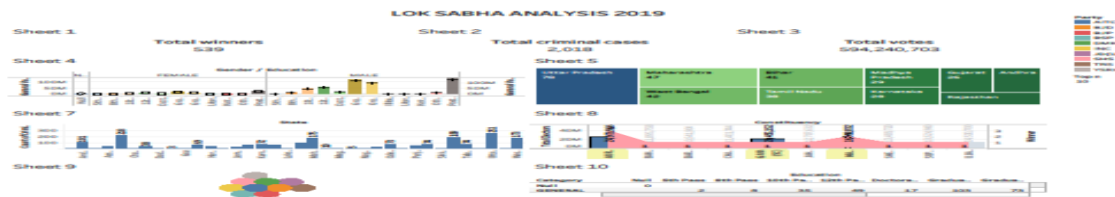
### 2.1 Empathy Map



## 2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



## 3. RESULT



#### Story 1

Total winners	Total criminal cases	Total votes	General votes divided by their Education Qu...	Top 10 winners States	Total Postal votes & General votes by stat..	Criminal cases by sta..
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Total winners  
539

## 4. ADVANTAGES OF DIS ADVANTAGES

### 1. ADVANTAGES :

It 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. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest money bill. It cannot reject it.

It formulates laws.

There is the requirement of the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

## **2. DISADVANTAGE :**

**Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters too. Once the Lok Sabha has passed a budget then the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.**

**Also it is up to the Lok Sabha to accept the changes done by Rajya Sabha.**

**Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of majority of the members of Members of Lok Sabha can become a prime Minister.**

**If the Lok Sabha members say that they have “no confidence” in the Council Of Ministers then all the ministers including the prime minister has to resign.**

## **5. APPLICATION**

**Even though the boundaries of constituencies were altered in 2001 to equate population among the parliamentary and assembly seats; the number of Lok Sabha seats that each state has and those of legislative assemblies has remained unaltered since 1971 census and may only be changed after 2026 as the constitution was again amended.**

**Lok Sabha is passing the bills and laws for the running of the country. While the members have five years.**

**Rajya a permanent body, with one-third of members retiring after two years.**

## **6. CONCLUSION**

**Elections for the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha concluded successfully. The election for 542 seats was held in seven phases. Overall around 70 percent polling was recorded in all the phases.**

**In conclusion, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in almost all matters.**

**Even in those matters in which the constitution has placed both houses on an equal footing, the Lok Sabha has more influence due to its greater numerical strength.**

## **7. FUTURE SCOPE**

**On such day or days or part of any day, the house shall be at liberty to discuss the matters referred in such address on a motion of Thanks moved by member and seconded by another member.**

