

PROJECT REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW:

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.

1.2. PURPOSE:

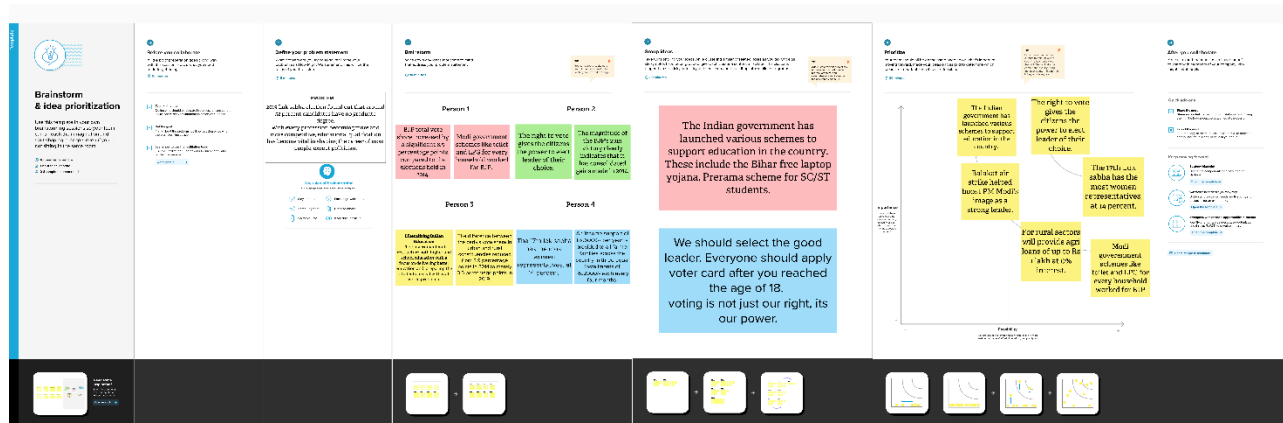
The Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India, is made up of Members of Parliament. Each represents a single geographic constituency. There are currently 543 constituencies. The maximum size of the Lok Sabha as outlined in the Constitution of India is 552 members made up of up to 530 members representing people of the states of India and up to 20 members representing people from the Union Territories on the basis of their population and 2 are nominated by President.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:



2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP:



3. RESULT:

3.1 BJP's political dominance now matches the congress dominance of the 1980s

The BJP reversed that trend in 2014, driving up median margins across the country, and has continued to drive it upwards in the 2019 elections. From 16 percentage points in 2014, BJP's median victory margin has jumped to 20 percentage points in 2019. Overall victory margins (across parties) has widened from 14 percentage points in 2014 to 16 percentage points in 2019, driven primarily by BJP's rising margins.

3.2 BJP'S victory margins in 2019 is the highest in 30 years

The BJP's ability to secure ever-bigger victories seems to be linked to its ability to get more people out to vote. The 2019 elections saw the highest turnout on record, and that does not seem to have harmed the ruling party on

aggregate. Higher turnouts have sometimes – though not always – meant trouble for the incumbents in the past. But this time, at least in some parts, this may have worked for the ruling party.

3.3 BJP has benefited the most from increases in voter turnout

The latest results also suggest that voters have made a clear distinction between local (or state-level) politics and national politics this time. One example is Odisha, where the assembly results differ considerably from the Lok Sabha results. The other examples are from states which had swung towards the Congress in the most recent state assembly elections – Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.

➤ DASHBOARD:

https://public.tableau.com/views/LokSabhaAnalysis2019Dashboard_16966020409250/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

LOK SABHA ANALYSIS 2019

KPI's 1

Total Winners
539

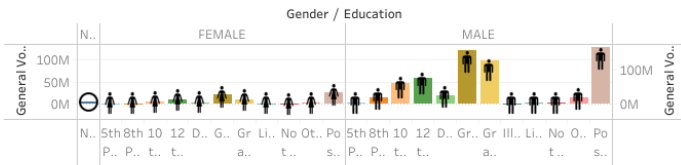
KPI's 2

Total Criminal Cases
2,018

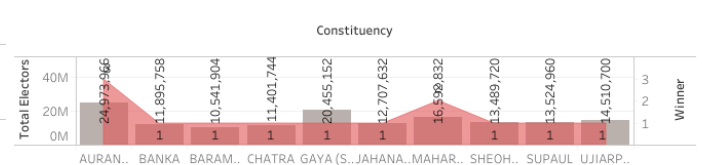
KPI's 3

Total Votes
594,240,703

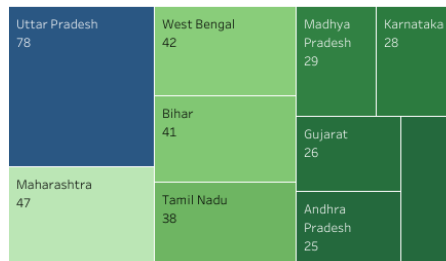
Gender & Educational Wise General Votes



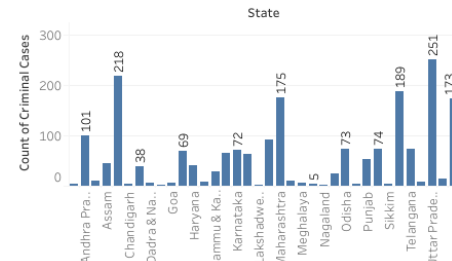
Constituency Wise Winners And Electors



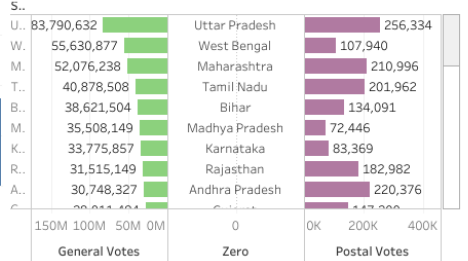
State Wise Winner



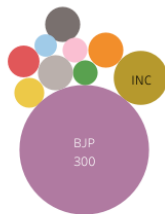
State Wise Criminal Cases



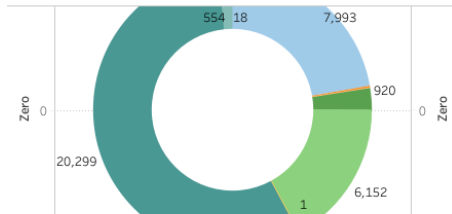
State Wise General Votes And Postal Votes



Party Wise Winner



Party Wise Postal Votes



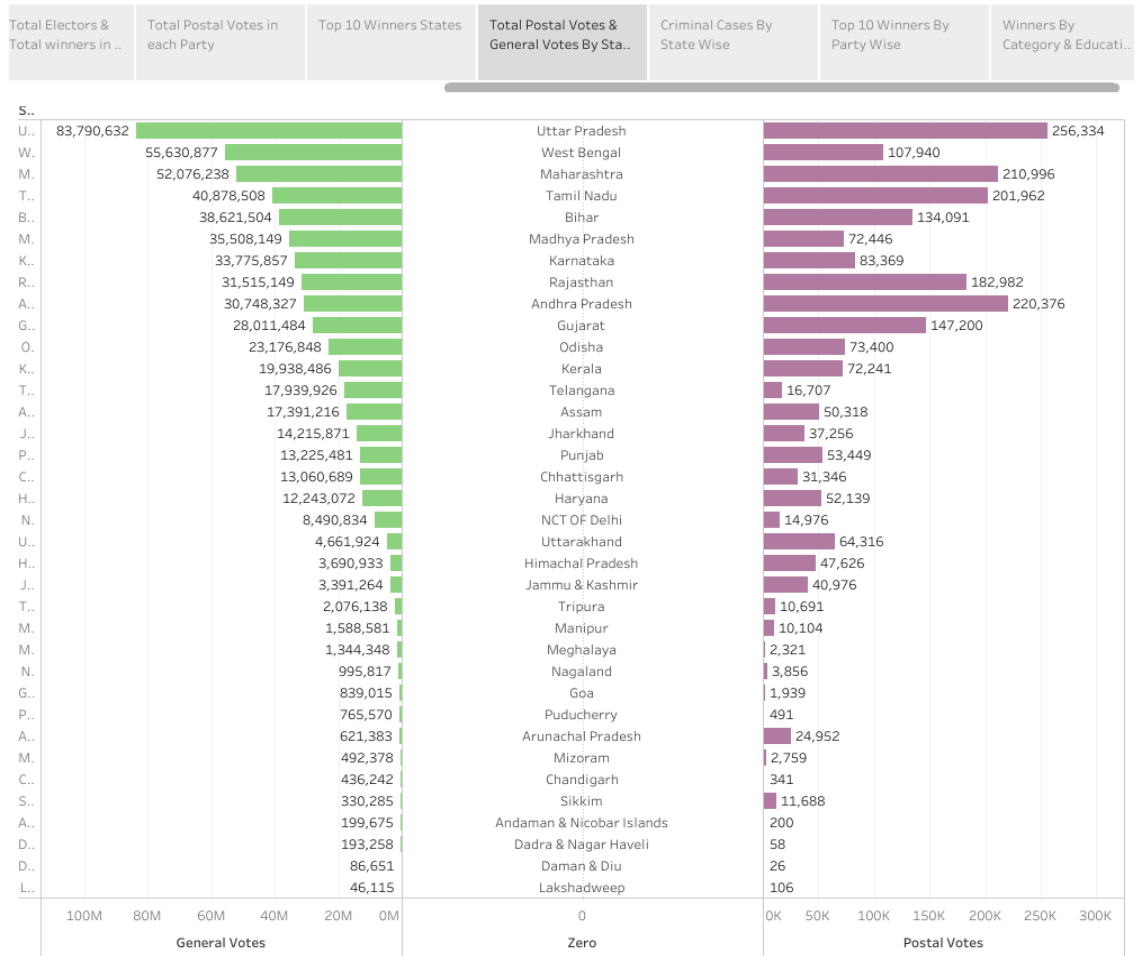
Winners By Education And Category

Category	Education				
	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass Doctora..
Null	0				
GENERAL		2	8	35	49
SC		1	3	8	10
ST		1	1	2	10

➤ STORY BOARD:

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Story 1



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

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 a money bill. It cannot reject it.
- ★ It formulates laws.
- ★ There is the requirement of the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

DISADVANTAGES:

- ★ There is worry that regional issues might get overshadowed by the national issues, affecting the electoral outcome at the state level.
- ★ The agreement among all political parties is a significant hurdle as well as opposition parties have opposed to 'One Nation One Election'.

5. APPLICATIONS:

Loksabha speak about problems of people. Any ordinary law needs to be passed by both the Houses and the final decision is taken in a joint session. As the Lok Sabha has more members it is likely to prevail in such meetings. So we can say that it is more powerful than Rajya Sabha.

6. CONCLUSION:

People would elect their representatives to the Parliament, then, one group from among these elected

representatives forms the government. The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

Lok sabha has 543 members directly elected by the country's citizens responsible for the president's confidence in choosing the country's prime minister. Lok Sabha members have a tenure of 5 years, after which the Assembly and the members dissolve to have a fresh election.