

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

## 1.INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

India's 2019 general elections was undeniably a watershed moment in the country's post-independence political history. Despite concerns about a slumpling economy , the baggage of Anti-incumbency , and greater opposition coordination, the Bharathiya Janaha Party (BJP) of Prime minister Narendra Modi Cruised to victory ,attaining a second consecutive single- party majority in the Lok sabha (lower house of Parliament).Indeed ,it was the first time that a non-congress government had been brought back to power since 1947.And the BJP did so in an election that saw voter turn over hit an all-time high(67.2%).And in which the party dominated its opponants on nearly every score



According to survey data compiled by the Lokniti Program of the Center for the study of Developing Societies (CSDS), the BJP triumphed in both rural and urban areas ,across Hindu caste groups ,among voters of all classes ,and in all four corner of the country. There are 8039 candidates contesting for 542 Parlimentary constituency seats .On average ,14.8 candidates are contesting per constituency across the country .Among all the states,Telangana has the highest average number of candidates contesting. This is primarily due to 185 contestants from Nizamabad .Excluding Nizamabad, the state's average number of contestants would be 16.1. The Election Commission of India recognizes parties as either national or state parties based on their performance on previous elections.Delhi and Haryana have not been recognized as either national or state parties.After Telangana ,Tamil Nadu,two-thirds are contesting as independent candidates .For a political party to form the government, they must have a majorities of elected MPs .Since there are 543 elected members in Lok Sabha ,to have a majority a party should have at least half the numbers .The lok sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult suffrafe. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members. Under the watchful gaze of Modi and party president Amit Shah, the BJP amply demonstrated its electoral vigor, organizational robustness, fundraising prowess, and narrative-shaping ability. It has also shown its ability to flex its ideological muscle. The twin forces of Hindu nationalism and what Suhas Palshikar calls a "new developmentalism" constitute the two pillars of its ideological vision for a Naya (new) India . Both



factors helped propel the party back to power, and both have also been on display in the aftermath of the election.

The BJP's 2014 and 2019 general election victories, coupled with the party's meticulous expansion at the state-level and approaching majority in the Raja Sabha (indirectly-elected upper house of Parliament), firmly establish it as the central pole around which politics in India now revolves. If the party's victory in 2014 raised doubts about the resilience of India's coalition-based "third party system," the 2019 election decisively shattered the idea that 2014 was a "black swan" election — a lone aberration rather than the dawn of a new era.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

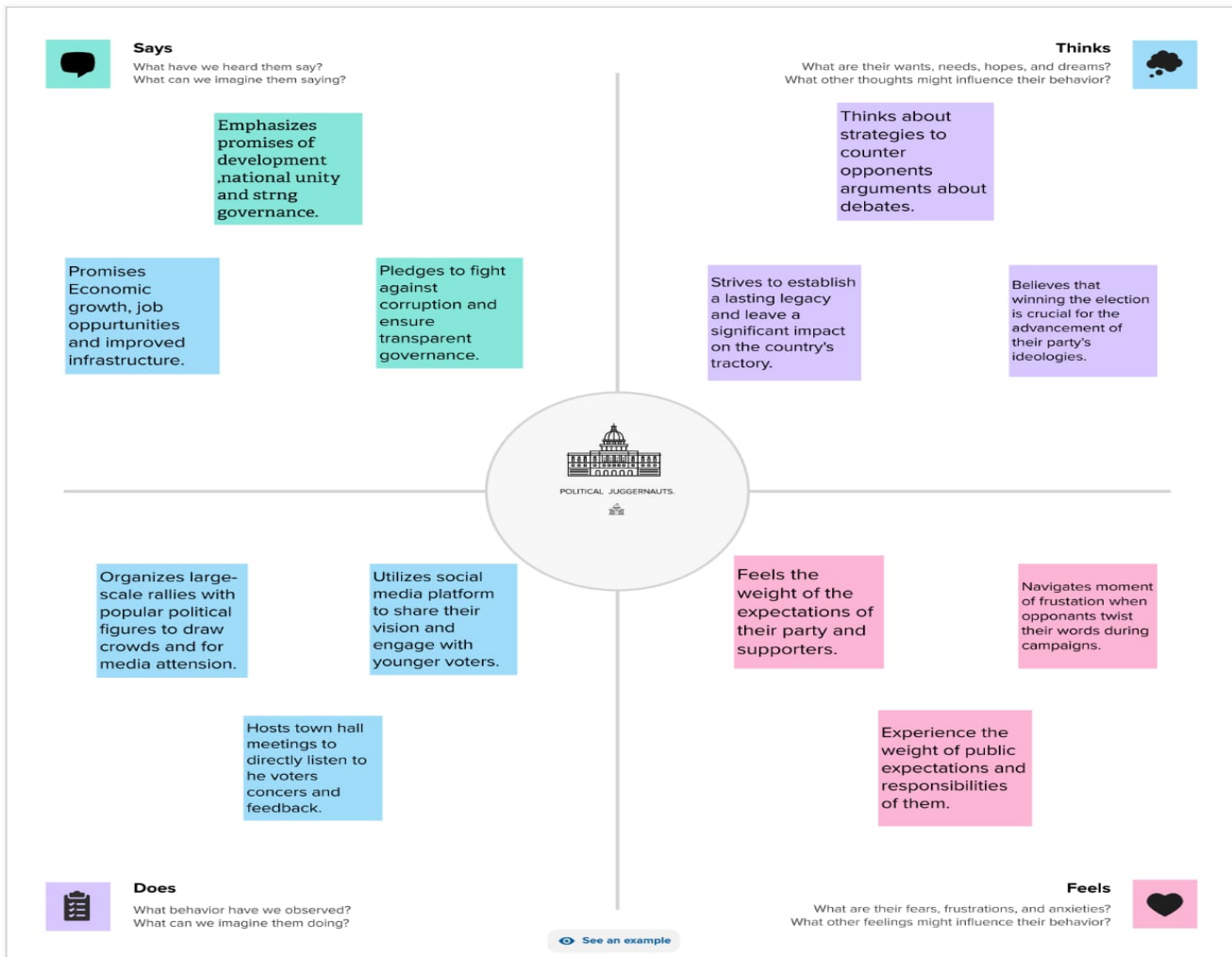
All 543 elected MPs are elected from single – member constituencies using post voting . The President of India appoints an additional two members from the Anglo – Indian community if he believes that community is under represented. Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older than 18, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and registered to vote (name included in the electoral rolls), possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India or an equivalent . Some people convicted of electoral or other offences are barred from voting . The elections are held on schedule and as per the Constitution of India that mandates parliamentary elections once every five years. All 543 elected MPs are elected from single-member constituencies using first past the-post voting The President of India appoints an additional two members from the Anglo-Indian community if he believes that community is under-represented. Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 or older



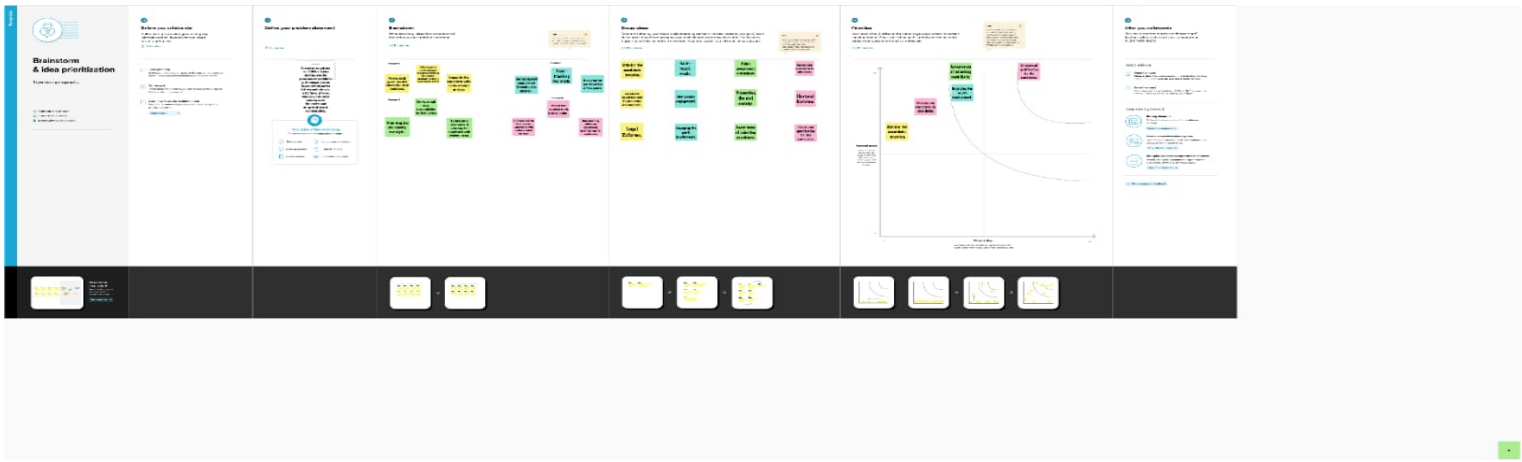
than 18, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and registered to vote (name included in the electoral rolls), possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India or an equivalent .

## 2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING.

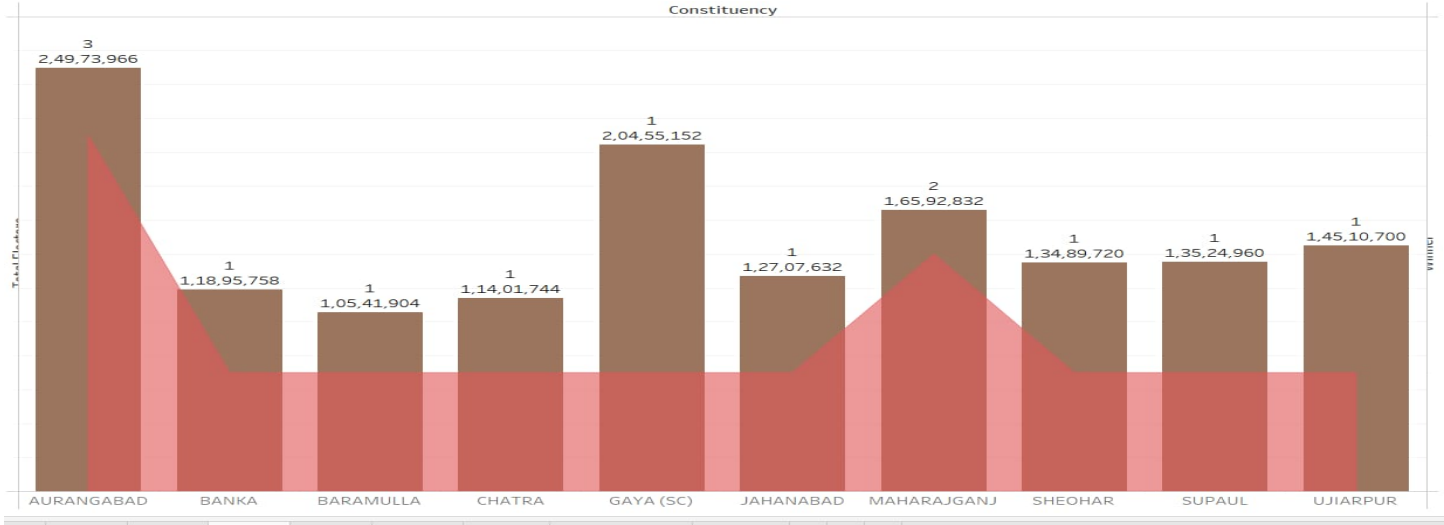
### 2.1. EMPATHY MAP

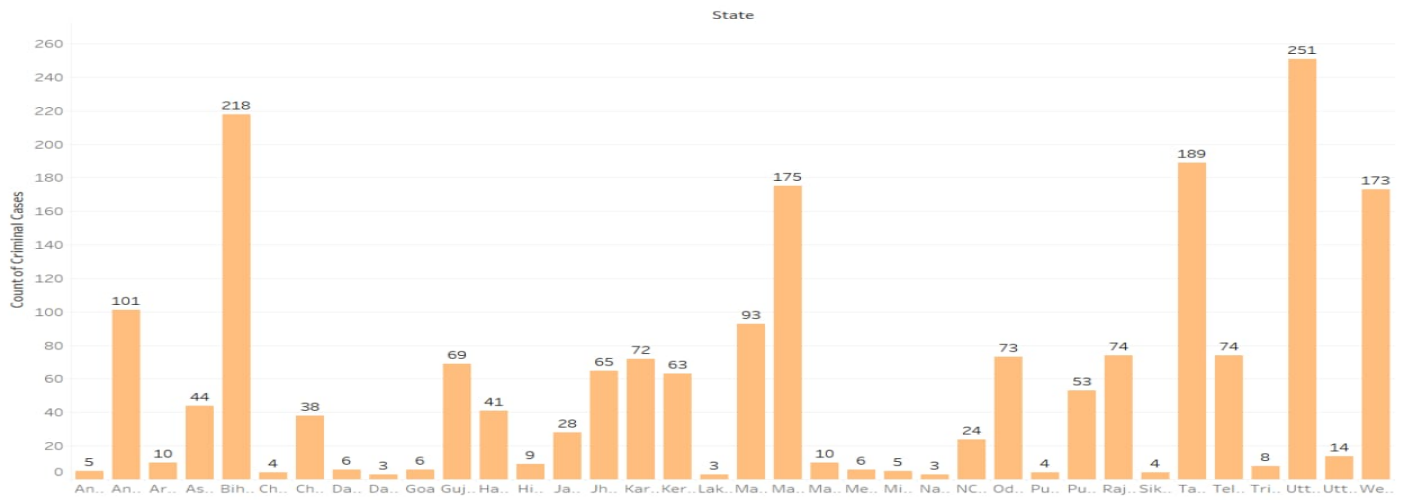
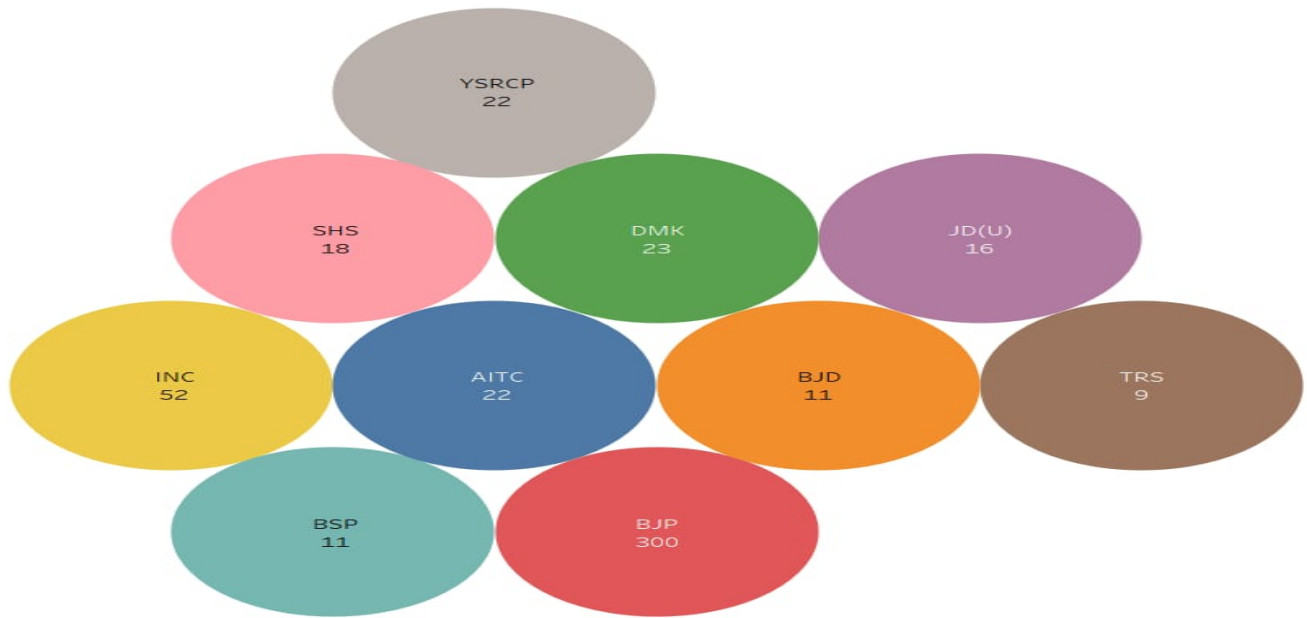


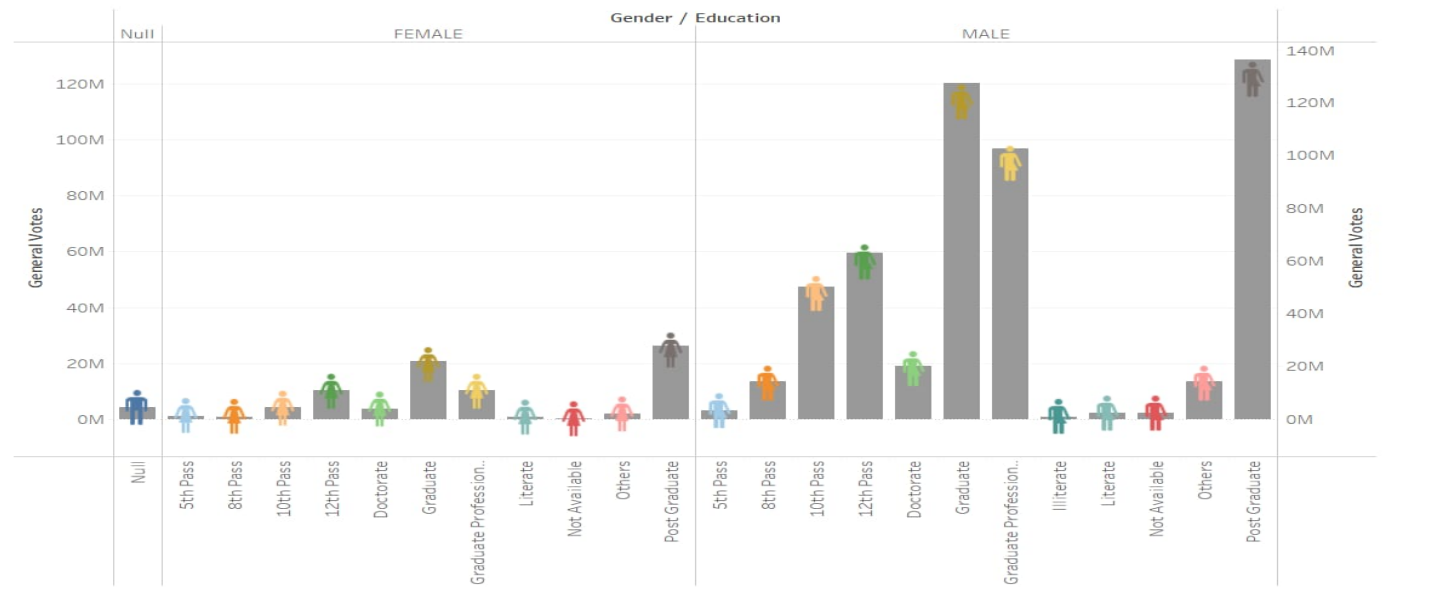
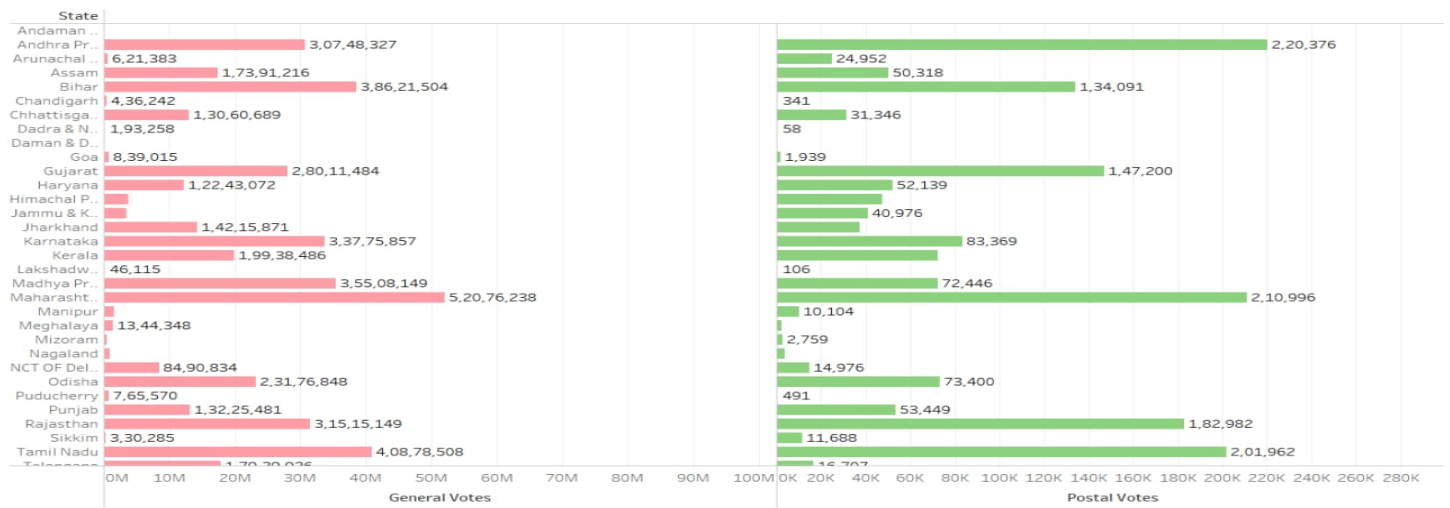
### 2.2 IDEATION & BRIANSTROMING MAP



RESULT

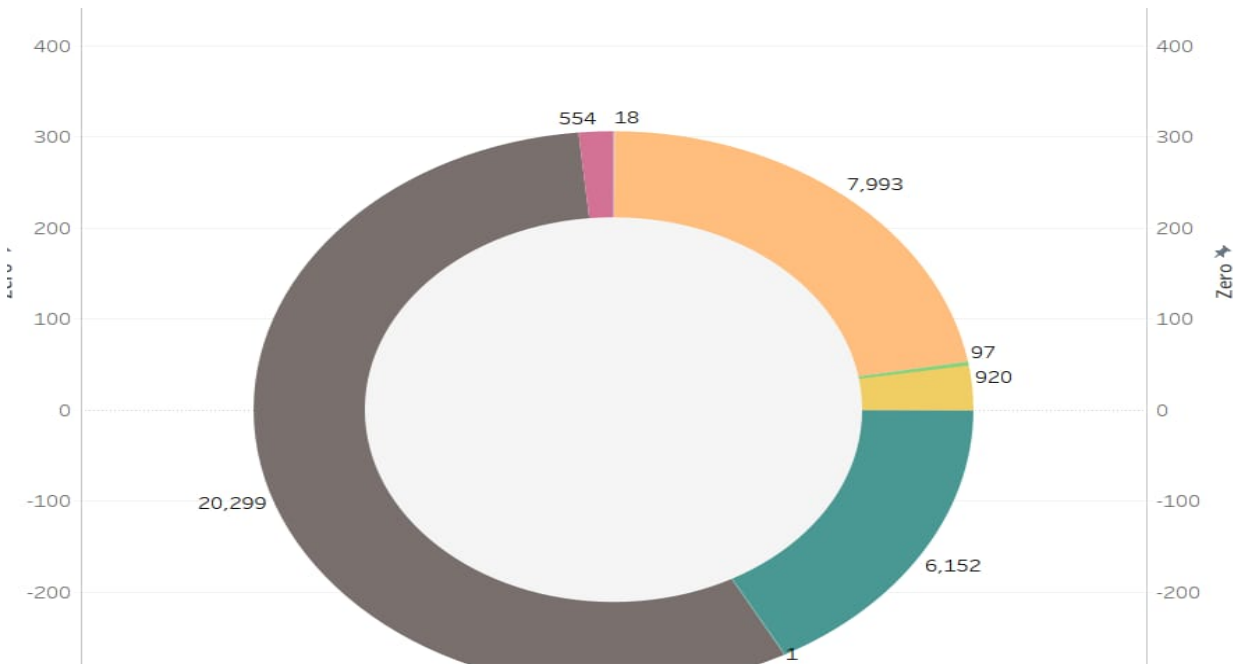






### Education

Category	Null	5th P..	8th P..	10th ..	12th ..	Docto..	Gradu..	Gradu..	Illiter..	Litera..	Not A..	Others	Post ..
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2	14



## 4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

### ADVANTAGES

1. Mobilize large voter bases and party workers due to their established political clout and influence.
2. Garner significant media attention and coverage, which often translated into increased visibility and voter recognition.
3. Access ample financial resources and organizational infrastructure, facilitating extensive campaigning and outreach efforts.
4. Influence party dynamics and decision-making processes, thereby shaping the overall political strategy and direction of their respective parties.
5. Capitalize on their experience and established political networks, allowing them to forge alliances and secure support from various influential groups or communities.

### DISADVANTAGES:



1. **Anti-incumbency sentiment:** Juggernauts associated with incumbent governments might have faced public dissatisfaction due to unfulfilled promises or perceived failures in governance during their tenure.
2. **Lack of grassroots connection:** Some political juggernauts might have been disconnected from the ground realities and the needs of the local population, leading to a gap between their policies and the actual requirements of the people.
3. **Perception of elitism:** These candidates might have been seen as distant or out of touch with the common people, leading to a perception of elitism or a lack of understanding of the issues faced by the general public.
4. **Opposition strategies:** Their strong presence might have galvanized opposition forces to unite against them, forming strong alliances and coalitions to counter their influence and prevent their victory.
5. **Voter fatigue:** Long-standing political figures might have faced challenges in engaging with younger voters or those looking for fresh faces in politics, leading to voter apathy or a desire for change.



## 6.CONCLUSION

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.

## 7.FUTURE SCOPE

The future of politics holds tremendous promise and challenges, with significant transformations expected in the way political systems operate and engage with the global populace. Moreover, the future of politics will likely be shaped by the empowerment of marginalized voices and communities, leading to the emergence of more diverse and representative leadership. While the future of politics presents an array of opportunities for positive change, it also poses challenges, such as the need to mitigate the risks associated with the misuse of technology, safeguard democratic institutions, and combat disinformation and polarization.

Navigating these complexities will demand a concerted effort from political actors, civil society, and the global community as a whole, to ensure the preservation of democratic values and the protection



of fundamental human rights. Ultimately, the future of politics hinges on the collective commitment to fostering a more just, sustainable, and inclusive world for generations to come.

THE END

