

Lok Sabha Analysis 2019

1.Introuction

Overview

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.

Purpose

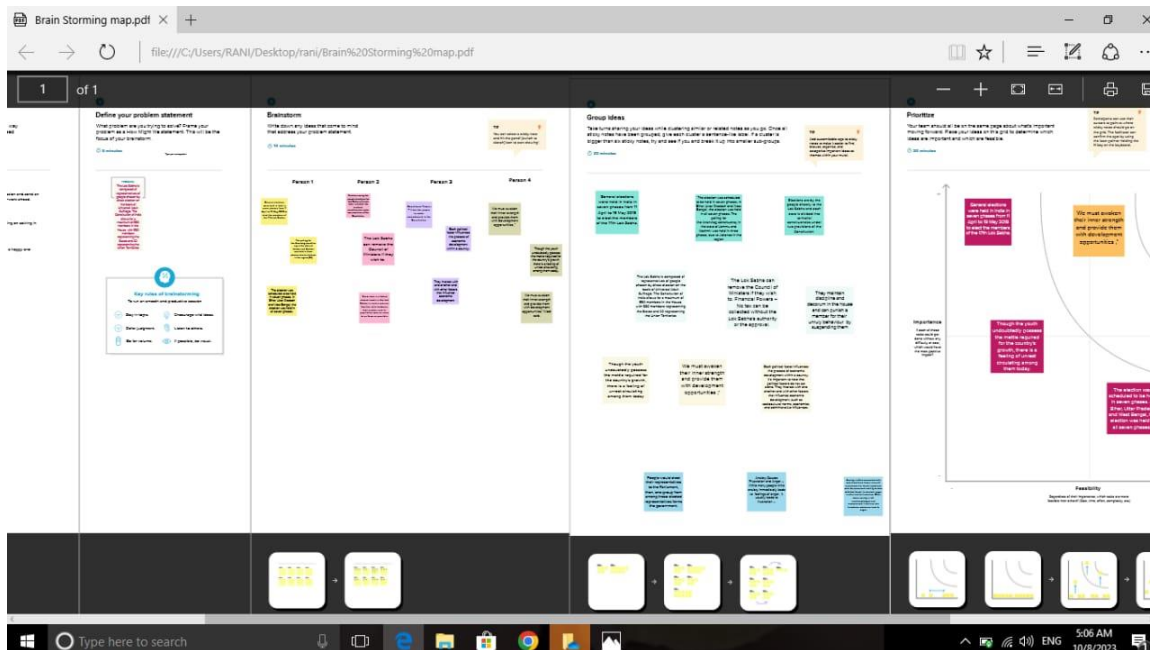
Also known as the 'House of People', Lok sabha has 543 members directly elected by the country's citizens responsible for the president's confidence in choosing the country's prime minister. Lok Sabha members have a tenure of 5 years, after which the Assembly and the members dissolve to have a fresh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

2.Problem Definition & Design Thinking

Empathy map

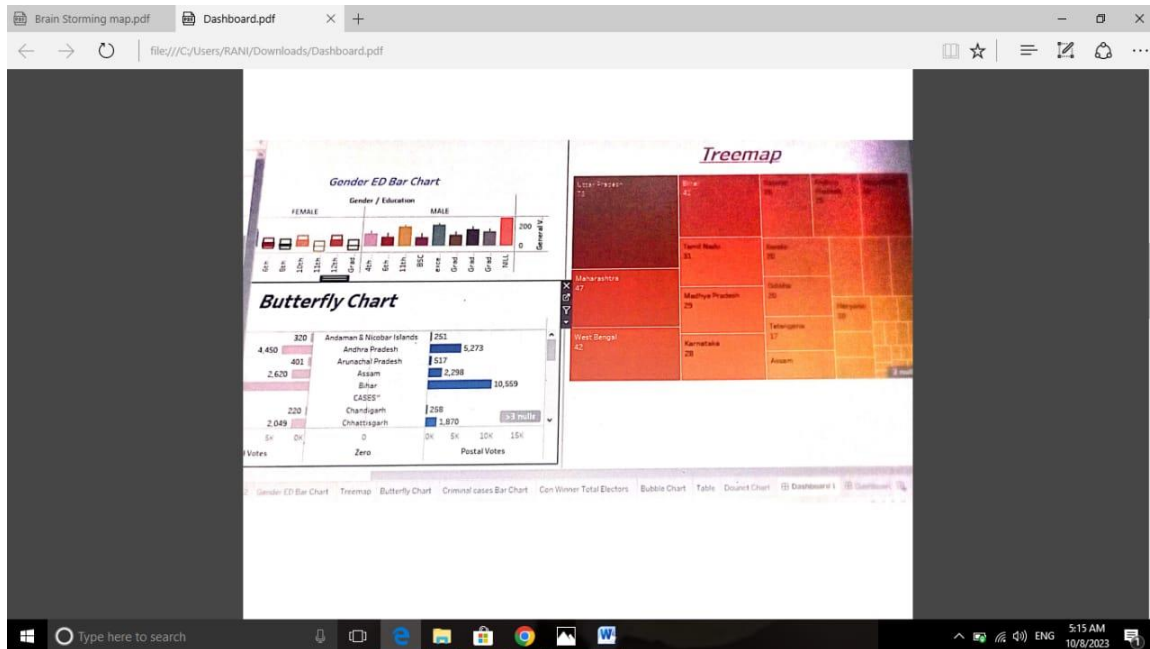


Idealisation & brainstorming map

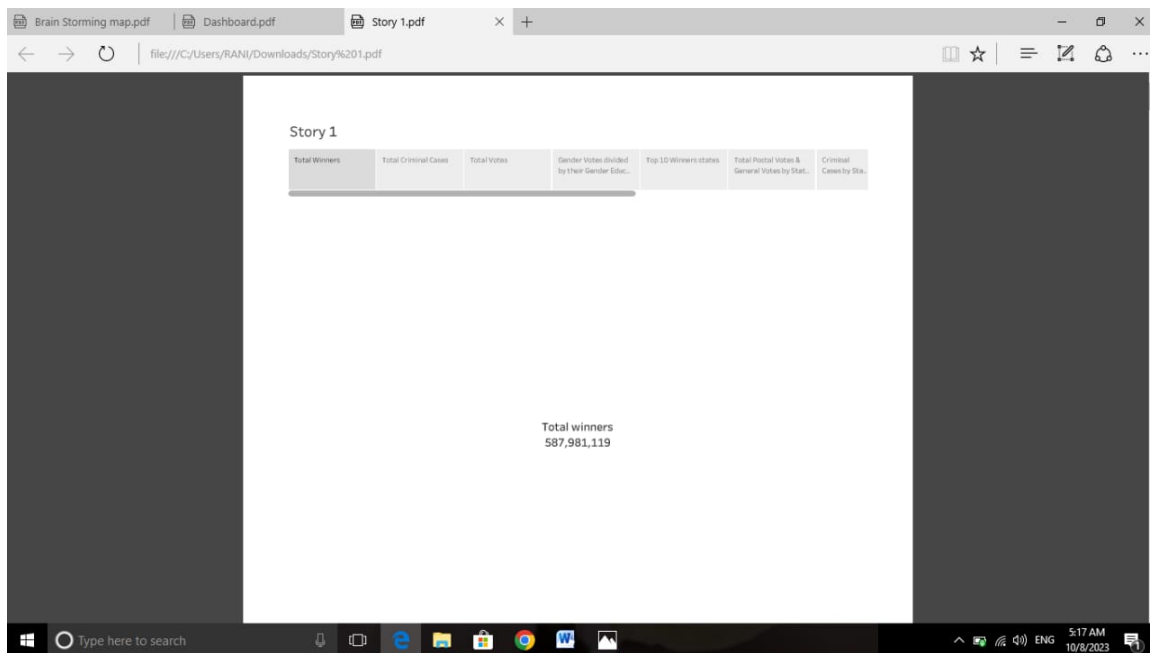


Result:

dashboard



Story:



4.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.

1. Lots of public money and time of govt officials involved in conducting elections will be saved.
2. The money and muscle power used by political parties will substantially reduce.
3. The ruling party will not be distracted by continuous elections that keep popping up at different places and thus will invest more time in public policing and governance.
(The biggest advantage)
4. The repeated enforcement of Moral Code of Conduct by the Election Commission during the election time also prevents the ruling party to declare and execute various govt schemes in that particular area under elections

Disadvantages

Headed by prime minister. Its elections happen once in 5 yr. Rajya sabha - Upper house with 245 MP, its member are elected by ***vidhan sabha*** ...

1. Potentially can be disadvantageous for the regional parties. Surveys point out that many people will vote for the same party in both the rounds of voting.
2. To make both the elections occur at the same time, some ongoing legislative assemblies need to be trimmed and some extended to bring all at the same temporal level - Difficult to bring consensus as to what will happen in which state.

3. Even if elections are conducted simultaneously, in the future events of President rule in some states, no confidence motion against the ruling govts will surely disrupt the balance.

5.Applications

Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of the adult suffrage. The

maximum strength of the House envisaged .. 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.. state is divided into territorial constituencies under two provisions of the Constitution:

The Lok Sabha can remove the Council of Ministers if they wish to.

Person 1

Each state is allotted several seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population was as close to uniform as possible.

Person 2

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

Person 3.

The polling for the Anantnag constituency in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was held in three phases, due to violence in the region.[24]

The election was scheduled to be held in seven phases. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the election was held in all seven phases.

Person 4

We must awaken their inner strength and provide them with development opportunities ,"

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6.Conclusion

What is it that makes the Election Commission of India (ECI) a trusted institution, which performs its functions more effectively than other institutions of the state? Notions of India as a 'flailing state' point at the dissonance between the strength of higher bureaucracy in drafting policy and its weakness in implementing them. Others have talked of 'embedded autonomy' to puzzle over the bureaucratic state apparatus in India, which is not embedded enough to have strong networks in civil society and the dominant classes. The ECI can be seen, however, as an example of a centralised bureaucratic apparatus which has sustained itself as an institution where the head is as robust as its limbs in the states and districts. The robustness of the ECI and its ability to renew itself, despite flaws in its design, and the influence of the political field, has largely emerged from its ability to enhance its constitutional powers. The ECI's powers of self-regulation and its

tendency to consolidate and enhance its powers have contributed to making the ECI a relatively autonomous institution, with a distinctive identity deriving from the democratic logic of the state.

7.Future Scope

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.