

political juggernauts:
a quantitative
analysis of candidates in the
2019
lok sabha elections

The 2019 general election that reelected the incumbent party shows significant irregularities in election data.

The BJP victory in the 2019 elections is attributed to a range of factors

the leadership factor in the 2019 election and concludes that it was a major factor that influenced voter choice.

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 election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government

The 2019 Indian general election saw the widespread and innovative use of digital media and technology.

Nearly 900 million (90 crore) people were eligible to vote in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections

Rahul Gandhi speaks at a press conference after the announcement of results as seen from The Ridge, Shimla

Other opposition parties and political leaders such as Sharad Pawar, Mamata Banerjee and Omar Abdullah, congratulated PM Modi and BJP for their victory

Ashoka University faculty claiming “significant irregularities” in the 2019 Lok Sabha election data and the ruling BJP winning a “disproportionate share of closely contested elections” has triggered a controversy with ruling party supporters locking horns with the supporters of the “scholarly” work.