TITLE OF PROJECT:

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

CHOSEN TOPIC:

17th Lok Shaba Election

1.INTRODUCTION:

General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17thLok 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. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.
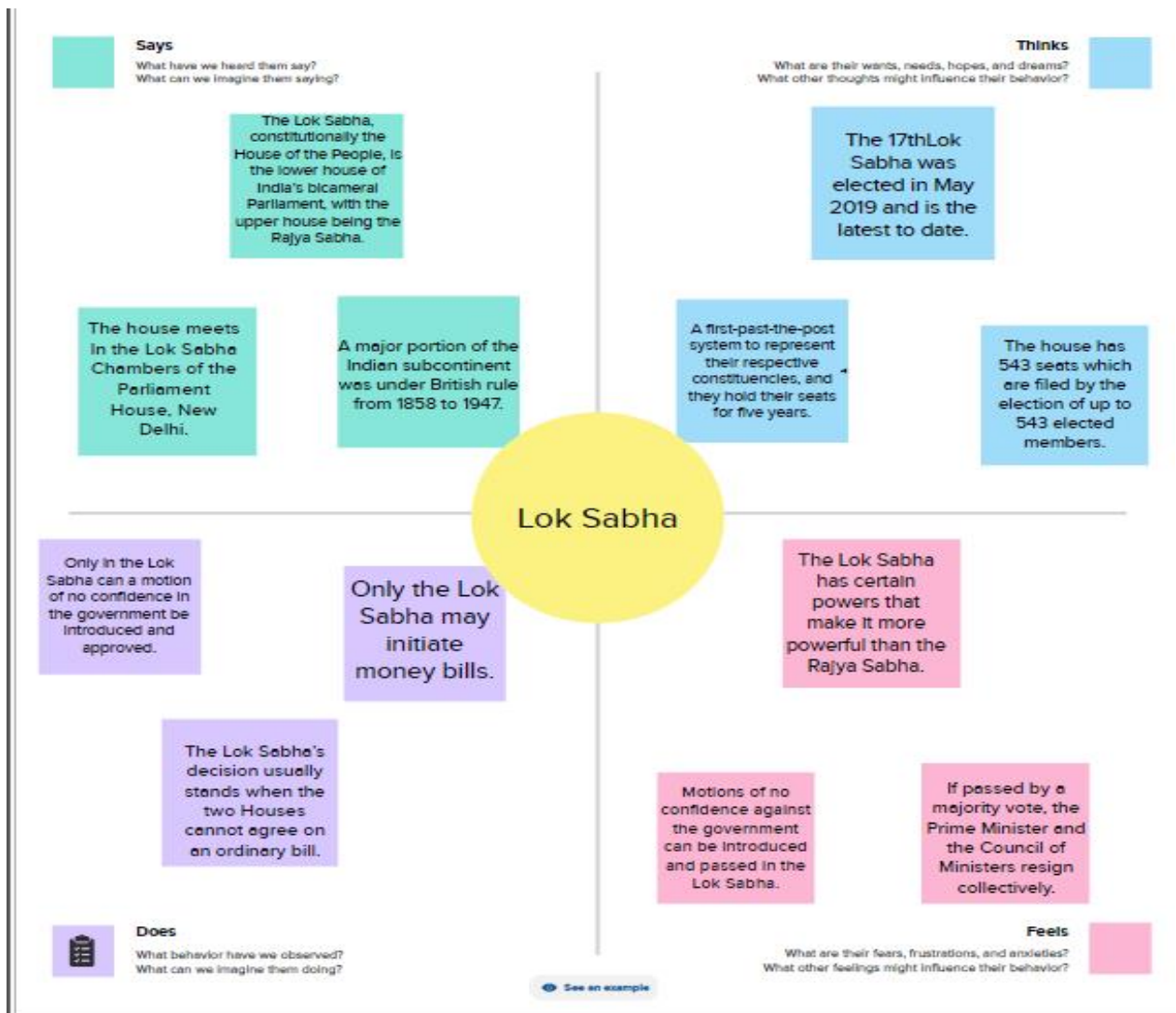
1.1Overview

Lawmaking is the main function of the Parliament and in this field the Lok Sabha plays an important role. All types of bills can originate in the Lok Sabha and If a bill is moved in and passed by the Rajya Sabha, it has to come to the Lok Sabha for its approval 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.

1.2Purpose

The Lok Sabha comprises of a total of 545 seats. Out of these, elections will be conducted by the Election Commission to fill 543 seats. The remaining two seats are filled by nomination of representatives of the Anglo-Indian Community if the President feels that this community has not been represented adequately The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.
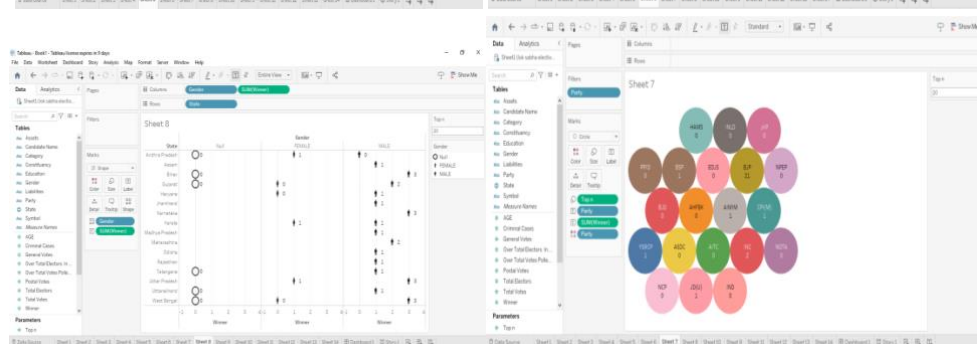
2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:
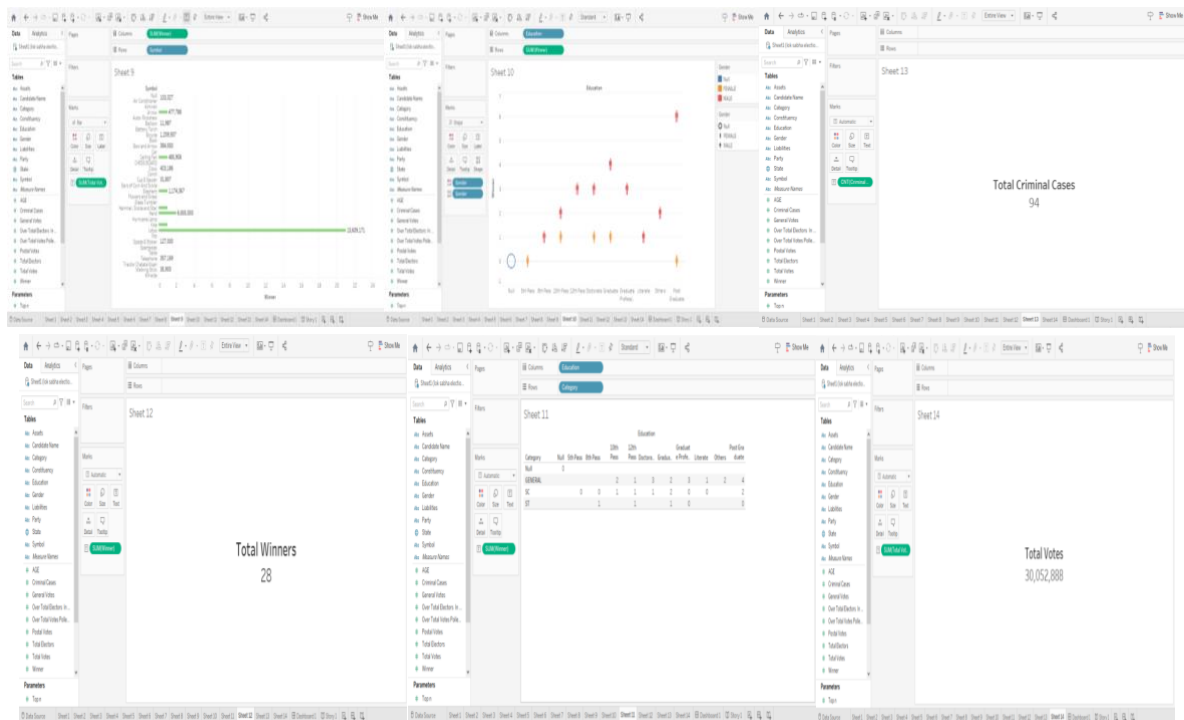
2.1 Empathy map

Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams?
What other thoughts might influence their behavior?

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.

The 17thLok Sabha was elected in May 2019 and is the latest to date.

The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Parliament House, New Delhi.

A major portion of the Indian subcontinent was under British rule from 1858 to 1947.

A first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years.

The house has 543 seats which are filed by the election of up to 543 elected members.

Lok Sabha

Only in the Lok Sabha can a motion of no confidence in the government be introduced and approved.

Only the Lok Sabha may initiate money bills.

The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.

The Lok Sabha's decision usually stands when the two Houses cannot agree on an ordinary bill.

Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.

If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

Does

What behavior have we observed?
What can we imagine them doing?

Feels

What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties?
What other feelings might influence their behavior?

See an example

2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

3.RESULT

4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

Advantages:

- ➤ Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters too. Once the Lok Sabha has passed a budget hen the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.
- ➤ Also it is up to the Lok Sabha to accept the changes done by Rajy Sabha.
- ➤ Lok Sabha controls the Council Of Ministers. Only a person who enjoys the support of majority of the 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. TheLok 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.

Disadvantages:

- ➤ The Lok Sabha sometimes faces disruptions, walkouts, and adjournments due to the adversarial nature of Indian politics. This can result in a lack of meaningful debates on important issues,

preventing comprehensive discussions and thorough examination of policies.

➢ Despite the democratic structure, there can be issues related to the accurate representation of various groups, regions, and marginalized communities in the Lok Sabha. Some groups may be underrepresented, leading to policy decisions that do not adequately address their concerns.

➢ The prevalence of dynastic politics, where family members of established politicians enter politics and secure positions in the Lok Sabha, can hinder the emergence of new and diverse leadership, potentially limiting fresh ideas and perspectives.

5. APPLICATIONS:

The ecosystem of new apps in ECI especially mobile apps have played a major role in Elections. The mobile apps provides better personalization, ease of sending notifications, mobile specific features such as camera to capture, contact list access, Geographic Navigation System, Phone calls, accelerometer, compass and the ability to work offline thereby making it more user Friendly for voters and Election Officials. The new technological tools have enabled the Commission to bring in more Efficiency, widespread reach, and accountability in the conduct of free and fair Elections in recent times. The apps work in tandem during non-election, pre-election, in-election and postelection phases to create a perfect ecosystem providing seamless interfaces for all Stakeholders. The applications have been so designed carefully, that they cover all the phases effectively.

6. CONCLUSION:

The Suite of application developed in the recent times provides interoperability between the several departments of ECI thereby providing the improvement in management and sharing of data. The ICT platform of ECI improves business processes for all electoral staff as well as enhances transparency of election management flow. The integration of software allows ECI to develop IT facilities easily and respond timely to the growing expectations of the elections and Electors.