

# **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHS

GOVERNMENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

KARIMANGALAM-635 111

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY-SALEM-636011

TOPIC : **A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN 2019  
LOK SABHA CANDIDATES**

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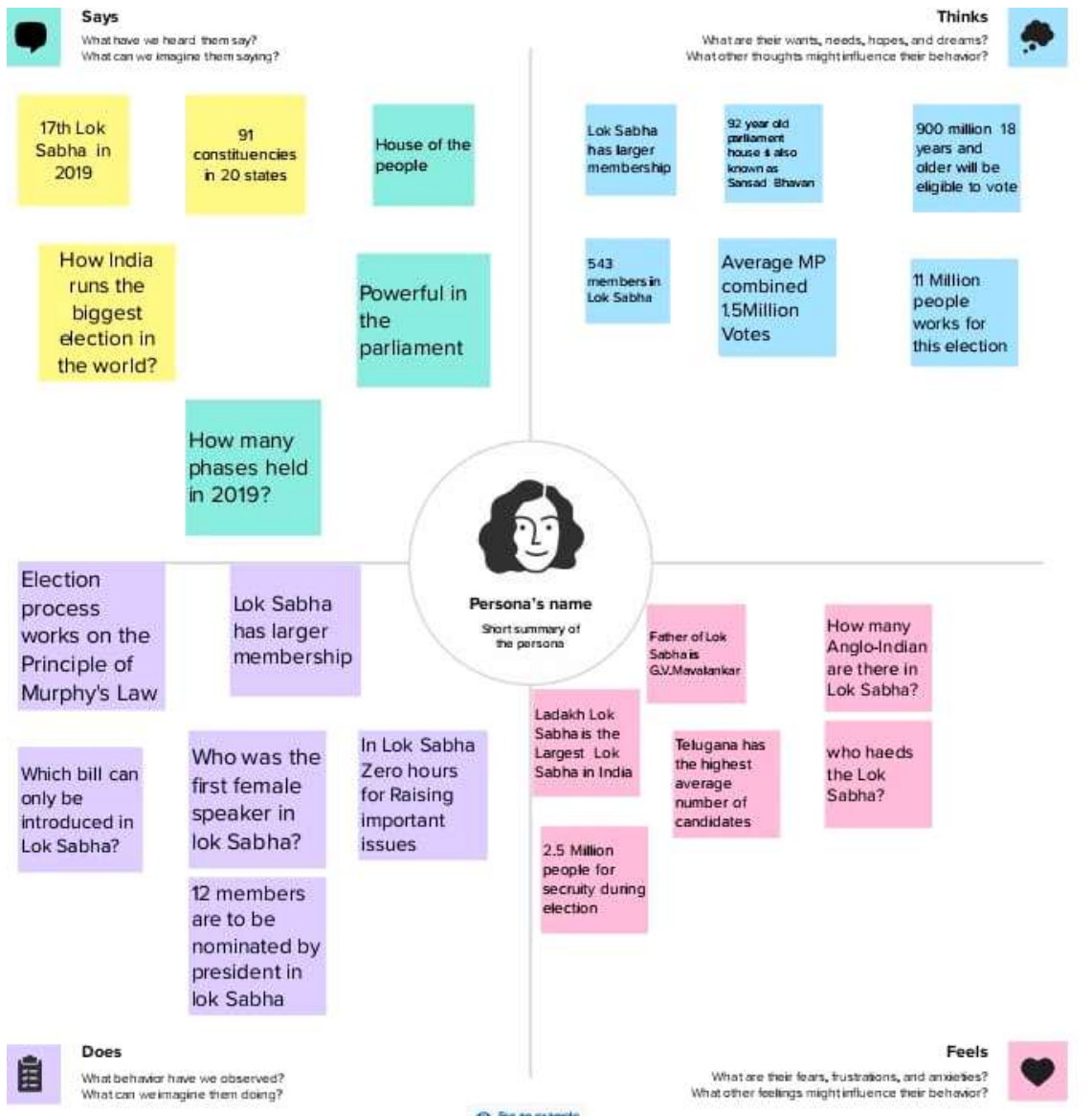
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## **INTRODUCTION OF LOK SABHA**

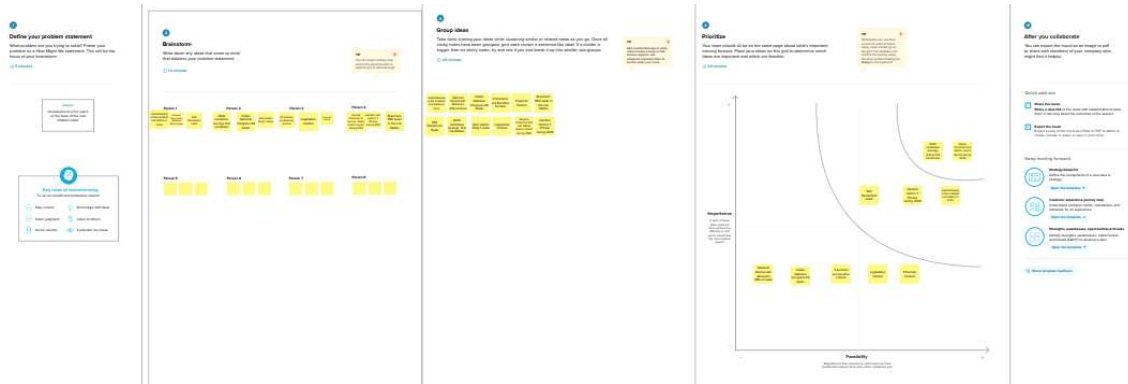
The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories

## **PROBLEM DEFINITION DESIGN**

EMPATHY MAP



## BRAINSTROMING MAP



# APPLICATION OF LOK SABHA

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

## ADVANTAGE OF LOK SABHA

- \* 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.
- \* One should complete **25 years** of age to be the member of the Lok Sabha.
- \* People of India directly choose the member of Lok Sabha so this house is a direct representation of people. Here people's representatives represent various problems of people from all over the country.

\*At present, the strength of Lok Sabha is 545.

\*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.

\*One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to **select the executive**.

\*An executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the Parliament.

\*This executive is often what we have in mind when we use the term government

## DISADVANTAGE OF LOK SABHA

\*The Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament, plays a crucial role in the country's democratic process.

\*However, like any political institution, it has its disadvantages and challenges.

Here are some of the disadvantages associated with the Lok Sabha:

\*Party Politics and Whip System: Members of the Lok Sabha often vote along party lines due to the strong influence of political parties and the whip system.

\*This can lead to reduced independent thinking and decision-making, as members might prioritize party interests over the interests of their constituents.

\*Lack of Meaningful Debate: 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.

\*Shortcomings in Representation: 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.

\***Dynastic Politics:** 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.

\***Populism and Short-Term Focus:** Members of the Lok Sabha might be influenced by short-term populist measures to gain popularity among their constituents, potentially neglecting long-term developmental and strategic decisions.

\***Legislative Gridlock:** The Lok Sabha can sometimes experience legislative gridlock, where political differences between the ruling and opposition parties lead to a lack of consensus and delays in passing important bills and policies.

\***Ineffectiveness of Question Hour:** The Question Hour, a period in which members can question government officials, can sometimes be disrupted or manipulated for political purposes, limiting its effectiveness as a tool for accountability and oversight.

\***Lack of Expertise:** The Lok Sabha consists of members from diverse backgrounds, but not all members may have expertise in the wide range of topics they are required to address. This can lead to uninformed decision-making on complex issues.

\***Influence of Money and Corruption:** There have been instances of money and corruption influencing the functioning of the Lok Sabha, such as allegations of bribery and unethical practices in lobbying.

\***Lack of Participation from Youth:** Younger citizens might feel disconnected from the political process, as the Lok Sabha often includes older members who might not adequately represent the interests and concerns of the younger generation.

\*It's important to note that these disadvantages are not unique to the Lok Sabha and can be found in varying degrees in political institutions around the world.

\*Efforts to address these issues and enhance the effectiveness of the Lok Sabha are ongoing, including reforms to the electoral system, strengthening of ethical guidelines, and promoting a culture of informed and responsible decision-making.

## FUTURE SCOPE OF LOK SABHA

One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the

executive. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by Parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when we use the term Government.

## RESULT

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.

## CONCLUSION

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in almost all matters. Even in those matters in which the Constitution has placed both Houses on an equal footing, the Lok Sabha has more influence due to its greater numerical strength.