

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Political judgement a quantitative analysis of candidates**

In his recently published memoirs the former British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Christopher Meyer, describes a dinner party which he attended in Washington in early February 2001. George W. Bush had just been elected – or at any rate inaugurated as – President of the United States, and the members of his new administration were awaiting the first visit of the British Prime Minister Tony Blair. Present at the dinner were several close advisers of the new US President, figures strongly associated with the Republican Right, so-called ‘neo-conservatives’ such as Richard Perle and David Frum. The conversation quickly moved to Britain’s recent decision at the meeting of the Council of Europe in Nice to support closer European defence cooperation. These ‘neo-conservatives’ thought that Blair had fallen victim to a French plot to harm the USA by introducing a new, independent military force in Europe, which could in principle compete with NATO. Sir Christopher, however, tried to convince them that the projected new form of defence cooperation represented no more than an increase in Europe’s ability to discharge subaltern functions within a NATO that would continue to be dominated by Washington. The new arrangements, correctly understood, were therefore not only no threat to the USA; they were in Washington’s own best long-term interest. Sir Christopher then continues:

I found it an uphill struggle to place our initiative in the context which Blair had intended.

## **PURPOSE**

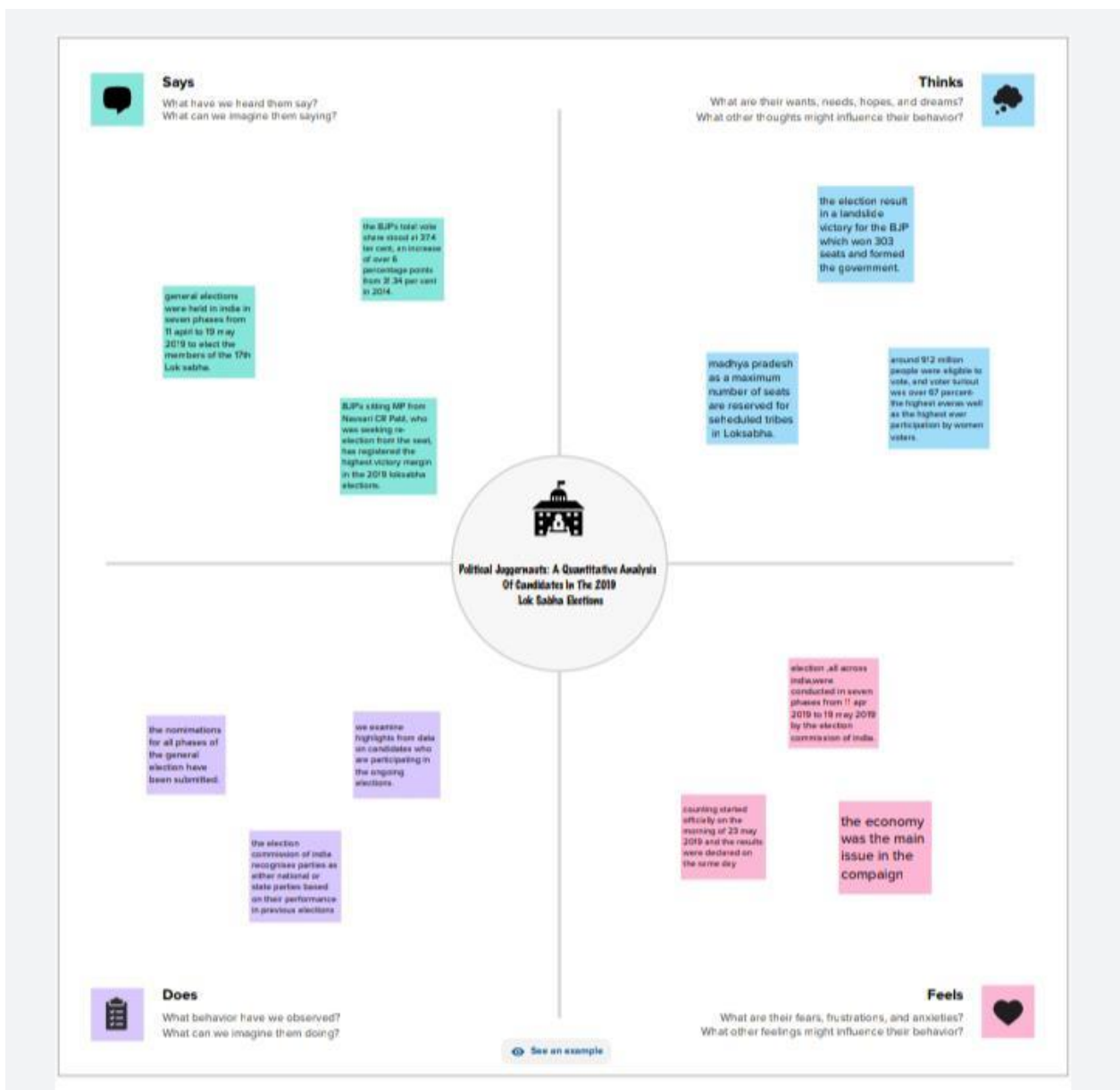
What started in 2014 as a voters’ experiment with the politics of hope is now a phenomenon, with Prime Minister Narendra Modi acquiring almost a mythical image as an agent of change. As he completes three years in office, the Prime Minister and the ruling

party, run with militaristic precision by his indefatigable lieutenant, BJP President Amit Shah, have emerged as the most powerful beneficiaries of the voters' challenge to a status quo that has curtailed social mobility and promoted income inequality for decades.

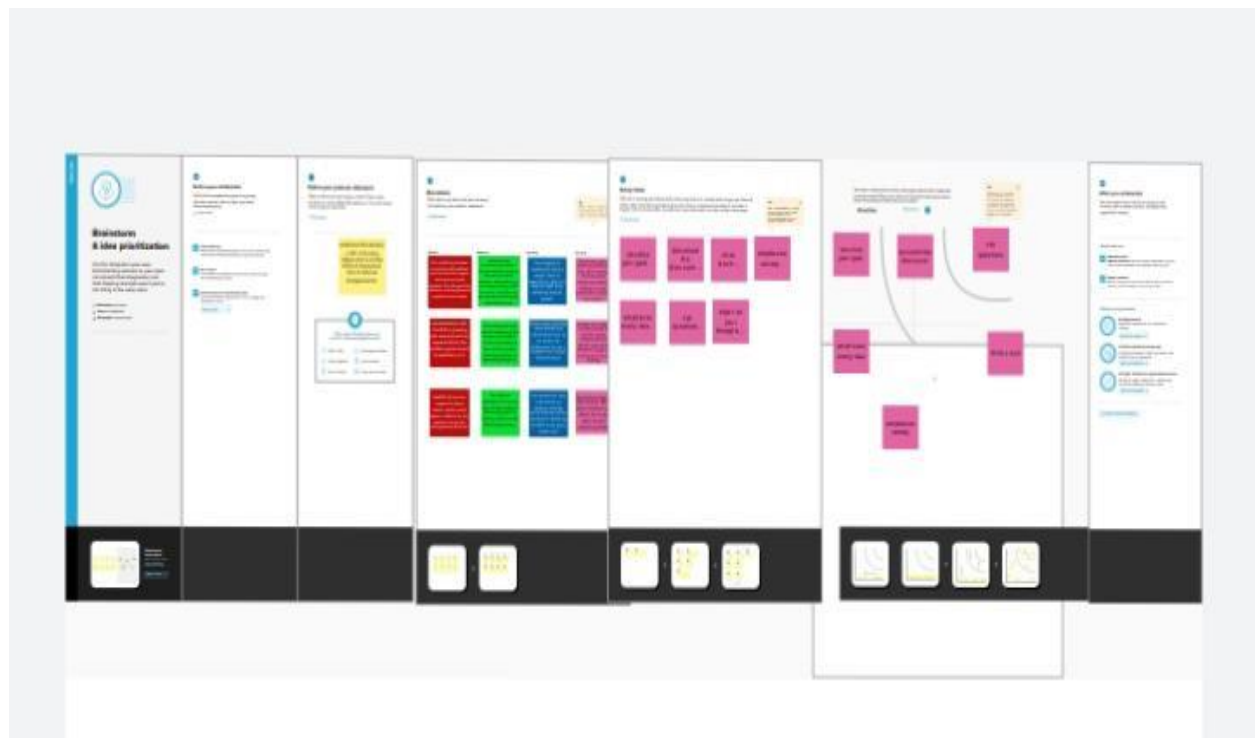
The BJP is clearly the new natural party of governance, having decisively edged out the Congress in the national context. The party currently has more than 300 MPs and 1,700 MLAs across the country and it rules, along with allies, in as many as 17 States, while growing exponentially in States where it hitherto had only a marginal presence.

## 2.PROBLEM DEFINATION & DESIGN THINKING

### EMPATHY MAP

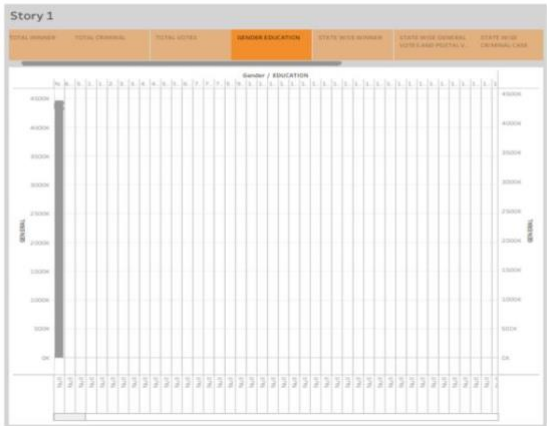
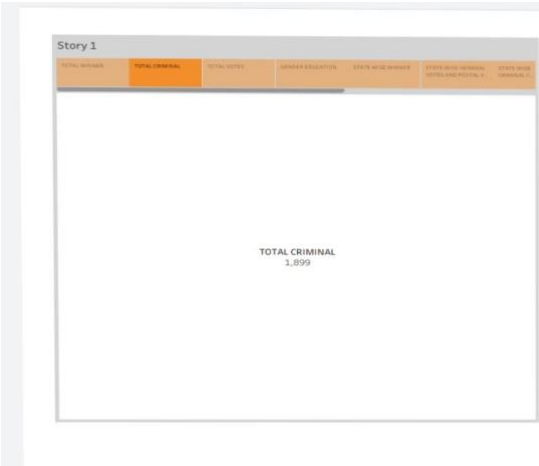


## 2.2.Ideation & Brainstorming Map





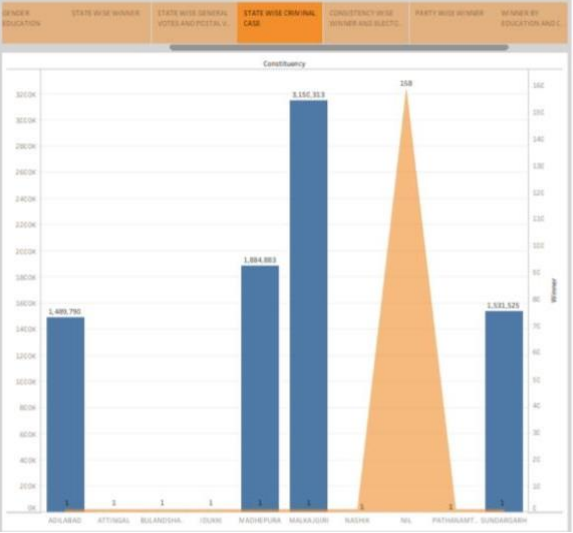
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Story 1



Story 1



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**Political parties play a vital role in a democracy. A country can only be considered democratic if its elections are proven to constitute a real competition between two or among several candidates who may be backed by political parties or are running independently.**

**Political parties are organized groups of people who share a set of similar political aims and opinions and aim to influence public policy by getting their candidates elected. The main functions of these parties are to present their candidates and electoral campaigns to the electorate. But they also perform many other tasks in a democratic country.**

## **DISADVANTAGES**

**Short-termism.**

**Corruption.**

**Voter Ignorance.**

**Potential incompatibility with former politics.**

**Lack of political education.**

**Manipulation or control of public opinion.**

**Manipulation of the opposition.**

## **APPLICATIONS**

**Law and order. Terrorism, Naxalism, religious violence and caste-related violence are important issues that affect the political environment of the Indian nation**

## **CONCLUSION**

**To provide a strong and stable opposition to the ruling BJP. The coalition believes that the BJP has become increasingly authoritarian and that it is no longer representing the interests of all Indians.**

**To promote secularism and religious tolerance. The coalition is committed to protecting the rights of all religious minorities in India.**

**To strengthen the federal system of government. The coalition believes that the BJP has been centralizing power in the hands of the central government, and that this is leading to a decline in democracy.**

**To improve the lives of ordinary Indians. The coalition is committed to addressing the issues of poverty, unemployment, and inequality.**

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

**Since 2014, it has been the ruling political party in India under the incumbent Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The BJP is aligned with right-wing politics, and its policies adhere to Hindutva, a Hindu nationalist ideology.**