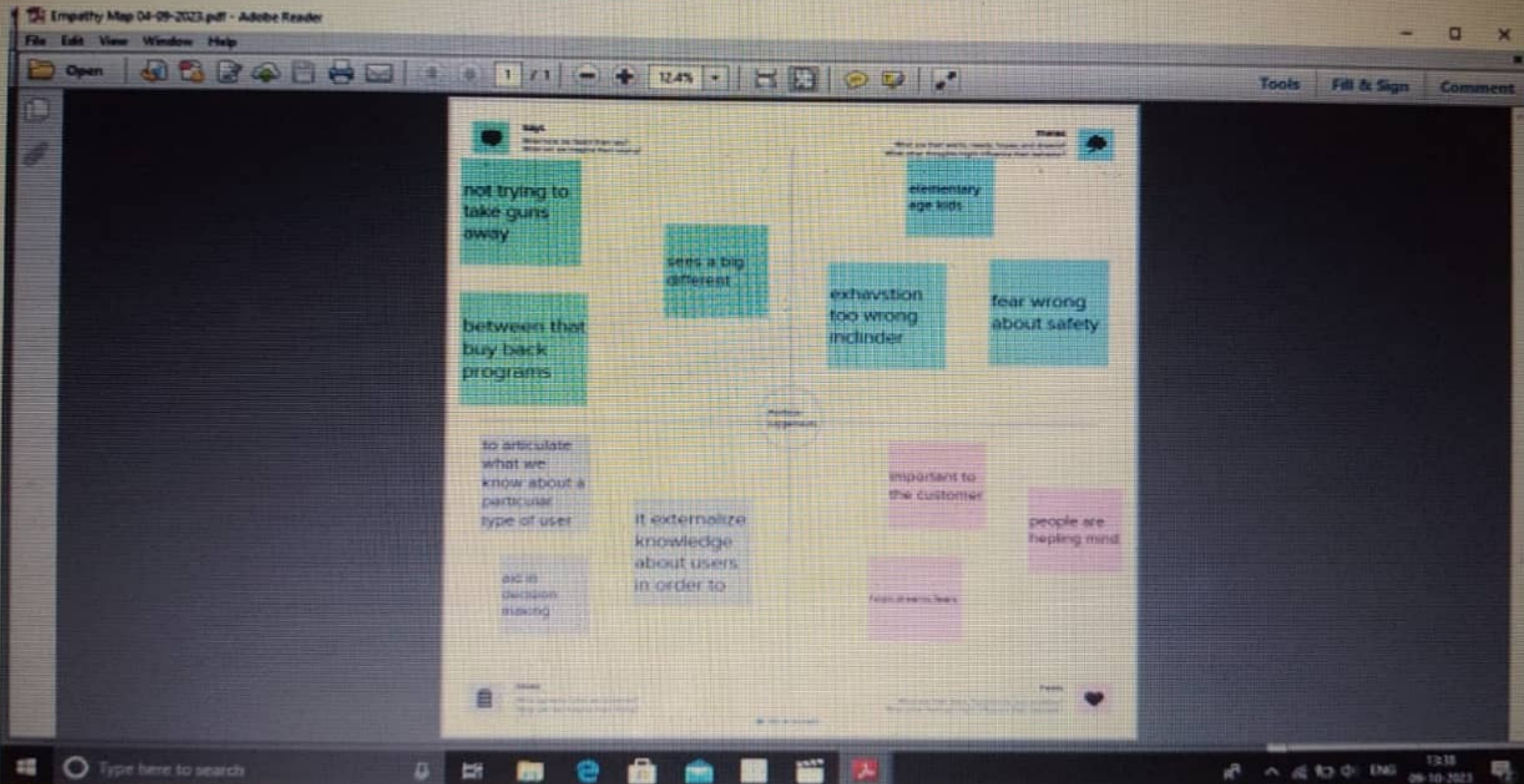


A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Sabha Elections

Introduction:

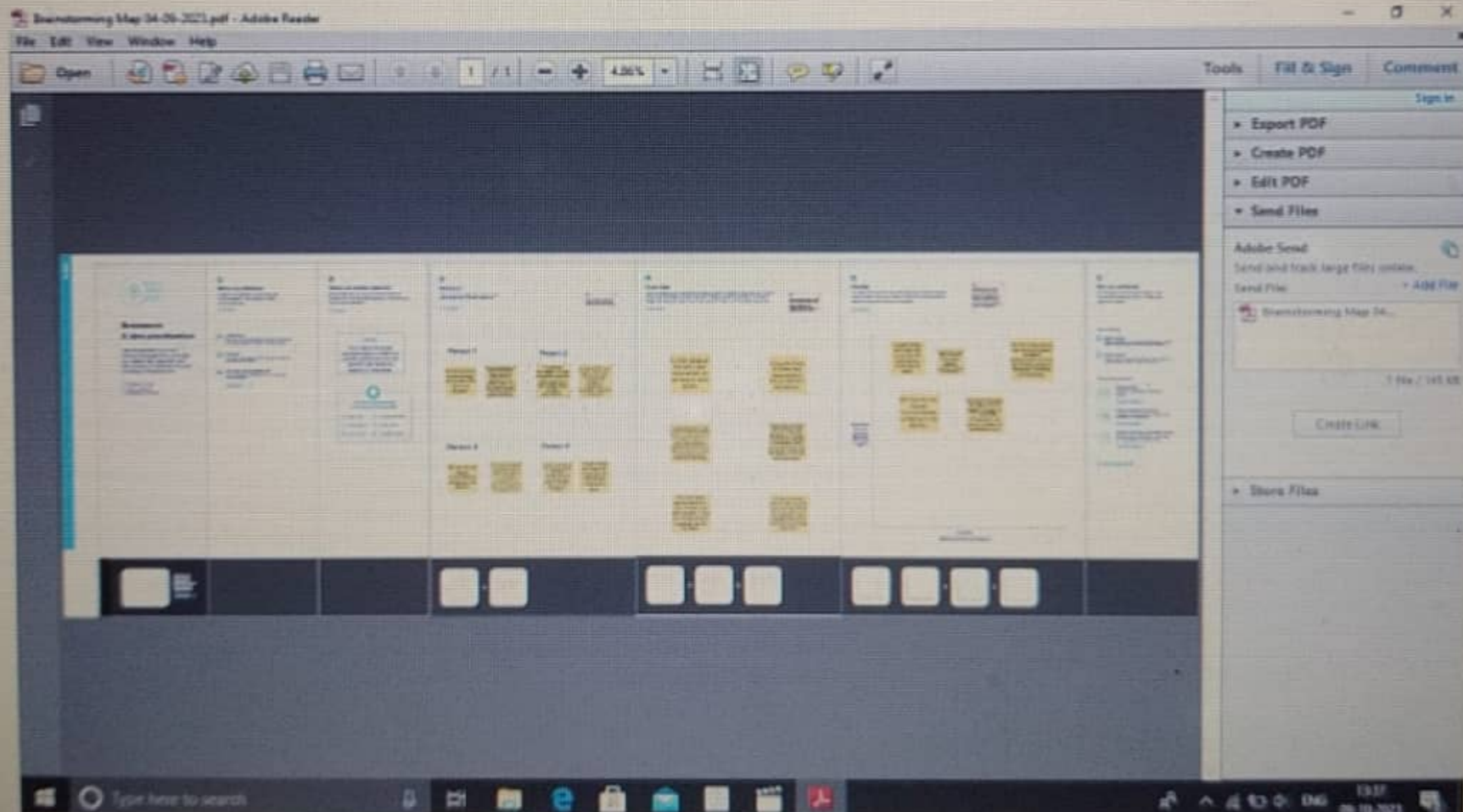
General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.

Empathy Map:



This empathy map is explains about my says, think ideas and feels. It is very useful to understand the project and this is show that what we understand about this project.

BRAINSTROMING MAP:



The brainstorming map is about the group ideas and individual ideas are show there. It may help to develop the project. The ideas are placed on graph in order by important.

RESULT:

India's 17th Lok Sabha, general elections were held in April–May 2019. The results were announced on 23 May 2019. The main contenders were two

alliance groups of the Incumbent National Democratic Alliance and the Opposition United Progressive Alliance and Indian National Congress respectively. The 2019 Indian general election has been the Largest Democratic exercise in History so far, with around 912 million eligible voters.

This article describes the performance of various political parties. For the performance of individual candidates, please see, List of members of the 17th Lok Sabha.

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. 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.

DISADVANTAGES:

The election was marked by heightened polarization along religious, regional and caste lines, which can lead to social tensions and division.

Critics argued that some politicians made unrealistic promises and engaged in populist rhetoric to gain votes, which may not be in the best interest of long-term governance.

help citizens stay informed about the electoral process.

Various government apps, such as the MyGov app, may have sections or features related to the Lok Sabha.

These apps can provide updates on government initiatives, policies , and announcement made in the Lok Sabha.

Security concerns were a significant issue in some areas, and there were instances of violence during the election process.

APPLICATION:

These are mobile applications that provide information about Lok Sabha elections , such as polling dates, candidate details , voter registration information, and election results. These apps can

CONCLUSION:

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections in India concluded with the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its allies securing a majority in the Lok Sabha. Narendra Modi was re-elected as the Prime Minister of India. The BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won a significant number of seats, while the Indian National Congress and other opposition parties faced challenges. The 2019 elections were marked by a high voter turnout and intense campaigning, with issues like national security and development dominating the discourse.

FUTURE SCOPE:

The government elected in 2019 has a mandate to implement its policies and promises. The future scope involves assessing the success of these policies and addressing any shortcomings.

The government's economic policies, including initiatives like "Make in India" and "Digital India," will continue to impact India's economic growth and development.

Changes in the political landscape, alliances, and opposition dynamics will continue to evolve, influencing future elections and governments.