

Project Report

NM2023TMID33575

A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Shaba Elections

Bottom of Form

1 . INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

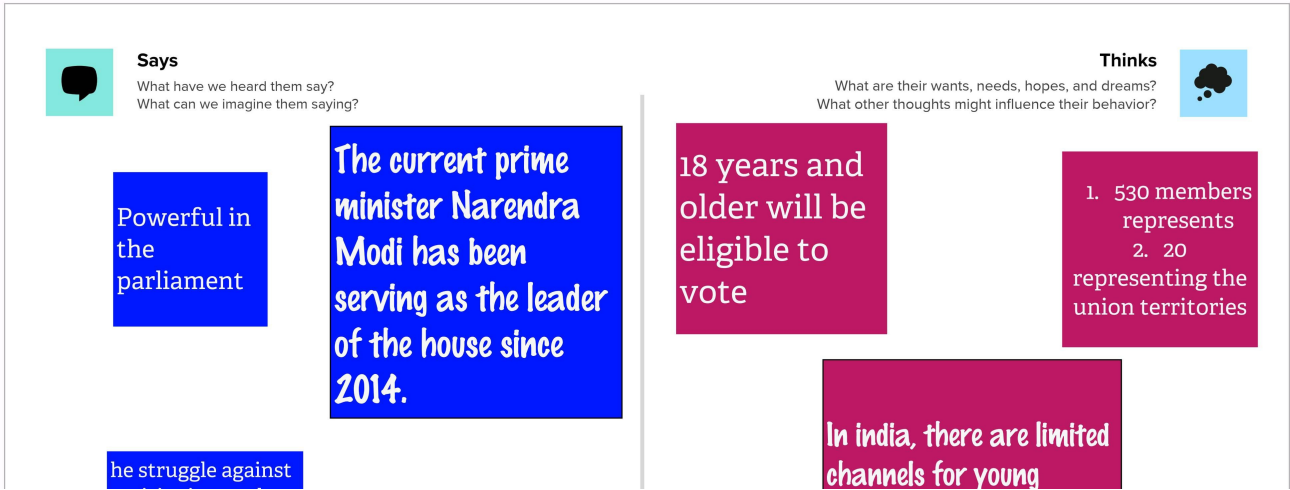
General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.

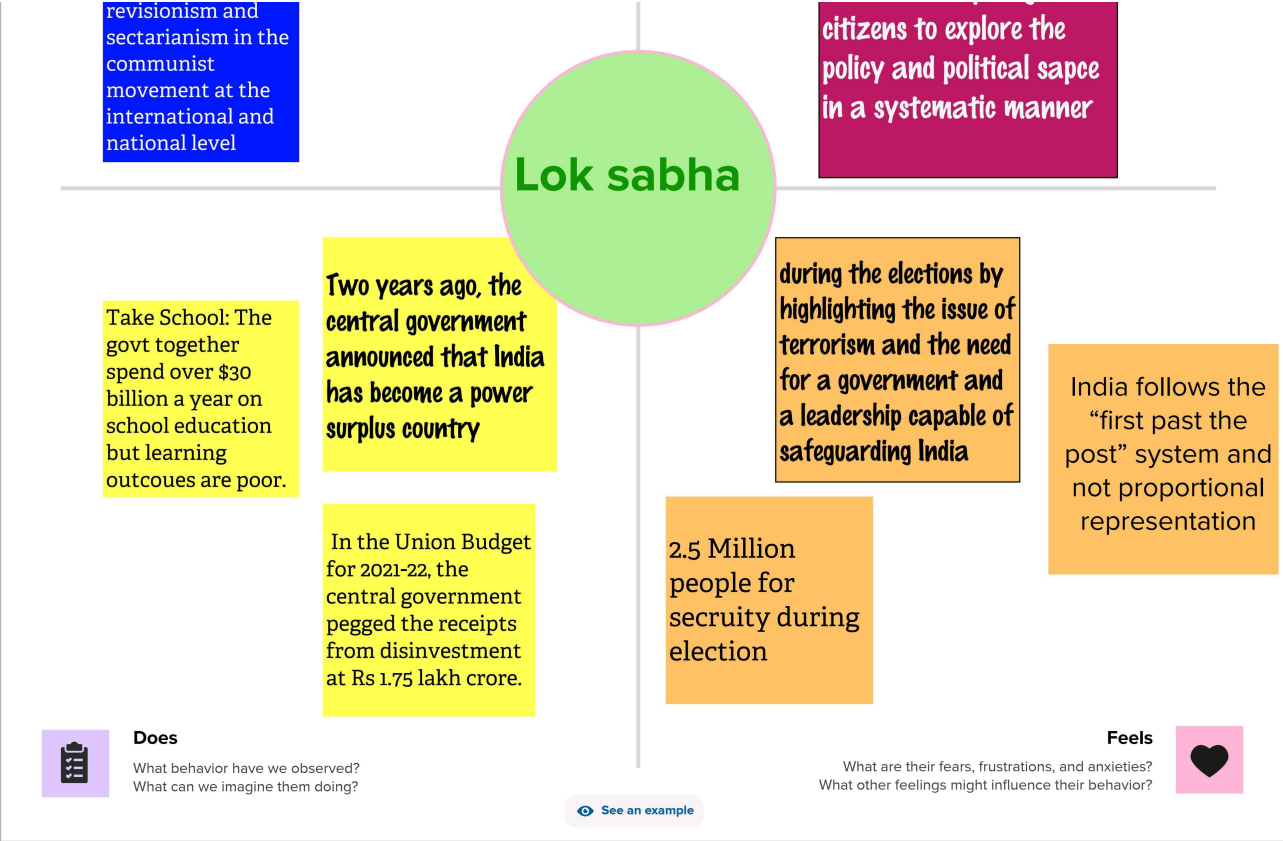
1.2 Purpose

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.

2 . Problem Definition & Design Thinking

Empathy Map

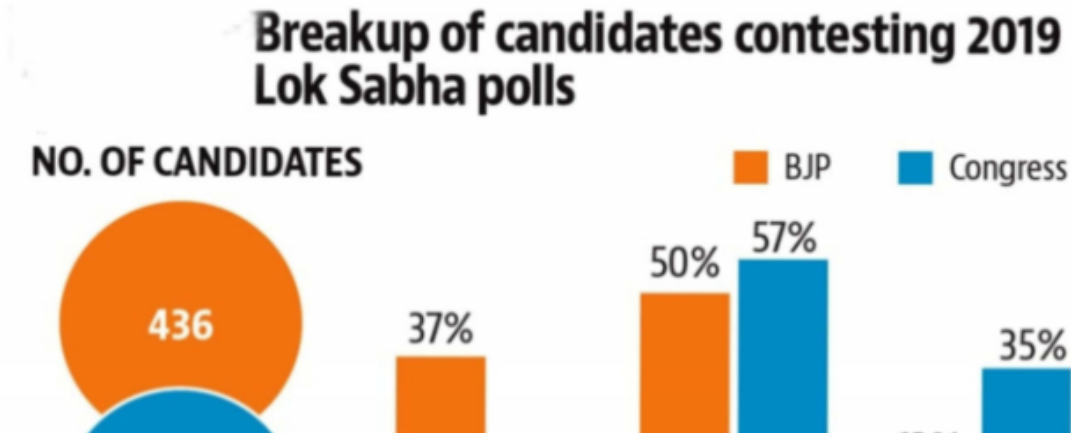


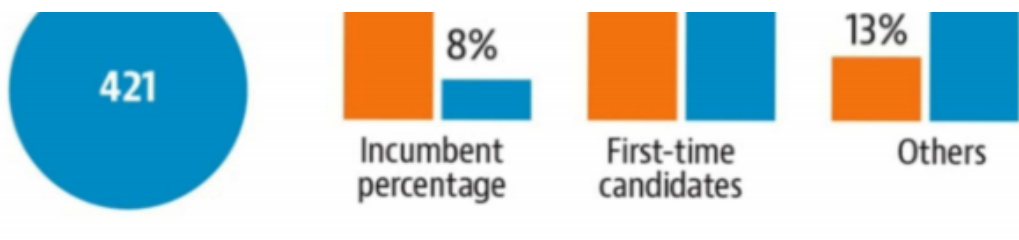


3. Activity and screenshort

1.

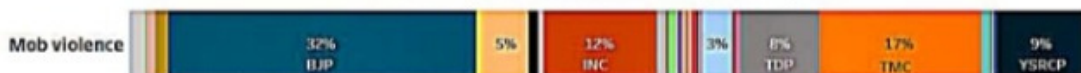
Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections





2

Political Parties Involved in Mob Violence Events During the Indian General Elections (10 March - 25 May 2019)



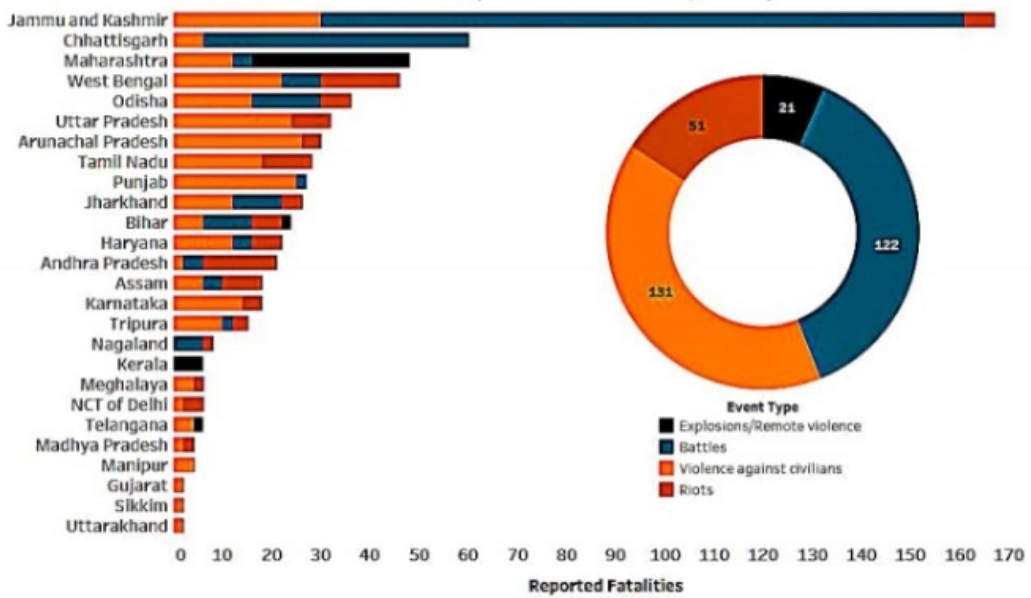
AAP: Aam Aadmi Party
 AIADMK: All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
 AIUDF: All India United Democratic Front
 AMMK: Amma Makkal Munnetra Kazhagam
 BJD: Biju Janata Dal
 BJP: Bharatiya Janata Party
 BPF: Bodoland People's Front
 BSP: Bahujan Samaj Party
 CPI(M): Communist Party of India (Marxist)
 CPI: Communist Party of India
 DMK: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
 GJM: Gorkha Janmukti Morcha
 GNLF: Gorkha National Liberation Front
 INC: Indian National Congress
 INLD: Indian National Lok Dal
 IPFT: Indigenous Peoples Front of Tripura
 IUMIL: Indian Union Muslim League
 JD(S): Janata Dal (Secular)
 JD(U): Janata Dal (United)
 JKNC: Jammu and Kashmir National Conference
 JKPC: Jammu and Kashmir People's Conference
 JKPPDP: Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party

Actor

JMM: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
 JSD(L): Jansatta Dal (Loktantrik)
 JSP: Jana Sena Party
 LIP: Lok Insaaf Party
 MNM: Makkal Needhi Maiam
 PDA: Punjab Democratic Alliance
 PMK: Pattali Makkal Katchi
 RJD: Rashtriya Janata Dal
 RLD: Rashtriya Lok Dal
 RSS: Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
 SAD: Shiromani Akali Dal
 SDPI: Social Democratic Party of India
 SKM: Sikkim Krantikari Morcha
 SP: Samajwadi Party
 TDP: Telugu Desam Party
 TMC: Trinamool Congress Party
 TRS: Telangana Rashtra Samithi
 TVK: Tamizhaga Vazhuvurimai Katchi
 VCK: Viduthala Chiruthaigal Katchi
 VHP: Vishwa Hindu Parishad
 YSRCP: Yuvajana, Sramika, Rythu Congress Party

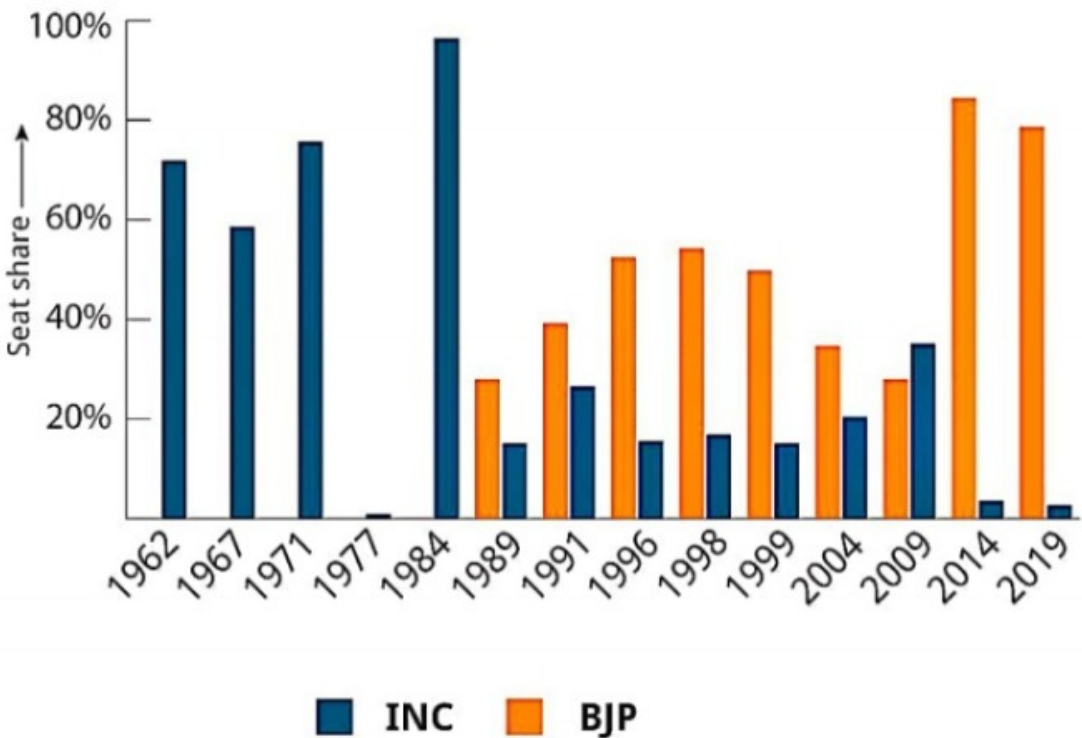
3.

Number of Reported Fatalities by State and Event Type During the Indian General Elections (10 March - 25 May 2019)



4.

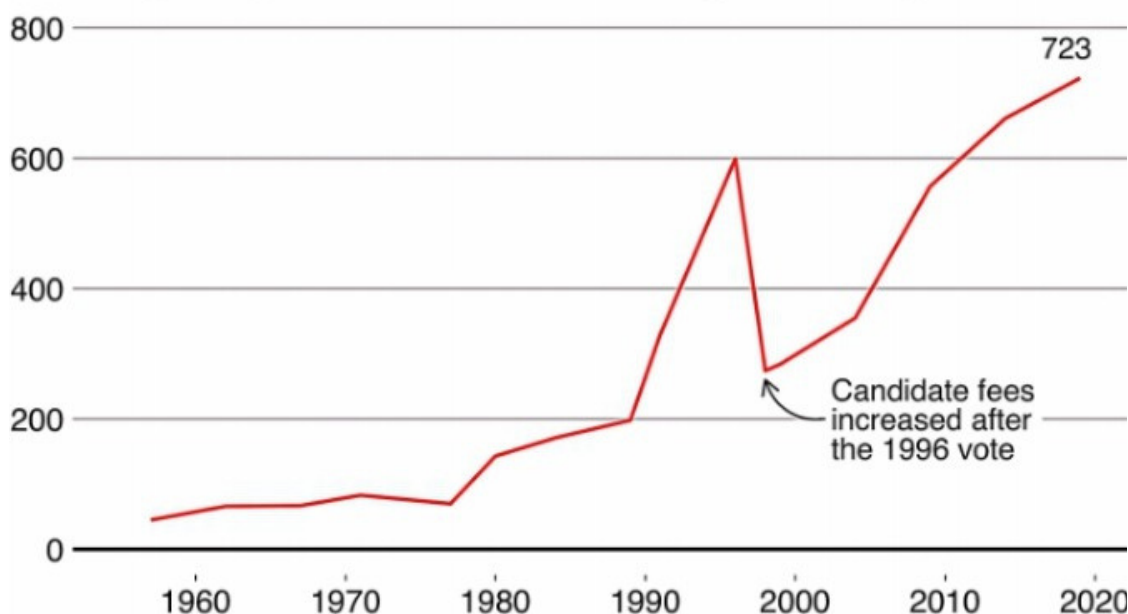
INC and BJP seat shares in the Hindi Belt in general elections, 1962-2019



5.

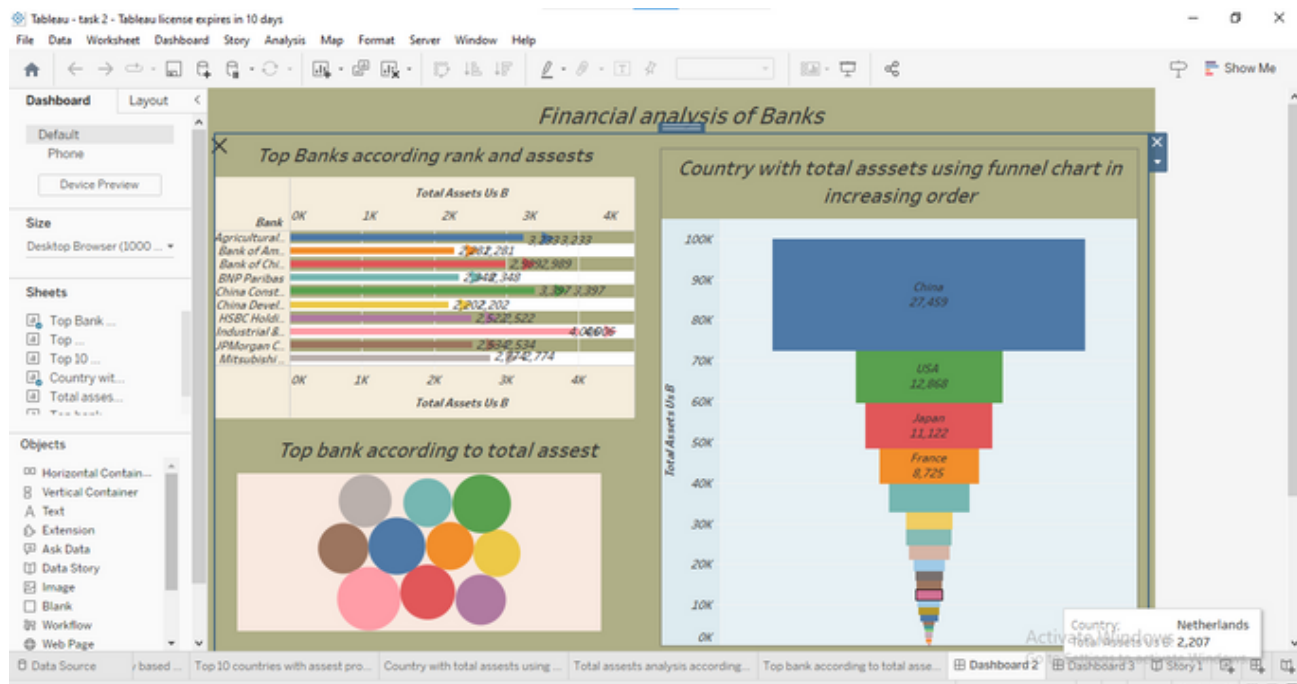
2019 had the most women candidates

Female participation has been increasing since independence



Source: Election Commission of India

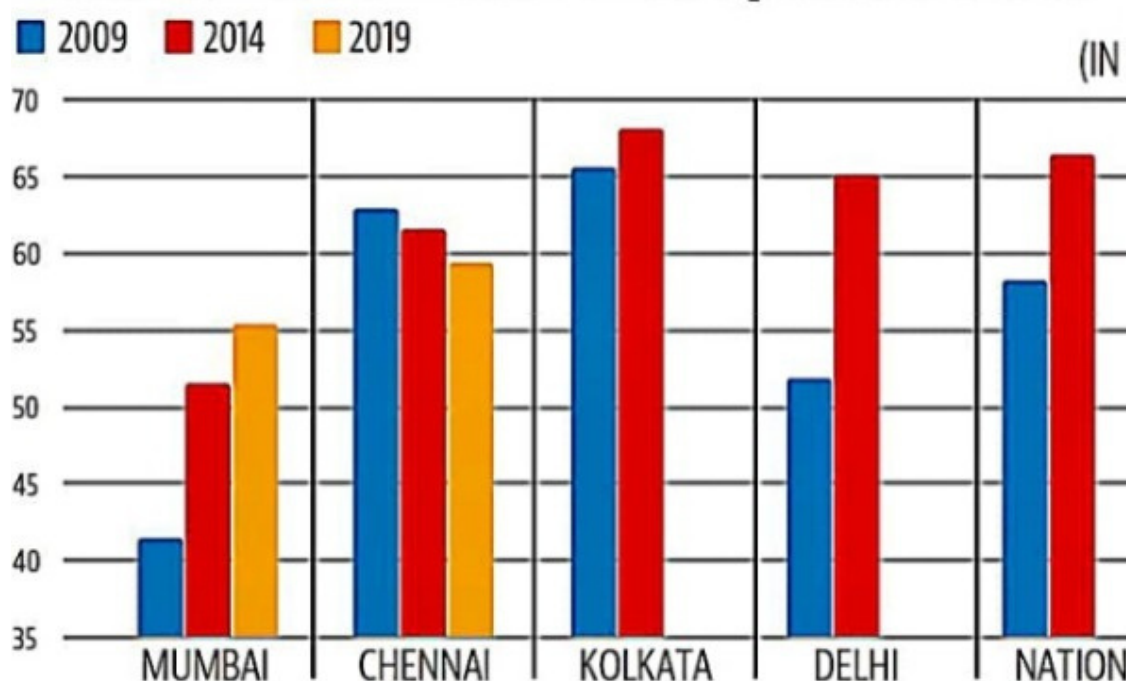
BBC



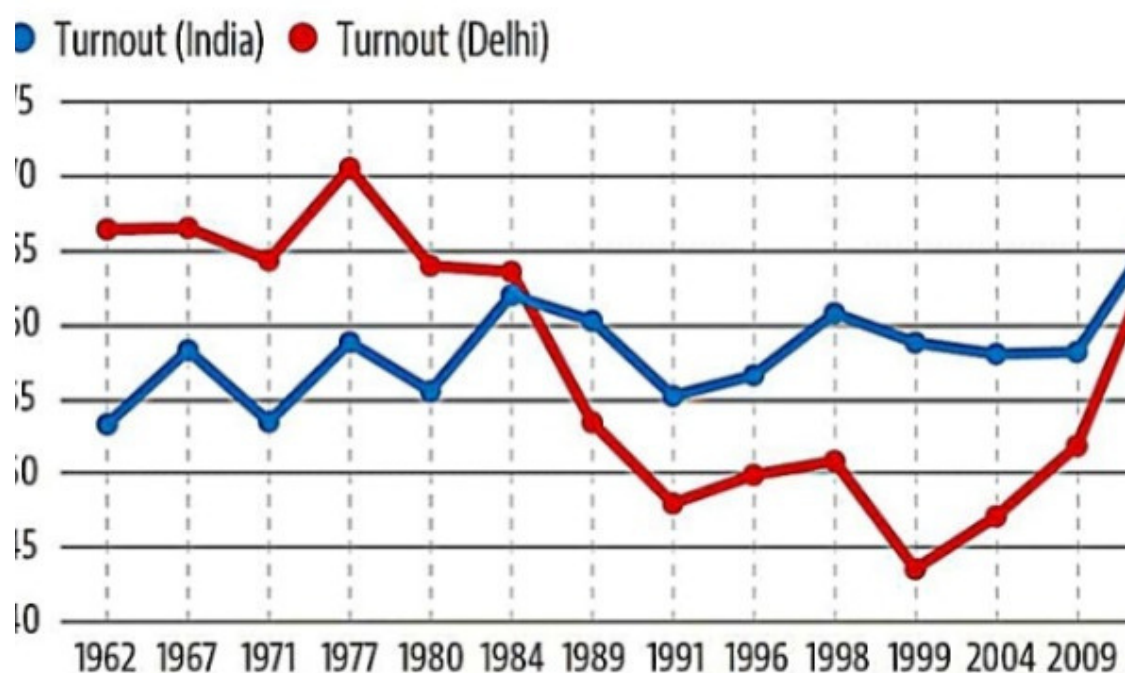
6.



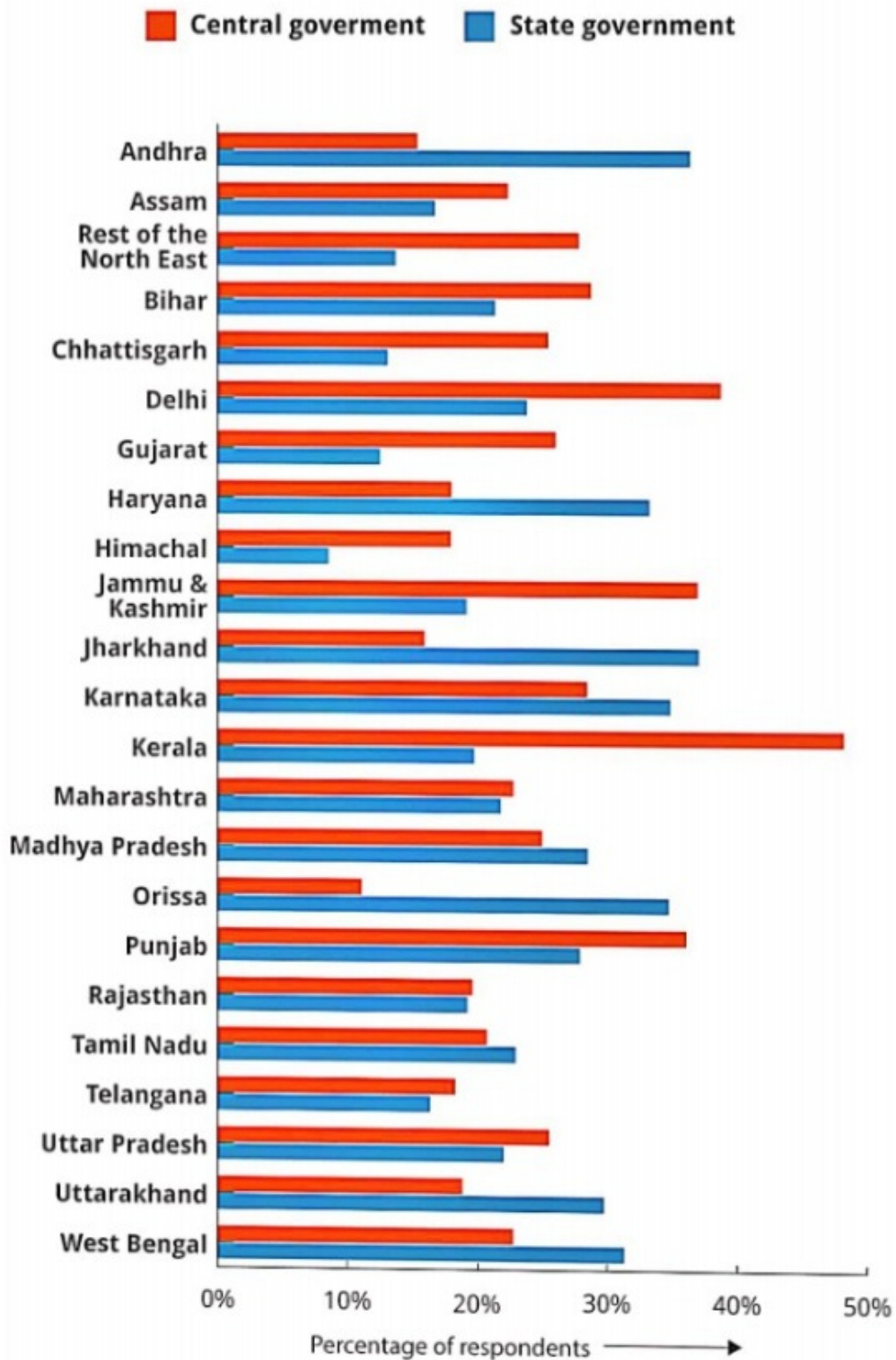
Voter turnout in four metropolitan cities



Delhi and all-India voter turnout in general elections over time



like to change immediately, more respondents said centre than state



4. 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.**

DISADVANTAGES

- * Sabha exercises more powers in money matters too. Once the Lok Sabha has passed a budget then the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.**
- * So it is up to the Lok Sabha to accept the changes done by Rajya 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.**

5 . APPLICATIONS

- * 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.**

6. CONCLUSION

In 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

7. FUTURE SCOPE

- * The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because it has a larger membership than the Rajya Sabha.**
- * Furthermore, once a money-related bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it cannot be rejected by the Rajya Sabha.**
- * The Lok Sabha has some powers that the Rajya Sabha does not have**