

POLITICAL JUGGERNALET'S ; A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONDIDATER IN THE 2019 LOK SHABHA

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

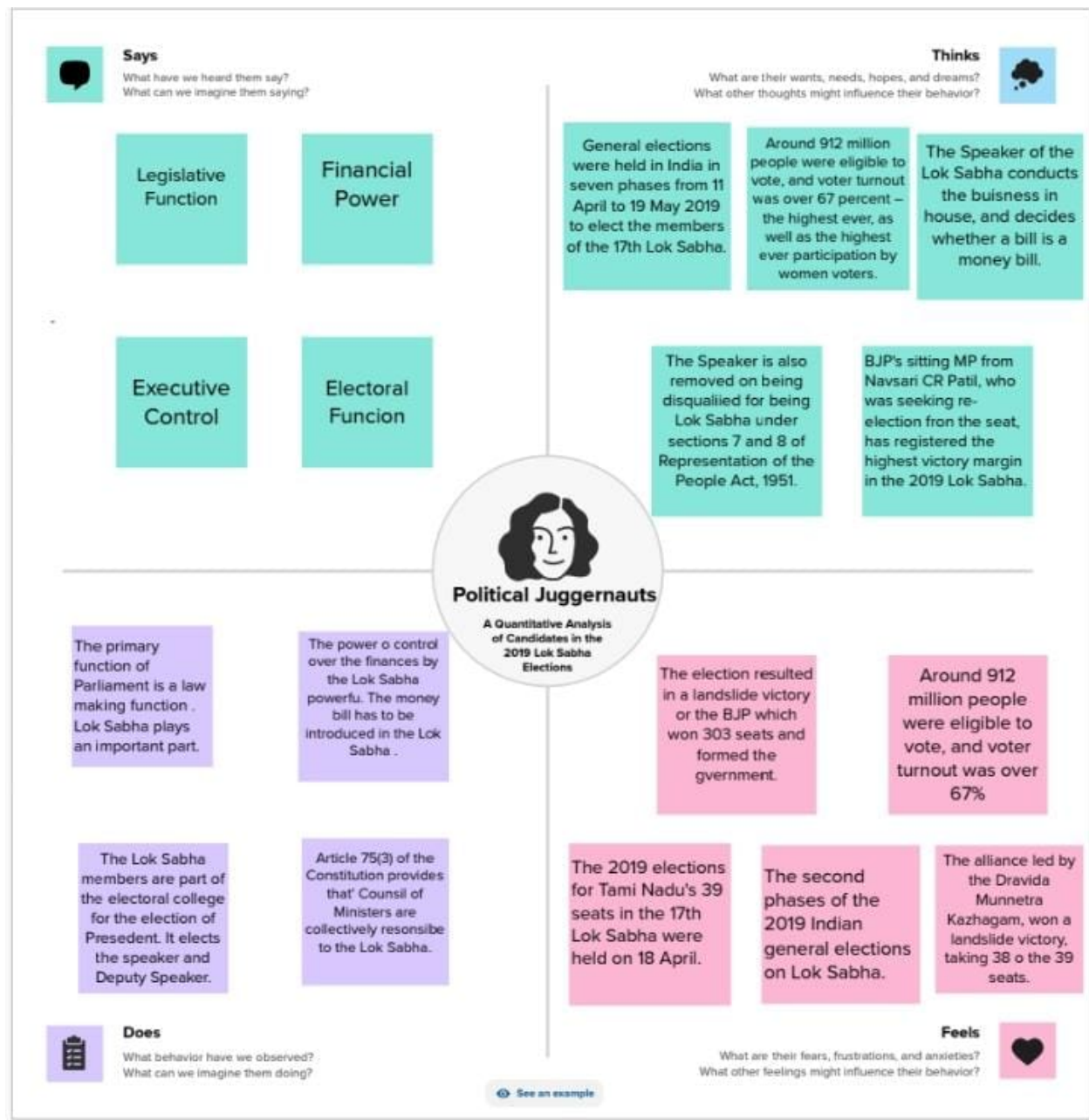
. The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The Lok Sabha comprises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

1.2 PURPOSE.

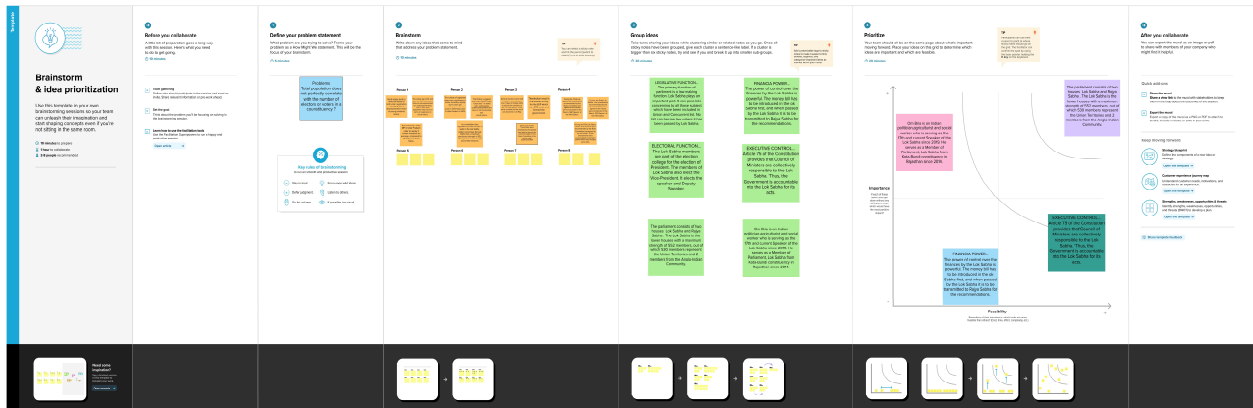
The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively. General elections were held 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.

PROBLEM DEFINITION OF DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP



2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP



RESULT

ANALYSIS OF LOK SABHA ELECTIONS (2019)



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In the 16th Lok Sabha, he was a member of the Standing Committee on Energy and Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.[citation needed].

His selection for the post of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha surprised many including MPs from the treasury bench.[citation needed]

ADVANTAGES

In practice, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya 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.

DISADVANTAGES

There are no disadvantages with the Lok Sabha. There are some problems like disruption of the proceedings by Congress members and other members. Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings. These members should be admonished to be active in Lok Sabha. The rules are too rigid on facts and figures. Many members are afraid to raise issues or make statements due to fear of mistakes in facts. That system should go and members should be allowed to speak from their heart. Whip and party guidelines also stop the expressions of some members. Many improvements are needed there. The most important one is about the No Confidence Motion. The PM is the most powerful person in India. But he is liable to lose confidence every six months. He should be elected by the members of Lok Sabha for a full term of five years. The MPs need not be Ministers on regular basis. Professionals should be made ministers and should be approved by the Lok Sabha as done in USA and other countries. The proceedings of Lok Sabha should be regular and for longer period. Then the Lok Sabha may fulfill its formation in the country.

SPEAKER OF LOK SABHA

RAFAEL GROSSI, IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL, MET WITH THE PARLIAMENTARIANS (INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION) AT A MEETING DURING THEIR OFFICIAL VISIT AT THE AGENCY HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA

ON THE 19 JUNE 2019 OM BIRLA WAS ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE 17TH LOK SABHA, FOLLOWING A MOTION FOR ELECTION MOVED BY PRIME MINISTER MODI OF THE BHARATIYA JANATA PARTY. THE CONGRESS AND THE DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM PARTIES ALSO MOVED NOTICES FOR BIRLA AND URGED HIM TO BE IMPARTIAL AS PRESIDING OFFICER OF THE LOWER HOUSE.[8] THE PARLIAMENTARY CONVENTION FOR THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA IS FOR THE DEPUTY SPEAKER OF THE LOK SABHA TO COME FROM THE OPPOSITION BENCHES. AS OF MARCH 2021,

UNIQUELY IN THE HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC, THE LOK SABHA APPROACHES TWO YEARS OF A VACANT DEPUTY SPEAKER SEAT.[9]

POSTS HELD

DISTRICT PRESIDENT, BHARTIYA JANTA YUVA MORCHA, KOTA.[10] (1987–91)

STATE PRESIDENT, BHARTIYA JANTA YUVA MORCHA, RAJASTHAN STATE. (1991–1997)

NATIONAL VICE PRESIDENT, BHARTIYA JANTA YUVA MORCHA. (1997–2003)

MLA FROM KOTA SOUTH(2003-2015)

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FROM KOTA(2014-PRESENT)

VICE CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMER FEDERATION LIMITED.

CHAIRMAN, CONFED, JAIPUR. (JUNE 1992 TO JUNE 1995)

LOK SABHA SPEAKER, (19 JUNE 2019 TO PRESENT)

CONCLUSION

They should be a citizen of India, and must subscribe before the Election Commission of India, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution.

They should not be less than 25 years of age.

They possess other such qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by the Parliament.