



A QUANTATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

NAAN MUDHALVAN TEAM PROJECT

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❖ INTRODUCTION

➤ OVERVIEW

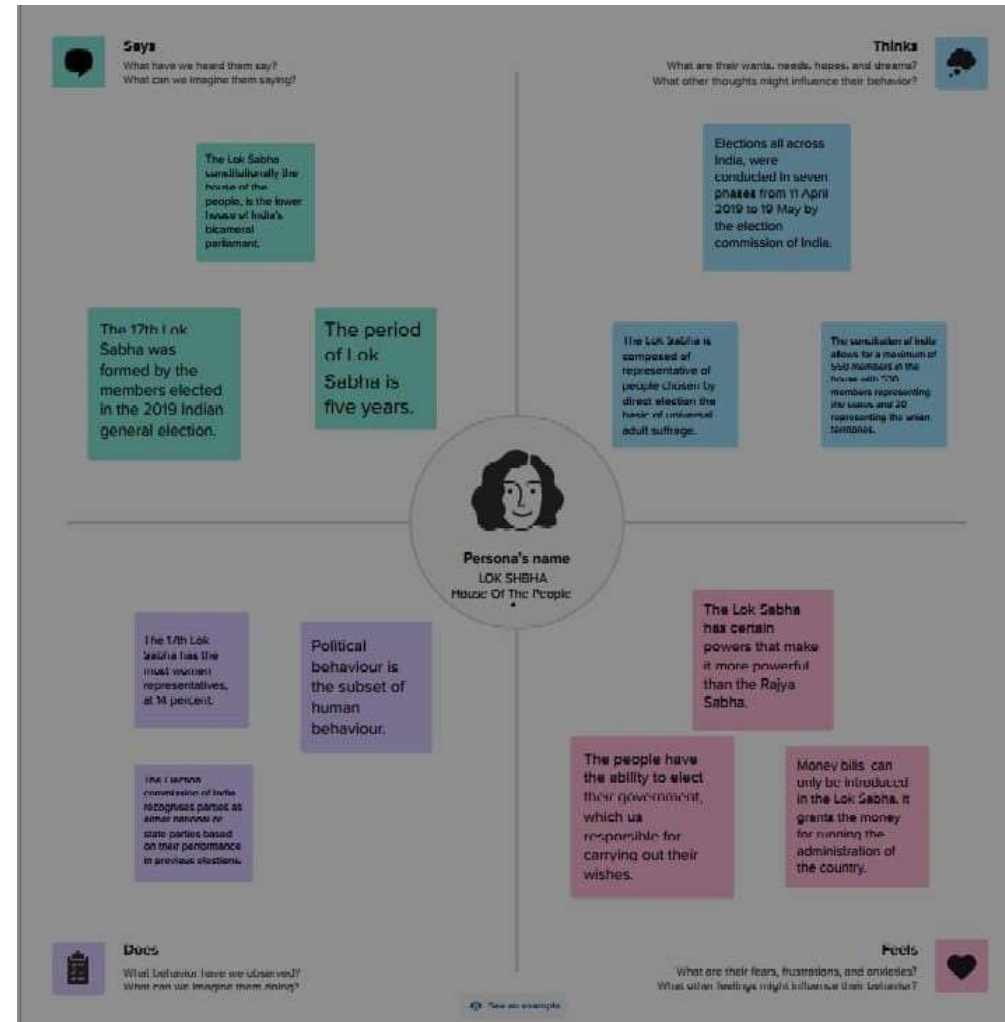
General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 MAY 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.

➤ PURPOSE

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

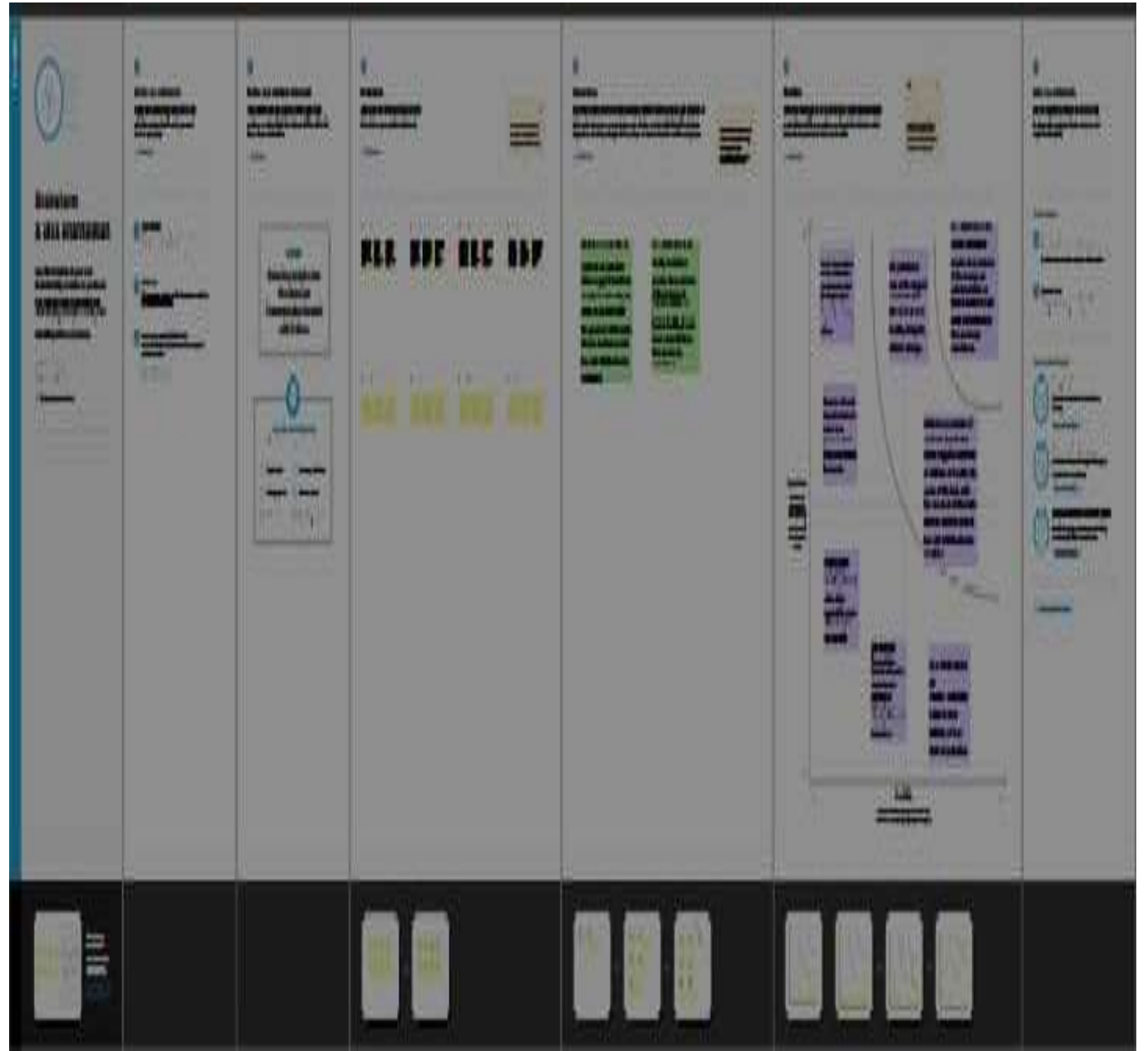
PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

EMPATHY MAP



PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

BRAINSTORING MAP



RESULT

❖ The BJP-led National Democratic Alliance won 353 seats. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million vote that were polled. The Indian National congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of leader of the opposition.

❖ **Uttar Pradesh** has the highest crime rate, and Nagaland has the lowest crime rate in 2021. Overall, Delhi has the highest crime rate, and D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu has the lowest crime rate in 2021. Violent crimes are particularly high in Eastern India, Northeast India, National Capital Region.

❖ Constituency-wise: Prime Minister Narendra Modi-led BJP scripted a massive victory to secure a consecutive second for the NDA at the Centre.

❖ Must not be less than 25 years of age. Must be a sound person. Must not be convicted by the court with imprisonment of two or more years. Must be a voter for any constituency in India.



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.

DISADVANTAGES:

- **Party politics and whip system:** Member of the Lok Sabha vote along party lines due to the strong influence of political parties and the whip system.
- **Lack of Meaningful Debate:** The Lok Sabha sometimes faces disruptions, walkouts, and adjournments due to the adversarial nature of Indian politics.
- **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.

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.

