

# POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

### OVER VIEW

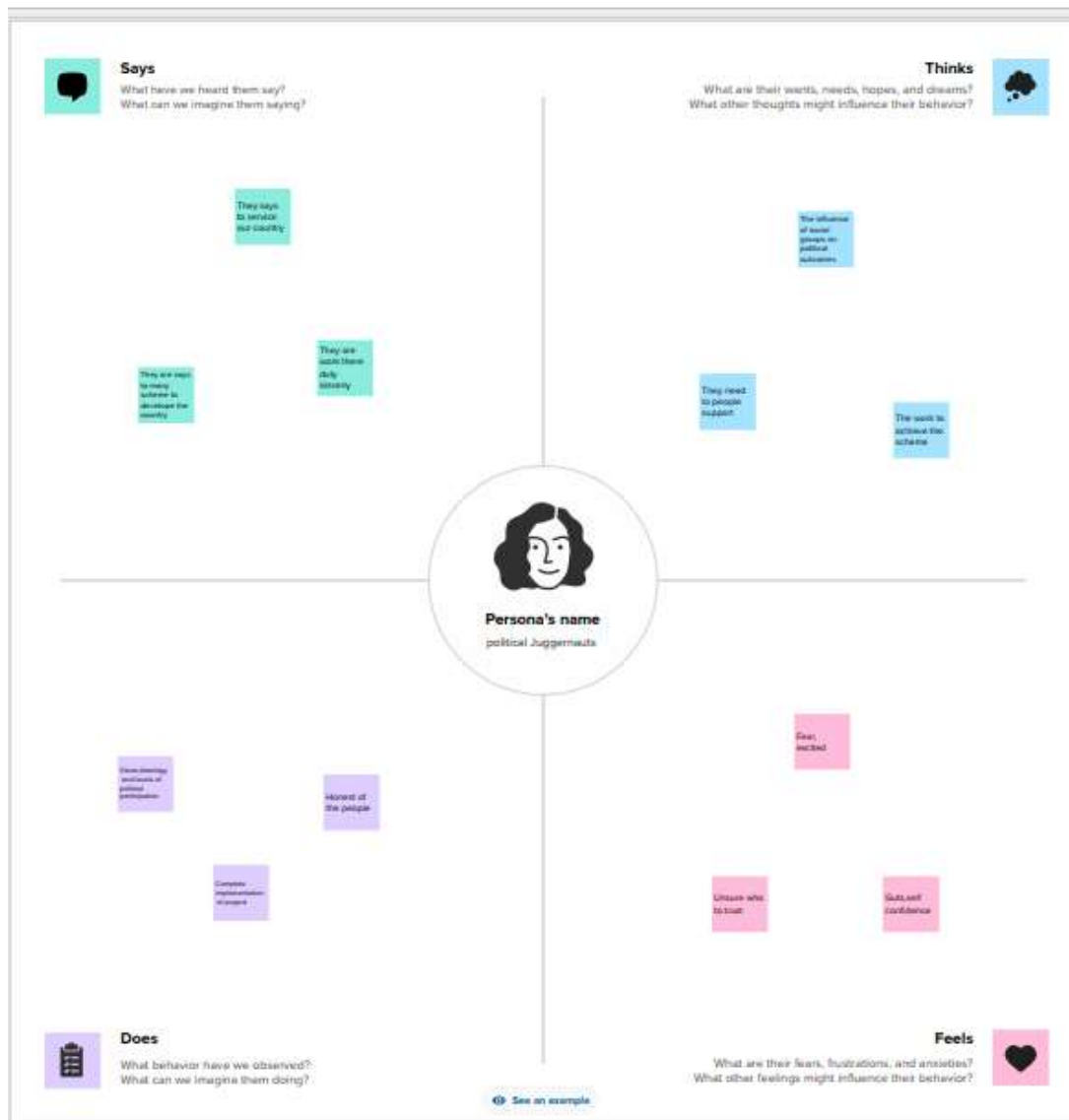
- General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.

### PURPOSE

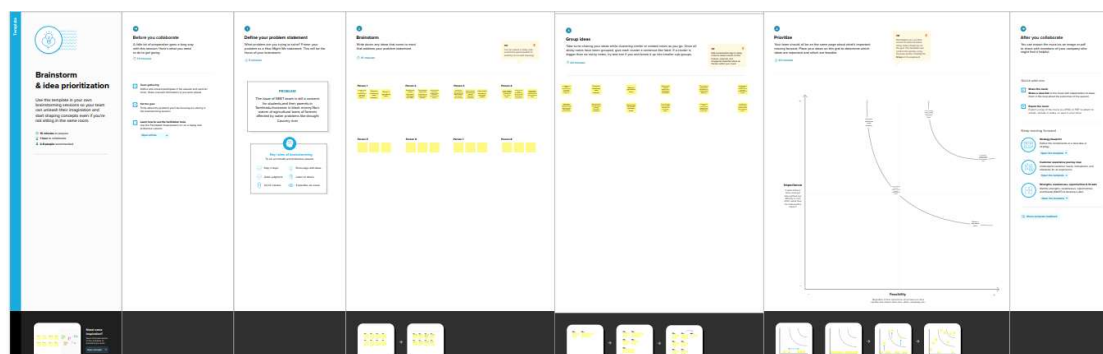
- The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

## PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

### 2.1 EMPATHY MAP



## 2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP



## 3. RESULT

- The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by

a political party since the 1989 general election ,and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition ,the BJP-led national Democratic Alliance (NDA) WON 353 seats.

#### 4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

##### ADVANTAGES

- It helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of check and balances. No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. So, it controls the despotism of the. Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha.

##### DISADVANTAGES

- Party politic and whip system, Lack of meaningful debate, shortcoming in gridlock, ineffectiveness of question hour, lack of expertise, influence of money and corruption, lack of participation from youth.

##### SOLUTION

- Taking about needed discussions, fixing the representation, selecting of efficient political parties. bringing the needs of the people before the legislature.

#### 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.

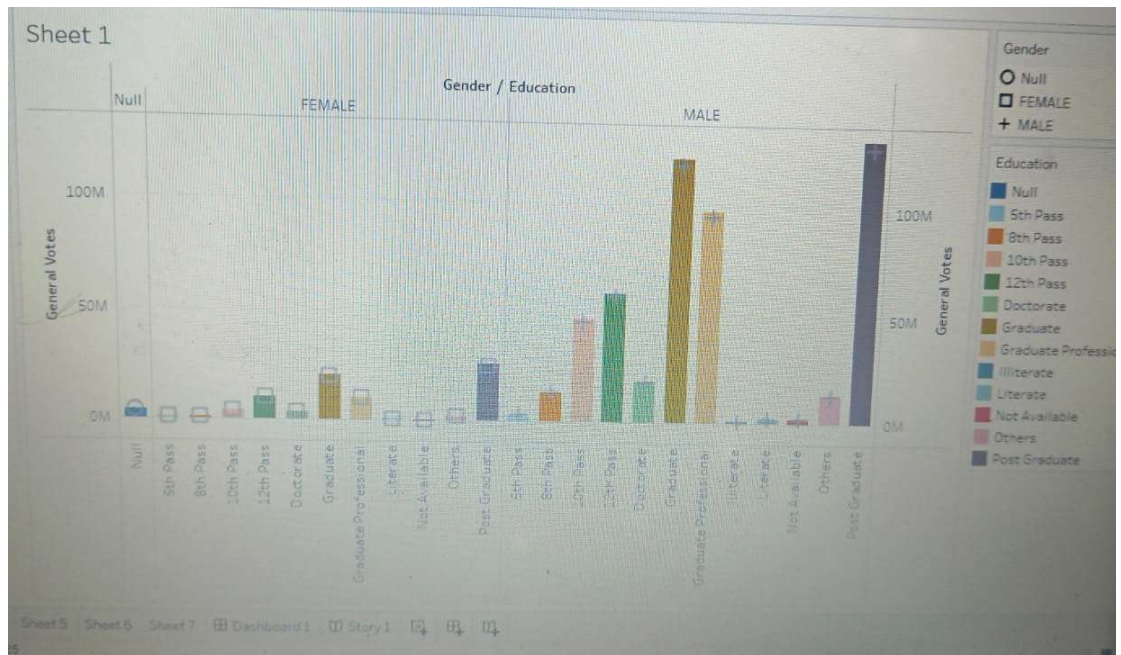
#### 6. CONCLUSION

- The nominations for all phases of the General Election have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on candidates who are participating the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

#### 7. FUTURE SCOPE

- To make the future youth understand about the constitution of our country. To maintain the peace of our country. To solve the problems of the people and promote the development of the country.

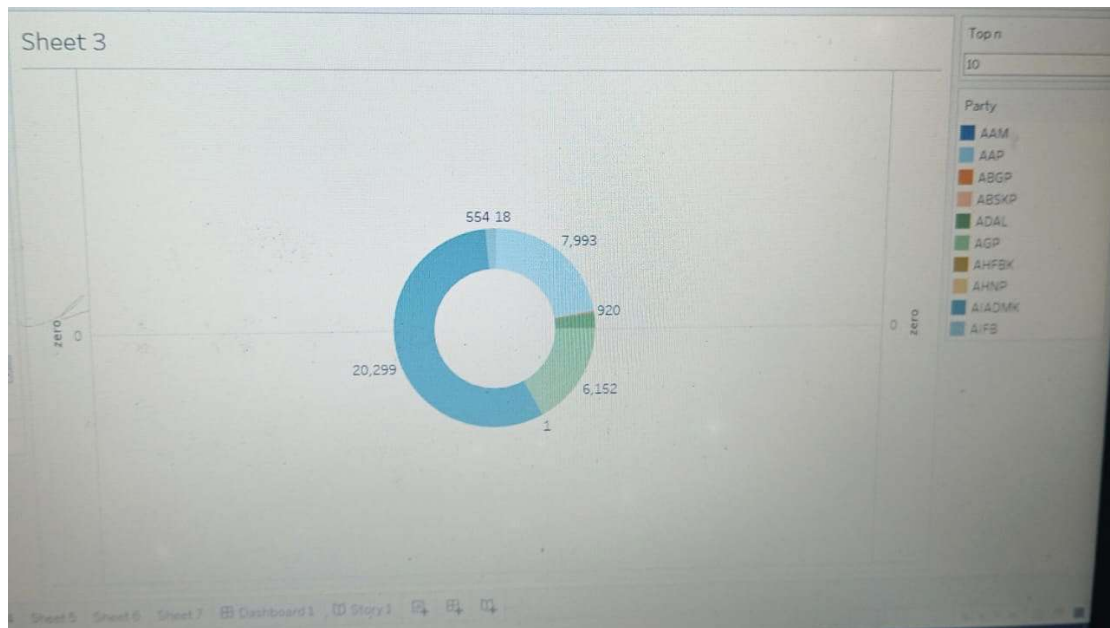
#### SHEET 1



## SHEET 2



## SHEET 3



SHEET 4

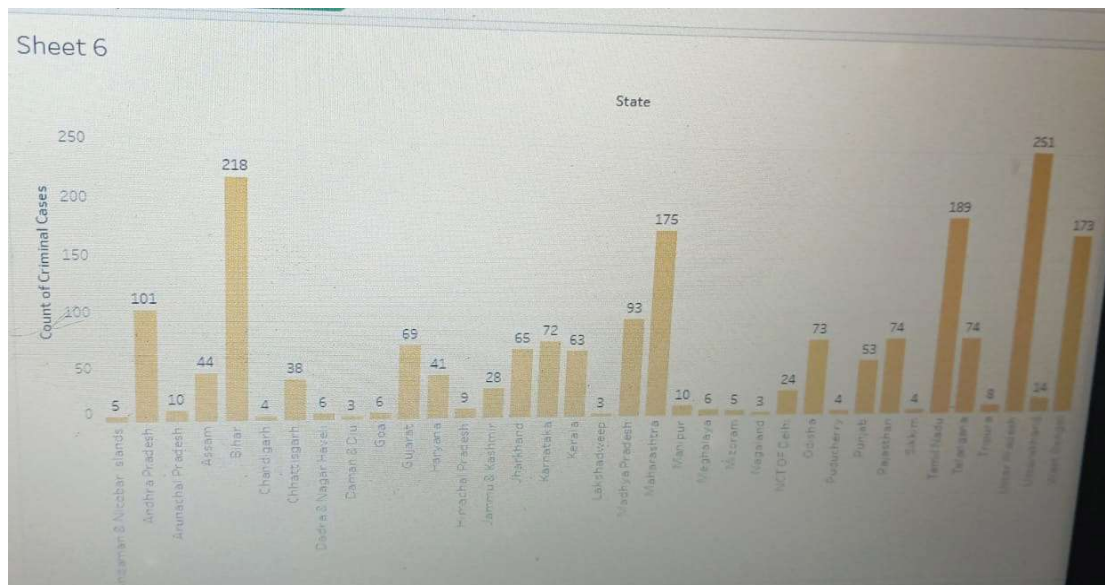


SHEET 5

Sheet 5



SHEET 6



SHEET 7



