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PROJECT NAME

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis Of Candidates In The 2019 Lok Sabha

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

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

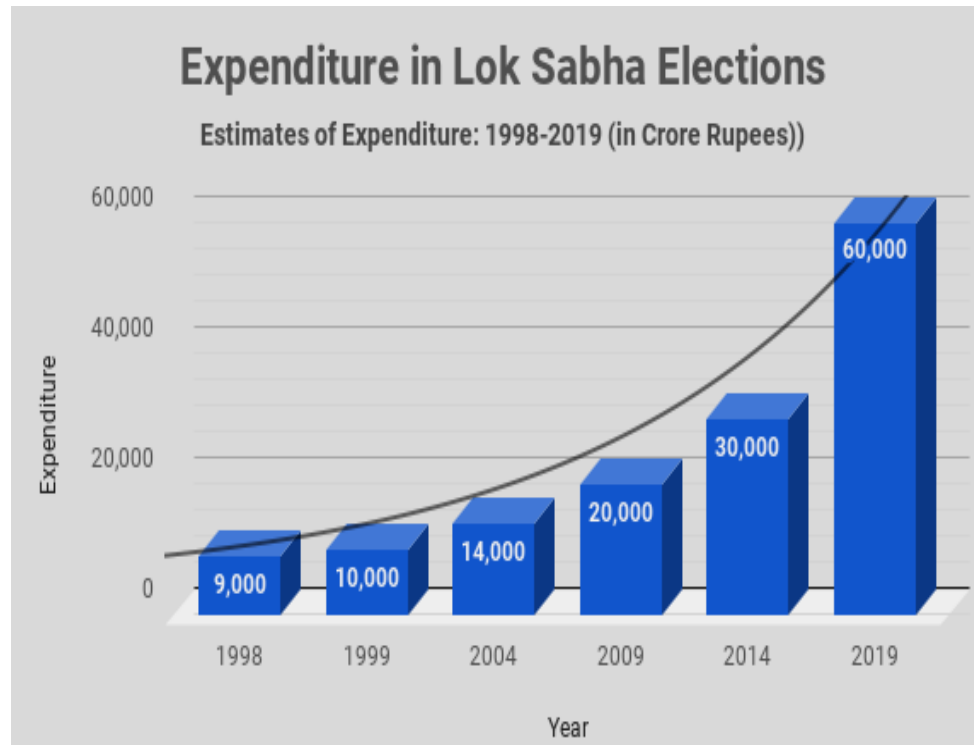
The nominations for all phases of the General Election have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on candidates who are participating in the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

The seven national parties together fielded 2.69 candidates per constituency. Among the largest five states, West Bengal has the highest representation of candidates from national parties, at 4.6. In that state, candidates from five national parties are contesting.

Recognised state parties, together, fielded 1.53 candidates per constituency. Bihar (6 state parties) and Tamil Nadu (8 state parties) see a high representation of candidates from state parties, at 1.2 and 1.3 respectively.

Largest states are ones with more than 30 Parliamentary constituency seats: Uttar Pradesh (80), Maharashtra (48), West Bengal (42), Bihar (40), and Tamil Nadu (39). These states together have 249 seats i.e., 46% of Lok Sabha.

1.2 PURPOSE



The 17th Lok Sabha or lower house of India's bicameral parliament was elected based on the results of the world's biggest election conducted in the summer of 2019. This was the largest democratic and the most expensive election in the world. Narendra Modi's Bharatiya Janata Party had a consecutive win with a majority of 303 out of 543 parliamentary seats. The voting trend followed the pattern of the previous election in 2014, ensuring a second prime-ministerial term for Modi. Interestingly, this election witnessed an increased participation from women and young Indians. In addition, there were many young, educated candidates contesting as compared to previous years resulting in the highest number of women parliamentarians. Along with Modi, around 230 members won a second term, totaling ten years as the ruling party.

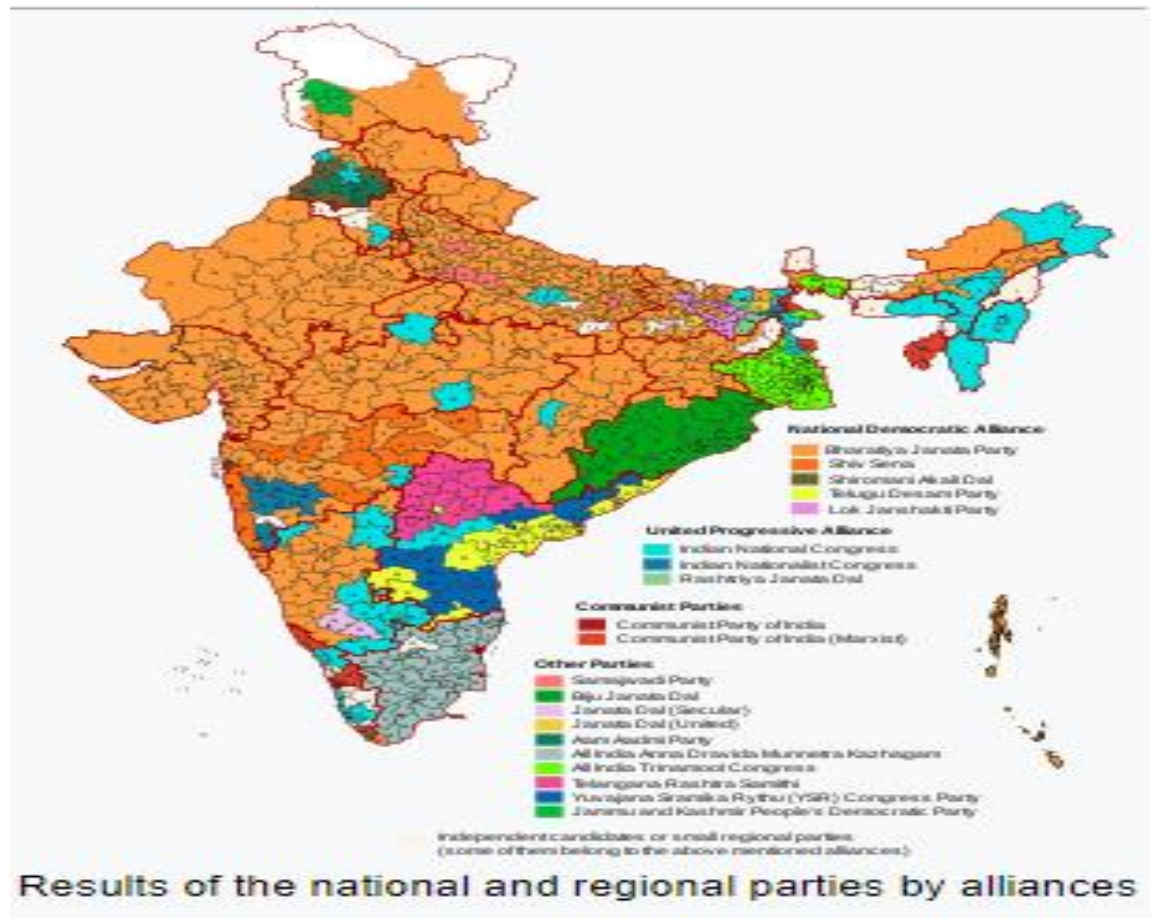
PROBLEMS DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

General elections were held in [India](#) in nine phases from 7 April to 12 May 2014 to elect the members of the [16th Lok Sabha](#).^[1] With 834 million registered voters, they were the largest-ever elections in the world until being surpassed by the [2019 elections](#). Around 23.1 million or 2.7% of the total eligible voters were aged 18–19 years.^[2] A total of 8,251 candidates contested the 543 elected [Lok Sabha](#) seats.^[3] The average election turnout over all nine phases was around 66.40%, the highest ever in the history of Indian general elections.^[3]

The results were declared on 16 May, 15 days before the 15th Lok Sabha completed its constitutional mandate on 31 May 2014.^[4] The counting exercise was held at 989 counting centres.^[3] The [Bharatiya Janata Party](#) (BJP) received 31% of the vote and won 282 seats, while its [National Democratic Alliance](#) won a total of 336 seats. The BJP's vote share was the lowest by a party winning a majority of seats since independence,^[5] The BJP

won 31.0% votes, while [NDA's](#) combined vote share was 38.5%. However, the governing coalition had the largest majority since the [1984 elections](#), and it was the first time since 1984 that a party had won enough seats to govern without the support of other parties.^{[6][7][8]}

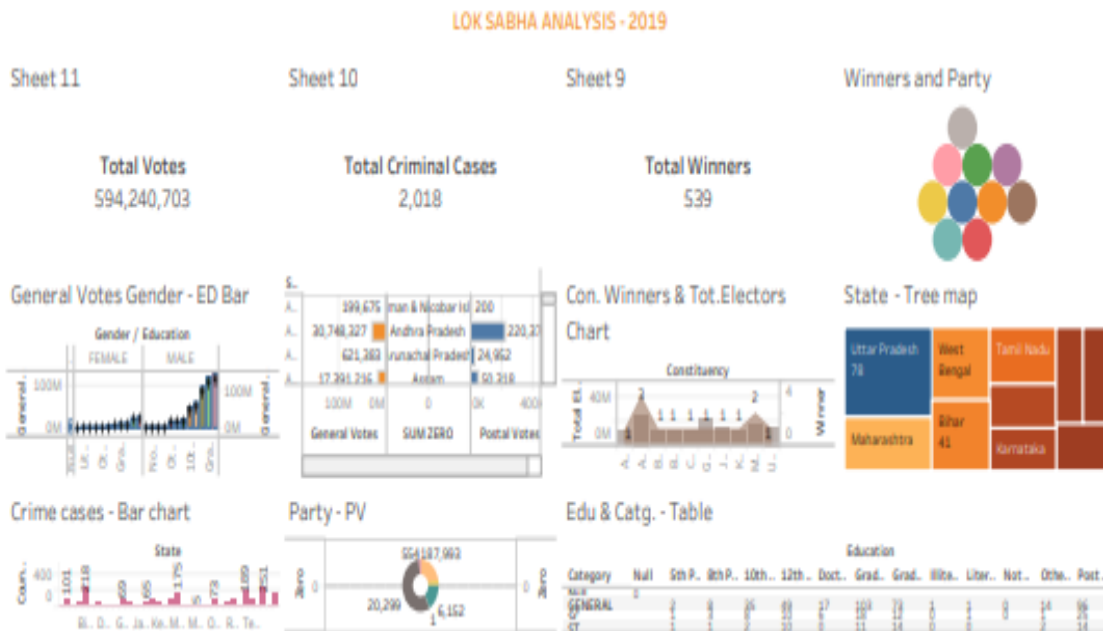
In contrast, the result was the worst-ever performance by the [Indian National Congress](#) (INC), which had ruled India for most of its post-independence history. The INC received 19.3% of the vote and won only 44 seats, with its wider alliance, the [United Progressive Alliance](#), winning a total of just 59.^{[9][10][11]} In order to become the official opposition party in India, a party must have 55 seats; as a result, there was no [official opposition party](#).^{[12][13]}



2.1 EMPATHY MAP

RESULT

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 B



JP

which won 303 seats and formed the government

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

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 Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament, plays a crucial role in the country's democratic process. However, like any political institution, it has its disadvantages and challenges. Here are some of the disadvantages associated with the Lok Sabha:



APPLICATION

One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by Parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when we use

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



S

resign collectively.

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

It can be concluded that “parliament” is the “apex body of India” in terms of making legislation for the Indian citizens. The parliament is made up of the president and the two houses such as “rajya Sabha” and “lok Sabha”gth. 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.

FUTURE SCORE

The exclusive powers of the Lok Sabha are:

Only in the Lok Sabha can a motion of no confidence in the government be introduced and approved.

Only the Lok Sabha may initiate money bills.

The Lok Sabha's decision usually stands when the two Houses cannot agree on an ordinary bill

Legislative: ...

Financial: ...

Control over the Executive: ...

Electoral Function: ...

Discussions on Questions of Public Importance: ...

Miscellaneous Powers: ...

Punitive Action against MP by the House



APPENDIX

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