

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

## **1.INTRODUCTION :**

### 1.1 Overview

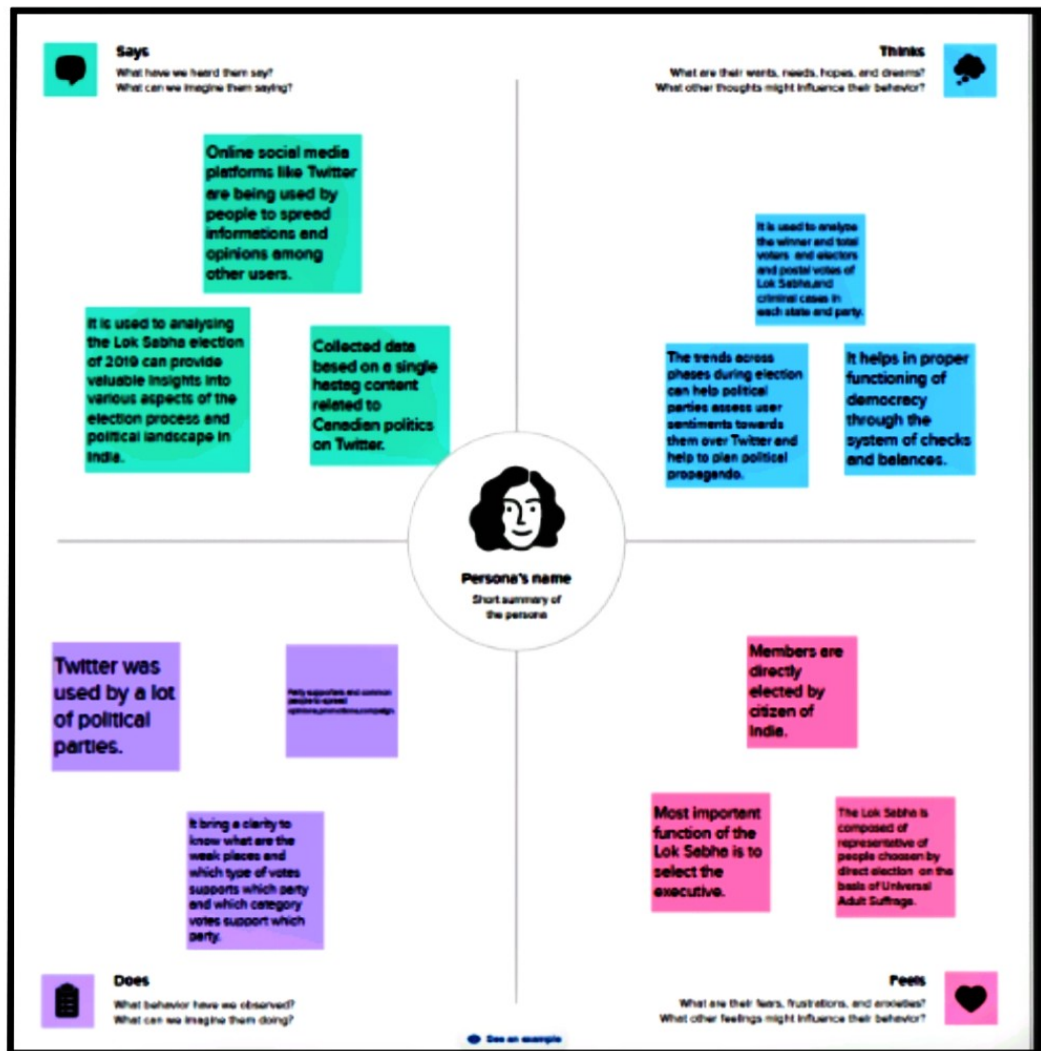
The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters. General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11<sup>th</sup> April to 19<sup>th</sup> May 2019 to elect the members of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Elections.

### 1.2 Purpose

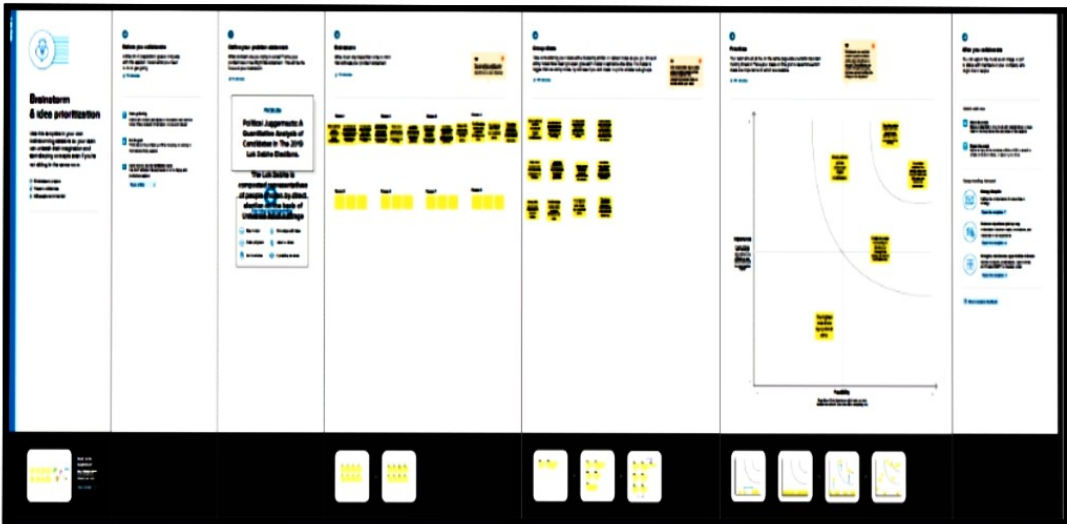
- \* The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha.
- \* Motions of the no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- \* If passed by the majority vote, the Prime minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

## **2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING :**

## 2.1 Empathy map



## 2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map



## 3. RESULT :

### 3.1 Dashboard

# LOK SABHA ANALYSIS 2019

Gender: ☐ Null ☒ FEMALE Education: ☐ Null ☒ 5th Pass Measure Names: ☐ Total Electors ☒ Winner Top n: 10 Winner: 25 Party: ☐ AAM ☒ AAP

Sheet 12

Sheet 13

Sheet 14

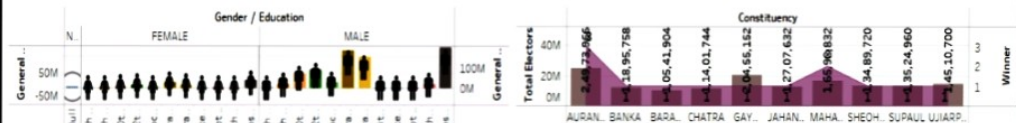
Total Winners  
539

Total Criminal Cases  
2,018

Total Votes  
59,42,40,703

Sheet 1

Sheet 2



Sheet 4

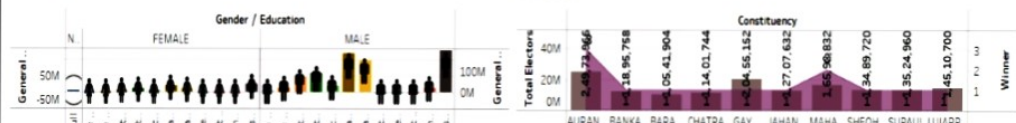
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Sheet 5



Sheet 1

Sheet 2



Sheet 4

Sheet 6

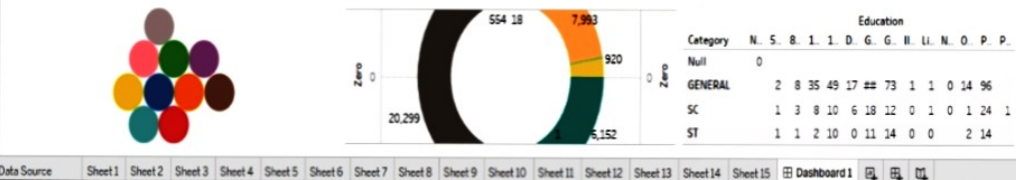
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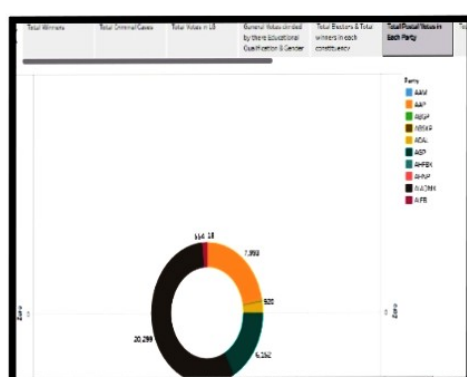
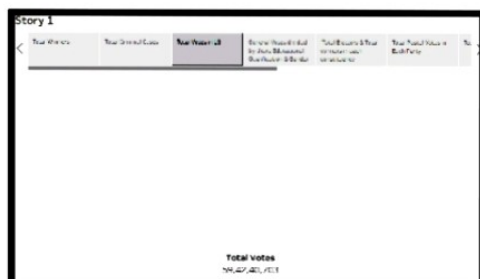
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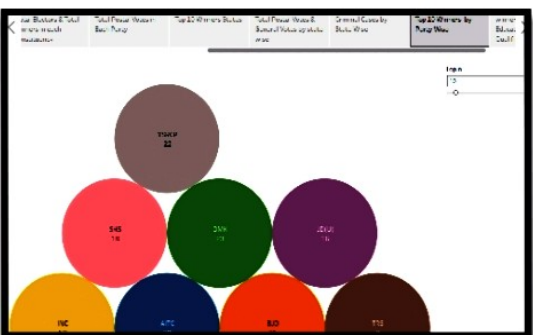
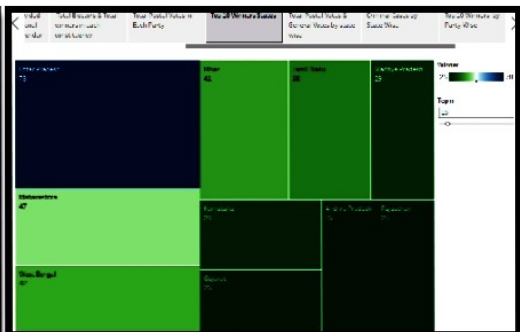
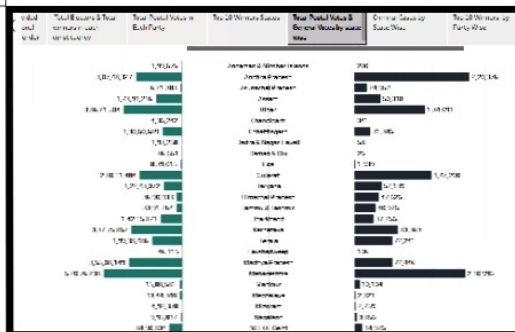
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Sheet 11



## 3.2 STORY





Visual and other

State & Districts & Total Postal Votes by state

Total Postal Votes in Each Party

Total all the states by state

Total Postal Votes & General Votes by state

Crimes Cases by State Wise

Total all the states by Party Wise

winners by Category & Educational Qualification

Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctors	Graduat	Graduat	Post Gr	Post Gr
GENERAL	0	2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1
SC	1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0
ST	1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0	0

## 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 :

- Lack of representation : The Lok Sabha is based on a first-past-the-post electoral system, which can result in a lack of representation for minority parties and groups.
- Limited accountability : Members of the Lok Sabha are not always held accountable for their actions, as they are protected by parliamentary immunity.
- Political instability : The Lok Sabha can be subject to frequent disruptions and interruptions, which can lead to political instability and a lack of progress on important issues.
- Limited powers : The Lok Sabha has limited powers compared to the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Indian parliament), which can make it difficult for the Lok Sabha



to effectively legislate and govern.

## 5. FUNCTIONS :

- \* **Legislative Function** : The primary function of parliament is a law making function.
- \* **Financial Power** : The power of control over the finances by the Lok Sabha is powerful.
- \* 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.
- \* As the primary house of the parliament, Lok Sabha has definite control over the executive.

## 6. CONCLUSION :

While voter preferences for voting in Parliamentary and Assembly elections can often differ, the completion allows us to explore what the next Lok Sabha might look like if people vote in exactly the same fashion as they did in the Assembly elections.

It participates in the election of the President of India and also elects the Vice-President. Parliament is a bi-cameral legislative body composed of elected representatives to control



and guide the government. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.

## 7. FUTURE SCOPE :

Of course, it's another matter altogether whether the Modi government has the capability to carry out such a transformation and whether the opposition has played up its numerous failings.

The EastAsian staes, during their periods of rapid development, all had autocratic regimes which where able to rise above sectional interests to enforce a model of state –directed development.

A “ long march through the institutions” is taking shape, with adherents to the regime's ideology being put in places of power.

It would not be an overstatement to say that the 2019 Lok Sabha election verdict and the sheer scale of the National Democratic Alliance's victory is in large measure of manifestation of the deepening religious divide in Indian society.

The set of voters is definitely not going to be the same, because of the registration of new voters and the death or relocation of people who voted in the Assembly elections.