

Political Juggernauts: A Quantative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

1. 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 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

⇒ 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.

1.2 Purpose

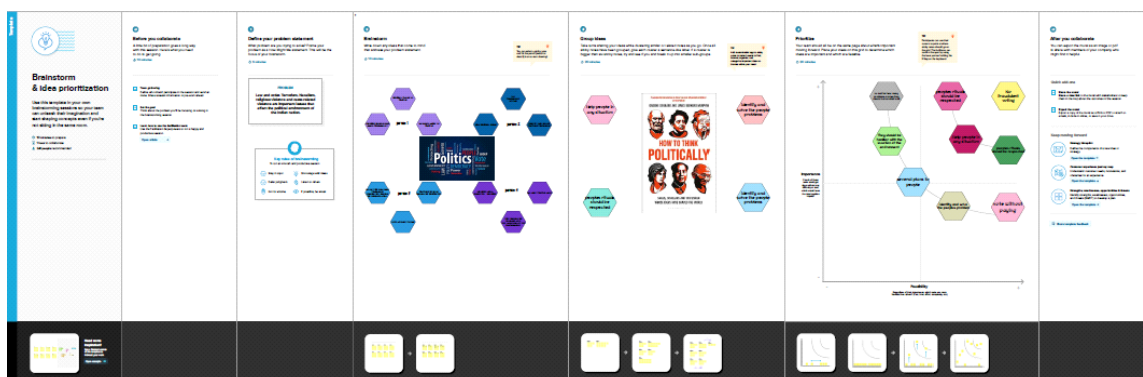
⇒ Political purpose means any activity undertaken in support of or in opposition to the election or nomination of a candidate to public office and includes using "vote for", "oppose", or any similar support or opposition language in any advertisement whether the activity is undertaken by a candidate, a political committee, a political party, or any person. In the period thirty days before a primary election and sixty days before a special or general election, "political purpose" also means any activity in which a candidate's name, office, district, or any term meaning the same as "incumbent" or "challenger" is used in support of or in opposition to the election or nomination of a candidate to public office. The term does not include activities undertaken in the performance of a duty of a state office or any position taken in any bona fide news story, commentary, or editorial.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

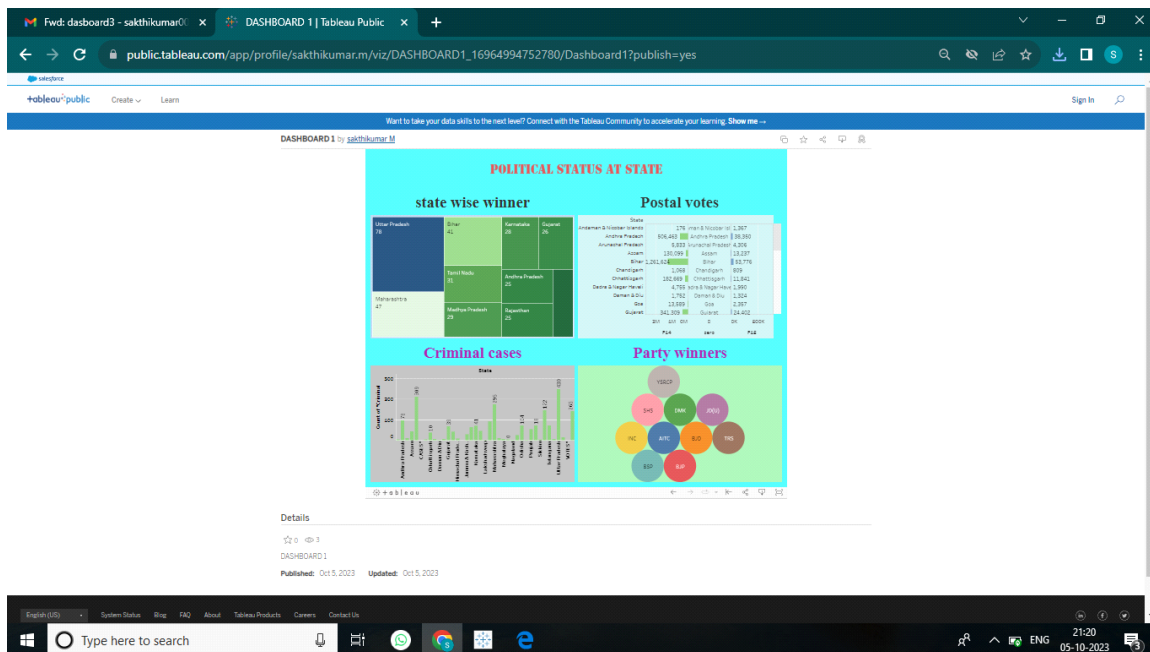


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

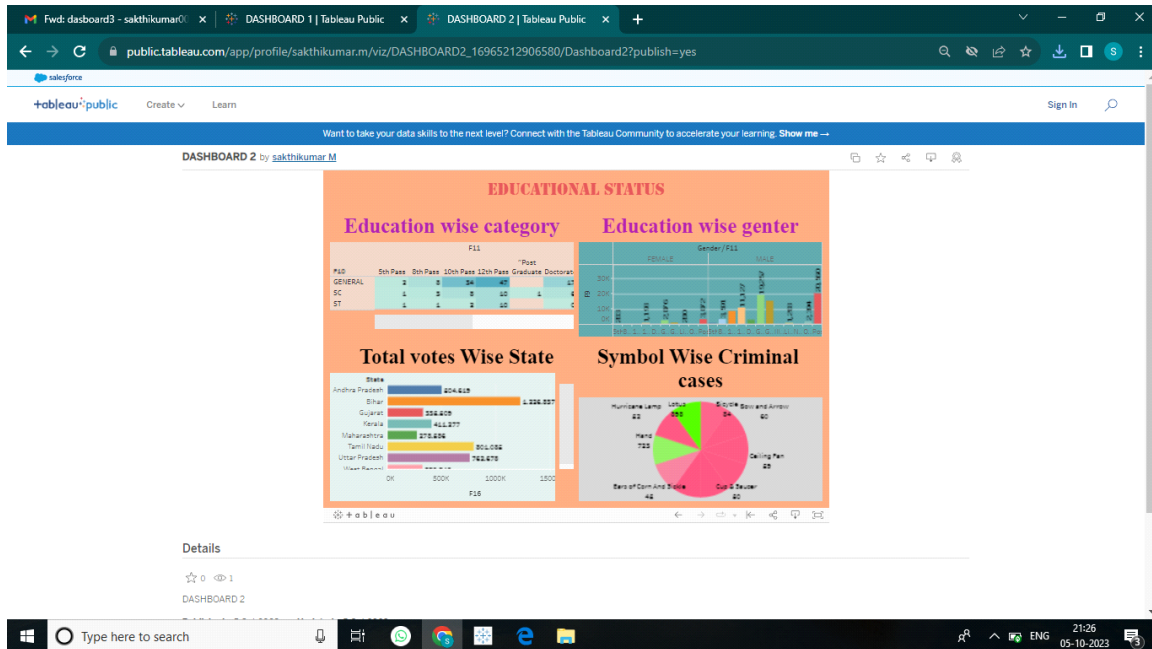


RESULT

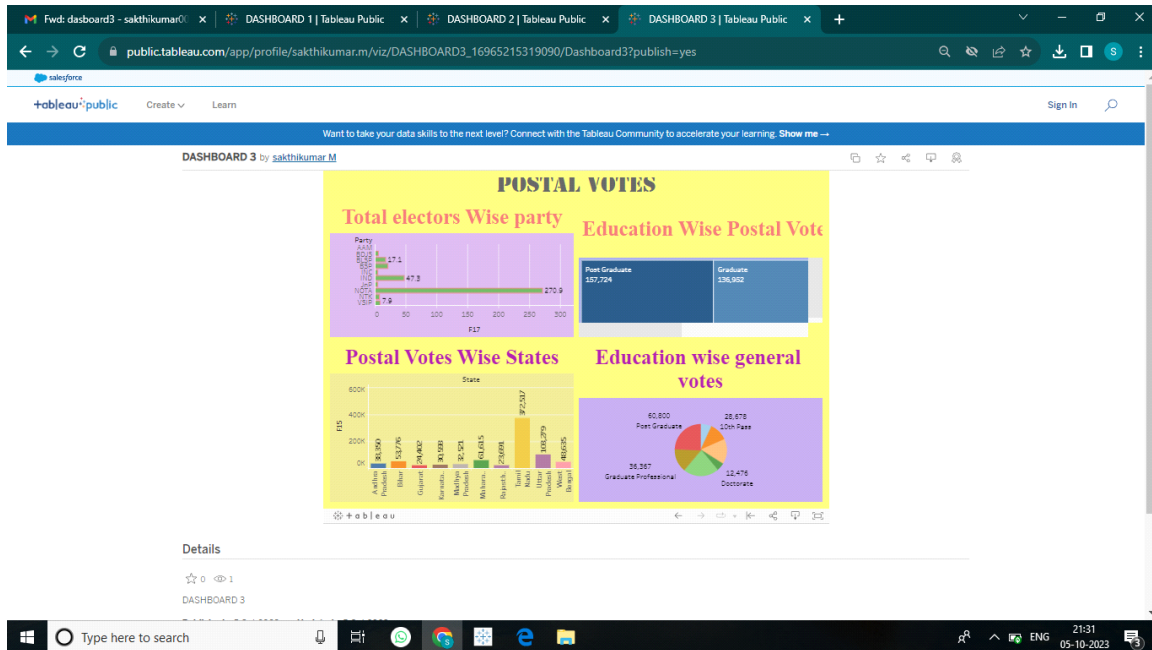
Dashboard 1



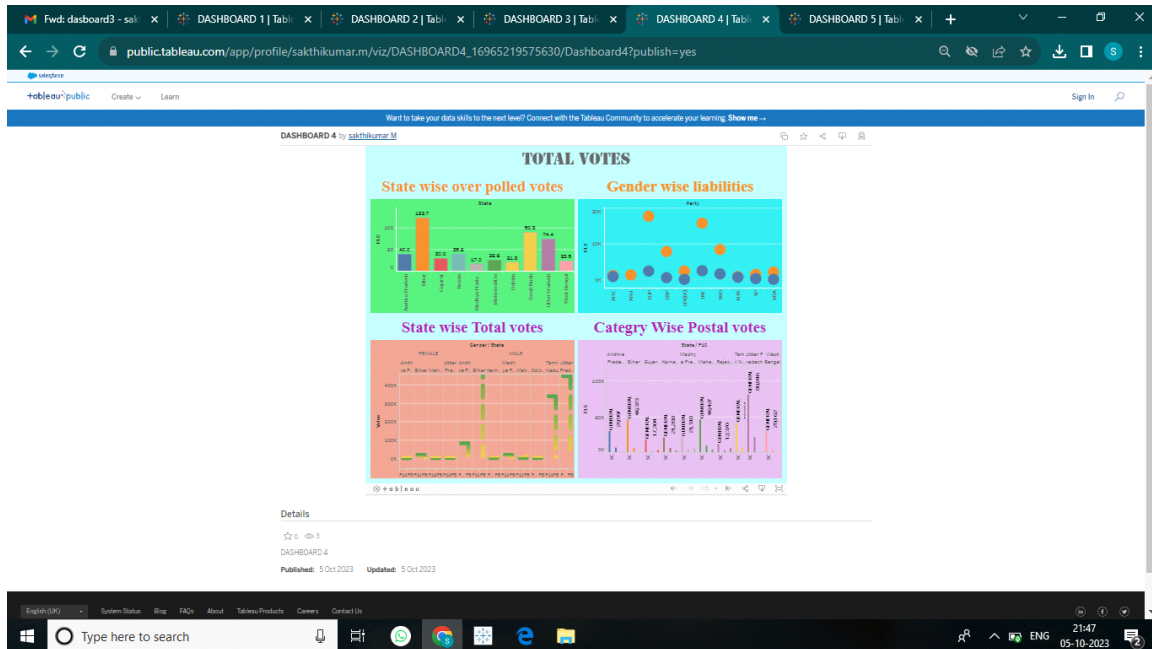
Dashboard 2



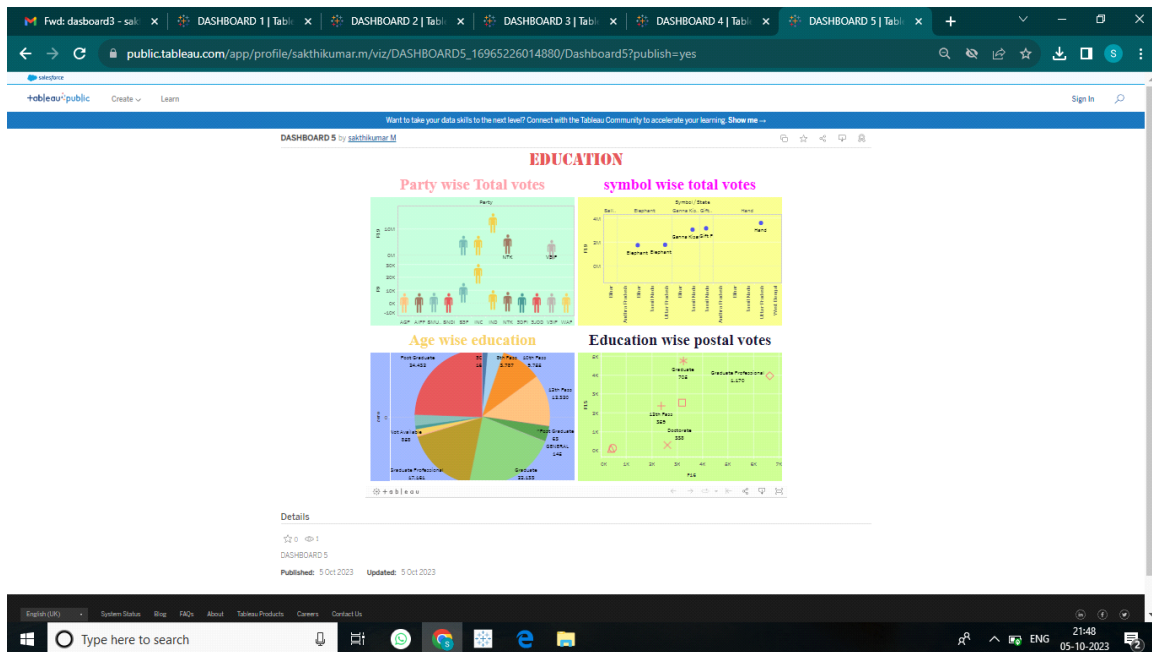
Dashhboard 3



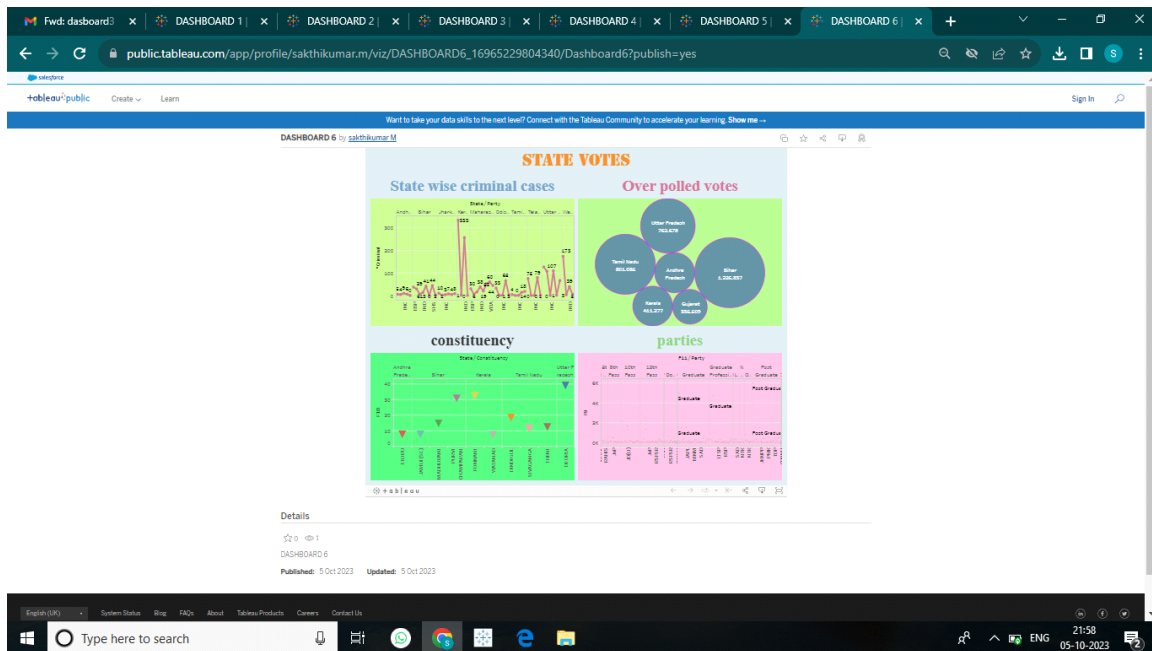
Dashboard 4



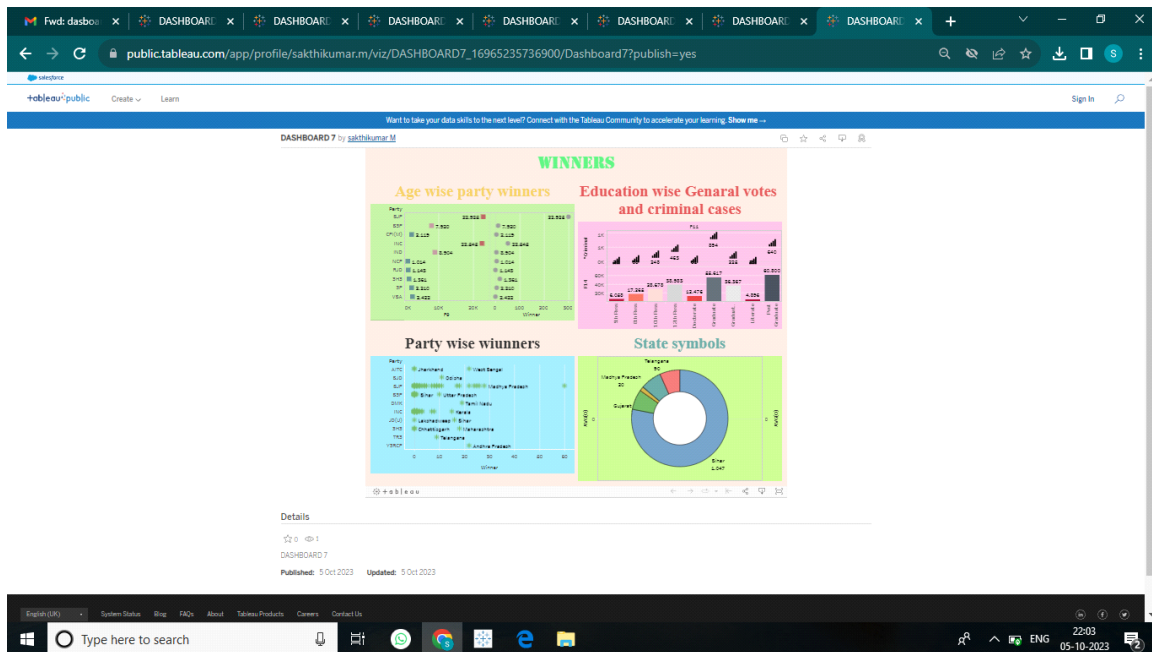
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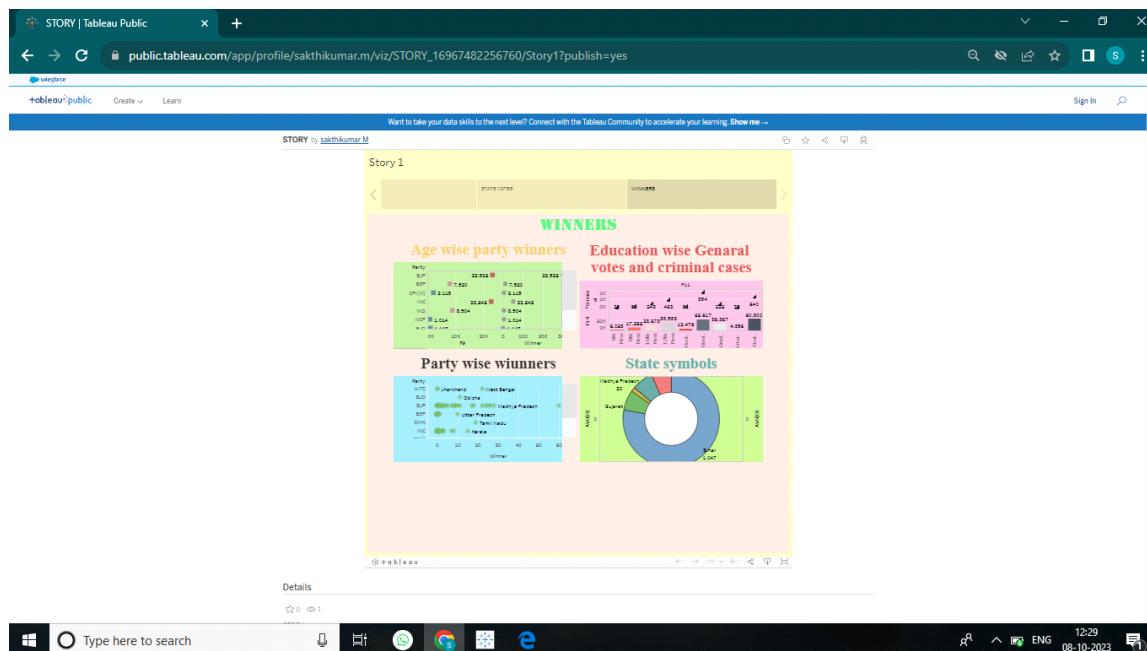
Dashboard 6



Dashboard 7



Story



ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages :

⇒ **Democracy:** India is the largest democracy in the world and since its independence in 1947, the country has maintained a stable democratic system. This has allowed for the peaceful transfer of power and the protection of civil rights and liberties.

⇒ **Political stability:** Despite the numerous political parties and diverse opinions, India has experienced relative political stability since independence, which has enabled the country to maintain a consistent economic and political policy direction.

Disadvantages:

⇒ **Corruption:** Corruption has been a persistent problem in Indian politics, with allegations of corruption against elected officials and government officials being reported regularly. This has eroded public trust in the political system and has impeded the development of the country.

⇒ Political polarization: India's political landscape has become increasingly polarized in recent years, with political parties becoming more ideologically divided and using divisive language to appeal to voters. This has led to a breakdown in the functioning of democratic institutions and has hindered progress on key issues.

APPLICATIONS

Economic inequality: Despite India's rapid economic growth, the country continues to struggle with widespread poverty and economic inequality. This has led to widespread dissatisfaction among the population and has contributed to social and political unrest. Caste-based discrimination: Despite efforts to address the issue, caste-based discrimination continues to be a major problem in India, affecting millions of people and hindering progress towards a more equal society.

CONCLUSION

In short, the new parliamentary-led coalition has the achievable to reshape the future of Indian politics. But the Alliance additionally faces many challenges. To succeed, the Alliance ought to overcome its weaknesses and capitalize on its strengths. I assume the alliance is broken. Alliance does now not see a clear imaginative and prescient for India. The coalition has additionally targeted too a great deal on regional issues, and it is doubtful how it will appeal to voters from throughout India. But I ought to be wrong. This alliance has amazed me and has the workable to be a pressure in Indian politics. solely time will tell.

FUTURE SCOPE

A degree in Political Science can lead to powerful careers in state and local governments, law, business, international organizations, associations, and non-profit organizations (NGOs), campaign management and voting, journalism, elections politics, research, university, and college education.