

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Election

PROJECT REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

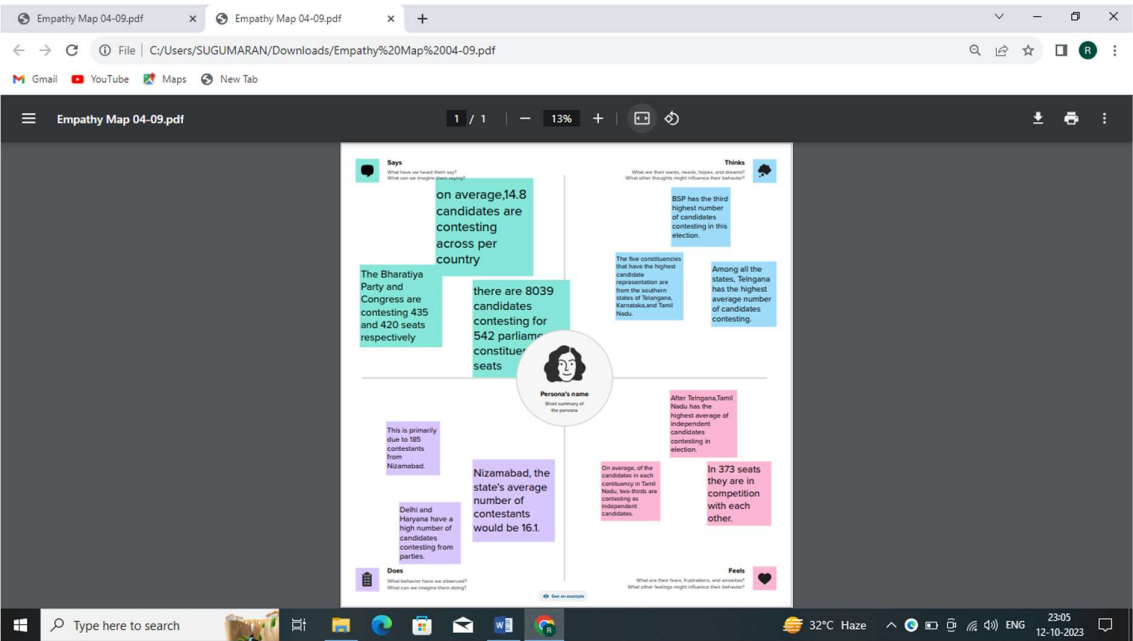
The nominations for all phases of the General Election have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on candidates who are participating in the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

PURPOSE:

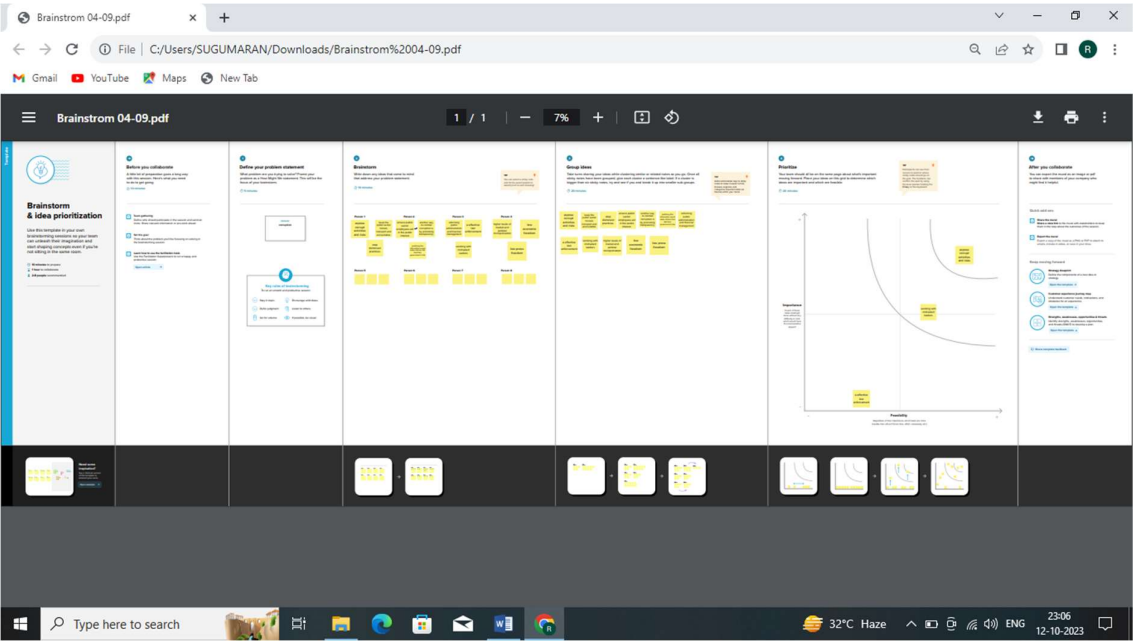
The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The 17th Lok Sabha 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.

Since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political pa substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

EMPATHY MAP:

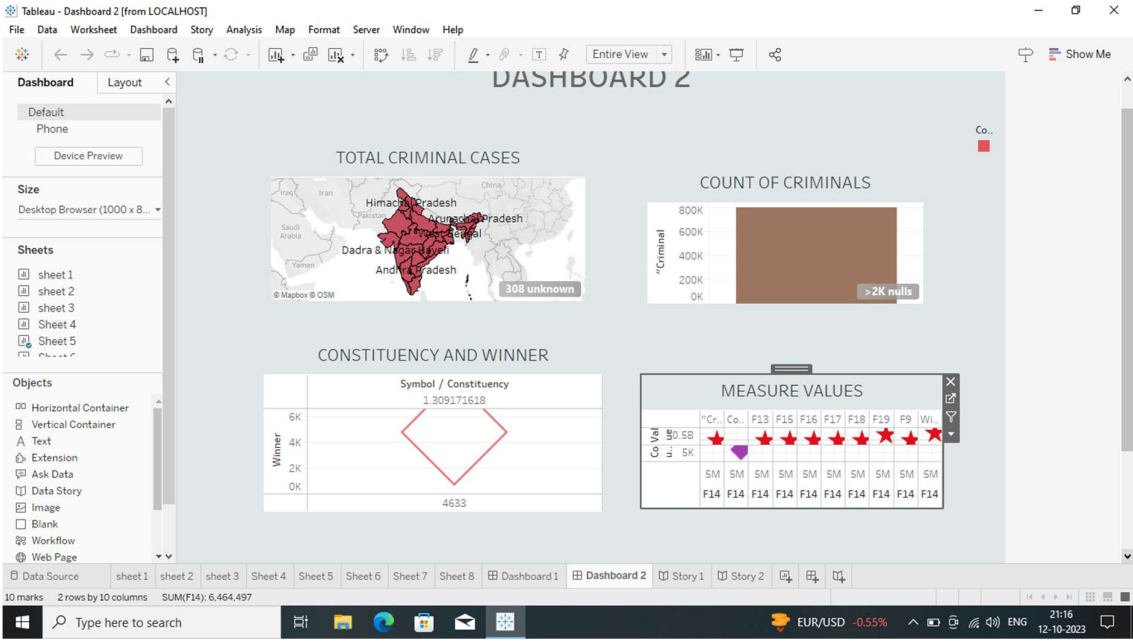
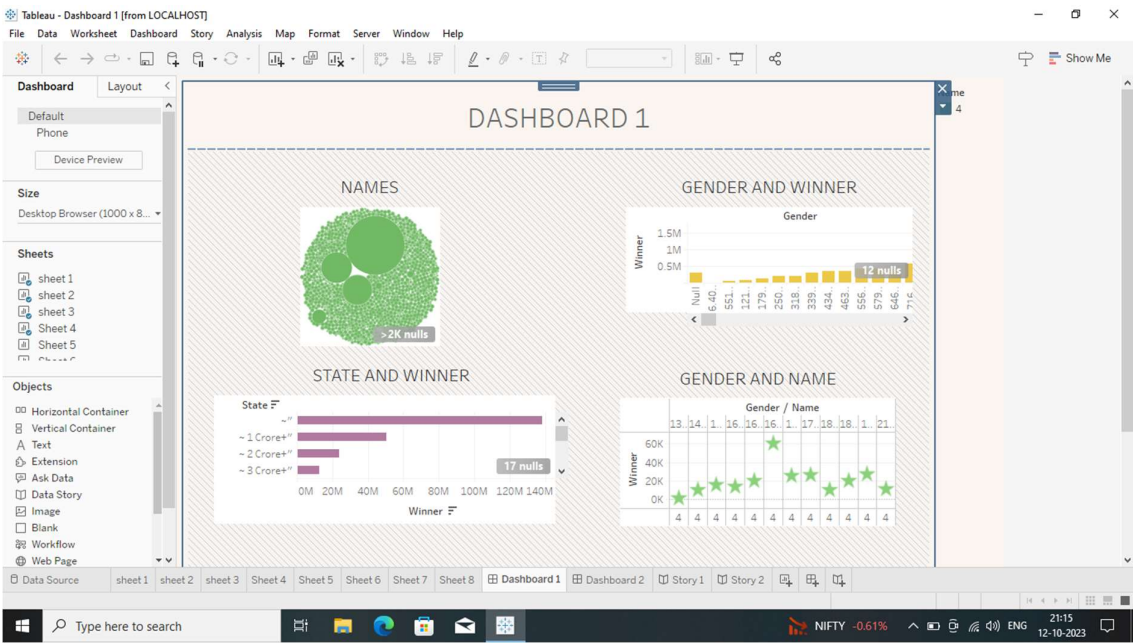


IDEATION & BRAINSTROMING MAP:

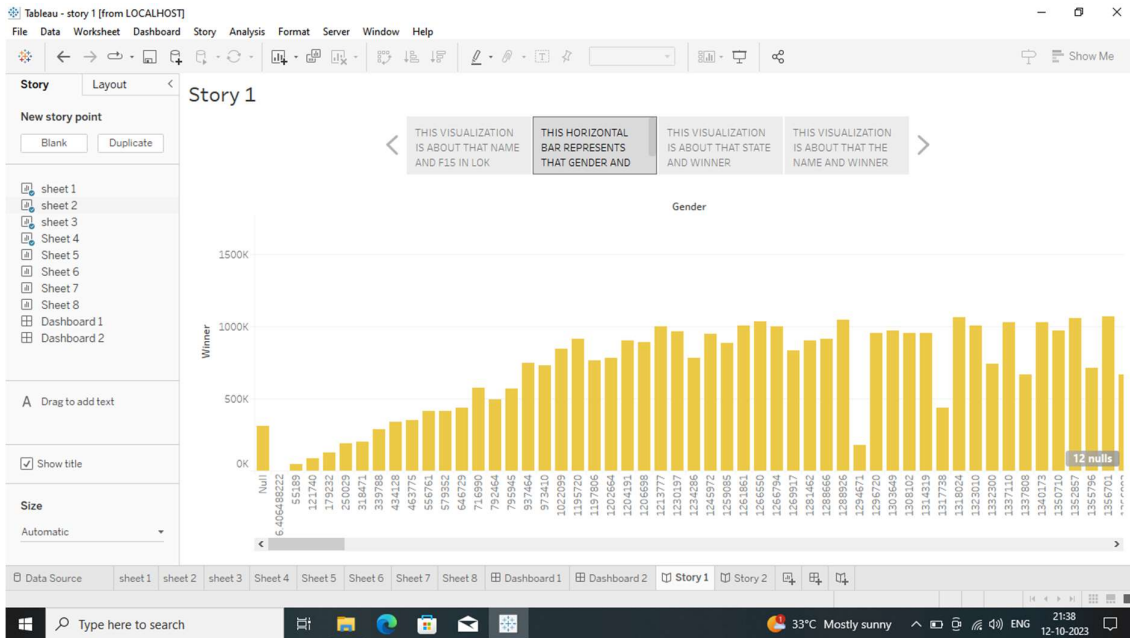
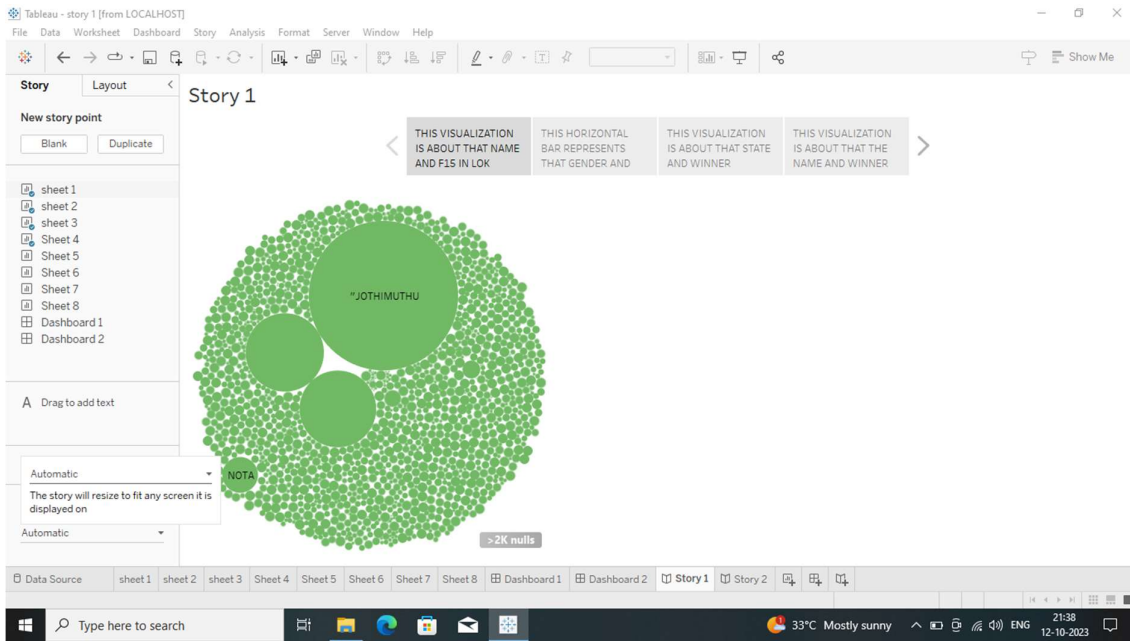


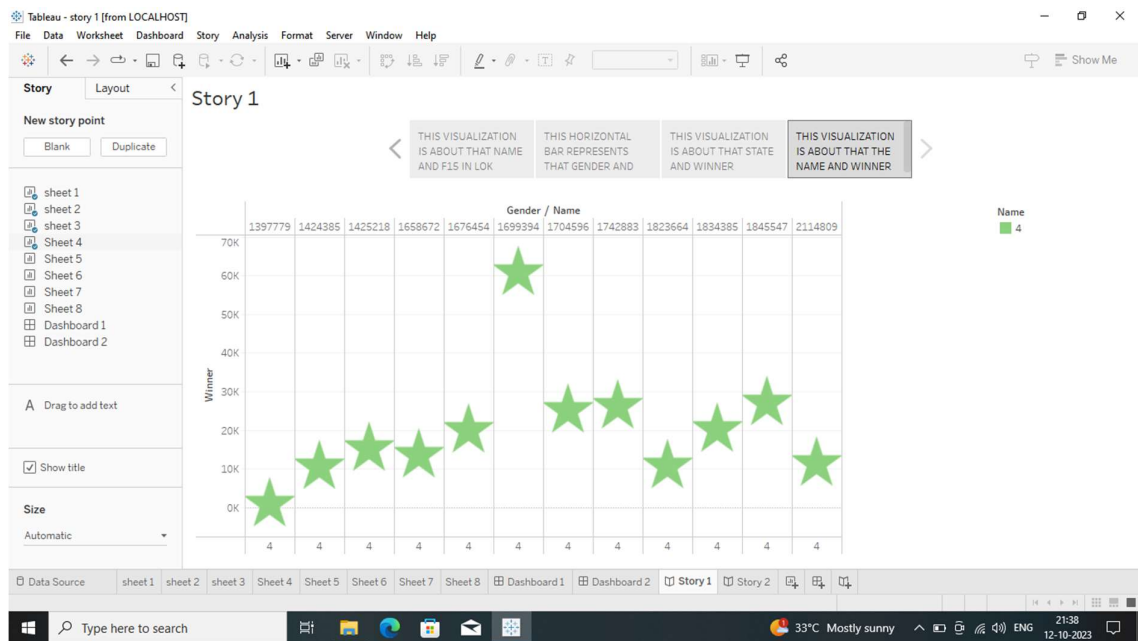
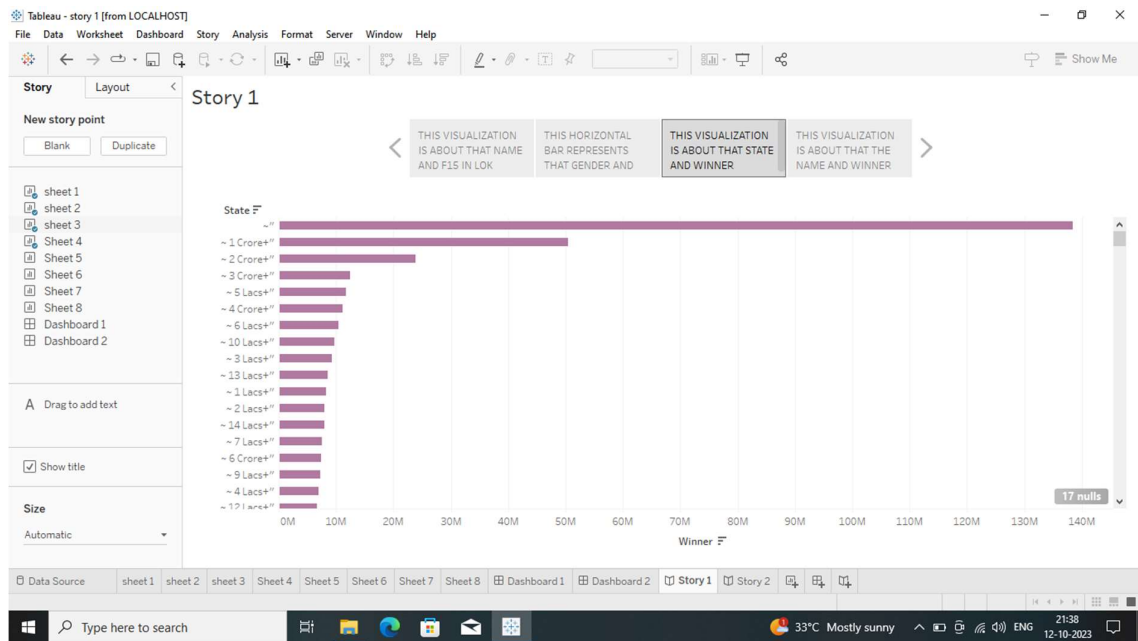
RESULTS

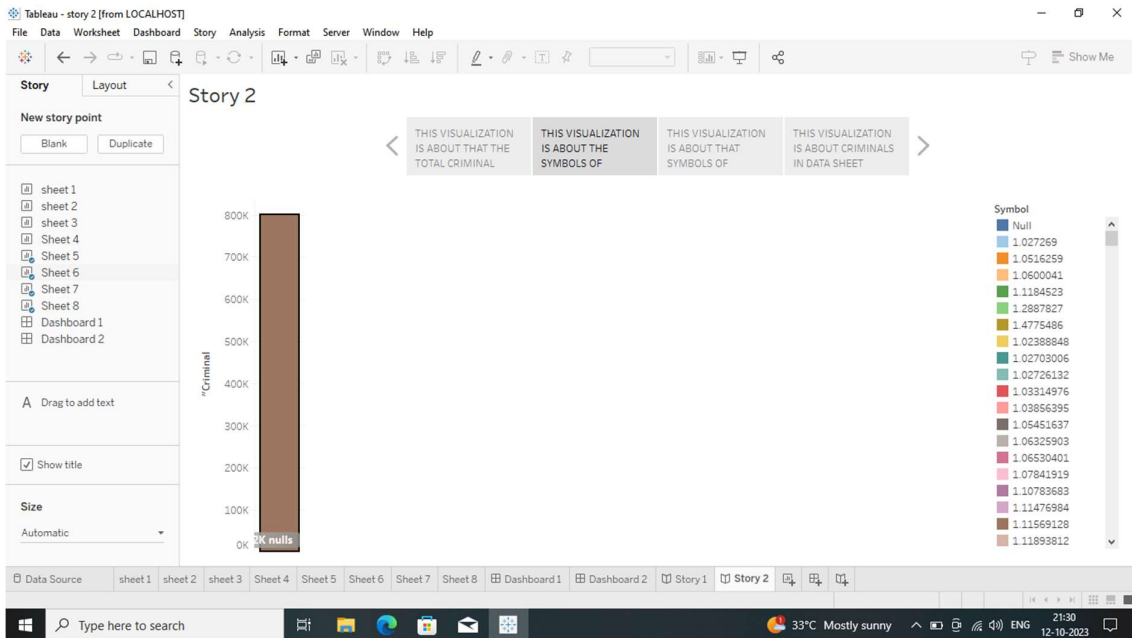
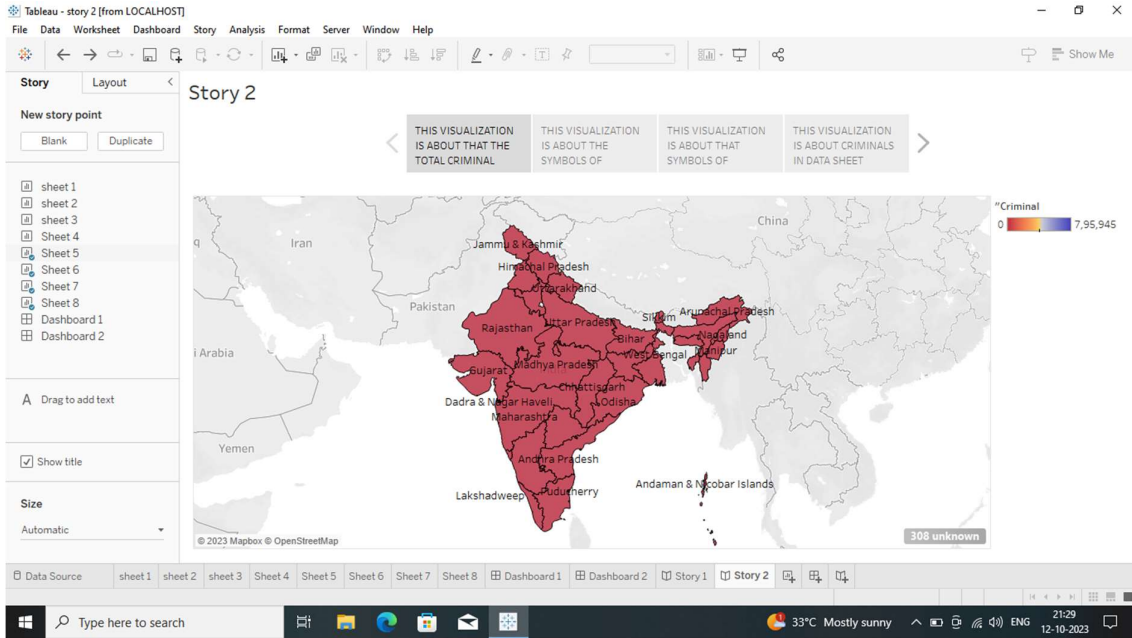
DASHBOARD:

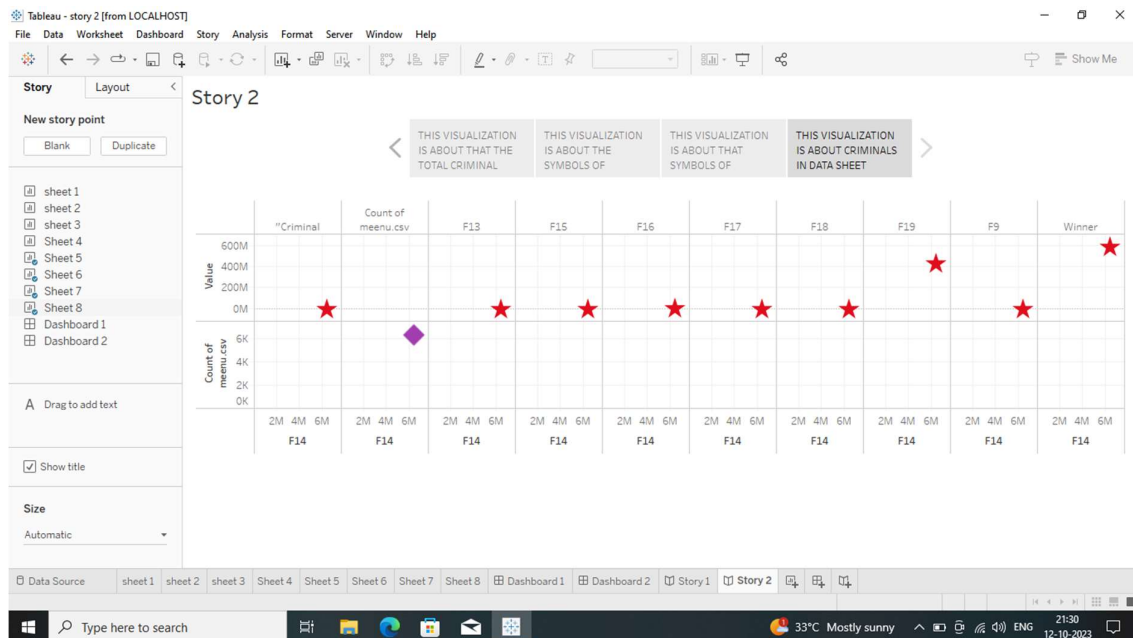
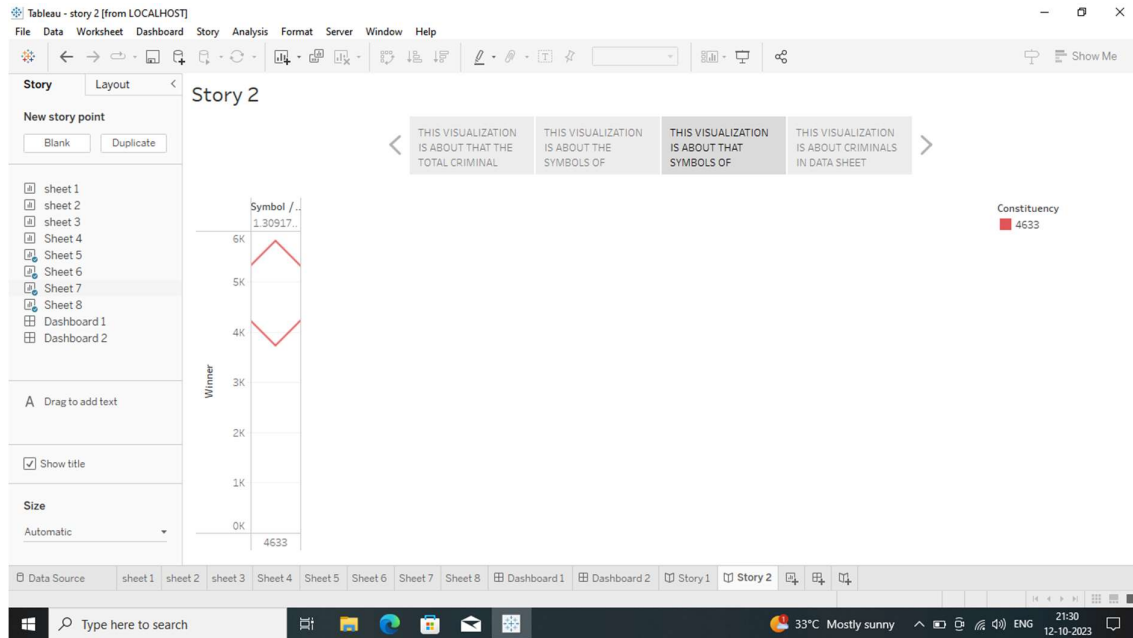


STORY:









ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

1. The primary benefits of 'One Nation, One election' is the reduction in the cost of conducting elections as each separate elections require huge amount of financial resources.

2. People would elect their representatives to the Parliament, then, one group from among these elected representatives forms the government.

3. The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government

4. 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.

5. At present, the Lok Sabha has 543 seats filled by elected representatives.

DISADVANTAGES:

1. One Nation – One Election would need a constitutional amendment To implement One Nation, One Election', changes would also be required in the Constitution and other legal frameworks and then it would need to be taken to state assemblies

2. Corruption, Mediocrity, Indiscipline, Lack of moral engagement with the citizens, Concentration of Power.

3. The economy was the main issue in the campaign.

CONCLUSION:

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% the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.

FUTURE SCOPE:

Elections are by the people directly to the Lok Sabha and each state is divided into territorial constituencies under two provisions of the Constitution: Each state is allotted several seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population was as close to uniform as possible.