

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

01: INTRODUCTION:

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.

02: 2019 GENERAL ELECTION:

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.

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.

03: LOK SABHA MEMBERS

The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election.^[1] Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India. Counting started officially on the morning of 23 May 2019 and the results were declared on the same day.

04: Party-wise distribution of seats

Party wise distribution as of 4 August 2023			
	Party	Seats	Leader in Lok Sabha
	BJP	301	Narendra Modi
	INC	50	Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury
	DMK	24	T. R. Baalu
	TMC	23	Sudip Bandyopadhyay
	YSRCP	22	Midhun Reddy
	JD(U)	16	Rajiv Ranjan
	SHS	13	Rahul Shewale
	BJD	12	Pinaki Misra
	BSP	9	Girish Chandra
	BRS	9	Nageswara Rao

Party wise distribution as of 4 August 2023

Party	Seats	Leader in Lok Sabha
SS(UBT)	6	Vinayak Raut
RLJP	5	Pashupati Kumar Paras
NCP	4	Supriya Sule
TDP	3	K Ram Mohan Naidu
IUML	3	E. T. Mohammed Basheer
JKNC	3	Farooq Abdullah
CPI(M)	3	P R Natarajan
SP	3	S. T. Hasan
CPI	2	K. Subbarayan
AD(S)	2	Anupriya Patel
SAD	2	Harsimrat Kaur Badal
AIMIM	2	A. Owaisi
AIUDF	1	Badruddin Ajmal

Party wise distribution as of 4 August 2023

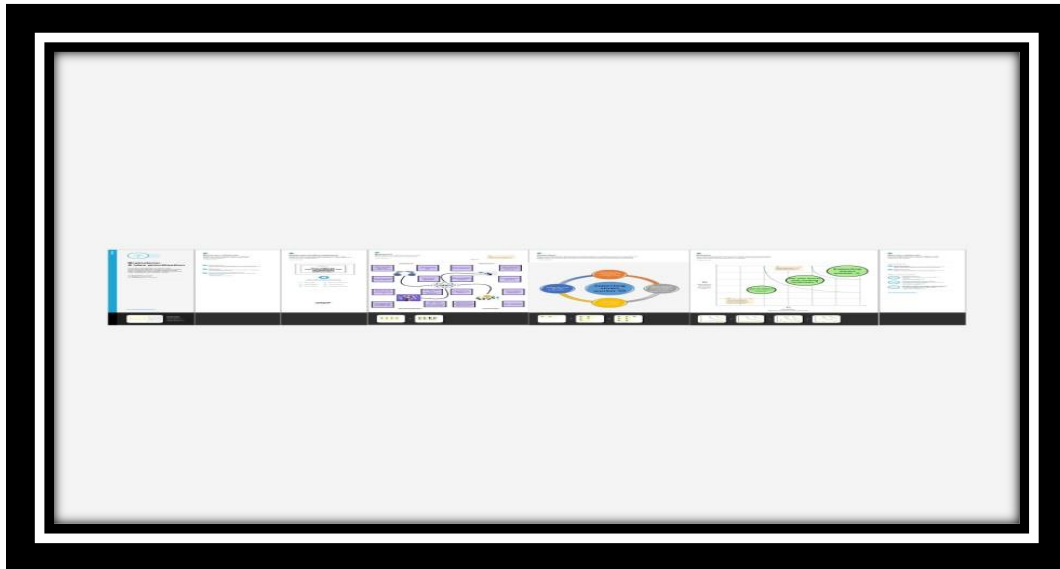
	Party	Seats	Leader in Lok Sabha
	SAD(A)	1	Simranjit Singh Mann
	KC(M)	1	T. Chazhikadan
	JD(S)	1	Prajwal Revanna
	RLP	1	H. Beniwal
	NCP	1	Sunil Tatkare
	LJP(RV)	1	Chirag Paswan
	JMM	1	Vijay Hansdak
	AAP	1	Sushil Kumar Rinku
	VCK	1	T.Thirumavalan
	RSP	1	Premchandran
	NDPP	1	T.Yepthomi
	AJSU	1	CP Choudhary
	NPF	1	Lorho Pfoze

05: DESIGN THINKING

- EMPATHY MAP

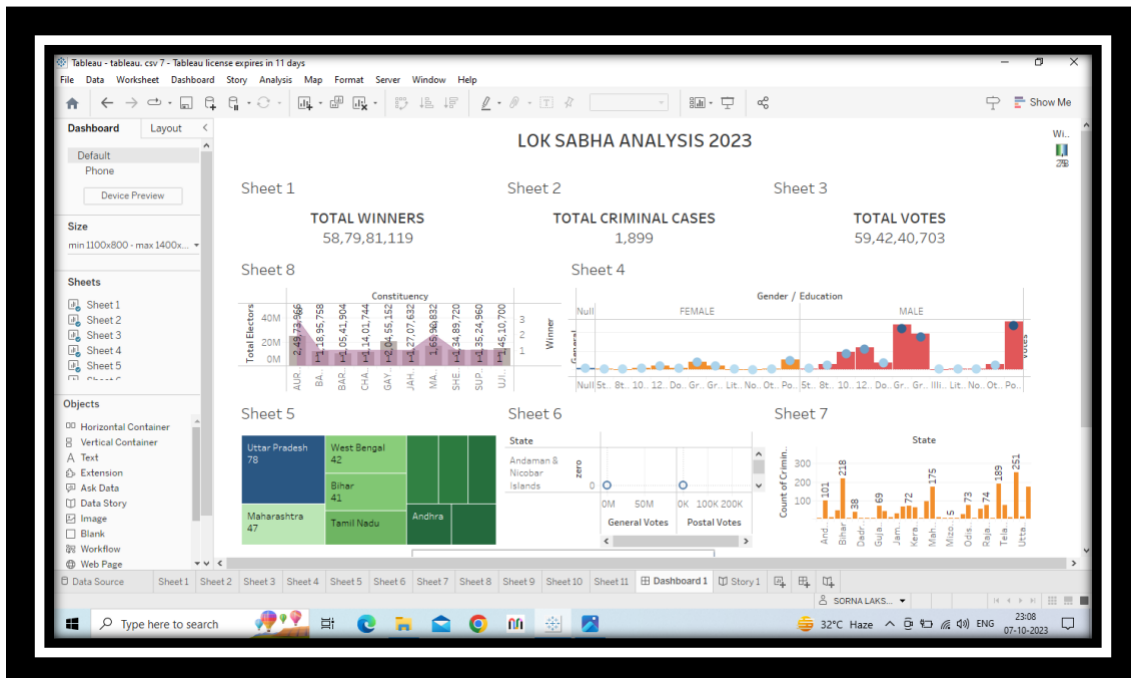


- BRAINSTORM MAP

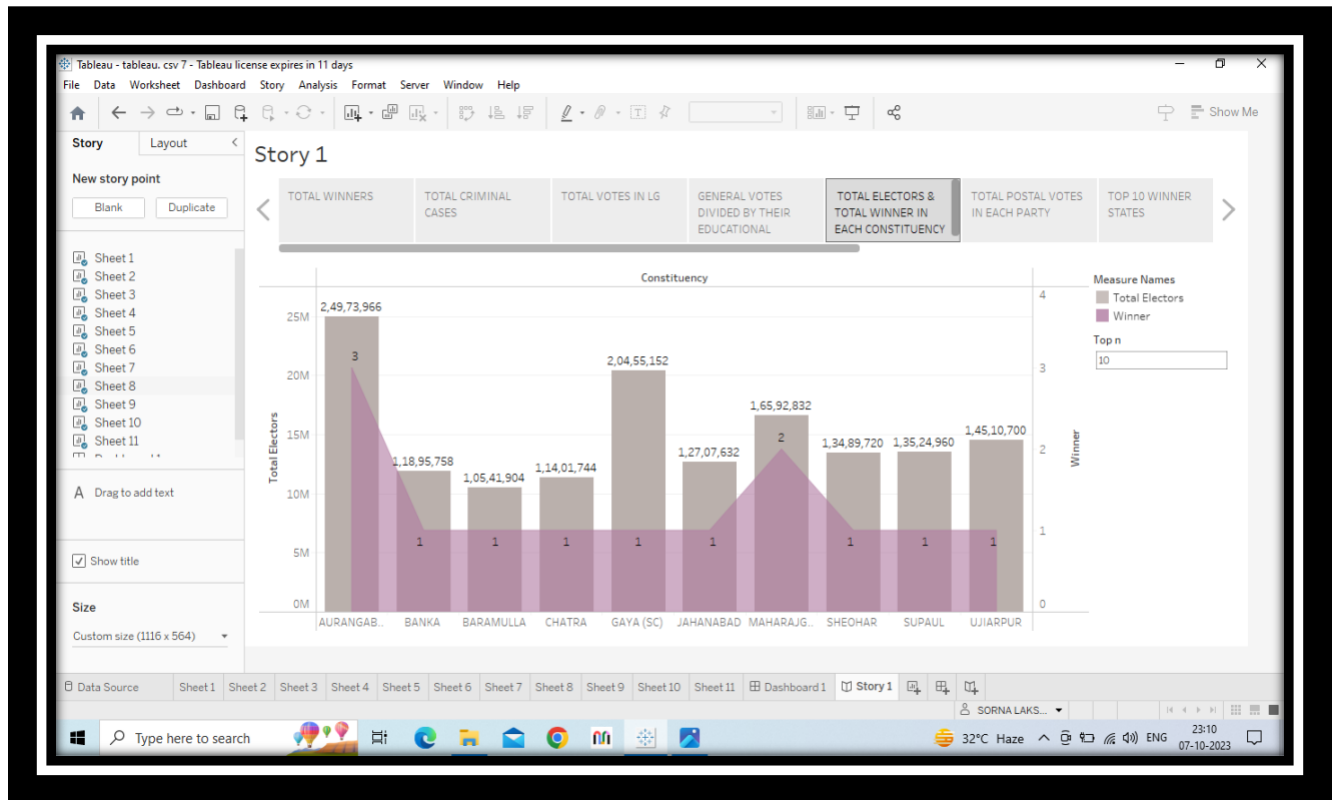


05: RESULT

DASHBOARD 1:



STORY:



IMPORTANT FEATUES OF LOK SABHA

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. At present, the Lok Sabha has 543 seats filled by elected representatives. The term of the Lok Sabha, unless dissolved, is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case, beyond a period of six months after the proclamation has ceased to operate

ADVANTAGES OF LOK SABHA:

In practice, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. 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.

DISADVANTAGES OF LOK SABHA:

There is no disadvantages with the Loksabha. There are some problems like disruption of the proceedings by Congress members and other members. Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings. These members should be admonished to be active in Loksabha. The rules are too rigid on facts and figures. Many members are afraid to raise issues or make statements due to fear of mistakes in facts. That system should go and members should be allowed to speak from their heart. Whip and party guidelines also stop the expressions of some members. Many improvements are needed there. The most important one is about the No Confidence Motion. The PM is the most powerful person in India. But he is liable to loose confidence every six months. He should be elected by the members of Loksabha for a full term of five years.

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. This is typical of parliamentary democracies, many of which have a lower house that is more powerful than the upper.