

PROJECT REPORT

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. OVERVIEW

The 2019 Lok Sabha election in India was one of the most significant and closely watched political events in the country's recent history. The BJP, along with its allies, secured a majority in the Lok Sabha by winning 303 out of 545 seats. Narendra Modi was re-elected as the Prime Minister, reflecting a strong mandate. The Indian National Congress and its allies won 52 seats. The 2019 election reaffirmed the BJP's political dominance and Narendra Modi's popularity. It underscored the importance of regional parties in the Indian political landscape. The election showcased the role of social media and digital campaigning in reaching voters.

1.2. PURPOSE

1. Electing Members of Parliament (MPs): The primary purpose of the election was to elect 545 members (543 from states and 2 from the Anglo-Indian community) to the Lok Sabha, who would represent different constituencies across India.

2. Determining the Government: The political party or coalition that secured the majority of seats in the Lok Sabha would have the opportunity to form the government at the national level. In this case, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its allies won a majority and formed the government with Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister.

3.Exercising the Right to Vote: The Lok Sabha election provided Indian citizens with the opportunity to exercise their fundamental right to vote, which is a cornerstone of democratic governance.

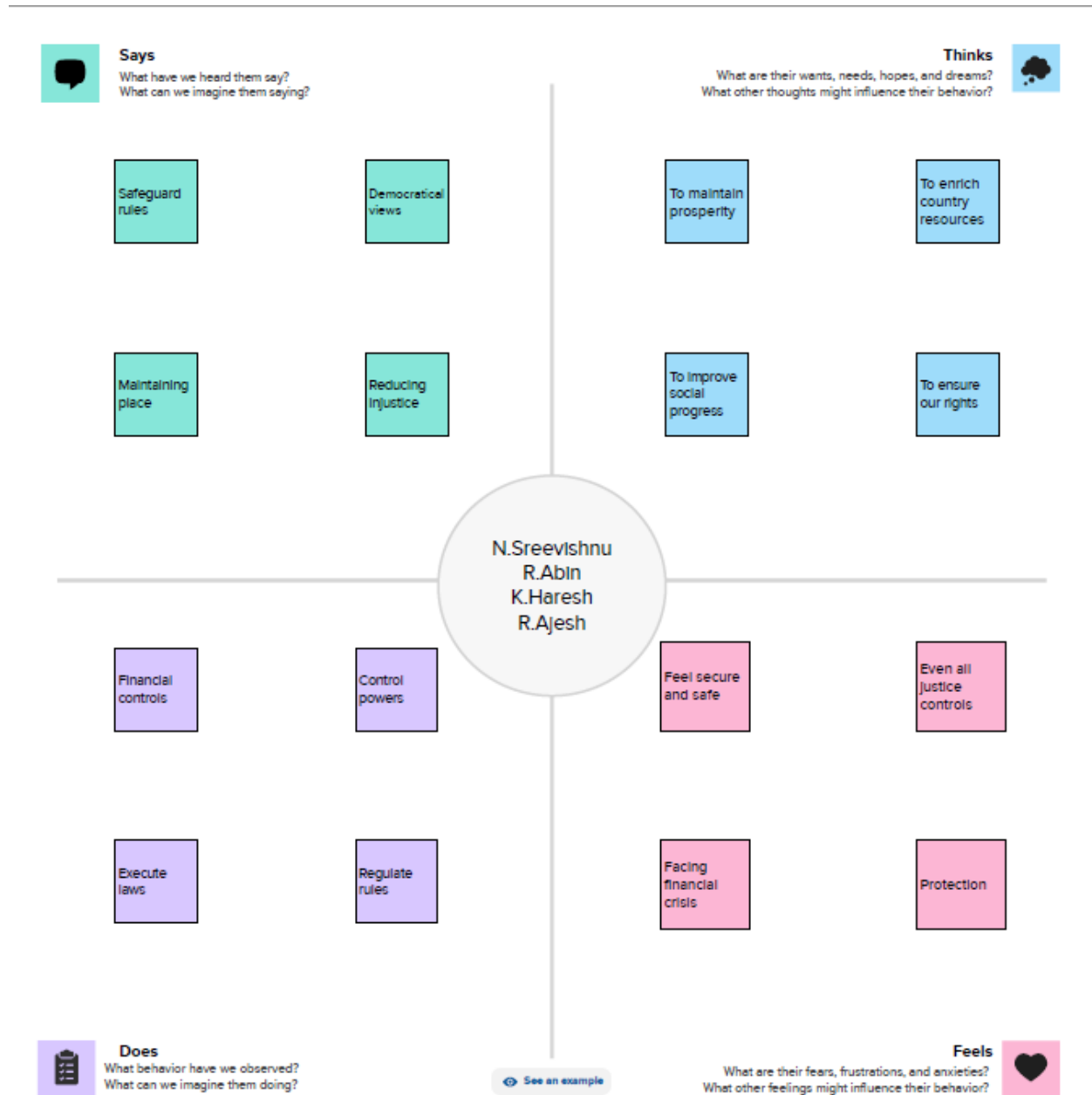
4.Shaping National Policies: The outcome of the election played a crucial role in shaping national policies, as the government elected in these elections has the authority to make and pass laws that affect the entire country.

5.Reflecting the Will of the People: The Lok Sabha election aimed to reflect the will and choice of the Indian people by allowing them to elect their representatives in a free and fair electoral process.

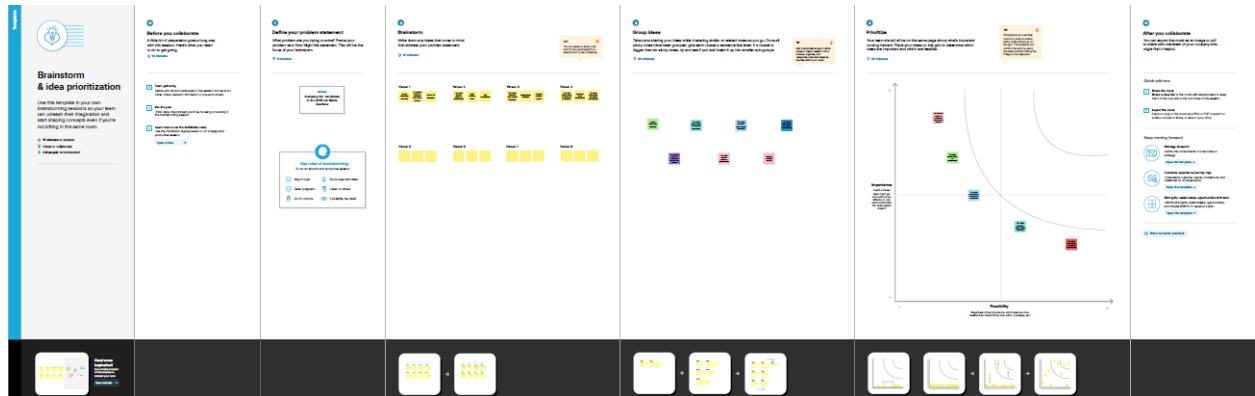
6.Promoting Democracy: Conducting elections in a democratic and transparent manner is an essential part of India's commitment to democratic governance and the rule of law.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

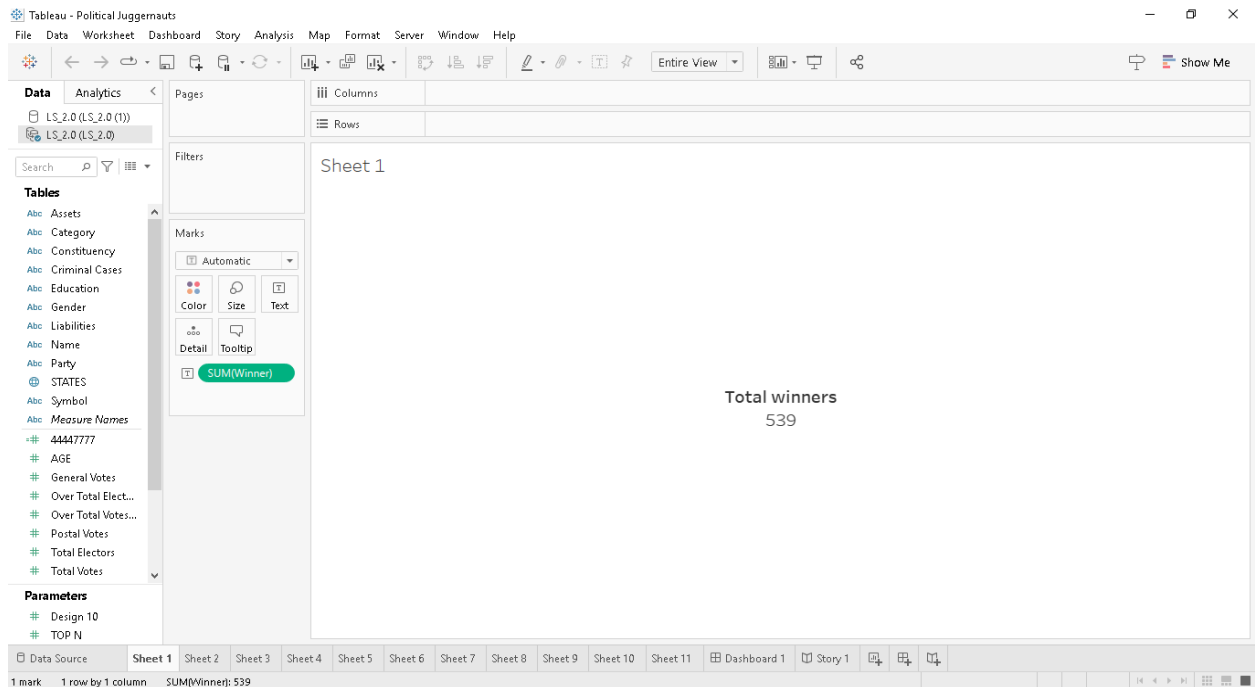
2.1. EMPATHY MAP

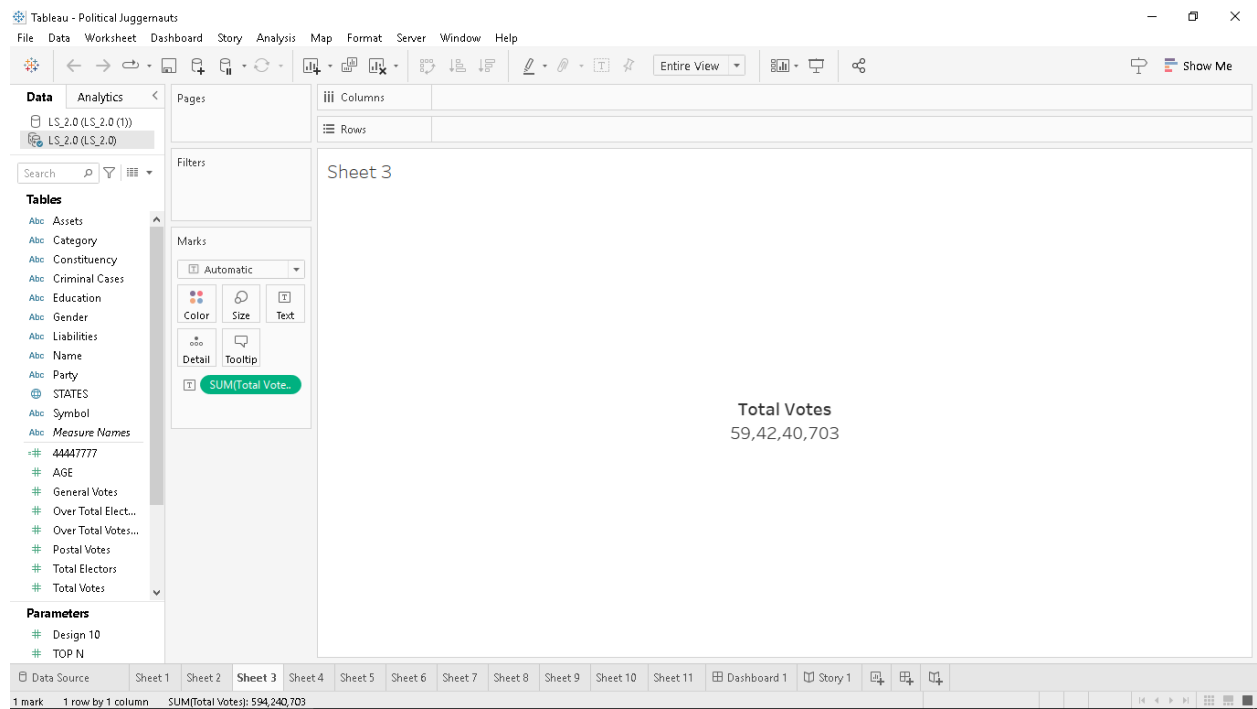
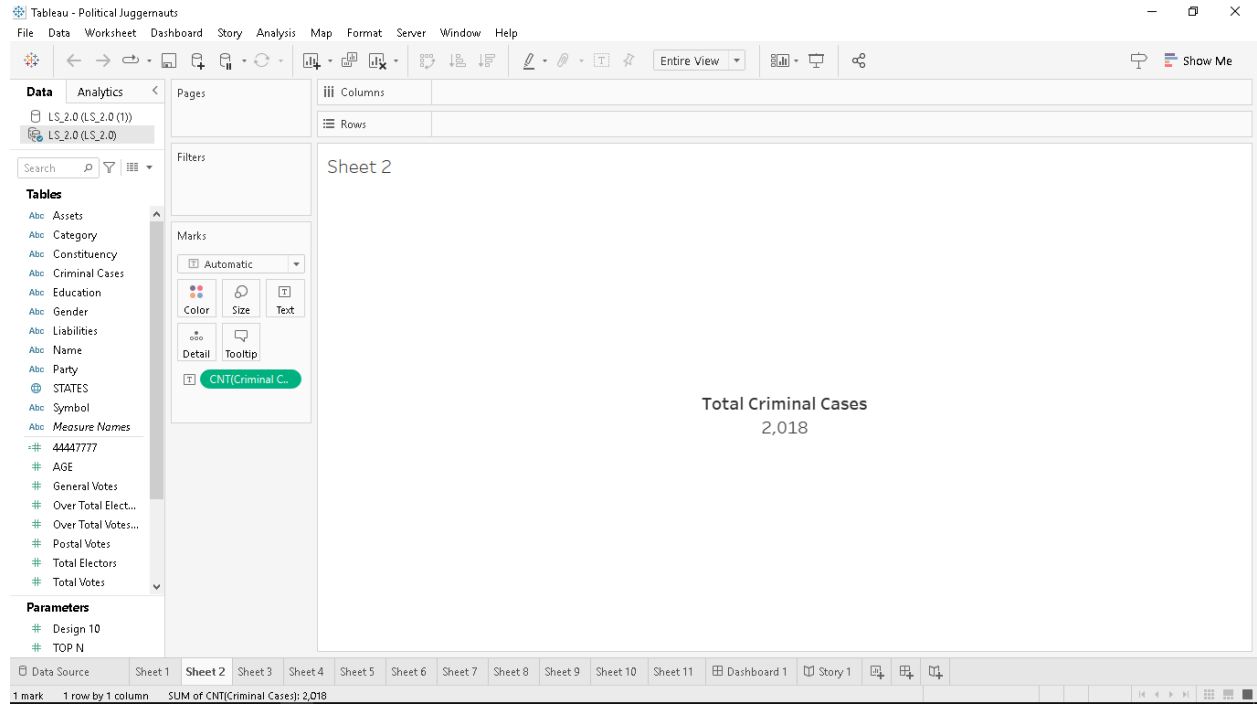


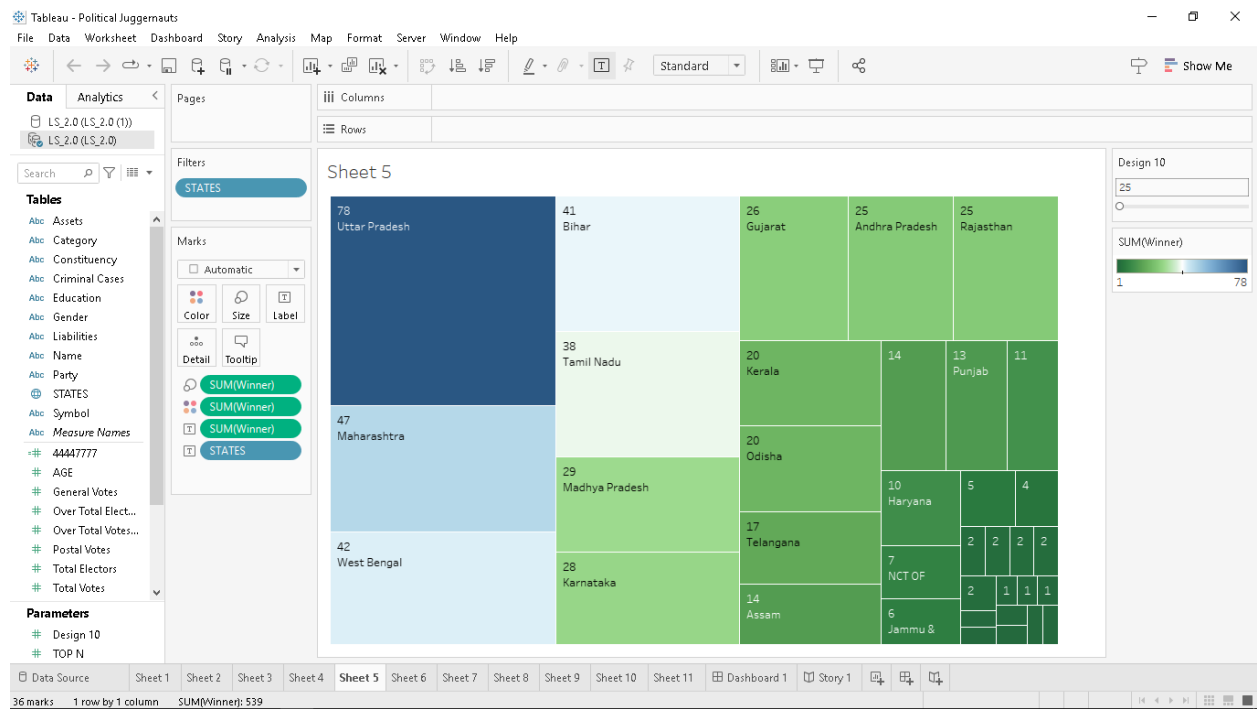
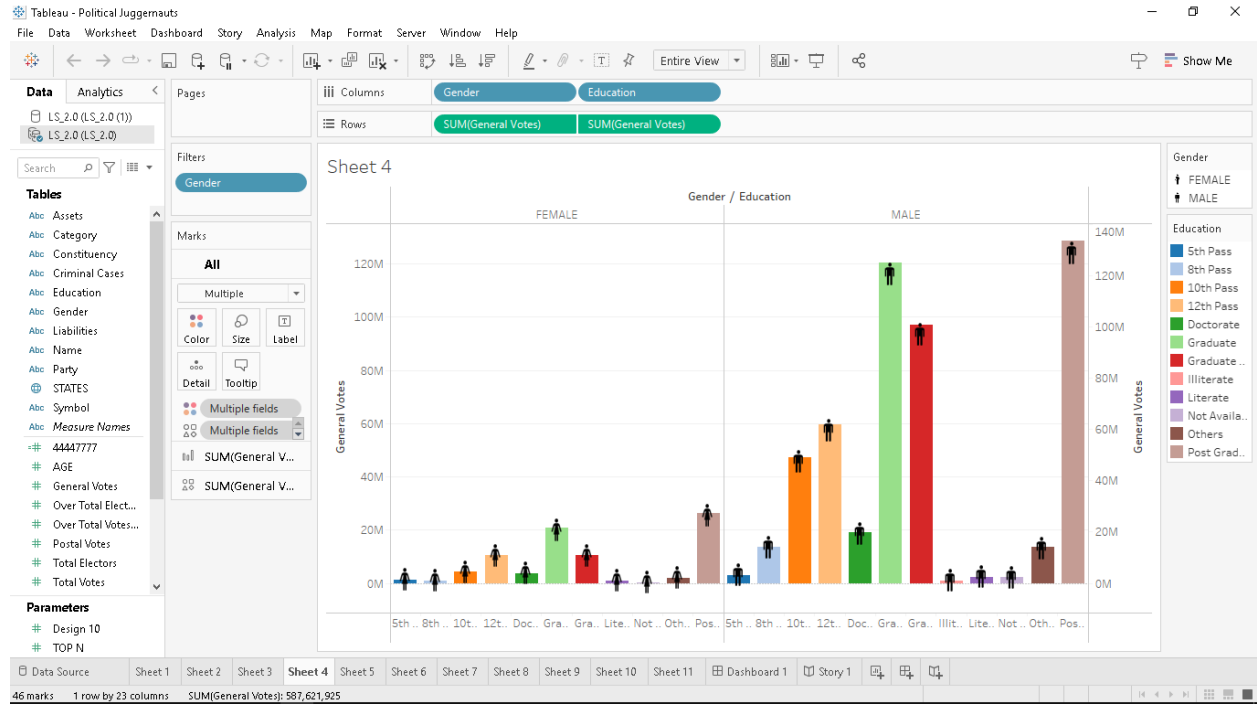
2.2.IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

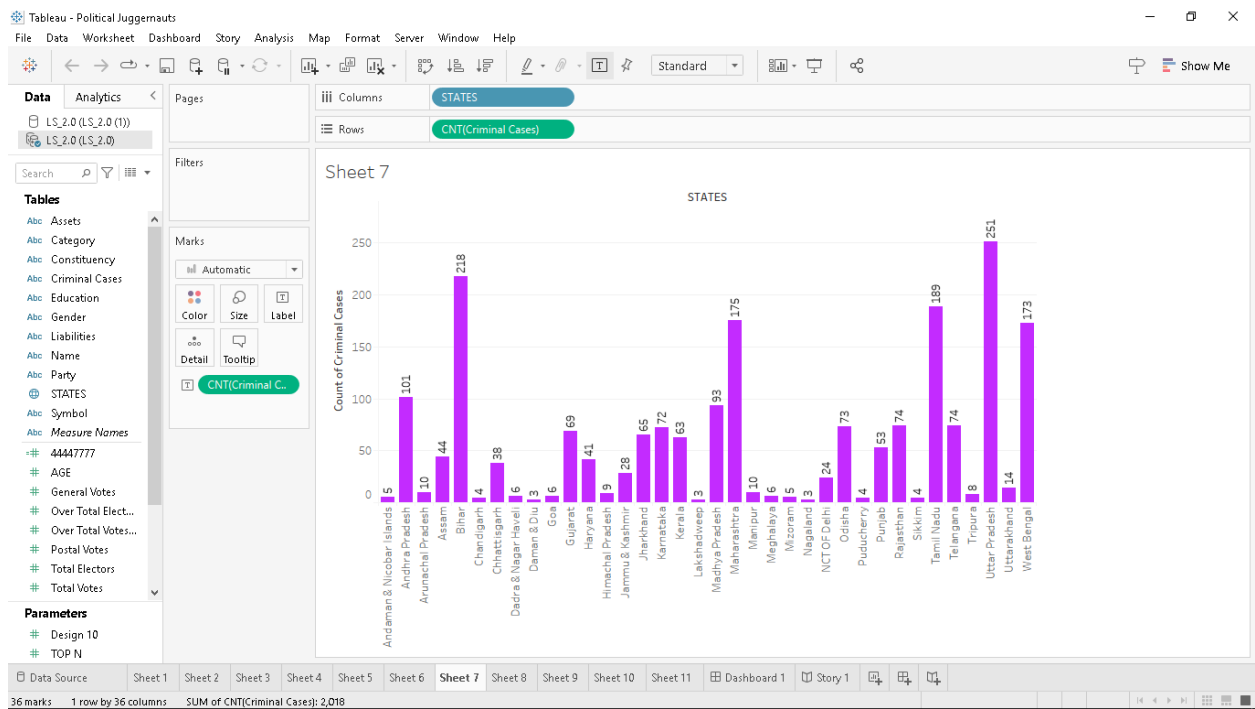
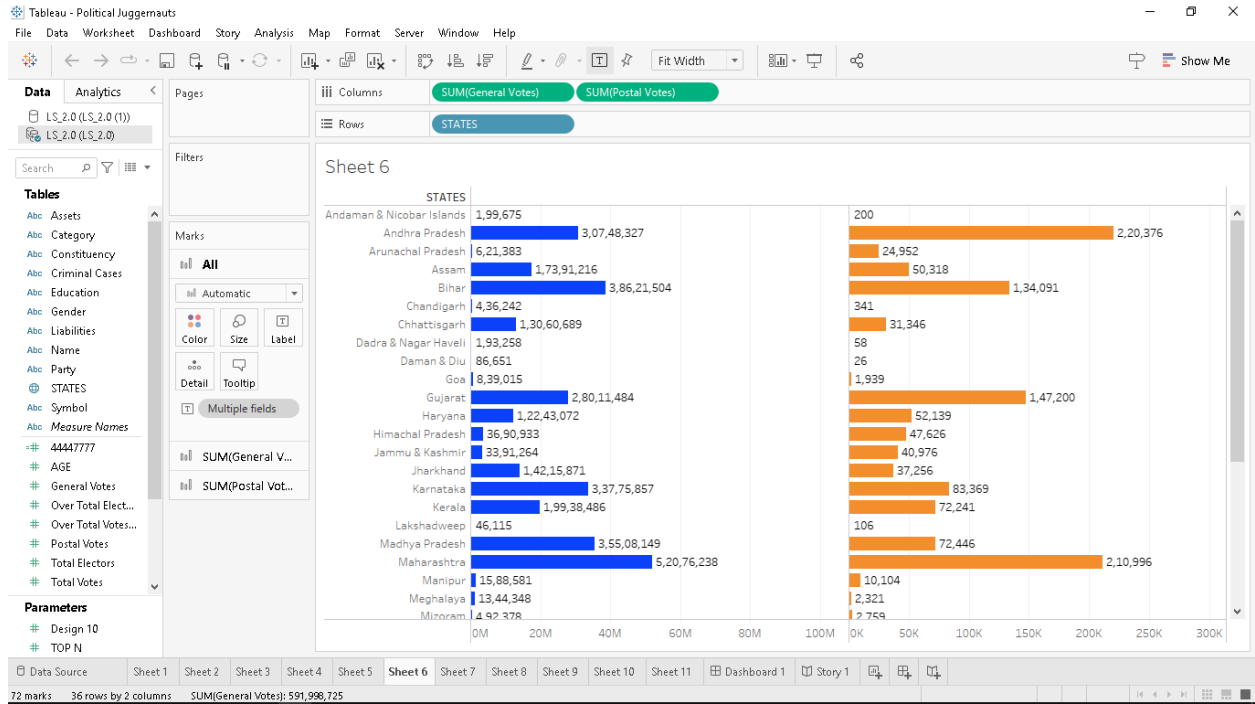


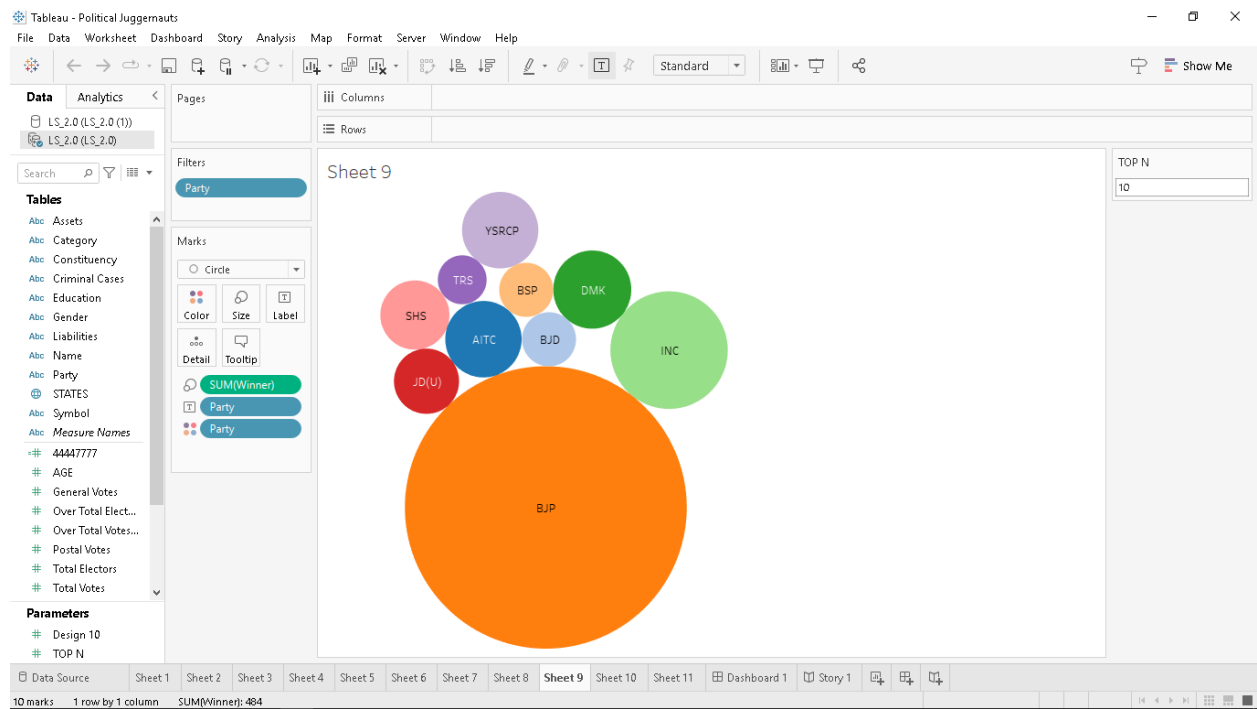
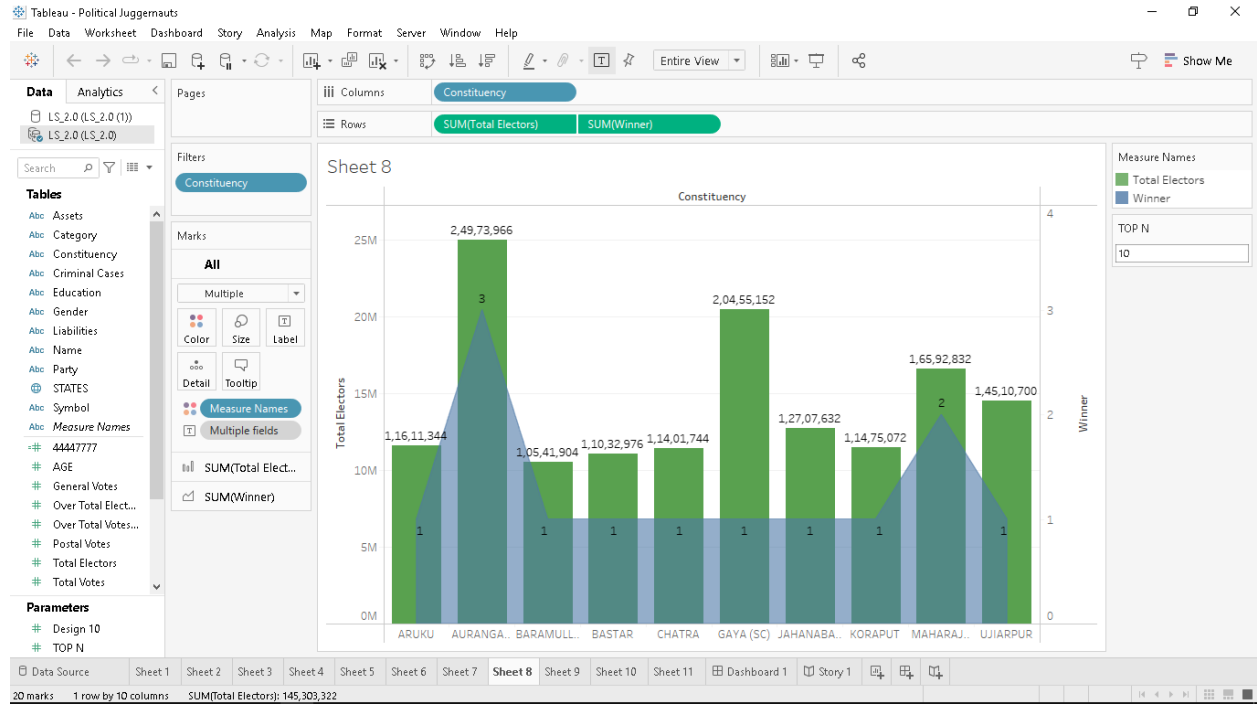
3. RESULT

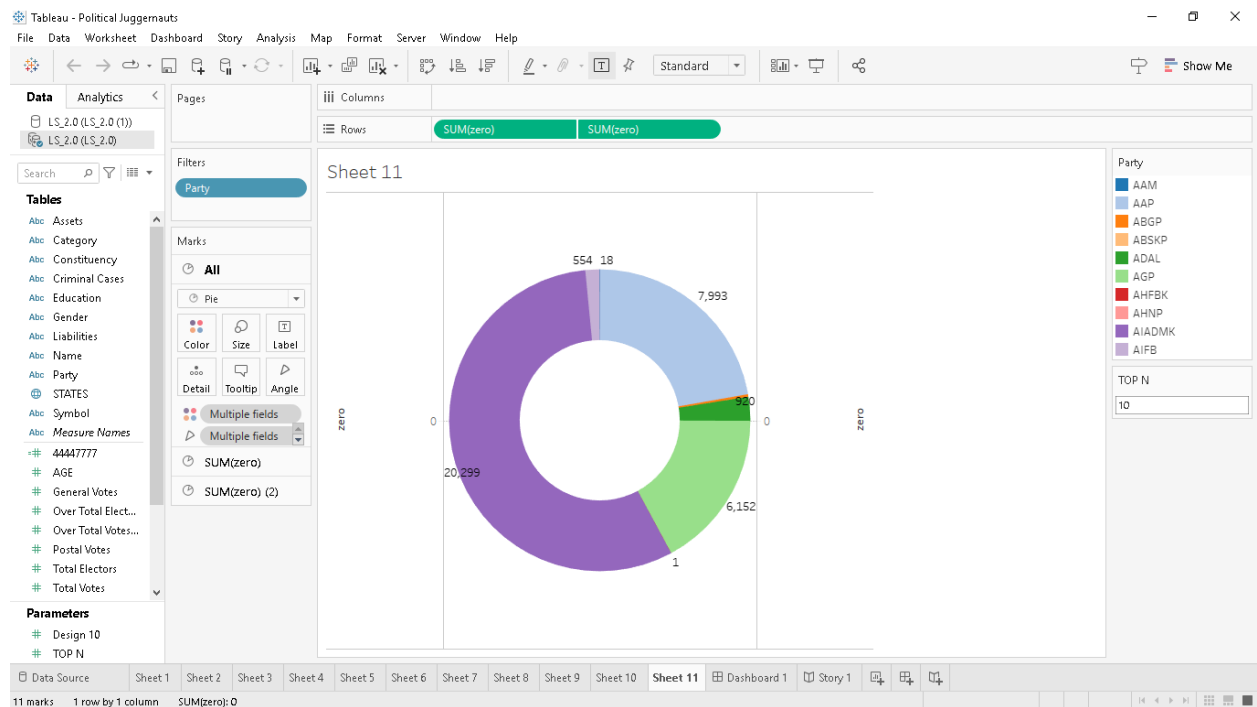
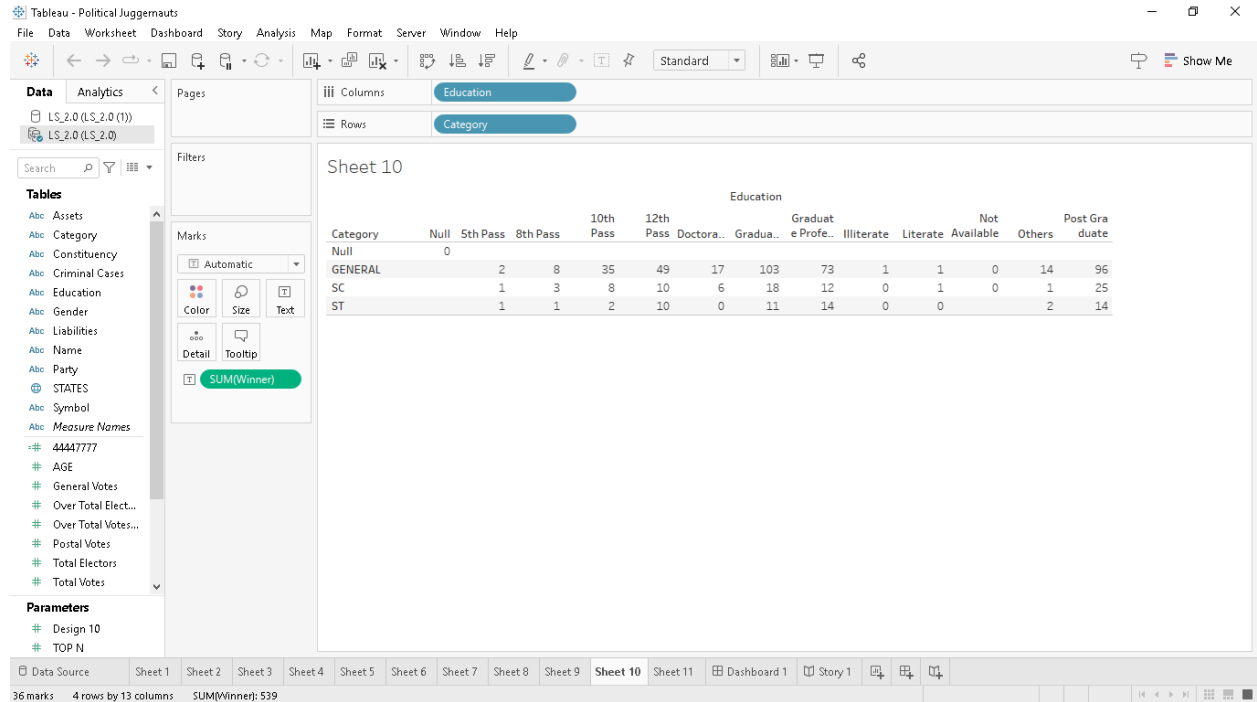












4.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

4.1.ADVANTAGES

1.High Voter Turnout: The 2019 Lok Sabha elections witnessed a high voter turnout, which is a positive sign of active citizen participation in the democratic process.

2.Strong Mandate: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its allies secured a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, allowing for a stable and strong government to be formed. This can lead to more decisive and effective governance.

3.Continuity of Leadership: The re-election of Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister provided continuity in leadership, which some argue can bring stability and a clear policy direction.

4.Popular Mandate for Key Policies: The results were seen as a validation of the government's policies and initiatives, such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, among others.

5.Digital Campaigning: The 2019 Lok Sabha elections witnessed a significant increase in digital campaigning and social media outreach, which enabled political parties to reach a wider audience and engage with the youth more effectively.

6.Women's Representation: The Lok Sabha saw an increase in the number of women representatives, promoting gender diversity in the legislative body.

7.Rise of Regional Parties: While the BJP secured a majority, regional parties also played a significant role in shaping the political landscape and ensured diverse representation.

9.Varied Political Alliances: The elections showcased the flexibility of Indian politics, with various parties forming alliances to counterbalance the strength of the BJP.

10.Vibrant Democracy: The Lok Sabha elections of 2019 exemplified the vibrancy of Indian democracy, with a diverse electorate expressing its will and holding leaders accountable.

4.2DISADVANTAGES

1.Electoral Violence: There were reports of electoral violence in some areas, which is a concern for the safety and security of voters and candidates.

2.Electoral Irregularities: Allegations of electoral irregularities, voter suppression, and tampering of electronic voting machines (EVMs) were made by some political parties, leading to concerns about the integrity of the electoral process.

3.Money in Politics: The influence of money in politics was a significant concern, with allegations of political parties spending large sums of money on campaigns, which can distort the level playing field.

4.Hate Speech and Divisive Campaigning: Some candidates and political parties were criticized for using hate speech and divisive rhetoric during the campaign, which can contribute to social and communal tensions.

5.Lack of Transparency in Campaign Financing: There were concerns about the lack of transparency in campaign financing, with political parties not being sufficiently transparent about the sources of their funding.

6.Issues of Representation: Despite the increase in the number of women representatives, there is still an underrepresentation of certain marginalized groups, including minorities and the LGBTQ+ community.

7.Dynastic Politics: The continuation of dynastic politics, where family members of established politicians are given preference in party nominations, was criticized for limiting opportunities for new and diverse voices.

8.Influence of Media: Some argued that the media's coverage of the elections was biased, sensationalized, or failed to provide a balanced representation of the various political parties.

9.Complex Electoral System: The size and complexity of the Indian electorate, with a vast and diverse population, can make the electoral process challenging and resource-intensive.

10.Polarization: The elections were marked by increased political polarization, which can hinder constructive political dialogue and cooperation.

5.APPLICATIONS

1.Election of Government: The most direct application of the election was the formation of the central government. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its allies won a majority, allowing them to form the government with Narendra Modi as the Prime Minister.

2.Policy Decisions: The election had a direct impact on policy decisions at the national level. The government's agenda, priorities, and policies were influenced by the election's outcome.

3.Economic Implications: The election had implications for India's economy. The policies of the government, such as those related to taxation, infrastructure development, and economic reforms, were influenced by the election results.

4.Foreign Relations: The outcome of the election had an impact on India's foreign relations. It influenced how India engaged with other countries and regional blocs.

5.Legislative Process: The Lok Sabha, composed of the elected representatives, played a crucial role in the legislative process. The election outcome determined the composition of the Lok Sabha, which, in turn, affected the passage of laws and policies.

6.Appointment of Ministers: The election influenced the selection of cabinet ministers and other government officials, as they were chosen from among the elected MPs.

7.Representation of Diverse Groups: The election aimed to ensure diverse representation in the government and Parliament. It allowed for the representation of different political parties, regions, and communities in the decision-making process.

8.Voice of the People: The election was an opportunity for the people to voice their opinions and preferences. It allowed citizens to participate in the democratic process and express their collective will.

9.Accountability and Checks and Balances: The election served as a means of holding the government accountable. The opposition parties and MPs in the Lok Sabha played a crucial role in providing checks and balances on the ruling party.

10.Public Participation: The election served as a platform for public participation in the democratic process, promoting civic engagement and awareness of political issues.

6.CONCLUSION

1.Resounding Victory for the BJP: The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), led by Narendra Modi, secured a resounding victory in the election. This reaffirmed Modi's popularity and the BJP's dominance in Indian politics.

2.Formation of a Stable Government: The BJP's victory enabled the formation of a stable government at the national level. This stability was seen as a positive factor for economic and political reforms.

3.Mandate for Strong Leadership: The election was seen as a mandate for strong and decisive leadership under Narendra Modi. His leadership style and vision resonated with a significant portion of the electorate.

4.Varied Regional Dynamics: While the BJP performed well nationally, regional parties also played a crucial role in some states, highlighting India's diverse and federal political landscape.

5.Diverse Representation: The election resulted in a diverse representation in the Lok Sabha, reflecting India's pluralistic society, with MPs from various regions, communities, and backgrounds.

6.Continuation of Key Policy Initiatives: The BJP's victory allowed for the continuation of key policy initiatives, including economic reforms, infrastructure development, and social welfare programs.

7.Foreign Relations: The election had implications for India's foreign relations, with Modi's leadership and the BJP's win impacting the country's engagement with the world.

8.Citizen Participation: The election showcased the active participation of Indian citizens in the democratic process, underscoring the importance of the right to vote.

9.Electoral Transparency: The election was conducted with a strong emphasis on electoral transparency and fairness, bolstering India's democratic credentials.

10.Checks and Balances: The presence of a robust opposition in the Lok Sabha provided checks and balances on the ruling government, ensuring a healthy democratic environment.

7.FUTURE SCOP

1.Continuation of Policy Initiatives: Many of the policy initiatives and reforms initiated by the government elected in 2019, such as economic reforms, infrastructure development, and social programs, will continue to shape India's future. These policies may evolve and adapt to changing circumstances.

2.Leadership and Political Landscape: The election solidified the leadership of Narendra Modi and the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Their influence will continue to be a defining feature of Indian politics in the years to come.

3.Impact on State Elections: The success of the BJP in the 2019 Lok Sabha election has had a ripple effect on state elections. The party has been successful in several state elections, and this trend may continue, further consolidating its political power.

4.Regional Dynamics: India's diverse and federal political landscape means that regional parties will continue to play a significant role in state and national politics. The balance between national and regional parties will be an ongoing theme.

5.Foreign Relations: The government elected in 2019 has influenced India's foreign relations. Future governments will build on this foundation in their international engagements and negotiations.

6.Economic and Social Development: The election had implications for India's economic and social development. The government's policies and their future evolution will continue to impact areas like job creation, poverty alleviation, and healthcare.

7.Democratic Values: The 2019 election reinforced the importance of democratic values and the right to vote in India. This commitment to democracy will continue to be a guiding principle in the country's political evolution.

8.Citizen Engagement: The high voter turnout in the 2019 election highlighted the engagement of Indian citizens in the democratic process. The future scope includes continued political awareness and citizen participation.

9.Media and Information Dissemination: The election reinforced the role of media and information dissemination in shaping public opinion. The media's role in political discourse and information sharing will remain critical.

10.Challenges and Opportunities: Future governments will face various challenges, such as economic disparities, infrastructure development, environmental concerns, and social issues. The 2019 election's legacy will influence how these challenges are addressed.