Async brainstorming

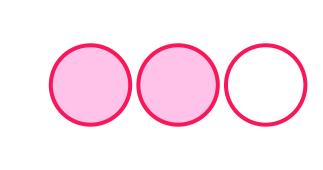
A brainstorm method tailored for async collaboration

INTRODUCTION

Design an inclusive and effective brainstorm with this template tailored for async collaboration. These activities are great when calendars are packed, participants can't meet live because of time zone conflicts, or when you just want to give collaborators more time to think about their ideas.







People 2 - 20

1-2 hours

Difficulty Intermediate

AGENDA

1 Define your problem statement

2 Brainstorm

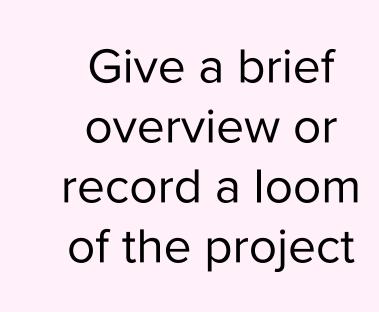
Group ideas

4 Prioritize

PREPARATION FOR ASYNC WORK

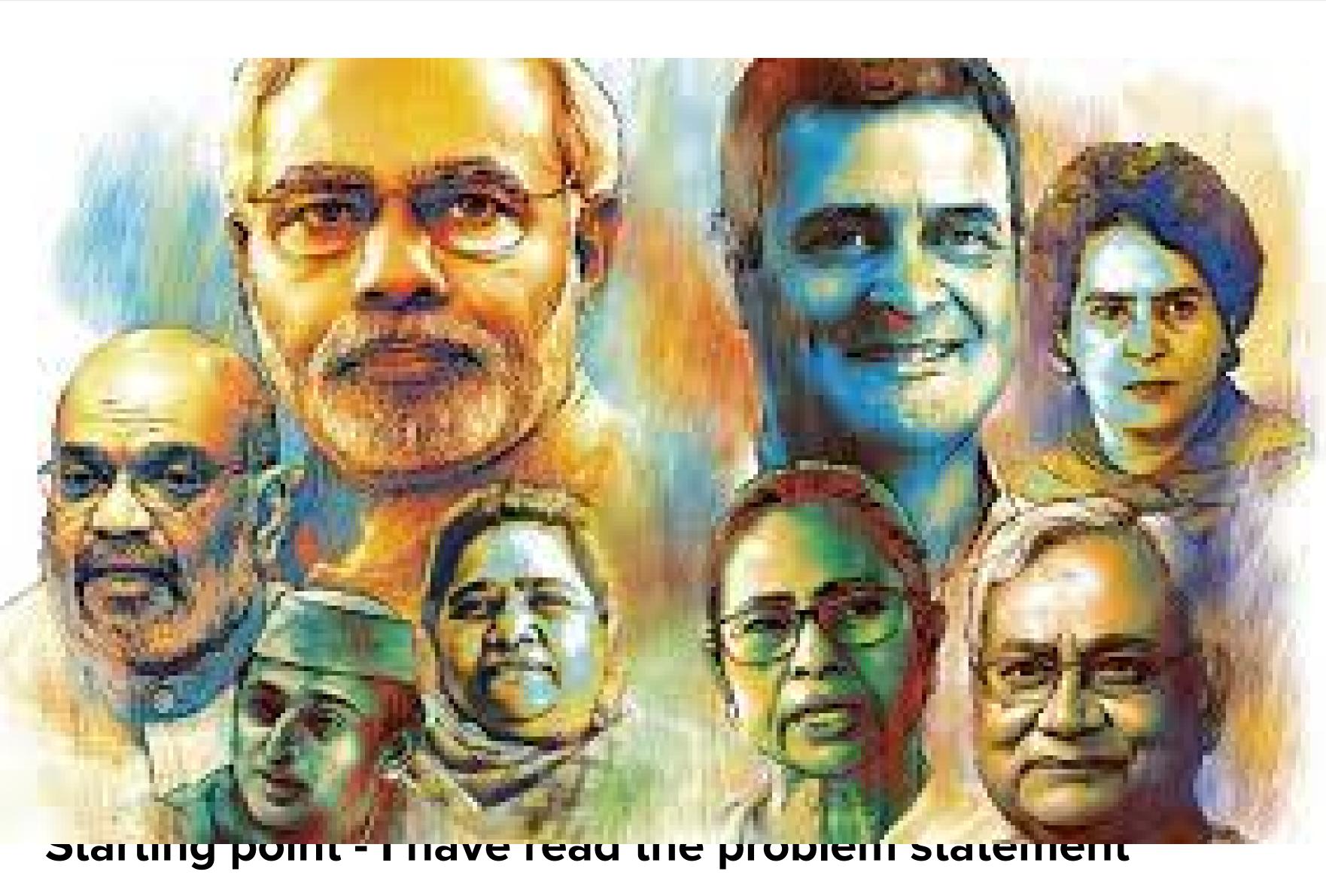
Before sharing this mural with collaborators, review the facilitation recommendations for async projects. Then, define the problem statement and fill out section 1.

Provide collaborators with a timeline for each phase of the brainstorm — then explain the activity checkpoints below. Consider recording a quick explainer video, if collaborators are unfamiliar with async collaboration.





ACTIVITY CHECKPOINTS



Add your avatar here used to test or demonstrate the support of Lok Sabha for the government in power. Article 75(3) of Constitution states that the government is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. This means that the government must always enjoy the support of a majority of the members of Lok Sabha. Trust votes are used to examine this support. The government resigns if a majority of members support a no-confidence motion, or reject a confidence motion.

Brainstorm completed - I'm ready for grouping ideas

Since the introduction of the no-confidence motion on July 26, 12 Bills have been introduced and 18 Bills have been passed by Lok Sabha. In the past, on four occasions, the discussion on no-confidence motions began seven days after their introduction. On these occasions, Bills and other important issues were debated before the discussion on the no-confidence motion began.

Group ideas completed

Move your avatar here

Move your avatar here

Discussion on the first no-confidence motion of the 17th Lok Sabha began today. No-confidence motions and confidence motions are trust votes, used to test or demonstrate the support of Lok Sabha for the government in power. Article 75(3) of the Constitution states that the government is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. This means that the government must always enjoy the support of a majority of the members of Lok Sabha. Trust votes are used to examine this support. The government resigns if a majority of members support a no-confidence motion, or reject a confidence motion.

Goal reached - I have finished the prioritize step

Move your avatar here

The Gujarat and Uttarakhand anti-cheating Acts have relatively stringent provisions for cheating. The Uttarakhand Act has a fixed 3-year prison sentence for examinees caught cheating or using unfair means (for the first offence). Since the Act does not distinguish between the different types of unfair means used, an examinee could serve a sentence disproportionate to the offence committed. In most other states, the maximum imprisonment term for such offences is three years. Andhra Pradesh has a minimum imprisonment term of three years.

Define your problem statement

Define Lok Sabha Electoins 2019 problem?

The state, which has witnessed very intense, even violent, elections with confrontations between CPM, Congress earlier and now between Trinamool and BJP, is already in the throes of full-fledged poll campaigns.

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Brainstorm

Godrej Group Chairman Adi Godrej said the new government is expected to take steps to ensure that India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth improves.

Advice

- ☆ Drive agri reforms
- Improve talent
- Usher in social harmony
- Job creation for youth develop credibility institution
- Thrust on manufacturing and



The Modi-led Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) appears set to win a comfortable majority on its own in these elections (the final tally will be available on Friday). After the successive victories of the Congress in 1980 and 1984, this will be the first time any party has won absolute majorities on its own in two successive Lok Sabha elections.

"Therefore, NDA 2.0 must focus on the implementation of this plan in order to unlock opportunities for inclusive economic growth. Over the next five years NDA 2.0 must introduce policies that are bold, innovative and transformational to translate the economic potential into prosperity for all," she said in a blog post.

The 2019 Lok Sabha verdict delivered on Thursday has been historic in more ways than one. Narendra Modi is set to become the first non-Congress person to be India's Prime Minister for two consecutive fiveyear terms.

Reports from the ground suggested a certain level of dissatisfaction with the local BJP leaders. However, they were going to vote for the BJP simply because of their faith in Prime Minister Narendra Modi. PM Modi himself, during rallies, highlighted that pressing the lotus symbol would ensure a vote for him.

Group ideas

Group 1

The final mandate for Lok Sabha Elections 2019 is out. With BJP-led NDA sweeping more than 300 seats across India, Narendra Modi is set to be sworn in as India's 17th Prime Minister. The Lok Sabha 2019 elections, conducted in seven phases, concluded today with the voteunting by the Election Commission.

The BJP victory in 2019 has been driven by a sharp spike in its vote share. With roughly 38% of the total votes polled, the BJP's vote share is only marginally lower than that of the Congress in 1989 (39.5%), the last time any party reached close to 40% vote share nationally.

Group 2

Group 3

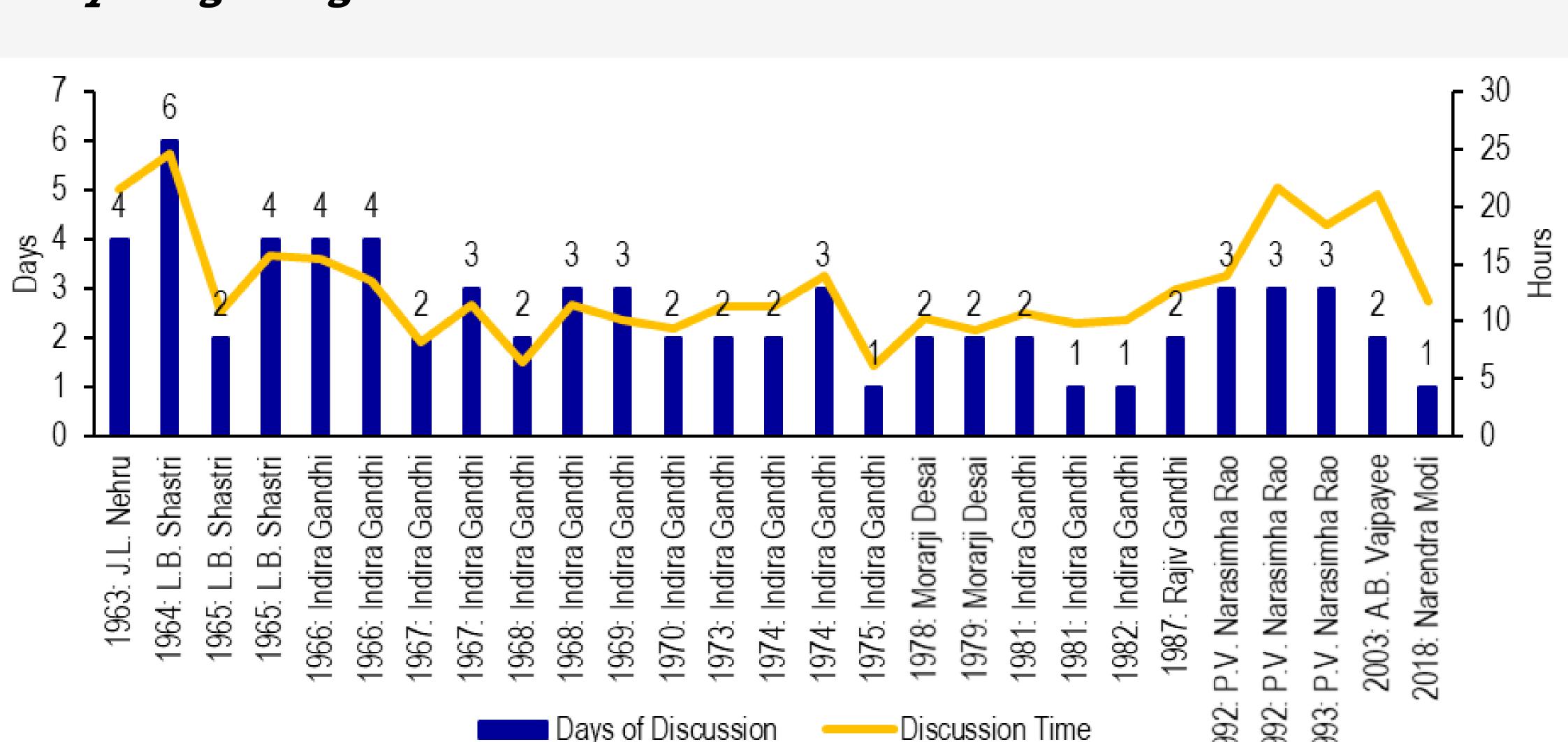
The BJP reversed that trend in 2014, driving up median margins across the country, and has continued to drive it upwards in the 2019 elections. From 16 percentage points in 2014, BJP's median victory margin has umped to 20 percentage points

Prioritize

The facilitator should copy and paste the groups from step 3 into this area and setup the vote details. Let's vote! Add a vote on sticky notes you think are a high priority. You can also add your vote to an entire group.

Vote area

Vajpayee became Prime Minister again in 1999, and faced another confidence motion. This time, it was put to vote. The motion was defeated by a margin of one vote. This has been the closest result on a trust vote in the history of Lok Sabha. The next closest result was when a motion of no-confidence against P V Narasimha Rao's government was defeated by 14 votes in 1993. In most cases, results have been in favour of the government by a large margin.



11 confidence motions discussed in Lok Sabha, seven were accepted. On three instances, governments had to resign as they could not prove that they had the support of the majority. On one instance in 1996, the motion was not put to vote. Following an eleven-hour discussion on this confidence motion, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced his intention to resign on the floor of the House. He resigned 16 days into his term.

Following the discussion, the motion is put to vote. 26 out of 27 no-confidence motions (excluding the one being discussed today) have been voted upon and rejected. This means that no government has ever had to resign following a vote of no-confidence. On one occasion, in 1979, the discussion on a no-confidence motion against the Morarji Desai government remained inconclusive. He resigned before the motion was put to vote. 50% of all no-confidence motions (14 out of 28) were discussed between 1965 and 1975. Of these, 12 were against governments headed by Indira Gandhi

High-priority Low-priority