

PROJECT REPORT

A Quantitative Analysis of candidates in the 2019 lok sabha

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW:

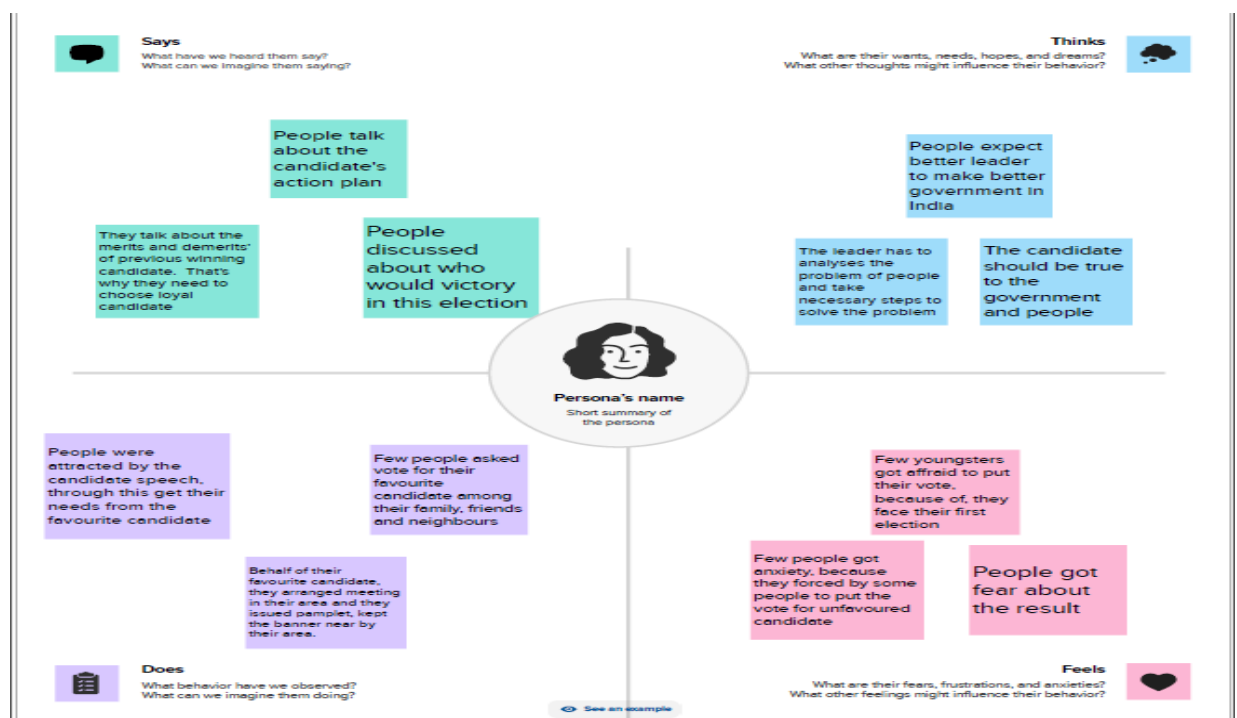
The lok sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. However, while a proclamation 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 month after the proclamation has ceased to operate.

1.2 PURPOSE:

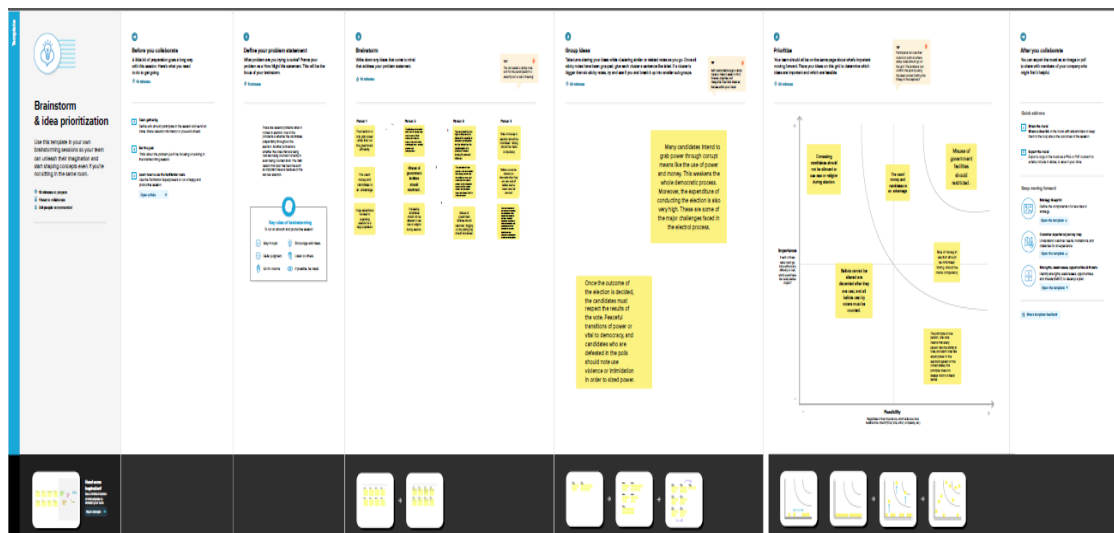
There are many positive aspects to keep in mind about lok sabha candidates. The lok sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the lok sabha. The primary function of parliament is a law making function. The power of control over the finances by the lok sabha is powerful. The council of ministers is responsible and a bill to become law must be passed by the lok sabha.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:



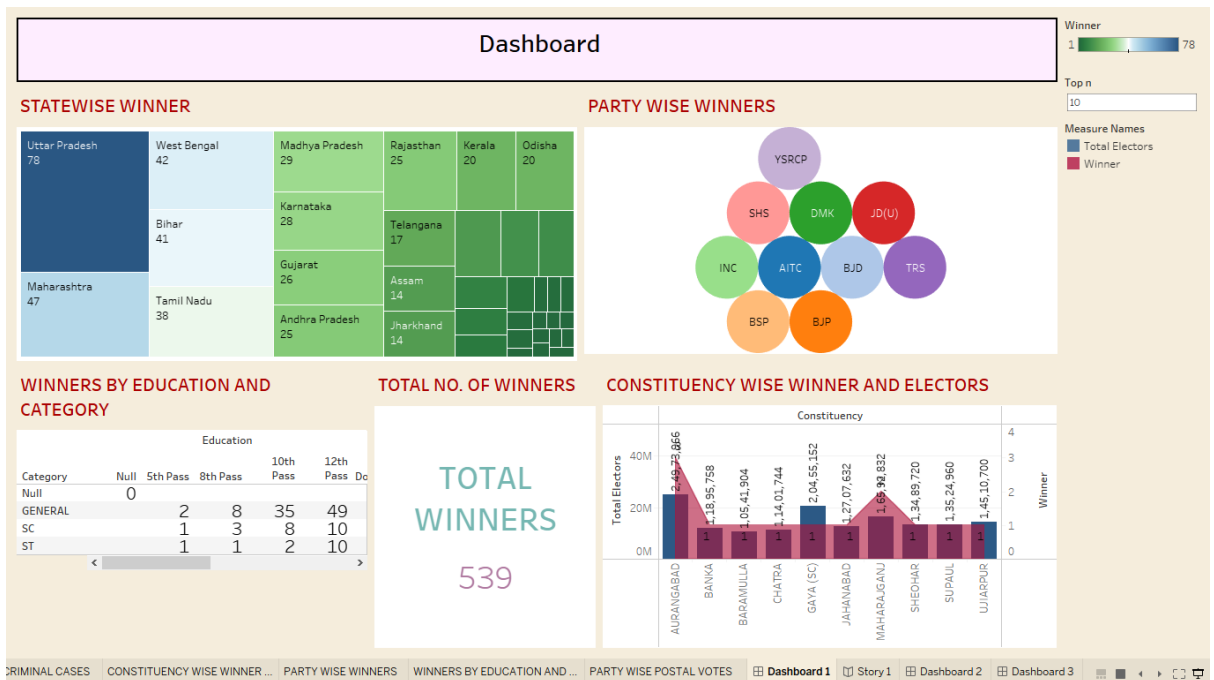
2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAPS:



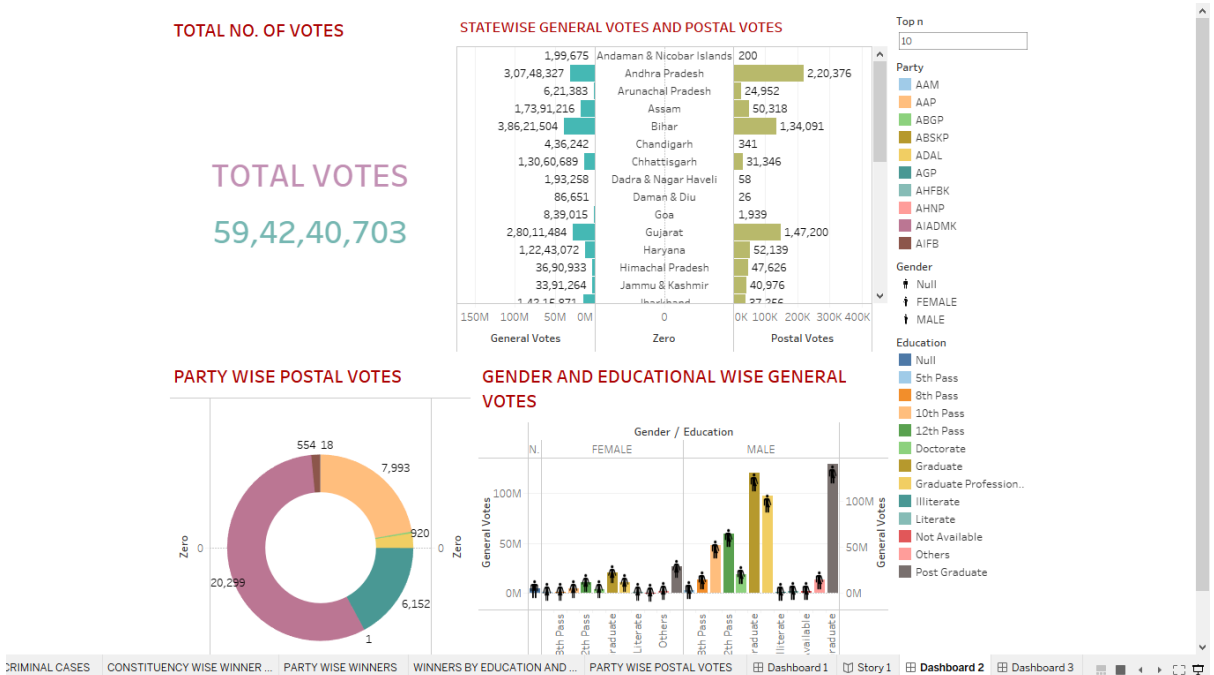
3. RESULT:

To constitute India's 17 Lok Sabha, general elections were held in April-May 2019. The result was announced on 23 May 2019. The main contenders were two alliance groups of the incumbent National Democratic Alliance and Indian National Congress respectively. The 2019 Indian general election has been the Largest Democratic exercise in History so far, with around 912 million eligible voters. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May.

3.1 PARTY AND STATE WISE WINNER:



3.2 GENERAL AND POSTAL VOTES:



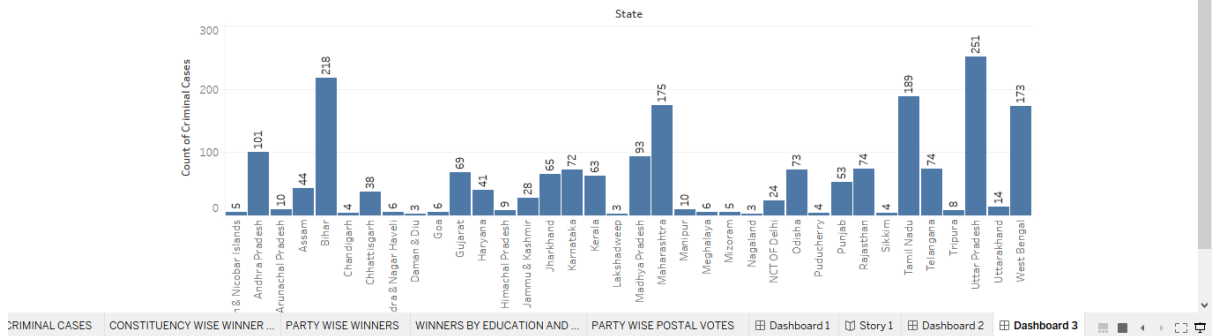
3.3 CRIMINAL CASES:

NO.OF CRIMINAL CASES

CRIMINAL CASES

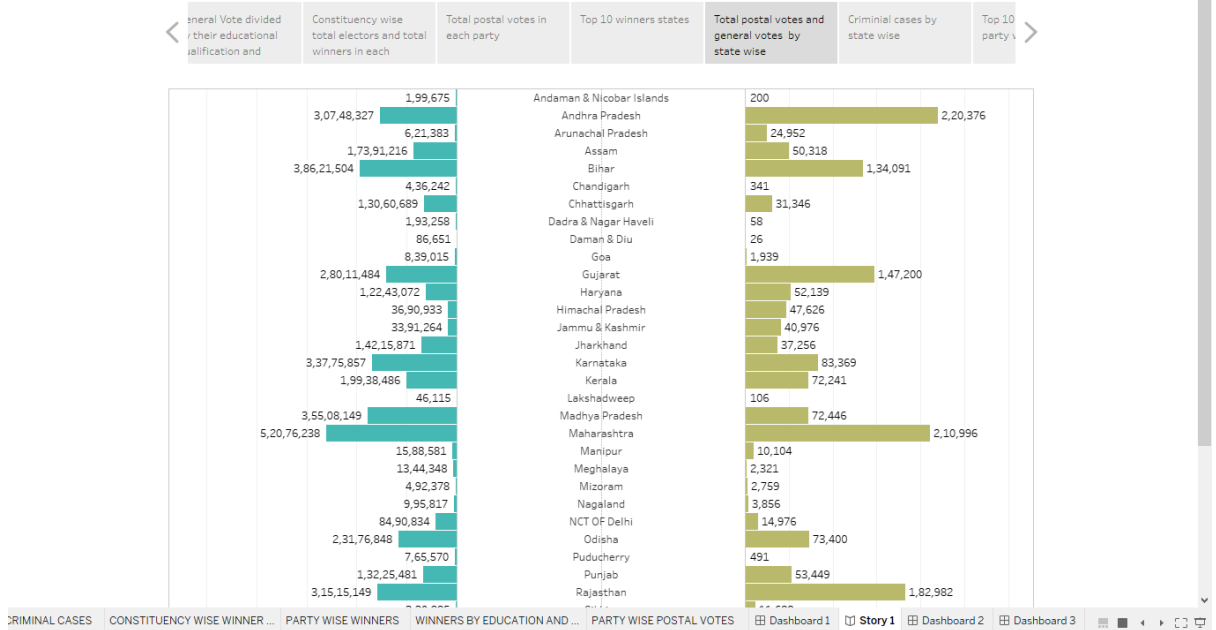
2,018

STATEWISE CRIMINAL CASES



3.4 STORY:

Story 1



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- ❖ Efficient use of resources- It reduces the burden on election related manpower, including security personnel and polling officials, making better use of resources.

- ❖ Less disruption- Simultaneous elections help avoid frequent interruptions in governance due to the Model Code of Conduct, allow government to focus on implementing policies and reforms.
- ❖ Political parties may focus more on long- term policy than short-term electoral gains, resulting in better decision- making.
- ❖ Conducting election simultaneously simplifies the complex scheduling of elections at different levels, making it more organised and efficient.
- ❖ Co Holding all elections together would save a significant amount of money. India spends a substantial sum on conducting elections.

DISADVANTAGES:

- ❖ Coordination challenges- Coordination elections across the entire country, involving multiple tiers of government can be a logistical challenge.
- ❖ For instance, in a state assembly election, candidates often address local problems like water scarcity, education, and healthcare.
- ❖ If elections are less frequent, there may be longer gaps between opportunities for voters to evaluate and replace underperforming leaders.
- ❖ Smaller parties that focus on specific regional issues may find it harder to compete effectively.
- ❖ Longer terms in office, resulting from less frequent elections, might make political leaders less responsive to changing circumstances.
- ❖ National political parties with larger resources and influence might have an advantage over regional or local parties in simultaneous elections.

5. APPLICATION:

- ✓ Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- ✓ If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.
- ✓ This is resolved by a joint session of both Houses, presided over by the speaker of the Lok Sabha and decided by a simple majority.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government.
- ✓ Lawmaking is the main function of the Parliament and in this field the Lok Sabha plays an important role.

6. CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, this project provided valuable insight into the fact that 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.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

Future enhancements for this project could include:

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