

Study of the 17th General Elections of Lok Sabha: Emergence of Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) as a single largest political party with majority

Dr Satish Kumar

Associate Professor, Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh (Eve) College University of Delhi, New Delhi (India)

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 19 December 2019

Keywords

Election commission, Constitution of India, Lok Sabha, Political Party.

ABSTRACT

A general political participation is actually voting and political competition in which the majority of people from a certain political body are actually concerned. There are typically kept for a land, state, or maybe region's important authoritative body, and therefore more or less not the just like by elections (just a single electorate goes to election). In the most of the frameworks, a general election is actually a regularly planned election where both a head of the government (like Prime Minister or president), and possibly all people or "a class" from an assembly are actually picked together. Sometimes, dates for common elections might line up with dates of elections within different regulatory divisions, such as a community election. In India, elections are actually held in time and based on the Constitutional law which commands parliamentary elections once at frequent time line-based intervals. The Seventeenth general elections of the Lok Sabha Elections were conducted in seven stages from April 11, 2019 to May 19, 2019 by the Election Commission of India. As a result of the 17th general elections of Lok Sabha, no political party got 10 % seats to qualify as opposition party on the floor of Lok Sabha.

The seventeenth Lok Sabha has 14 % female representations taking all political parties in the record. 267 people are actually first time MPs. 233 people (forty three percent) have had criminal records / allegations against them. 475 members have the announced resources of theirs for be much more than ₹1 crore (US\$140,000); regular energy had been ₹20.9 crore (US\$2.9 million). Approximately thirty nine percent of people are skillfully mentioned to be lawmakers or even connected with social work.

1. Important aspects of Elections

The Seventeenth general elections of the Lok Sabha held in seven stages from eleven April 11, to May 19, 2019 to elect the representative as per eligibility and procedures defined by the constitutional law of India. Votes considered valid as the result was pronounced on 23 May. Roughly 912 million individuals were skillful to project a voting form, just as voter turnout was more noteworthy than 67 % - likely the most increased ever, similarly as presumably the most raised perhaps use by women residents. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 303 seats, further extending the impressive greater part of its and furthermore the BJP drove majority with the alliance known as National Democratic Alliance (NDA) who won 353 seats. The BJP got 37.46 % of votes, despite the fact that the NDA's merged vote was 45 % of the 603.7 million votes which were overviewed. The Congress Party won only 52 seats, and the United Party Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats followed by 98 seats won by others .[1] [10].

1.1) Electoral system

All 543 elected MPs were chosen from single part vote exercise using in democratic India. As per provision, two representatives from Anglo Indian Community are nominated by the government if there is no representation from this community in Lok Sabha. All qualified voters as per the law are eligible to cast their votes based on their wisdom and choices. The Election Commission of India is the constitutional institution responsible to conduct elections of Lok Sabha and other institutions . All elections are conducted based on the symbol on which the voting is casted. Actions related with

election are based on the principle of transparency, however, various group condemned for different offenses or ousting from casting a ballot. The elections are really held in tight time and in view of the Constitution of India which orders parliamentary elections just once love accuracy.[3] [4][5].

1.2) Election plan

The political decision procedure was portrayed by the Election Commission of India (ECI) and by utilizing it the model set of set up rules. The election was decided to be held in seven stages. In Bihar, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, the election was held in the seven stages. Based on the survey of the Anantnag body electorate in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was held in three stages, due to savagery in the district recurrence. [6] [7] [8]

1.3) Rescheduled voting, cancellations

Based on the seizure of huge money in Vellore, Tamil Nadu that was over ₹11 crore (US\$1.5 million) in real money that was seized in Vellore from DMK pioneers - a close by get-together of Tamil Nadu. According to The News Minute, this money is avowed to have been for taking care of the voters. The DMK's candidate denied the seizure of money however Election Commission of India took it at serious note.[9][10]

1.4.1) Claims of opposition and similar group based on ideology

In democracy, there is a systematic role of opposition party. Opposition party blamed the NDA government for influencing the vote -based cycles as well as government

organizations. The BJP denied these charges, and blamed Congress and also the left parties for maligning the government organizations which includes the CAG, the CBI, and the police, and referred to the homicide of BJP activists in Kerala as well as Madhya Pradesh [twenty five] [twenty six]. The Congress party, along with other resistance organizations along with a group of retired government public servants, blamed the ECI for being compromised, and inferred they embraced the election. Another group of eighty one retired public servants, judges as well as declared scholars questioned these charges, made counter claims, as well as conveyed that the ECI acted moderately what is more often, similarly in supposed infringement by one or maybe the various other side. The group expressed that such political assaults on the ECI were a "intentional endeavor to stigmatize as well as delegitimize the majority rule establishments ".[11] [12]

1.4.2) Economic performance

As suggested by The Hours of India, the main financial accomplishments of the occupant NDA government incorporated a development speed of 4 %, the GST shift, as well as the Indebtedness & Insolvency Code. The assignments of its, recently, which have unequivocally reached numerous among the Indian masses, incorporate the Jan Dhan Yojana, rural making fuel just as force for houses. As recommended by the IMF, the Indian economy has been filling recently. Its Gross domestic product growth rate is actually among probably the most heightened on the earth for substantial economies, moreover, India is actually necessary to be probably the quickest developing considerable economy in 2019-2020, with authentic Gross domestic product projected to build at 7.3 %. The Gross domestic product growth continues to be questioned by a group of Indian community researchers, financial professionals as well as the political resistance's election crusade, while a group of Indian sanctioned bookkeepers has shielded the info, the Gross domestic product estimation method, and scrutinized the inspirations of those wondering the latest Indian Gross domestic product insights. [13] [14] [15]

1.4.3) EC activities under Article 324

The Election Commission reduced West Bengal engaging by 1 day, utilizing a bust of nineteenth century Bengali sign Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was vandalized during the seventh stage overview severity.

General aspect of Lok Sabha

The Lok Sabha, or House of the People, is really India's bicameral Parliament's lower house, with the Rajya Sabha filling in as top of the house. Individuals from the Lok Sabha are really picked to address the particular bodies electorate of theirs by grown up fundamental tribute and a first-past-the-post structure, and they perform for an amazingly significant stretch or maybe until the body is really broken down by the President on the prospect of the social event of priests. The home satisfies in the Sansad Bhavan's Lok Sabha Chambers in New Delhi. The Constitution of India considers a limit of 552 members in the House (at the outset, in 1950, it was 500). Today, Lok Sabha has 543 seats due to be filled through election.

Composition of Lok Sabha is always based on the direct election method duly defined by the constitutional law except

two members from Anglo Indian community if they have not got representation.

Components of Booked Positions (84) and furthermore Planned Clans (84) accompany a total of 131 seating (24.03 percent) held for these individuals (47). The House takes a majority of ten % of the entire participation. Except if sooner disintegrated, the Lok Sabha will keep gathering for the accompanying a long time from the day set for the absolute first meeting of its. All things considered, while a declaration of emergency is in reality in actuality, Parliament can broaden the span by law or possibly request. The Boundary Delimitation Commission of India redraws constituencies for election of Lok Sabha.

The Bharatiya Janata Party led alliance NDA is an alliance of such political parties who have traditionally opposed ideologies of congress party. It is actually the Republic of India's present ruling political party, having held that position at the center in 2014. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is actually a traditional political party with the strong philosophy of the nation and its values. to which has been developed based on ideologies of nationalism and Hindutava. It's ideology is influenced to a great extent as the base with Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS).

Beginning in 2019, it's the country's biggest political coalition so far as portrayal in the public parliament as well as express governing bodies, just as the world's biggest collecting as far as participation that is crucial, with the Socialist Faction of China representing over part of the BJP's enlisted people. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh, started in 1951 by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, is actually the BJP's herald.

Watching the revelation of the Highly sensitive circumstance in 1977, the Jana Sangh joined with various political groups later known as the Janata Party, which won the election of Lok Sabha held in 1977. The Janata Party disintegrated in 1980 after three years in power, with elements of the former Jana Sangh reuniting to origin the BJP. Although it had been initially a small party winning simply two seats in the 1984 general election.

The BJP turned into the largest party in Lok Sabha in 1996 after triumphs in a various state elections. Following the 1998 general election, the great Indian leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee drove a BJP ruled alliance known as the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) to shape only one year government. Following new elections, the NDA government, indeed drove by Vajpayee, turned into the main non congress government to deliver a complete term at the center.

The NDA was defeated in the 2004 general election, and the BJP was placed into opposition party for the next ten years. In the general elections of 2014, Modi has pushed the NDA into power at the center and became Prime Minister of India and later in the election held in the year 2019.

From 1998 to 2004, the alliance was around power. With a consolidated vote extent of 38.5 % in the 2014 general elections, the coalition recaptured power. On May 26, 2014, its. The alliance supported the tally of its to 353 vehicle seats in the 2019 general political race, with a consolidated vote portion of 45.43 percent. In May 1998, the NDA was created to run in the normal races. The NDA's huge target was building up a union against the Indian National Congress.

The BJP led the alliance, which included regional political parties including the Janata Dal United (JDU) AIADMK, and the Shiv sena. The Shiv sena, in any case, left the partnership in 2019 to pursue the United Progressive Alliance, that is represented by Congress. The Shiv sena was the sole party of the alliance which examined the BJP's Hindutva reasoning. It figured out how to get a restricted mass after the political decision, allowing Atal Bihari Vajpayee to return as Prime Minister. The AIADMK pulled out the help of its, just as the organization crumbled inside a year. The NDA proceeded to win the 1999 elections with an undeniably more important greater part following the development of a couple of substantially more regional party get-togethers.

For the third time, Vajpayee was chosen Prime Minister, this time for an entire five years term. Its plan was centered on the phrase "India Shining," which aimed to portray the NDA administration as the driving force behind the country's rapid economic transformation.

Nevertheless, the NDA was defeated in the Lok Sabha, garnering just 186 seating compared to 222 for the Congress led United Progressive Alliance (UPA), with Manmohan Singh succeeding Vajpayee as Leader.

From April 11, May 19, 2019, General elections of Lok Sabha were conducted in seven stages to elect representatives for 17th Lok Sabha. On May 23, the results were announced. Approximately 912 million people were qualified to cast their vote, with a turnout of over 67 % - probably the most

noteworthy ever, like probably the biggest ever participation of female voters.

The BJP acquired 303 seats, expanding the mind-boggling majority [8] of its, despite the fact that the BJP drove Public Vote based Partnership (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP got 37.46 % of the vote, despite the fact that the NDA got 45 % of the 603.7 million votes polled. The Congress party got 52 seats, coming up short identified with the 10 % limit required to qualify as qualified opposition party on the floor of the Lok Sabha despite the fact that the Congress drove UPA ultimately won 91 seats .

98 seats hosted been gained by different political parties just as the alliances of theirs. Legitimate get-together election in the areas of Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Odisha, and Arunachal Pradesh, similarly as 22 in Tamil Nadu.

The Election Commission of India (ECI) presented the election timetable on March 10, 2019, and the Model Set of established rules went into action by using it. The elections were declared to be held in seven stages as per schedule. There were three states as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal where elections held in seven phases.

Details of Stages of elections conducted by Election Commission of India

State/Union territory	Total	Election dates and number of constituencies						
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7
	constituencies	11-Apr	18-Apr	23-Apr	29-Apr	6-May	12-May	19-May
Andhra Pradesh	25	25						
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2						
Assam	14	5	5	4				
Bihar	40	4	5	5	5	5	8	8
Chhattisgarh	11	1	3	7				
Goa	2			2				
Gujarat	26			26				
Haryana	10						10	
Himachal Pradesh	4							4
Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	2	1/3	1/3	1/3		
Jharkhand	14				3	4	4	3
Karnataka	28		14	14				
Kerala	20			20				
Madhya Pradesh	29				6	7	8	8
Maharashtra	48	7	10	14	17			
Manipur	2	1	1					
Meghalaya	2	2						
Mizoram	1	1						
Nagaland	1	1						
Odisha	21	4	5	6	6			
Punjab	13							13

Rajasthan	25				13	12		
Sikkim	1	1						
Tamil Nadu	39		38					
Telangana	17	17						
Tripura	2	1		1				
Uttar Pradesh	80	8	8	10	13	14	14	13
Uttarakhand	5	5						
West Bengal	42	2	3	5	8	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1						
Chandigarh	1							1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1			1				
Daman and Diu	1			1				
Delhi	7						7	
Lakshadweep	1	1						
Puducherry	1		1					
Constituencies	543	91	95	1161/3	711/3	501/3	59	59
Total constituencies by end of phase	542	91	186	3021/3	3732/3	424	483	542
% complete by end of phase		17%	34%	56%	69%	78%	89%	100%

Source: Data have been compiled from the sources available on the official website of the Election Commission

1.4.4) Highlights of the BJP' election Manifesto

The BJP conveyed its announcement inscribed Sankalp Iti Bharat, Sashakt Bharat (lit. "Steadfast India, Enabled India") on 8 April. A bit of its highlights:

1) Twofold rancher livelihoods by 2022 by finishing all major and miniature water system framework projects, opening satisfactory business sectors and the present day ranch produce stockpiling focuses, carrying out least value upholds for rancher's produce, rancher advances and all-climate rustic streets. Present an annuity bill for little and peripheral ranchers to give government backed retirement following 60 years old. [21] [22] [23] [24].

Bring all service providing offices under the public board area. To Contribute ₹100,000 crore (US\$ fourteen billion) in cutting edge preparation, open new and additional seats at existing institutions, graduate schools and the leaders. To establish a skilled as well as improvement target at block level for each city. Boost superior training openings for females by presenting monetary assistance as well as appropriation programs. [16]

2) Guarantee a pucca (lit. block great, present day) home, safe and clean piped water in rural areas, lavatory, LPG cooking gas cylinder, force, creation of job for each landless family of the village. It was emphasized in the manifesto for improvement in the livelihood and the standard of the life by 2024.[17] [18]

3) Twofold the length of public interstates. Further foster fuel quality by instructing 10% ethanol in oil. Scale maintainable force capacity to 175 GW.

4) Energize and convert to wide measure all rail line tracks.

5)To build around 150,000 wellbeing and health units, to Start 75 new medical universities were focused in manifesto. To raise the specialist to-populace proportion to 1:1400 was also in manifesto.

6) Raise India's positioning further in "simplicity of working together". Twofold fares present single-window consistence systems for all organizations.

7) Lessen air contamination by taking out all harvest buildup consuming.

Digitize administrative work and procedures, modernize the courts. [19] [20]

2. Discussions and Results

The BJP led NDA got the result of election with the BJP itself winning a reasonable greater segment. The BJP transformed into the one greatest social event in the House and outflanked opposition winning 303 seats, with alliance partner political parties of its conveying the NDA to the number of 353 seats. [one] Reasons credited to the victory is the political personality of Sh Narendra Modi which got recognition among voters and overwhelming turn out of voters also consolidated by the NDA, an emergence of national sentiments after the Pulwama attack, confidence prevailed among poor sections of the society ,farmers, women and protection of Hindu religious sentiments, the productive execution of governmental programmes as announced during the first phase of NDA government led by Sh Narender Modi .

The capacity of functioning of the government under the leadership of Sh Narender Modi may also be a winning factor for BJP in the 17th general election . The public image and perception which got rooted as a result of the good governance and intolerance towards corruption of the first phase of the government under the leadership of Modi was also the responsible factor for gaining majority .Suitable representation of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes , Scheduled Tribes , Other Backward Classes and Women in the cabinet and council of ministers during the first phase of NDA's government also posed confidence among the majority of

voters which turned to elect BJP as a single largest party with majority.

3. Conclusion

The seventeenth general elections of Lok Sabha were undeniably more tranquil when compared with the 2014. The BJP won 303 seats, further extending its far-reaching greater part. what is all the more regularly, the BJP drove Public Vote

based Coalition (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP got 37.46 % of votes, despite the fact that the NDA's merged vote was 45 % of the 603.7 million votes which were surveyed. The Indian Congress party got only 52 seats, even not qualifying as opposition party on the floor of the Lok Sabha and the Congress led UPA won 91 followed by 98 seats by others from different state based political parties .

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