



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

PROJECT BASED EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING PROGRAM



Miniproject on

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

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

MATHEMATICS

BY

T.ARUNADEVI

N.THILAGAVATHI

K.KALEESWARI

G.THANGAMARI

RAJAPALAYAM RAJUS' COLLEGE

A Linguistic Minority Co-Educational Institution,

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)

Synopsis:

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING**
- **RESULT**
- **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**
- **APPLICATION**
- **CONCLUSION**
- **APPENDIX**

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections



1.INTRODUCTION

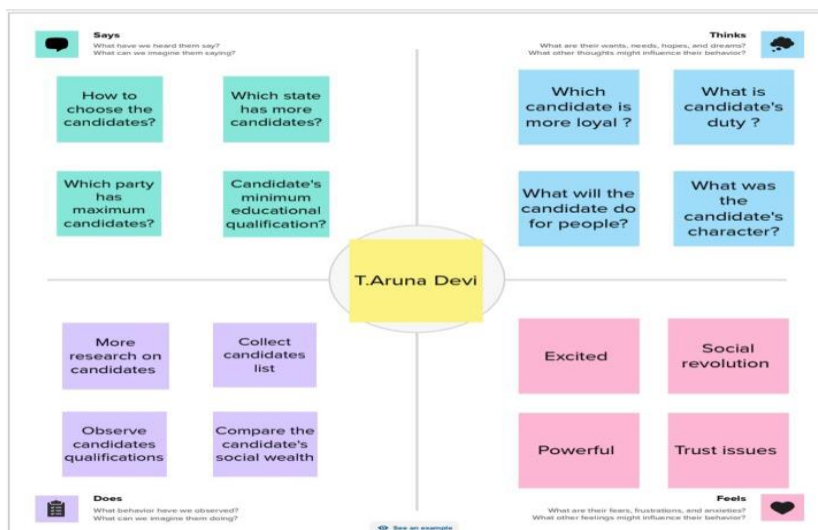
1.1.Overview: The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election

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.

1.2.Purposes: It participates in the election of the President of India and also elects the Vice-President. The Lok Sabha elects its Speaker and Deputy Speaker and the Rajya Sabha elects its Deputy Chairman.

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1.Empathy Map:



2.2.Ideation and Brainstorming :



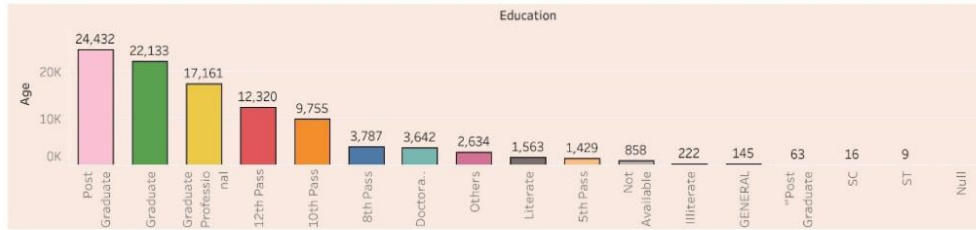
3.RESULT



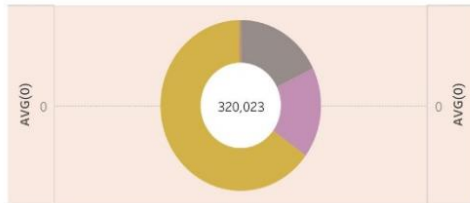
**VOTING
INFORMATION**

Data About 2019 Loksh Sabha Election

Candidates Education and Age Details



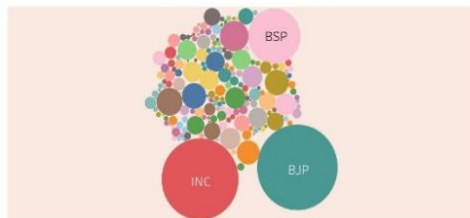
Total Votes and Total Electors



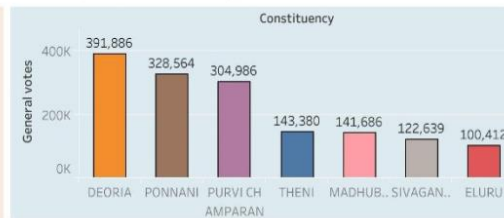
Party Symbols



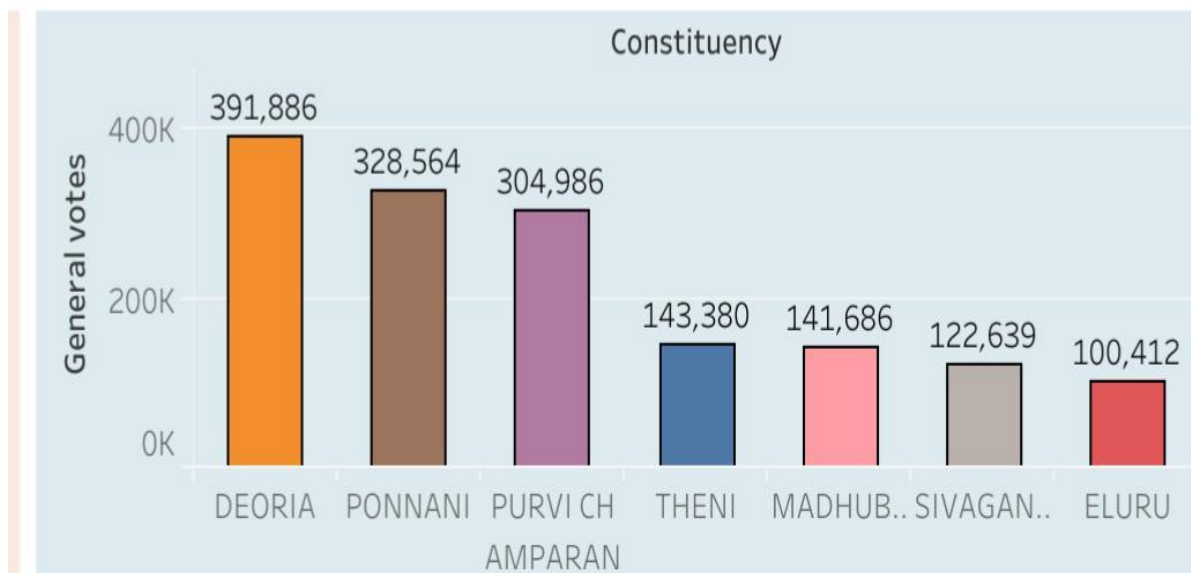
Election party and Party Symbols



Top 7 Constituency and their General Votes



Top 7 Constituency and their General Votes



ABOUT

The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the House of the People, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha.

DREAM MAKERS

T.ARUNADEVI

N.THILAGAVATHI

K.KALEESHWARI

G.THANGAMARI

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

4.1. Advantages:

1. Frequent elections lead to the diversion of administrative personnel, security forces, and government resources towards election duty.

2. With ONOE, this diversion of resources will occur only once in five years, allowing the administration to focus more effectively on governance and policy implementation for the rest of the term.

4.2. Disadvantages:

1. ONOE in India would require significant constitutional amendments. The current constitutional provisions mandate a fixed tenure for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, and any alteration to this arrangement would require complex legal changes that could face resistance and hurdles.

2. Frequent state elections act as a check on the central government's power, as states can serve as a platform for opposition parties to challenge the ruling party at the center. With ONOE, this critical check on central power may be weakened, potentially reducing accountability.

5.APPLICATIONS

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. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

6.CONCLUSION

A Quantitative analysis of Candidates in the Lok Sabha Election by Empathy map,Brainstorming,Data Preparation,Data Visualization and Dashboard,Story.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

The next Indian general election is expected to be held in India between April and May 2024 to elect the members of the 18th Lok Sabha.

The 17th Lok Sabha which was constituted on 25 May 2019 held its first sitting on 17 June 2019.

