

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

# PROJECT REPORT

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 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. The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India. The Bhartiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

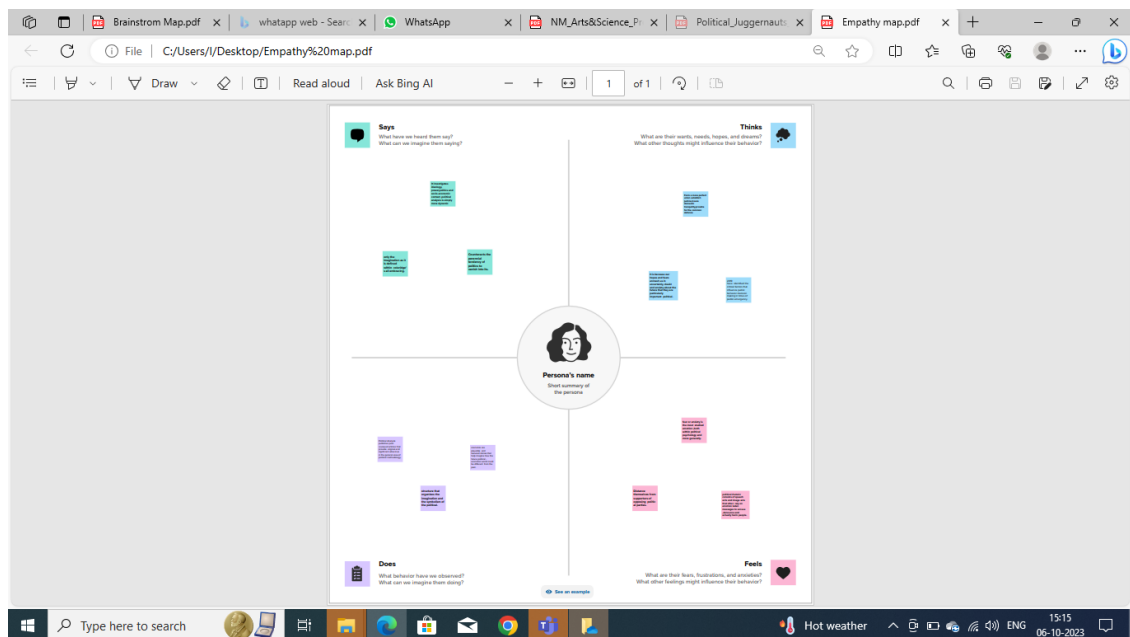
### PURPOSE

- Lok Sabha elections, which are the parliamentary elections in India, have several benefits for the country and its citizens:
- Democratic Representation: Lok Sabha elections are a cornerstone of India's democratic system. They allow citizens to elect their representatives who will make laws and decisions on their behalf.
- Accountability: Elections hold politicians accountable for their actions. If they don't perform well or fulfil their promises, voters have the opportunity to choose different representatives in the next election.
- Policy Formation: Elected Members of Parliament (MPs) play a crucial role in forming and amending laws and policies. They represent the diverse needs and aspirations of their constituents.

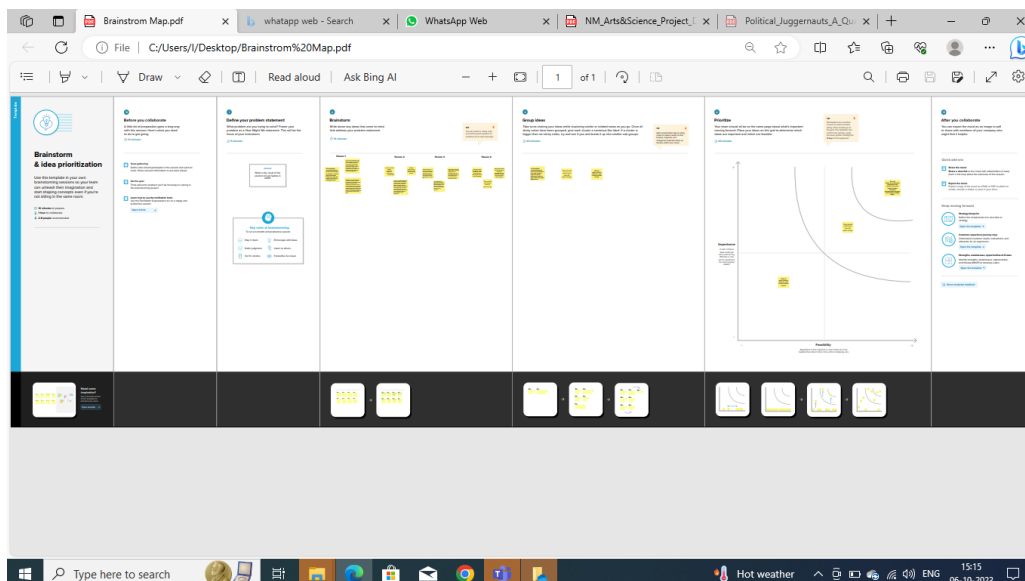
Political Stability: Regular elections help maintain political stability by providing a structured and peaceful way to transfer power. This stability is essential for economic.

# 1 PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

## EMPATHY MAP

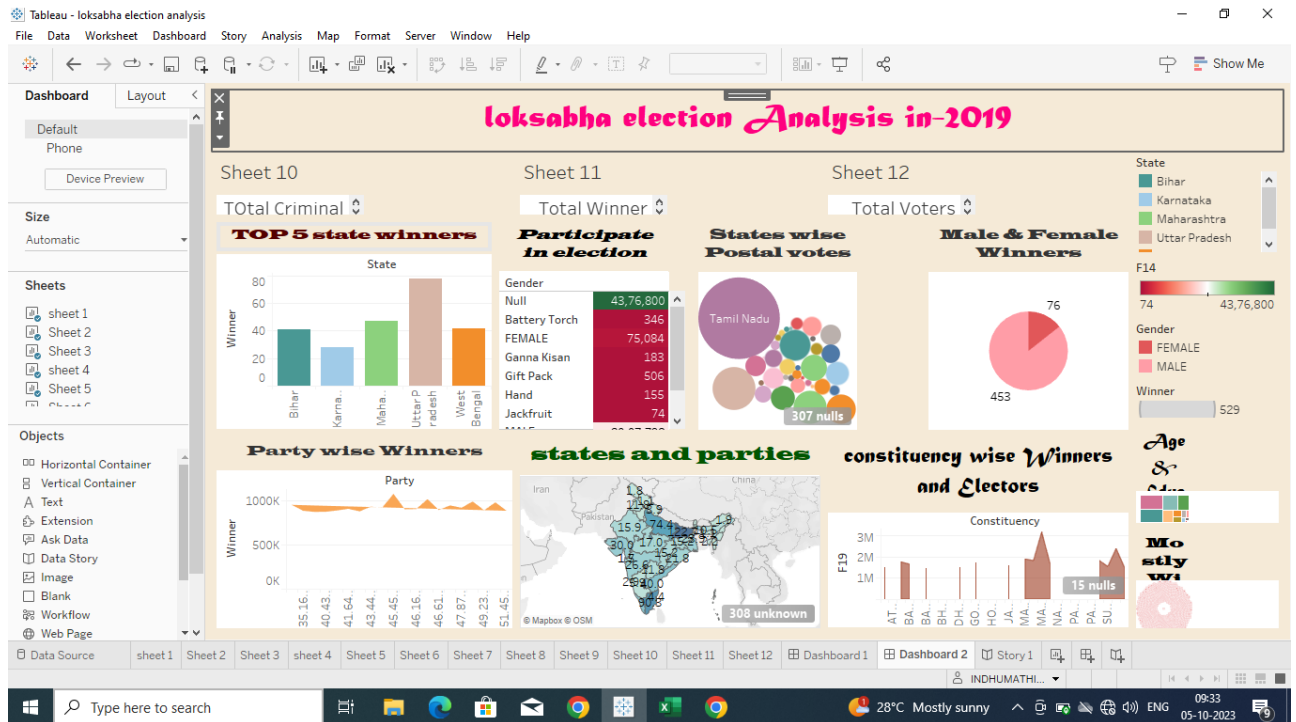


## IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

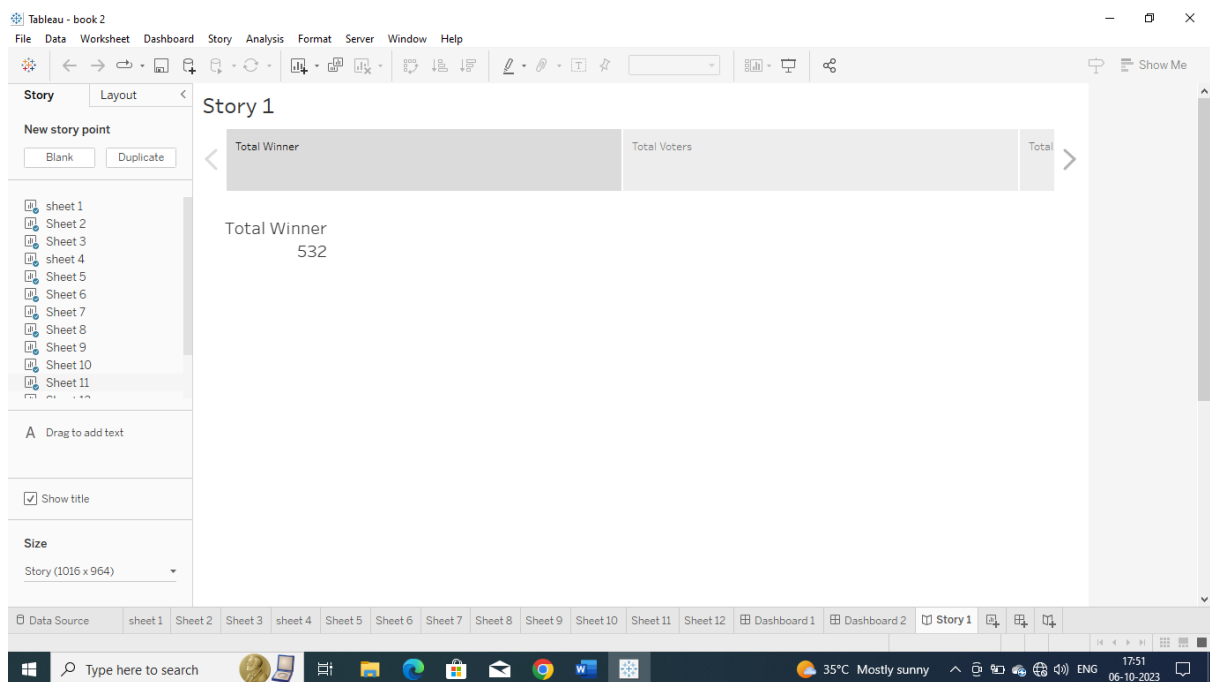


# 2 RESULTS

## DASHBOARD:



## STORY:



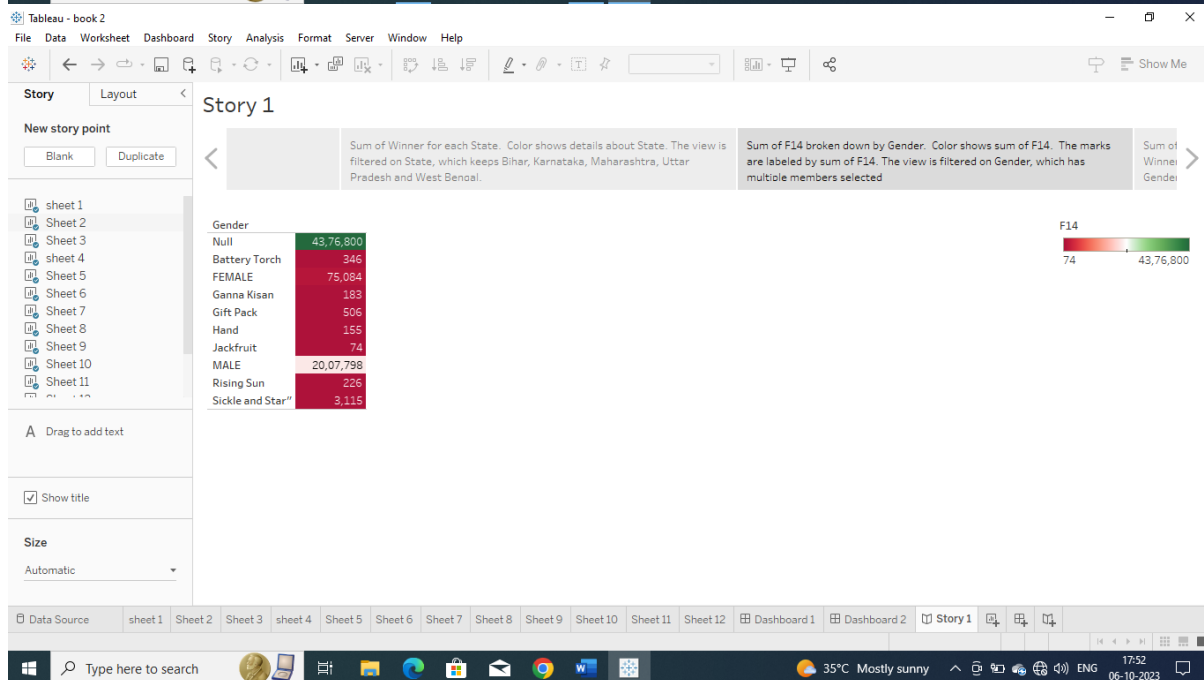
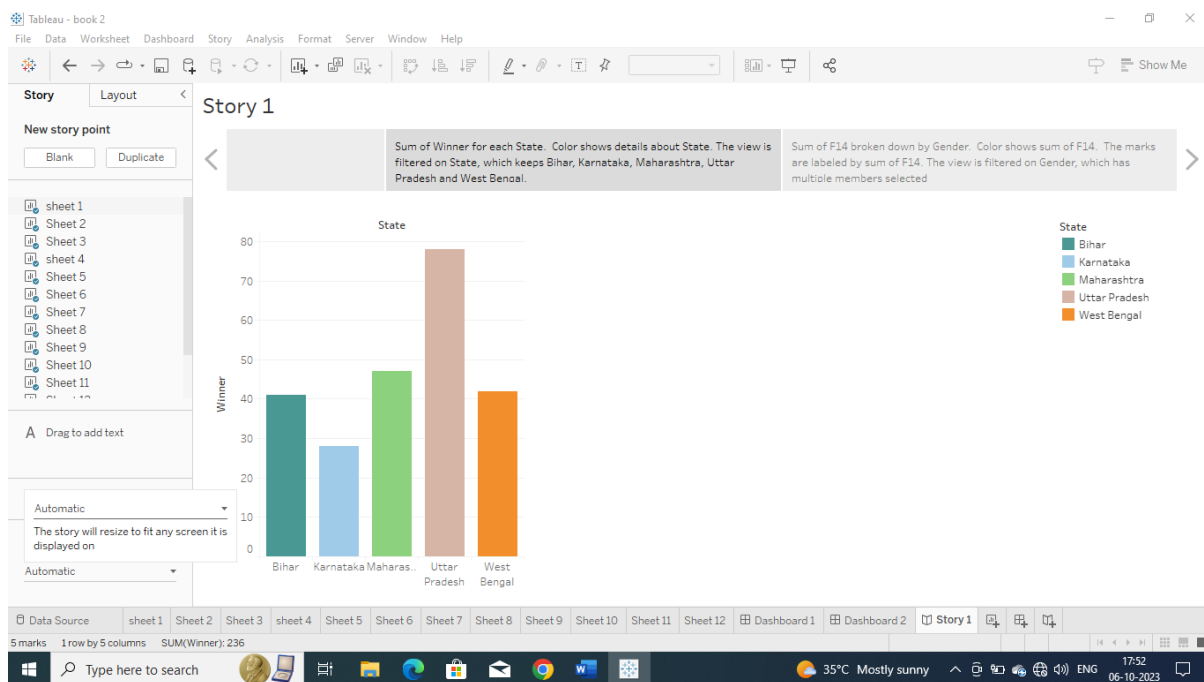
The image displays two screenshots of the Tableau Story interface, showing the progression of a story point.

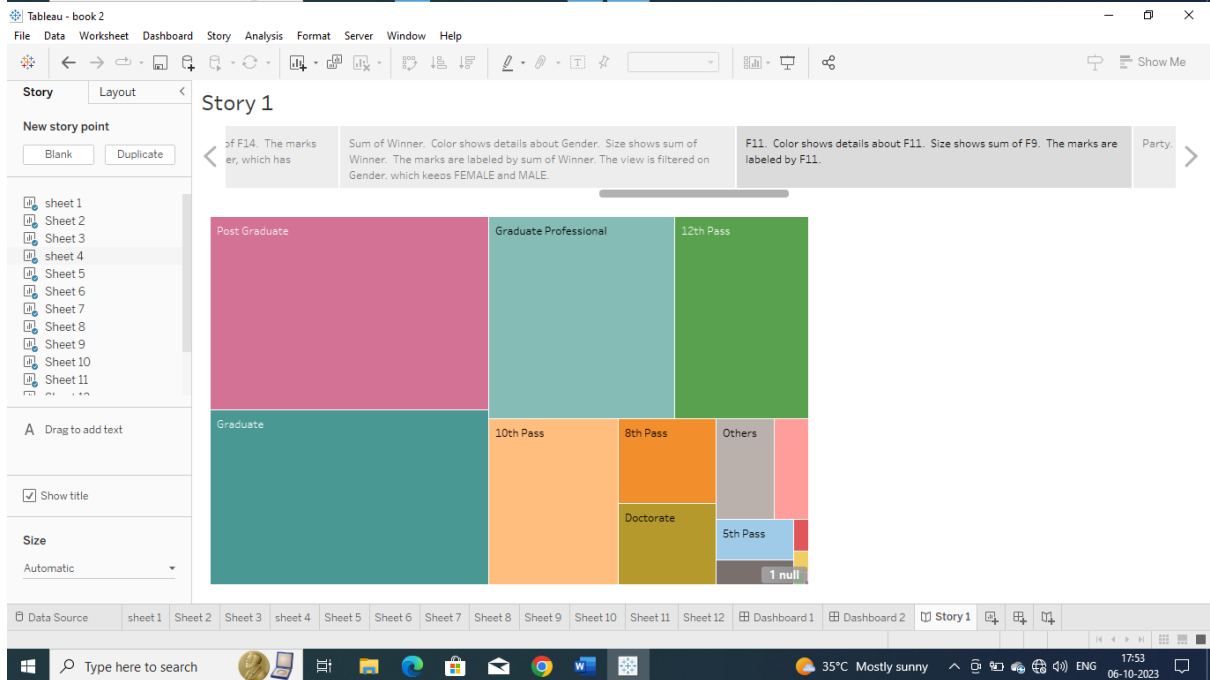
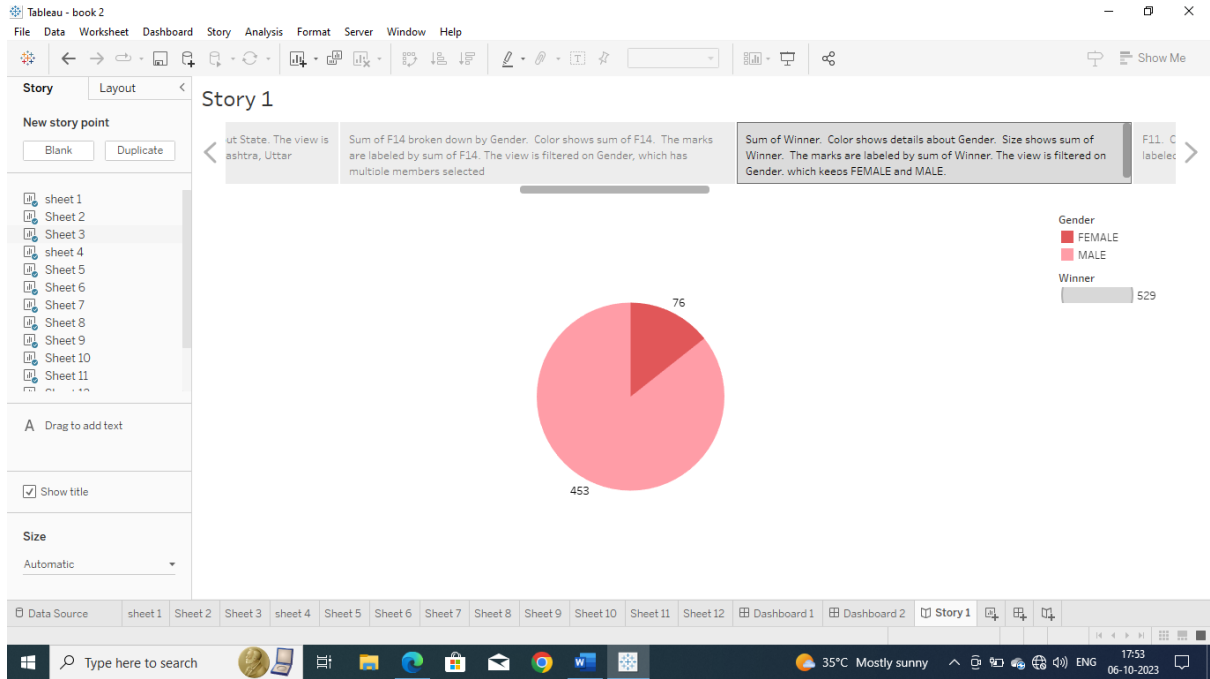
**Top Screenshot:**

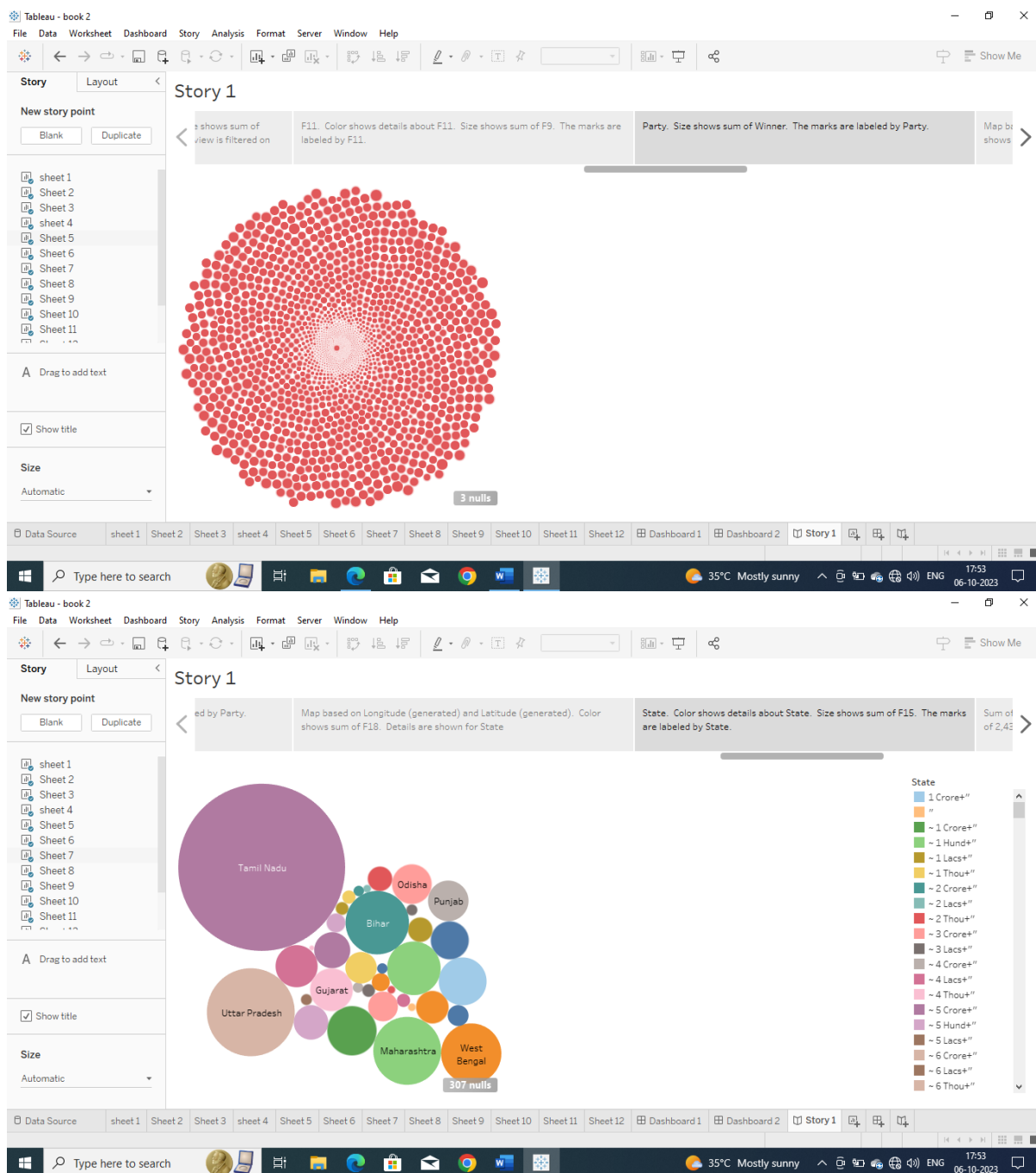
- Story 1:** The first story point is titled "Total Winner" and "Total Voters".
- Visuals:** A large text box displays "Total Voters" with the value "43,25,71,805".
- Interface:** The left sidebar shows a list of sheets (sheet 1 to sheet 11) and a "New story point" button. The bottom status bar shows the current sheet is "sheet 1".

**Bottom Screenshot:**

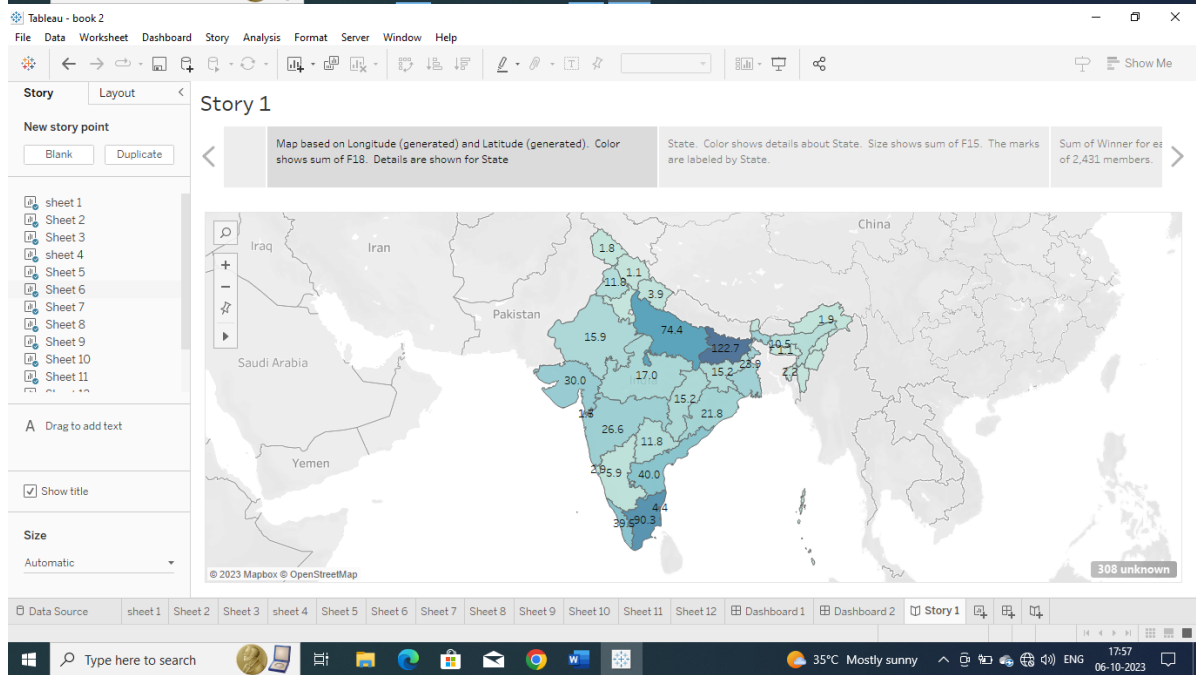
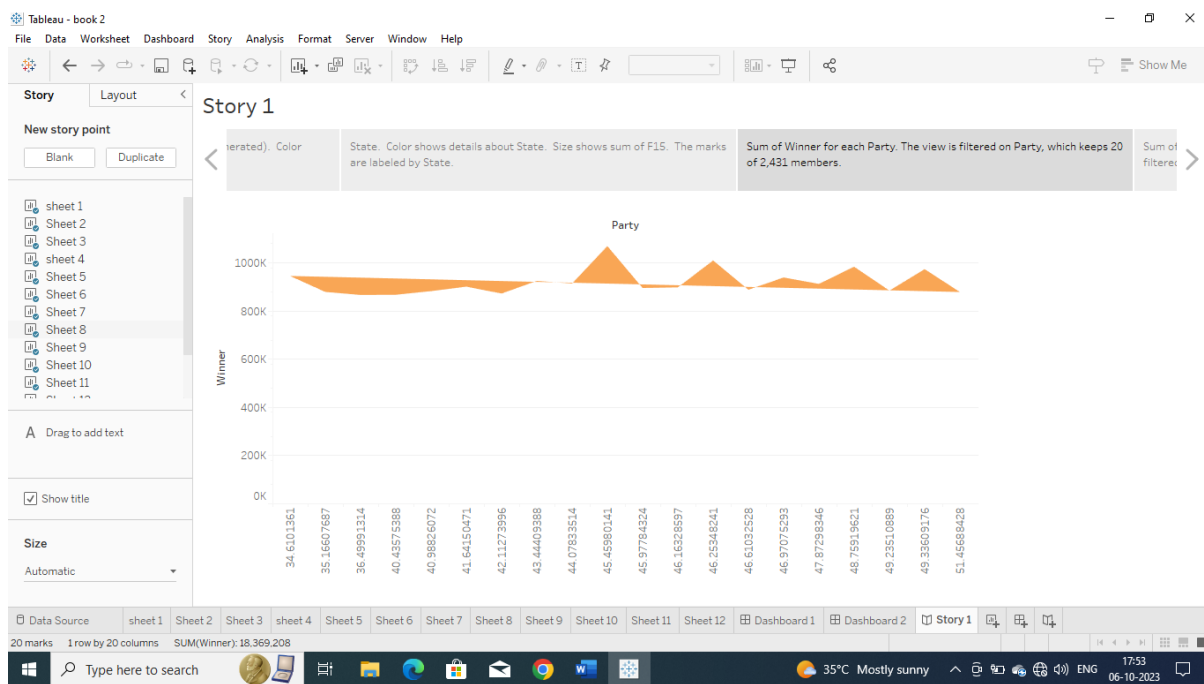
- Story 1:** The second story point is titled "Total Criminals".
- Visuals:** A large text box displays "Total Criminal" with the value "7,98,709".
- Text:** A descriptive text box on the right states: "Sum of Winner for each State. Color shows details about State. The view is filtered on State, which keeps Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal."
- Interface:** The left sidebar shows the same list of sheets. The bottom status bar shows the current sheet is "sheet 1".

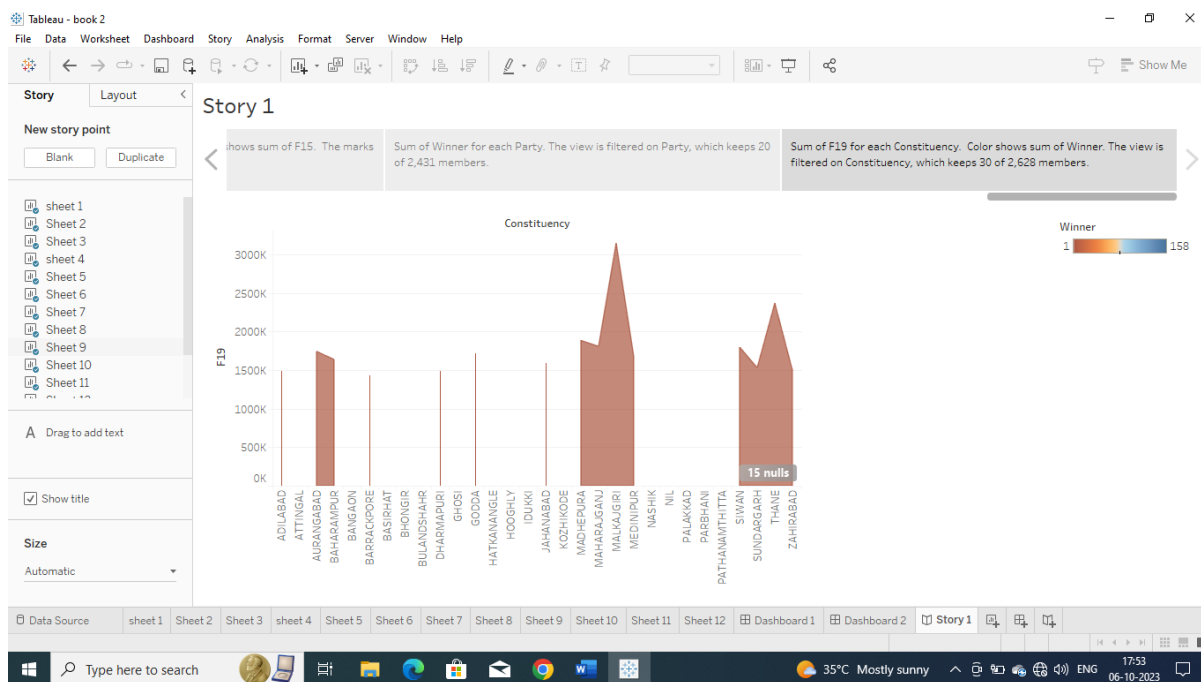












## 8 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGE

### ADVANTAGE

- These are the following advantages of the Lok Sabha: -
- It helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balances.
- No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. So, it controls the despotism of the government.
- Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest a money bill. It cannot reject it.
- It formulates laws.
- There is the requirement of the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

### DISADVANTAGE:

- Political Instability: The Lok Sabha consists of multiple political parties, and the formation of a stable government often requires forming coalitions or alliances. This can lead to political instability as parties with different ideologies and interests may struggle to work together effectively.

- **Lack of Expertise:** The Lok Sabha represents the diverse population of India, and while this is a strength, it can also be a disadvantage. Members of Parliament (MPs) come from various backgrounds with different levels of expertise in specific policy areas. This lack of expertise can hinder the quality of debates and decision-making on complex issues.
- **Populist Policies:** In a democracy, politicians often need to consider public sentiment and voter preferences to remain in power.
- **Regional Bias:** The Lok Sabha represents constituencies from different regions of India. MPs may prioritize the interests of their specific regions over the broader national interest, potentially creating disparities and unequal development across different parts of the country.

## 4 APPLICATIONS

- Statistics applied by the candidate's analysis.

## 5 CONCLUSION

- In conclusion, Lok Sabha elections in India serve as a cornerstone of the nation's democratic process. Through this electoral project, several key findings and outcomes are evident.
- **Democratic Representation:** Lok Sabha elections enable citizens to choose their representatives, ensuring that government remains accountable to the people.
- **Policy Influence:** Elected Members of Parliament play a pivotal role in formulating and implementing laws and policies that impact the nation, allowing voters to influence the direction of these policies.
- In essence, Lok Sabha elections are instrumental in upholding the principles of democracy, empowering citizens to participate in governance, and shaping the trajectory of India's future.

## 6 FUTURE SCOPE

- The future scope for enhancing Lok Sabha elections could include:
- Digital Voting: Implementing secure and convenient online voting systems to increase voter turnout and streamline the process.
- Blockchain Technology: Using blockchain for transparent and tamper-proof recording of votes and results.
- Voter Verification: Developing advanced biometric and identity verification methods to ensure the authenticity of voters. Remote Voting: Exploring options for remote voting, especially for citizens living abroad.
- Data Analytics: Utilizing data analytics to identify trends, demographics, and voting patterns for better policymaking.
- AI-Powered Election Monitoring: Implementing AI to monitor and prevent election fraud in real-time. Accessible Voting: Ensuring that the election process is accessible to all, including people with disabilities.
- Youth Engagement: Encouraging greater youth participation through targeted outreach and initiatives.
- These enhancements can contribute to more inclusive, secure, and efficient Lok Sabha elections in the future

## 7 APPENDIX

- In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition. 2019 Indian general election.