# **POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS**

(A quantitative analysis for candidates in the 2019 lok sabha elections)

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

# 1.1 Overivew:

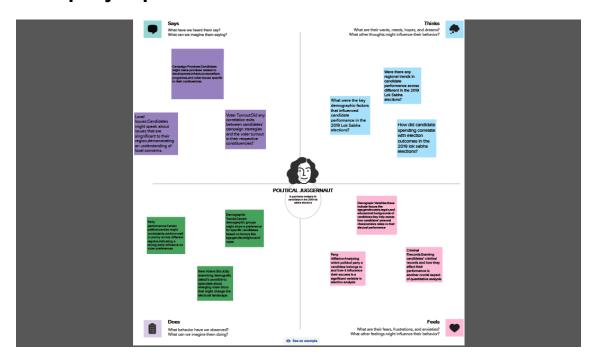
A quantitative analysis of political juggernaut typically involved examining various numerical and statistical aspects of a political campaign or election.

# 1.2 Purpose:

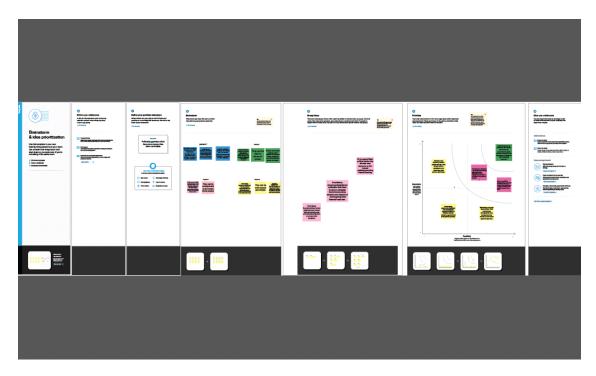
Political juggernaut aim to gain and maintain political power, whether its through elections.

# 2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

# 2.1 Empathy map:



# 2.2 Idelation and Brainstorming map:

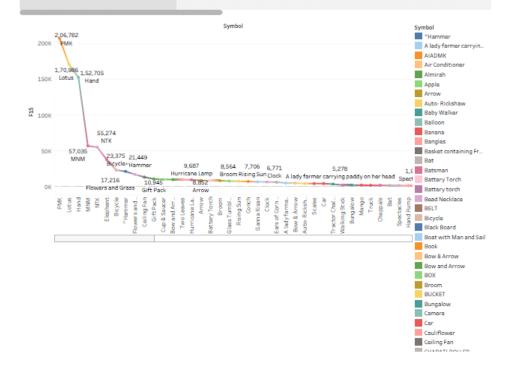


# 3. RESULT:

The visualisation explained parties symbol wise postal vote collection. Postal votes play an important role in Indian elections. In the 2019 general election, over 10 million people voted by post.

This visualisation explained state wise canditate's crime rate. Based on the pie chart, the states with the highest crime rates for candidates are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. The states with the lowest crime rates for candidates are Lakshadweep, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

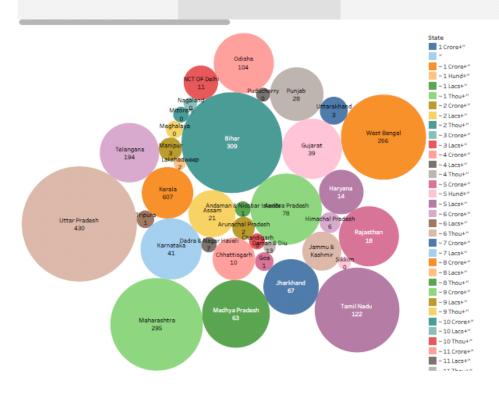
The general voter turnout also varied across states, but the correlation botween NOTA vote share and general voter turnout was weak. For example, Bihar had the second highest NOTA vote share but the fifth lowest general voter turnout. On the other hand, Telangana had the highest NOTA vote share but the ninth highest general voter turnout.



The visualisation explained parties symbol wise postal wote collection. Postal votes play an important role in Indian elections. In the 2019 general election, over 10 million people voted by post.

This visualisation explained state wise canditate's crime rate. Based on the pie chart, the states with the highest crime rates for candidates are Utar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. The states with the lowest crime rates for candidates are Lakshadweep, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

The general voter turnout also varied across states, but the correlation between NOTA vote share and general voter turnout was seek. For example, Bihar had the second highest NOTA vote share but the fifth lowest general voter turnout. On the other hand, Telangans had the highest NOTA vote share but the ninth highest general voter turnout.

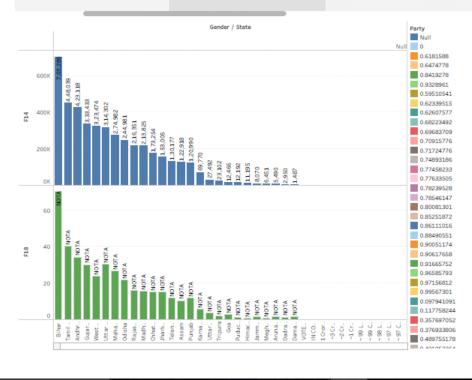


This visualisation explained state wise canditate's crime rate. Based on the pie chart, the states with the highest crime rates for candidates are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. The states with the lowest crime rates for candidates are Lakshadweep, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

The general voter turnout also varied across states, but the correlation between NOTA vote share and general voter turnout was weak. For example, Bihar had the second highest NOTA vote share but the fifth lowest general voter turnout. On the other hand, Telangana had the highest NOTA vote share but the ninth highest general voter turnout.

As you can see, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the dominant party in India, having won 303 seats in the Lok Sabha in the 2019 general election. The BJP is particularly dominant in northern and western India, where it won a majority of seats.

Other regional parties, such as the YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) in Andhra Pradesh, the Aam Aadmi Party (AA..

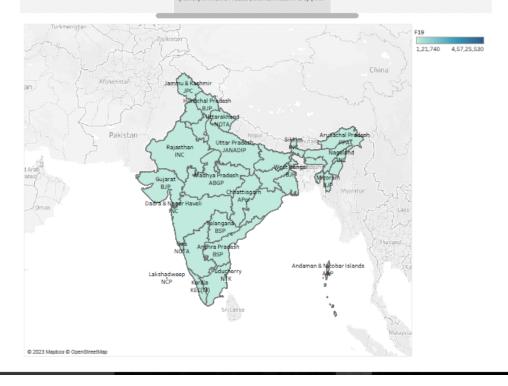


The general voter turnout also varied across states, but the correlation between NOTA vote share and general voter turnout was weak. For example, Bihar had the second highest NOTA vote share but the fifth lowest general voter turnout. On the other hand, Telangana had the highest NOTA vote share but the ninth highest general voter turnout.

As you can see, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the dominant party in India, having won 303 seats in the Lok Sabha in the 2019 general election. The BJP is particularly dominant in northern and western India, where it won a majority of seats.

Other regional parties, such as the YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) in Andhra Pradesh, the Aam Aadmi Party (AA..

This visualisation explianed candidates litracy rate most of us can archived in post graduate position. The graduation rate for female candidates is higher than the graduation rate for male candidates. In 2023, the graduation rate for male candidates was 67.89%, while the graduation rate for male candidates was 65.03% 65.03%.



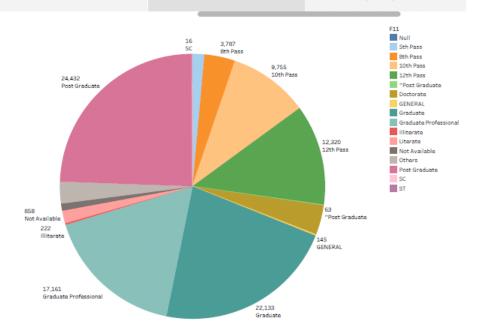
As you can see, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) is the dominant party in India, having won 303 seats in the Lok Sabha in the 2019 general election. The BJP is particularly dominant in northern and western India, where it won a majority of seats.

Other regional parties, such as the YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) in Andhra Pradesh, the Aam Aadmi Party (AA..

This visualisation explianed candidates litracy rate most of us can archived in post graduate position. The graduation rate for female candidates is higher than the graduation rate for male candidates. In 2023, the graduation rate formale candidates was 67.89%, while the graduation rate for male candidates was 65.03%.

we can see that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has the highest overall winning rate, with a winning rate of over 50%. The BJP also has the highest winning rate in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Haryana, and Delhi.

Other parties with high winning rates in certain state..



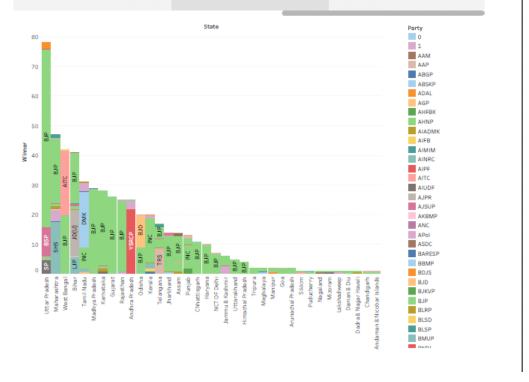
This visualisation explianed candidates litracy rate most of us can archived in post graduate position. The graduation rate for female candidates is higher than the graduation rate for male candidates. In 2022, the graduation rate for male candidates was 67.89%, while the graduation rate for male candidates was 65.03% 65.03%.

we can see that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has the highest overall winning rate, with a winning rate of over 50%. The BLP plac has the highest winning rate in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Haryana, and Delhi.

Other parties with high winning rates in certain state..

As you can see, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) was the most popular party in the 2019 general election, winning 37 36% of the vote share and 303 seats in the Lok Sabha. The Indian National Congress (INC) was the second most popular party, winning 19.49% of the vote share and 52 seats.

The BJP's performance was particularly strong in nort...





#### 4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

## **ADVANTAGES:**

- 1. Greatest ability: A state wise party with a high winning rate is more likely to provide stability to the state. This is because the party is more likely to have a long term vision for the state and is more likely to able to implement its policies over time.
- 2. Better understanding of crime patterns: state wise crime rates can help policymakers and law enforcement officials to better understand crime patterns and trends. This information can be used to develop more targeted and effective crime prevention strategies.

## **DISADVANTAGES:**

- 1. We will cannot understand the data source.
- 2. Instability: Political juggernauts may be more likely to lead to instability and conflict if they are unable to maintain their dominance.

## 5. APPLICATIONS:

The BJP's victory in the 2019 lok sabha election was seen as a sign of the party's growing dominance in indian politics. The BJP's use of political juggernaut tactics has been praised by some for its effectiveness, but it has also been criticized by others for undermining democracy and civil liberties.

## 6. CONCLUSION:

The visualisation explained parties symbol wise postal vote collection. Postal votes play an important role in Indian elections. In the 2019 general election, over 10 million people voted by post.

This visualisation explained state wise canditate's crime rate .Based on the pie chart, the states with the highest crime rates for candidates are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal. The states with the lowest crime rates for candidates are Lakshadweep, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh.

we can see that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has the highest overall winning rate, with a winning rate of over 50%. The BJP also has the highest winning rate in the states of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Haryana, and Delhi.

#### 7. FUTURE SCOPE:

The future scope of political juggernauts is uncertain. On the one hand, it is possible that political juggernauts will become more common and more powerful. This could happen due to a number of factors, such as the rise of populism, the decline of traditional political parties, and the increasing use of technology in politics.