

# PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

## INTRODUCTION

### OVERVIEW

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

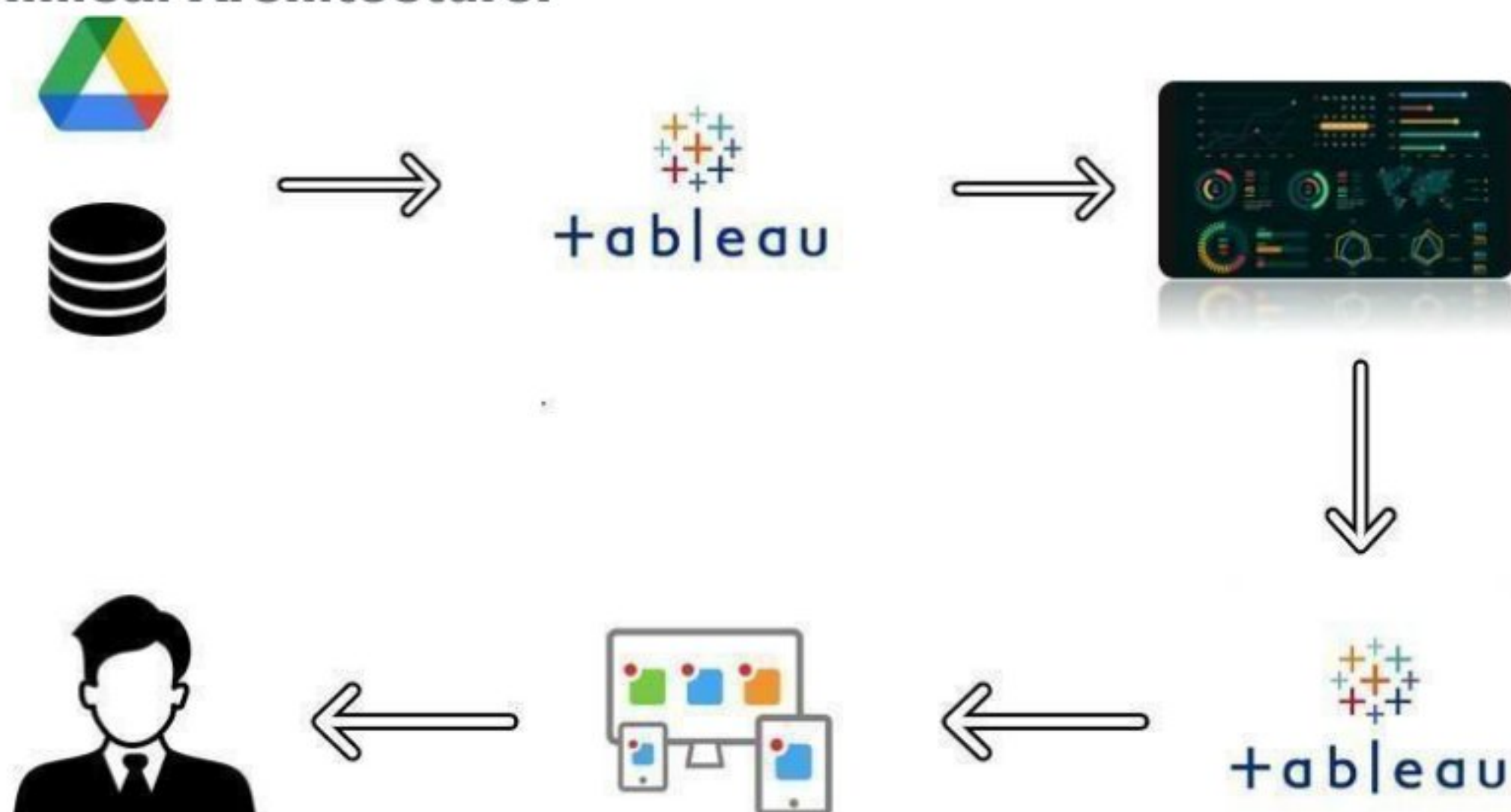
Creating Dashboard, Story using Tableau and analyzing Candidates of 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

### Project Description

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 Bharatiya 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.

### Technical Architecture:





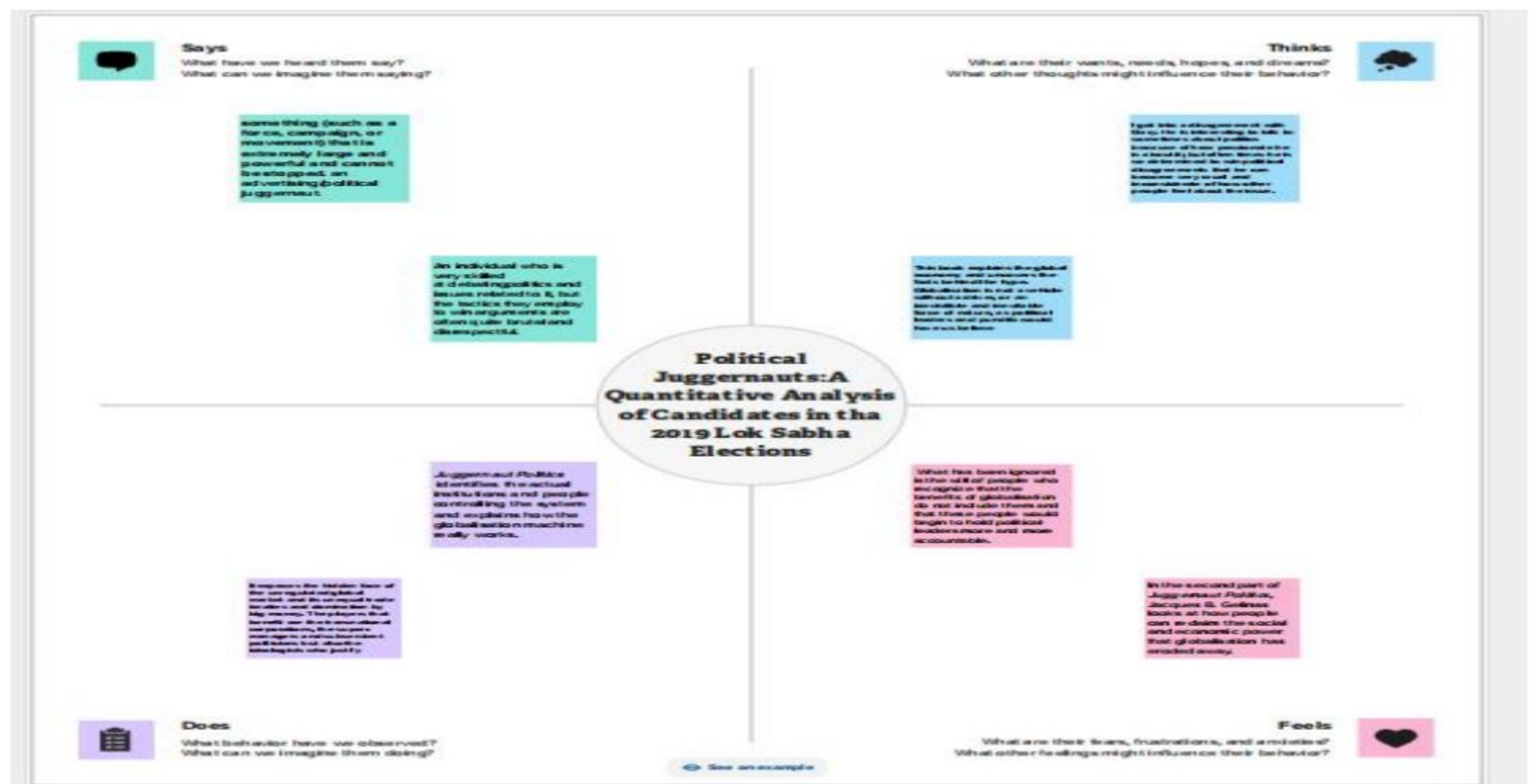
## PURPOSE

The Indian voter is incredibly intelligent. Just when you believe you've hacked into his mind and can manipulate him/her at whim, you get yorked by a googly (the inconsistent cricketing metaphor is deliberate, to prove you cannot take the Indian voter for granted).

Everybody thought that the BJP+allies would annihilate the Opposition in the Maharashtra and Haryana assemblies. Incumbents, pundits and pollsters were united in their chorus — 225+ in Maharashtra and 75+ in Haryana, an astonishing four/fifth majority in both elections.

***But the actual numbers produced a stunning refutation. Down by over 10 percent versus the 2014 state polls, and a breathtaking 25-50 percent over the 2019 parliament election exactly five months ago. Worse (or better, if you are viewing it from the Opposition's prism), a few of the 'invincibles' were humbled on their turf — Modi/Shah in Gujarat, Nitish Kumar in Bihar, MK Stalin in TN, and Sukhbir Badal in Punjab.***

## PROBLEMS DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING





### Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template to brainstorm ideas and prioritize them. The template is divided into two main sections: Brainstorm and Prioritization. The Brainstorm section is where you generate ideas, and the Prioritization section is where you evaluate and rank them.

- Brainstorming: Generate ideas without judgment. Write down every idea that comes to mind.
- Prioritization: Evaluate ideas based on their potential impact and feasibility. Rank them from highest to lowest priority.

#### 1. Define your problem statement

Write a clear and concise statement of the problem you are trying to solve. This will help you focus your brainstorming efforts.

Example: "How can we reduce the amount of time it takes to process a loan application?"

#### 2. Brainstorm

Generate ideas for solving the problem. Write down every idea that comes to mind, no matter how silly or impractical it may seem.

Example ideas:

- Use a chatbot to answer common questions.
- Automate the data entry process.
- Use a mobile app to allow customers to apply for loans.
- Use a video tutorial to guide customers through the application process.

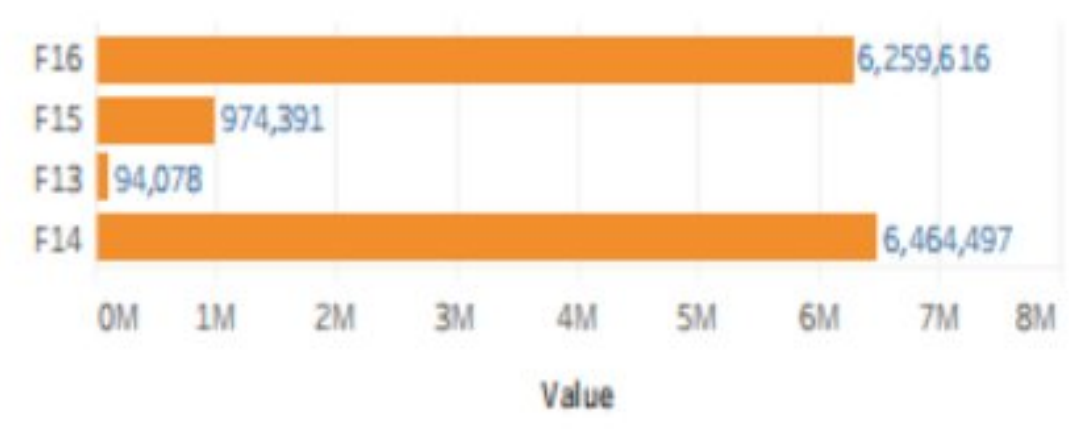
#### 3. Prioritize

Evaluate the ideas based on their potential impact and feasibility. Rank them from highest to lowest priority.

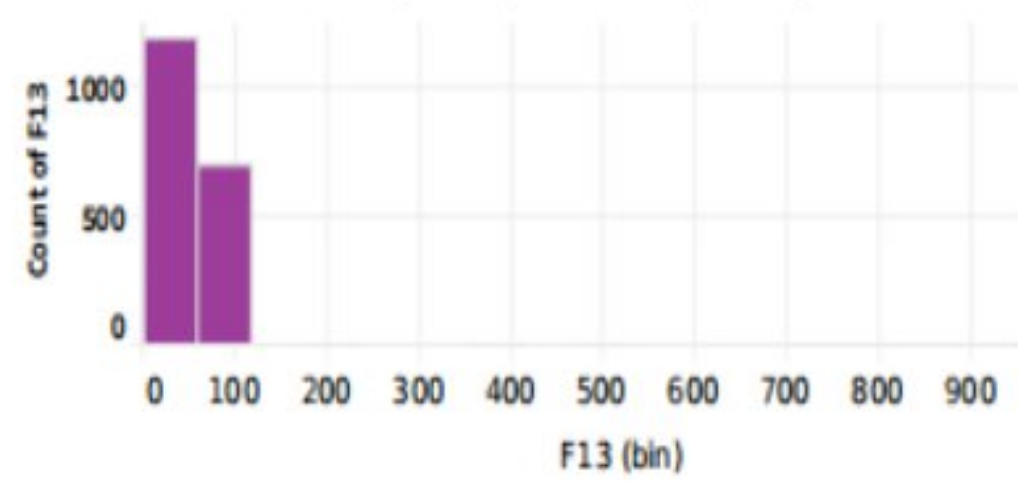
Example ranking:

Idea	Impact	Feasibility	Priority
Use a chatbot to answer common questions	High	High	1
Automate the data entry process	High	Medium	2
Use a mobile app to allow customers to apply for loans	High	Low	3
Use a video tutorial to guide customers through the application process	Low	High	4

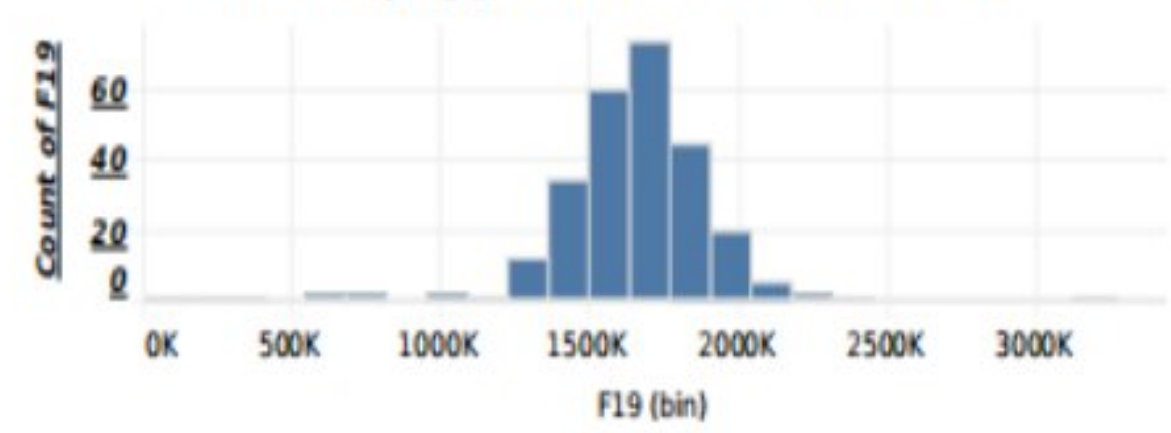
Measure of values & Names



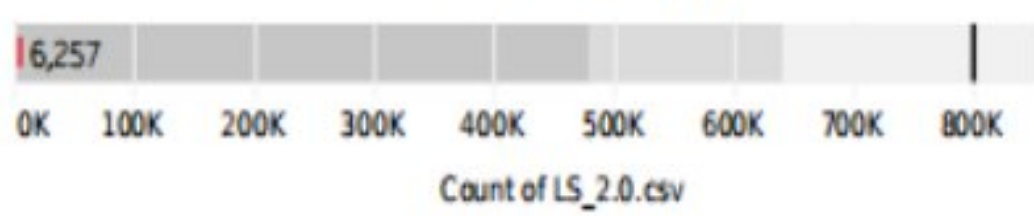
F13(BIN) & CNT(F13)



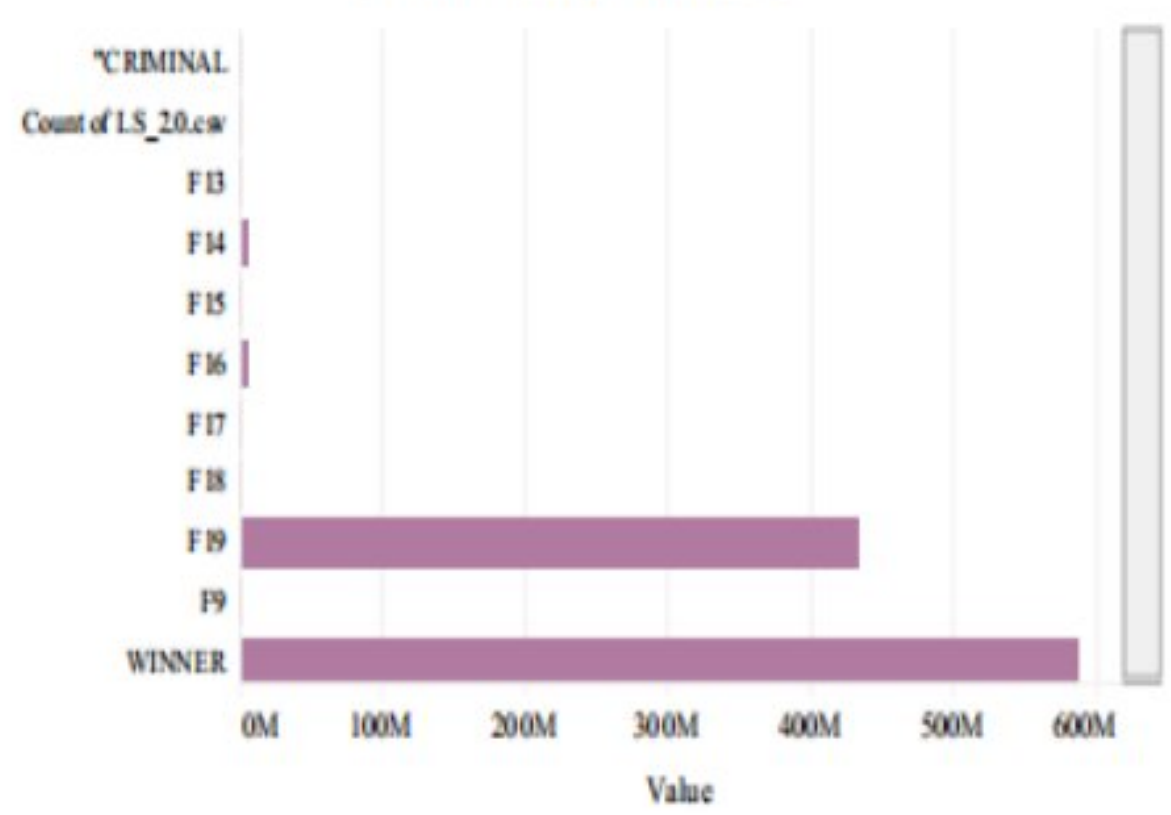
Political juggernauts of Bin & F19

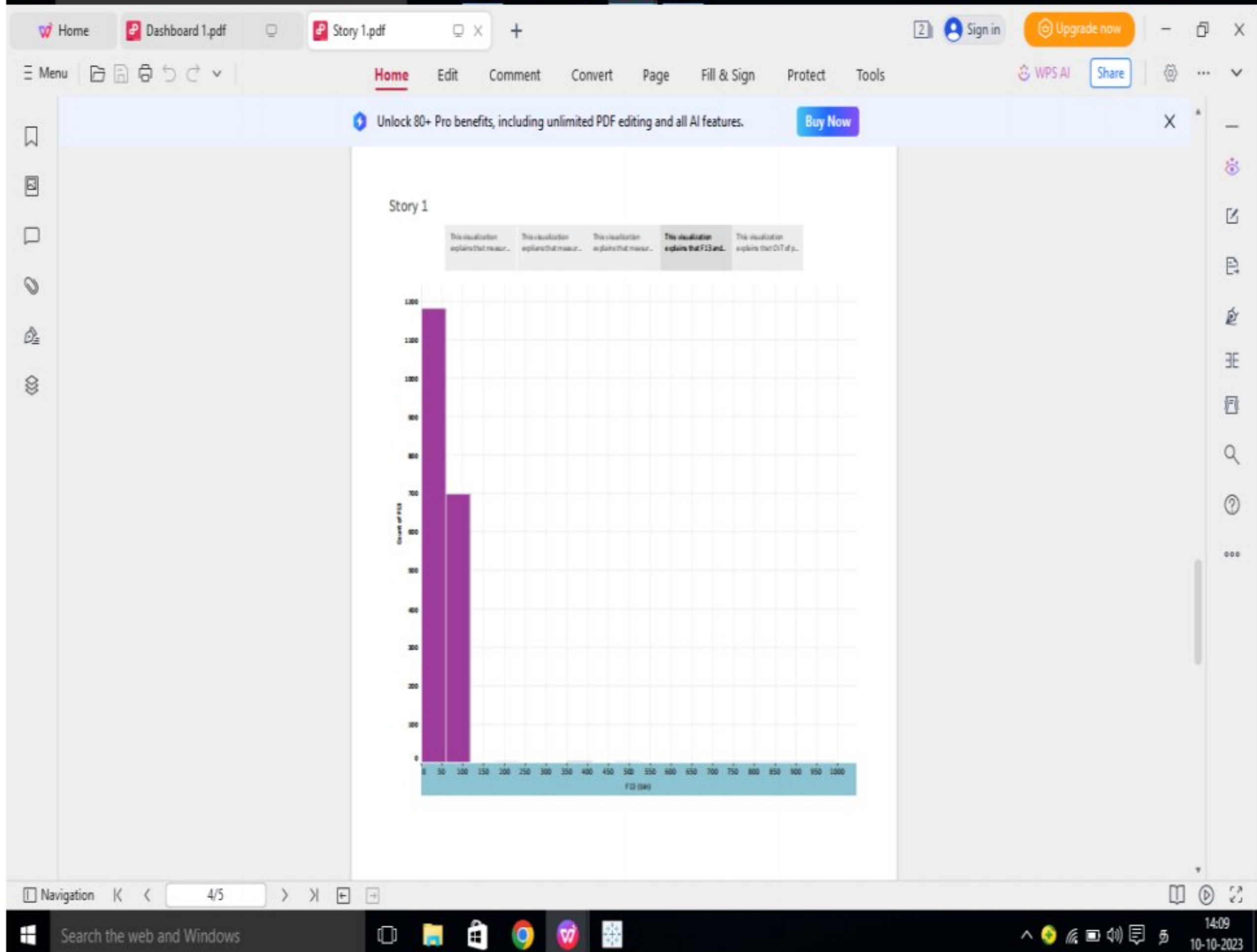
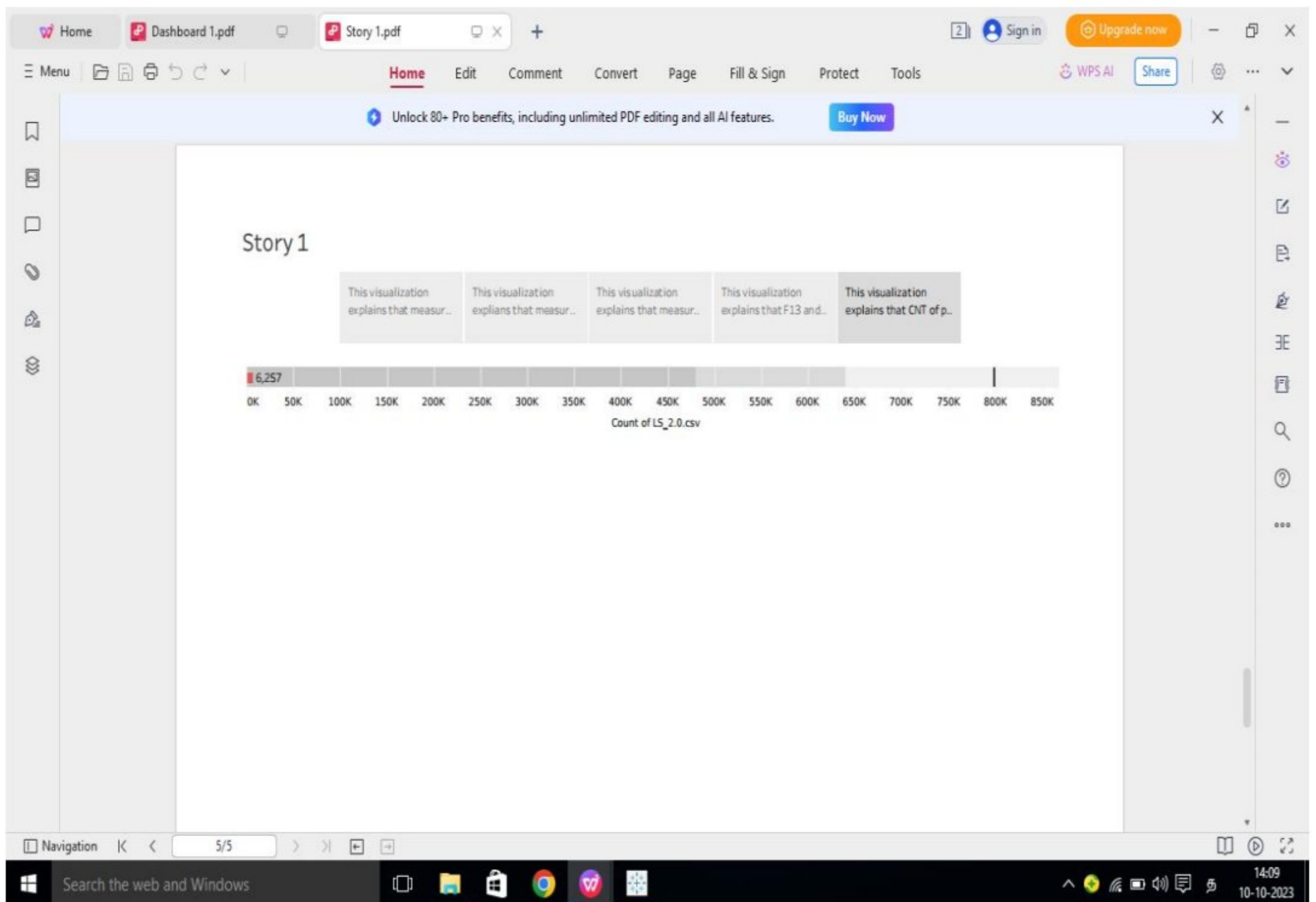


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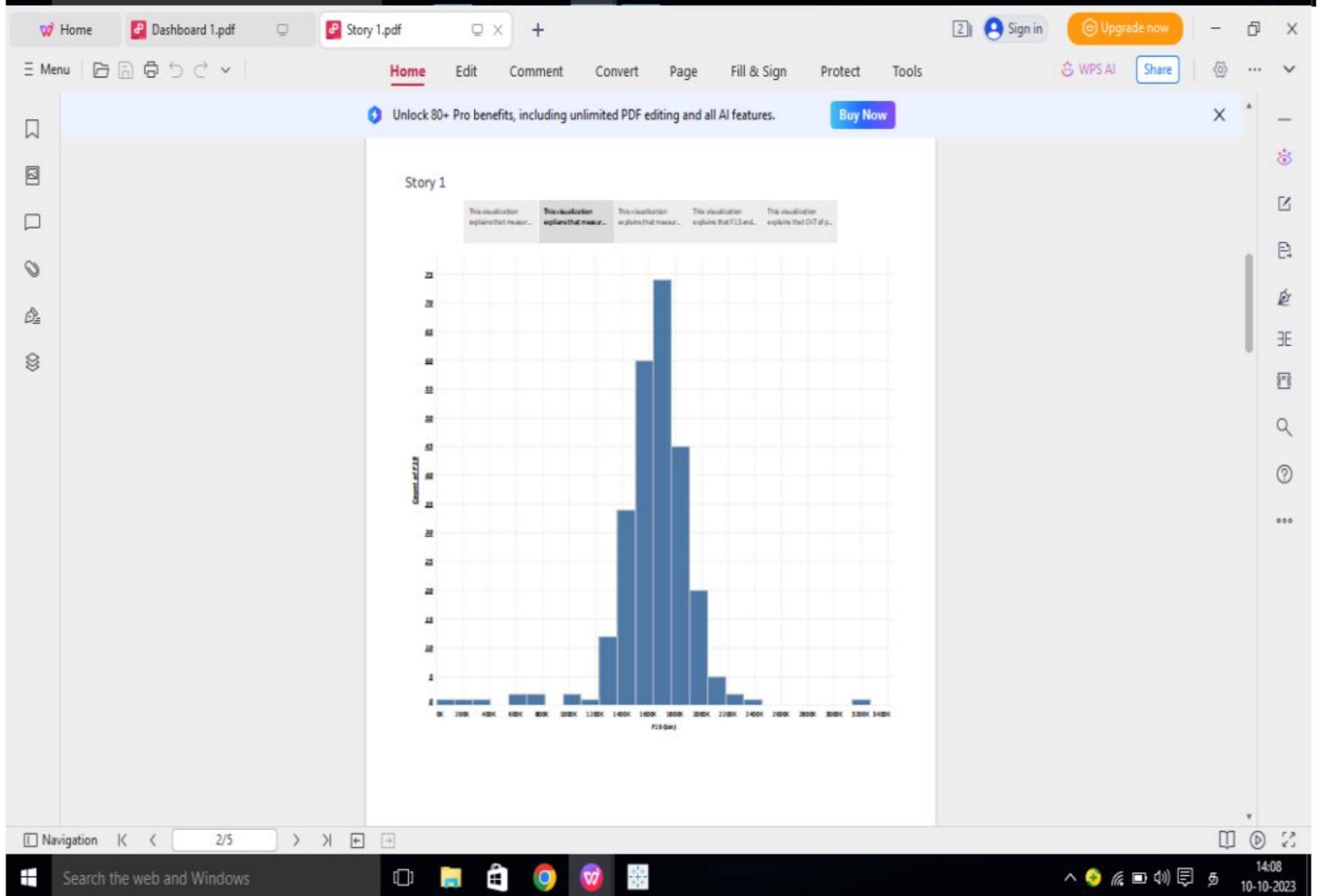
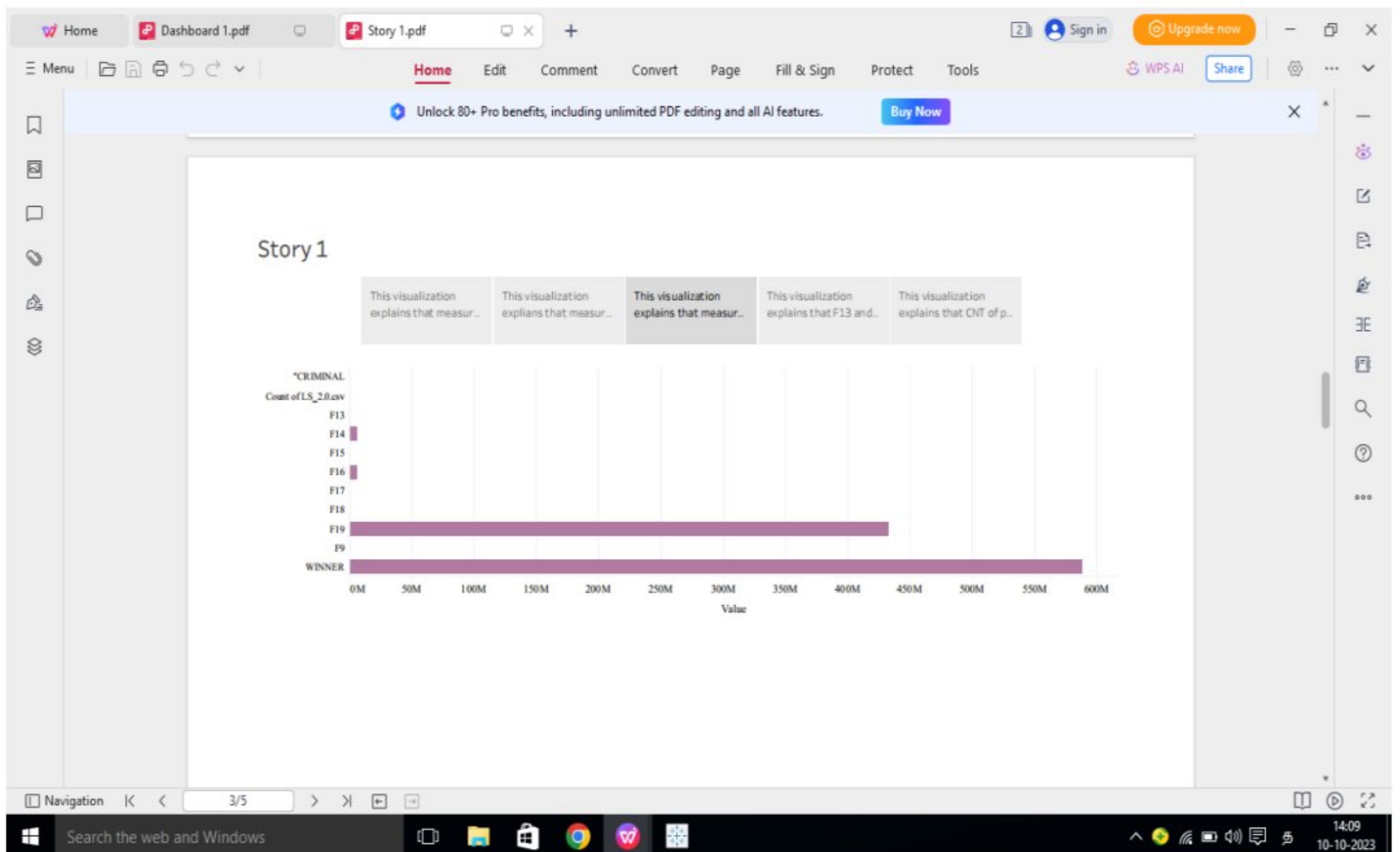


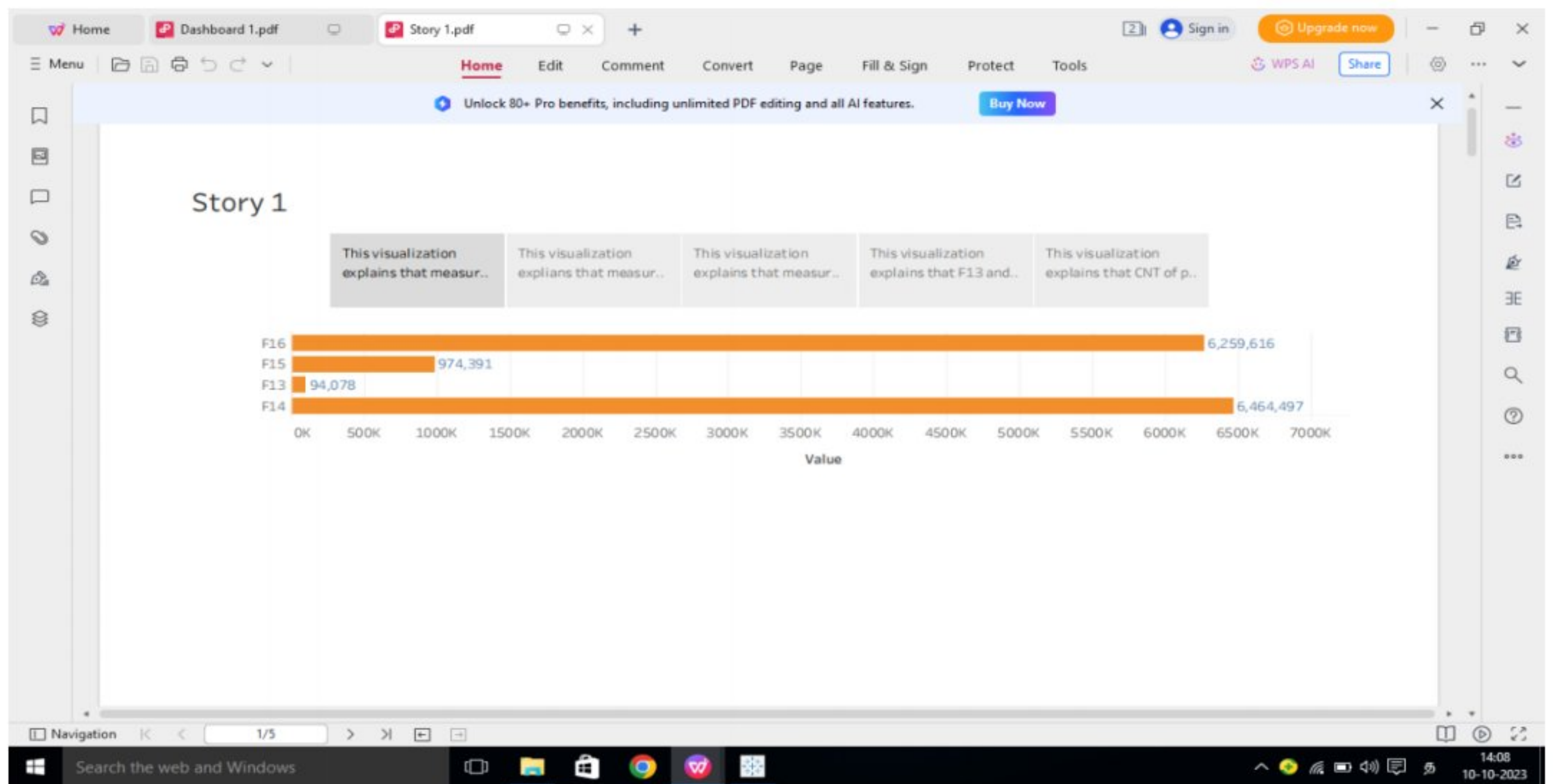
Criminal & Values











## ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

### ADVANTAGES OF POLITICS

- Seeking public policy priorities and civic needs and issues identified by their members and supporters.
- Educating the people how the political and electoral system and general political values work.
- Balancing contrasting demands and turning them into general policies.
- Encouraging citizens to participate in political decisions and turning their opinions into policy options for all.
- Acting as a mediator between the public and the government.
- Choosing and training candidates who are worthy to be elected to public office.

### DISADVANTAGES OF POLITICS

Most careers in this field involve politics and law, so they can be incredibly high-stress.

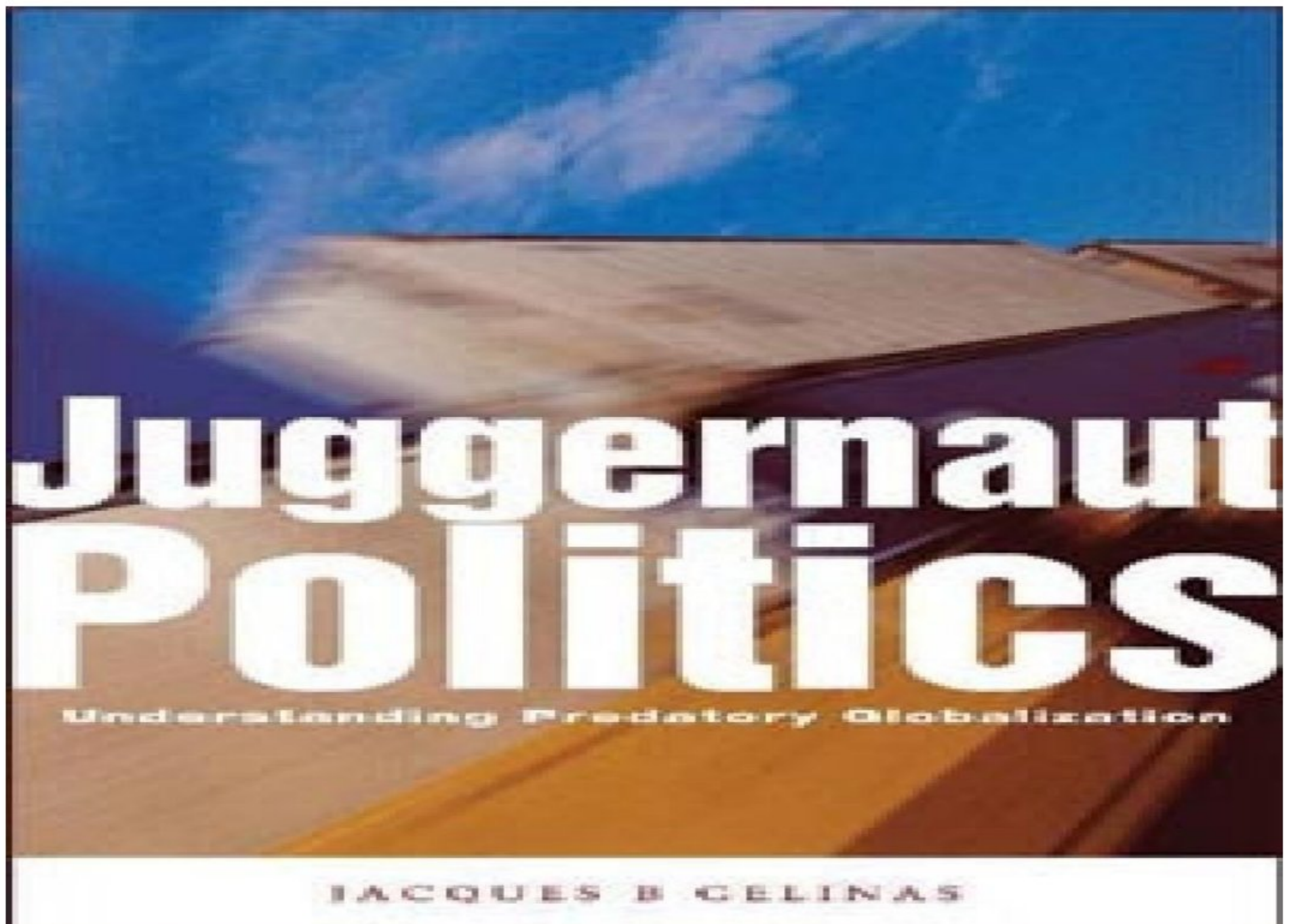
- Jobs deal with life-and-death issues on a regular basis.
- Many positions can expect to work long hours, sometimes including nights and weekends.

### APPLICATION

**This book explains the global economy and uncovers the facts behind the hype. Globalisation is not a vehicle without a driver, or an irresistible and inevitable force of nature, as political leaders and pundits would have us**



**believe. Juggernaut Politics identifies the actual institutions and people controlling the system and explains how the globalisation machine really works. It exposes the hidden face of the unregulated global market and its unequal trade treaties and domination by big money. The players that benefit are the transnational corporations, the super-managers and subservient politicians but also the ideologists who justify and defend the system – the free market economists and media pundits propagating the Globalisation Creed. What has been ignored is the will of people who recognize that the benefits of globalisation do not include them and that these people would begin to hold political leaders more and more accountable.**





## CONCLUSION

India's 2019 general election was undeniably a watershed moment in the country's post-independence political history. Despite concerns about a slumping economy, the baggage of anti-incumbency, and greater opposition coordination, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) of Prime Minister Narendra Modi cruised to victory, attaining a second consecutive single-party majority in the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament). Indeed, it was the first time that a non-Congress government had been brought back to power since 1947. And the BJP did so in an election that saw voter turnout hit an all-time high (67.2 percent) and in which the party dominated its opponents on nearly every score.<sup>1</sup> According to survey data compiled by the Lokniti Program of the Center for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), the BJP triumphed in both rural and urban areas, across Hindu caste groups, among voters of all classes, and in all four corners of the country.

The BJP's 2014 and 2019 general election victories, coupled with the party's meticulous expansion at the state-level and approaching majority in the Rajya Sabha (indirectly-elected upper house of Parliament), firmly establish it as the central pole around which politics in India now revolves. If the party's victory in 2014 raised doubts about the resilience of India's coalition-based "third party system," the 2019 election decisively shattered the idea that 2014 was a "black swan" election — a lone aberration rather than the dawn of a new era.<sup>2</sup> Under the watchful gaze of Modi and party president Amit Shah, the BJP amply demonstrated its electoral vigor, organizational robustness, fundraising prowess, and narrative-shaping ability. It has also shown its ability to flex its ideological muscle. The twin forces of Hindu nationalism and what Suhas Palshikar calls a "new developmentalism" constitute the two pillars of its ideological vision for a Naya (new) India.<sup>3</sup> Both factors helped propel the party back to power, and both have also been on display in the aftermath of the election.



## FUTURE

### **Our world is dramatically changing.**

We are surrounded by increasing uncertainty but there are a few megatrends we know -based on solid evidence- that will deepen in the upcoming years. It is not a question of what, only a question of how fast.