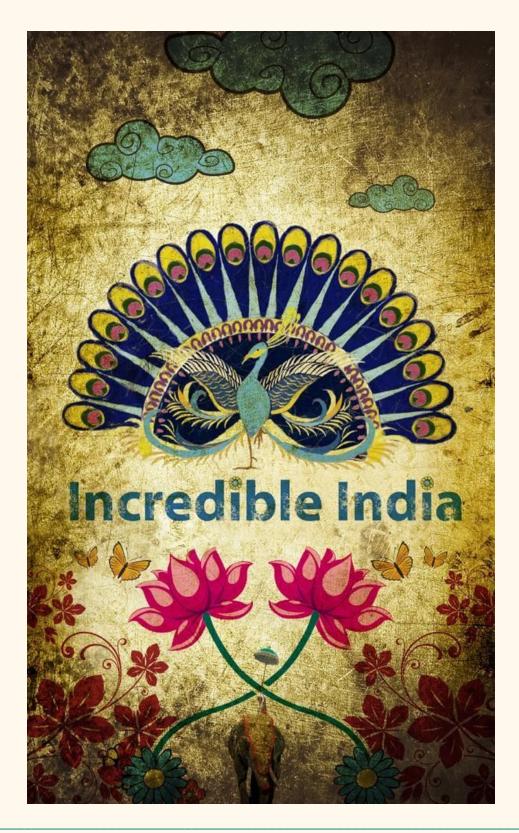
How India voted in 2019?



Amani K V Atharva Srivastava

Elections in India

They are conducted by the Election Commission which is a federal body, enacted under the provisions of the Constitution, responsible for monitoring and administering all the electoral processes of India.

A total of **8040** contested for **543** parliamentary constituencies pan India. Major national parties competing were **UPA** and **NDA**.

Digging into Data

Considering the massive mandate of the bygone elections, we have chosen to perform an **EDA**(Exploratory Data Analysis) using the <u>Lok Sabha Election Dataset</u>.

This dataset provides information of candidates securing **more than 1%** of the total votes cast in their respective constituencies.

It consists of 2263 rows and 19 columns from which we are using 14 for analysing the data.

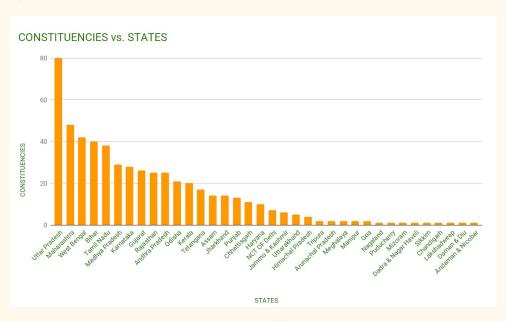
Data Analysis

It was seen that over **2018 candidates** contested in the elections with ages ranging from **25 to 86** averaging about 52 years. It was seen that there were **no null** values and **20 unavailable** values for candidates' assets, criminal cases and education in the dataset. These are the following observations drawn from the data -



1. Constituencies -

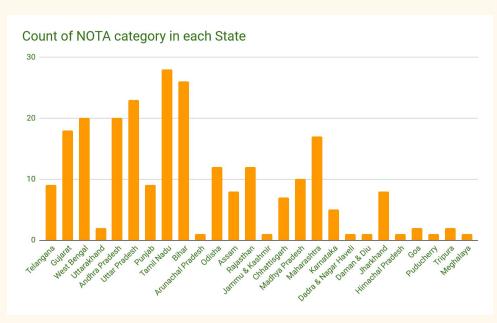
It was observed that **Uttar Pradesh** has the highest number of constituencies from the 29 states and 7 Union Territories, having **80** constituencies of 543, it accounts for 15% of the total constituency share.



2. NOTA-

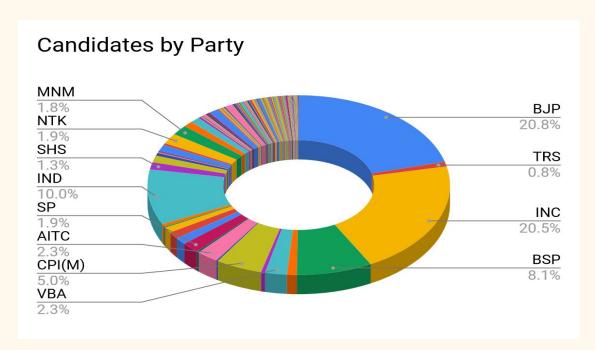
This category represents the disapproval of the candidates in a voting system. **Tamil Nadu** got the **highest** number of NOTA votes.

Although **NOTA** has never exceeded the winning party votes, the highest NOTA votes were for **Gopalganj (Bihar)** amounting to **2.8** % of the total votes.

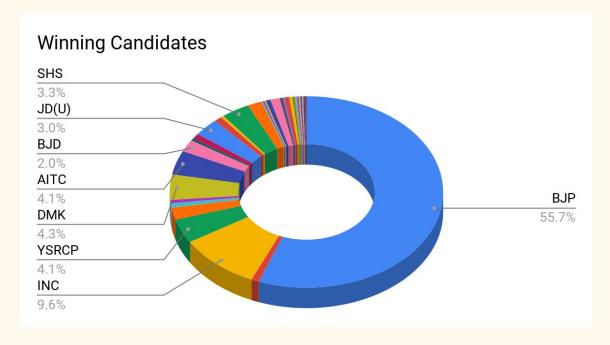


3. Candidates by Party-

420 candidates were from **BJP(NDA)** accounting to **21%** of the total candidates. **INC** accounted for the **2nd** largest candidate share of **20%**. The rest comprises regional parties.

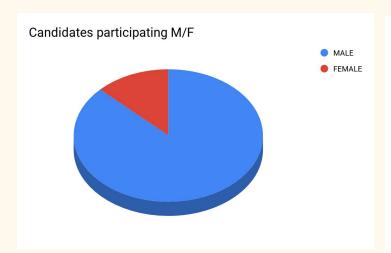


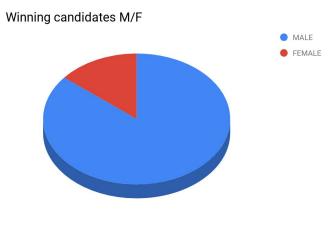
BJP won the elections with **55.7%** attaining **300** seats in a clear majority. **INC** came close to **10%** securing only **52** seats.



4. Gender-

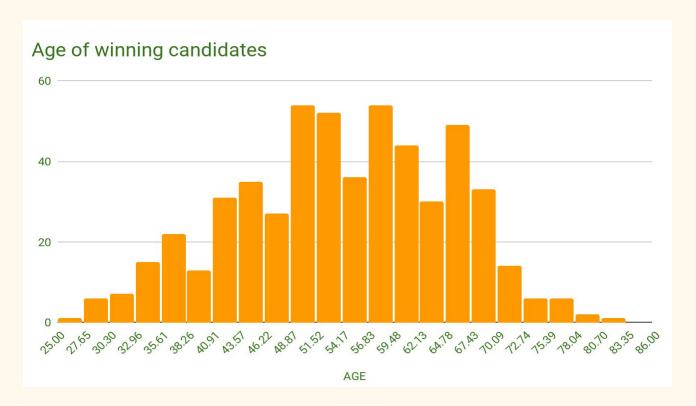
The maximum number of candidates(participating & winning) were **Male** whereas **Females** accounted for only about **14%**.





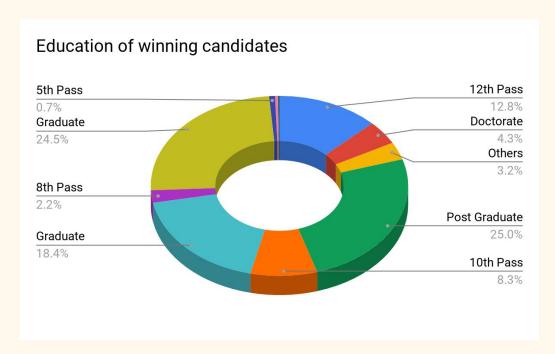
5. Age -

Maximum age of the winning candidate is **86** and the **youngest** to win was just **26**. The **average** age is **54** years.



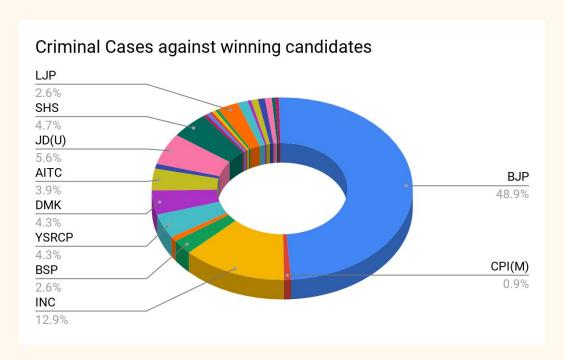
6. Literacy-

More than **75%** of candidates who have won have **completed graduation**. **15%** of candidates have **won** the elections despite **not passing class 12**.



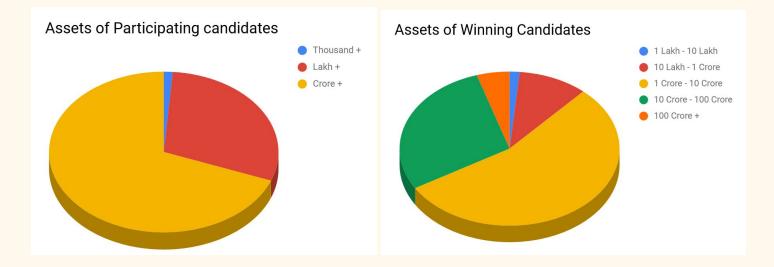
7. Criminal Cases -

Out of **543** winning candidates, **43% (234)** had a criminal case registered against them.



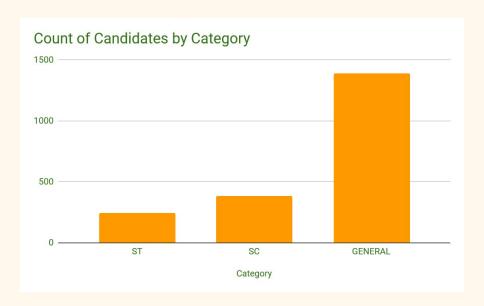
8. Assets-

70% of candidates had assets worth **more than a crore**. The **average** assets for **participating** candidates were around **13 crores** and for the **winning** candidates, it was **21 crores**.



9. Category(Gen/SC/ST)-

It was observed that the **maximum** number of people participated from the **general** category and the **minority candidates** participating were **626**.

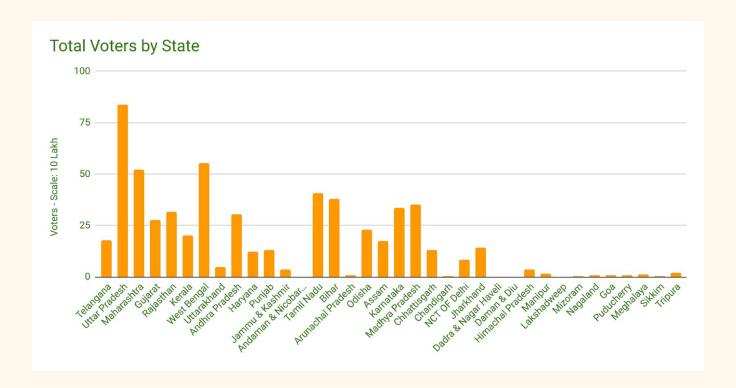


^{*}Similarly winning candidates by Category -

General: 399 SC: 85 ST: 55

10. Voters by State-

Uttar Pradesh had the **maximum** number of voters for its **80** constituencies, whereas the **North-Eastern** States had the **least** voters.



Conclusion

From the above data insights, we can observe that there are several prevalent factors that have played a prime role in determining the results of General elections - 2019.

We have made visual representations of the figures in 10 different aspects ranging from age, gender, education to declared assets of the contestants and also the contribution of the voters .