

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Problem Understanding, also known as Problem Definition or Problem Identification, is the initial and critical phase of any data analysis or problem-solving process. It involves gaining a clear and comprehensive understanding of the problem at hand, its context, scope, and objectives.

1.2 PURPOSE

➤ Understanding Voter Behaviour:

- Such an analysis can help in understanding the voting patterns, preferences, and behavior of voters.
- By examining the data related to candidates, it becomes possible to identify the factors that influence voters' decisions, such as the candidates' backgrounds.

➤ Predicting Election Outcomes:

- While not a guarantee, quantitative analysis can be used to make predictions about election outcomes.
- By examining historical data and candidates' characteristics, it may be possible to make informed guesses about which candidates or parties have an advantage.

➤ Informing Policy and Strategy:

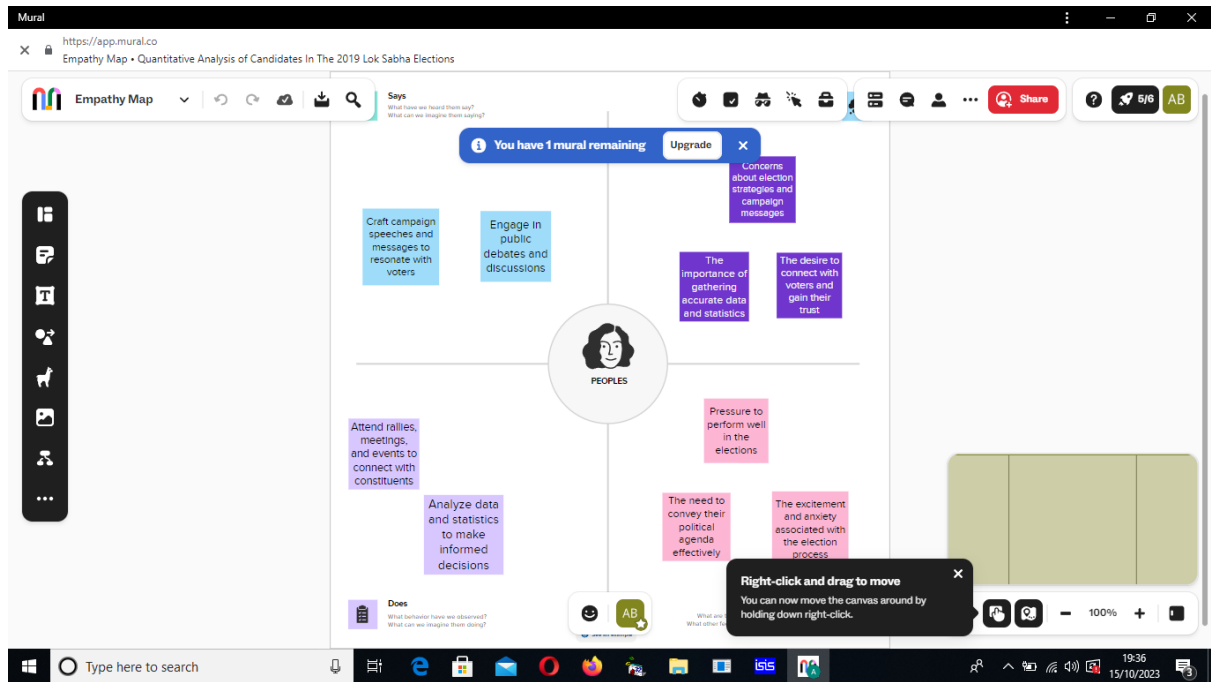
- The results of such analysis can be used by political parties, policymakers, and analysts to make informed decisions about future campaigns, policies, and strategies.

➤ Studying Democracy and Political:

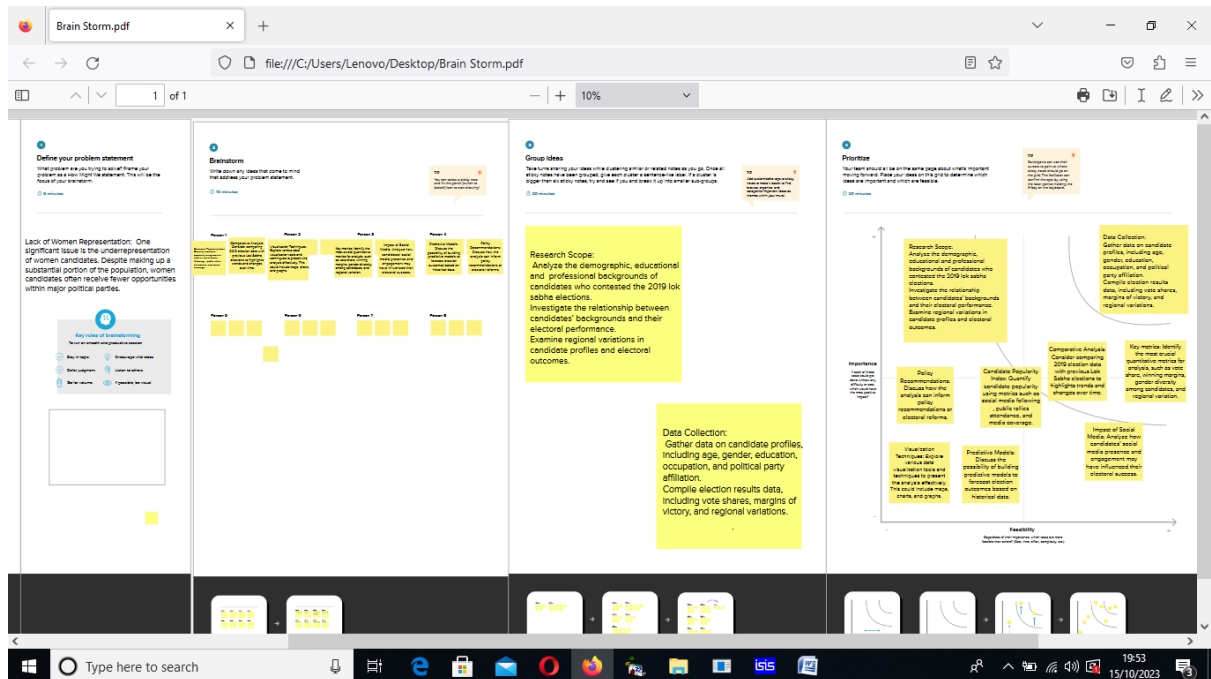
- Beyond the immediate electoral context, this type of analysis can contribute to the academic understanding of democracy and political systems.
- It can shed light on the functioning and dynamics of a democratic process.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP

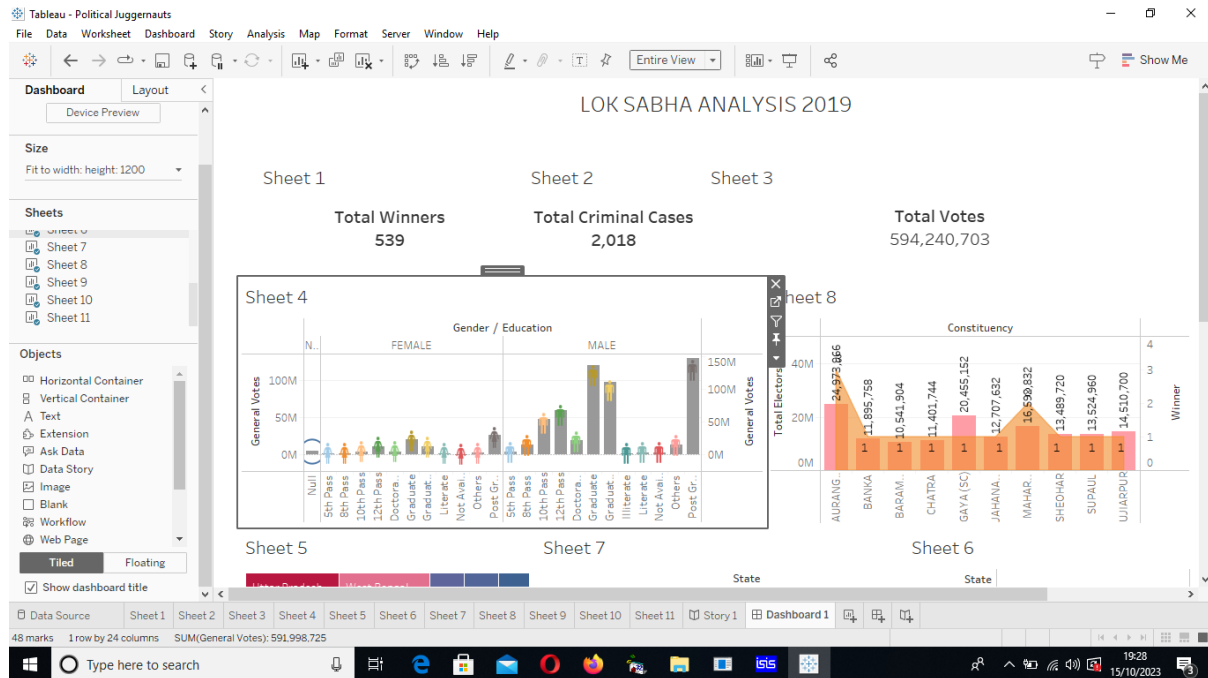


2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

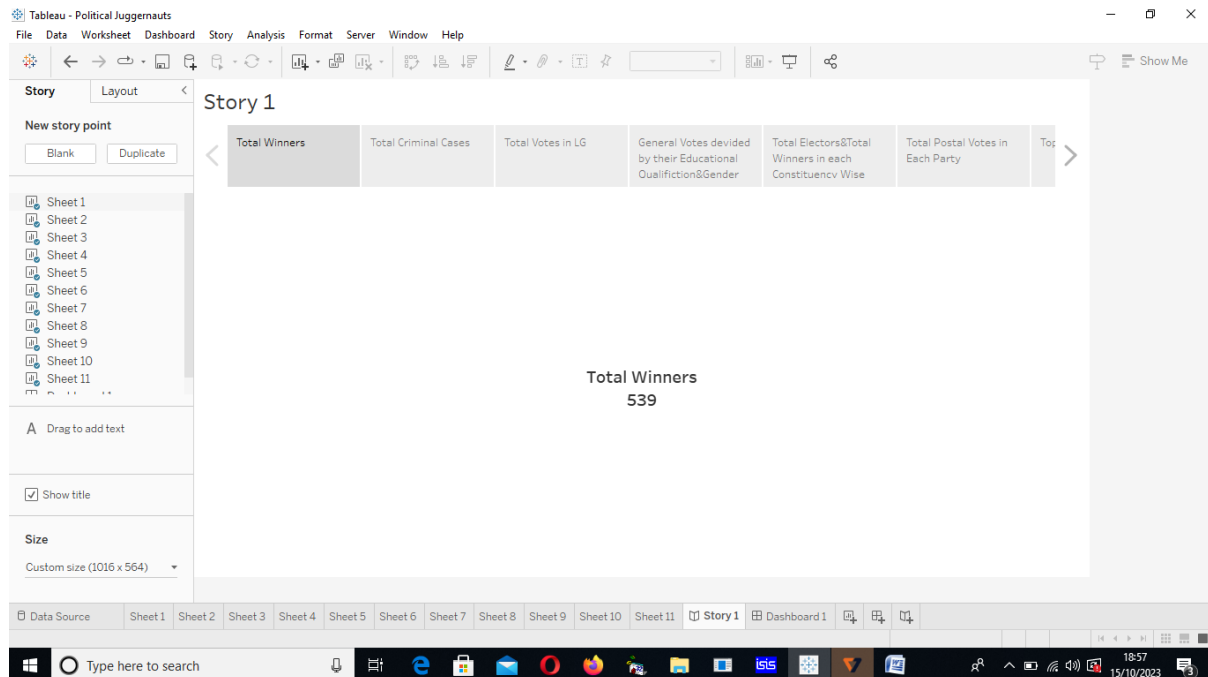


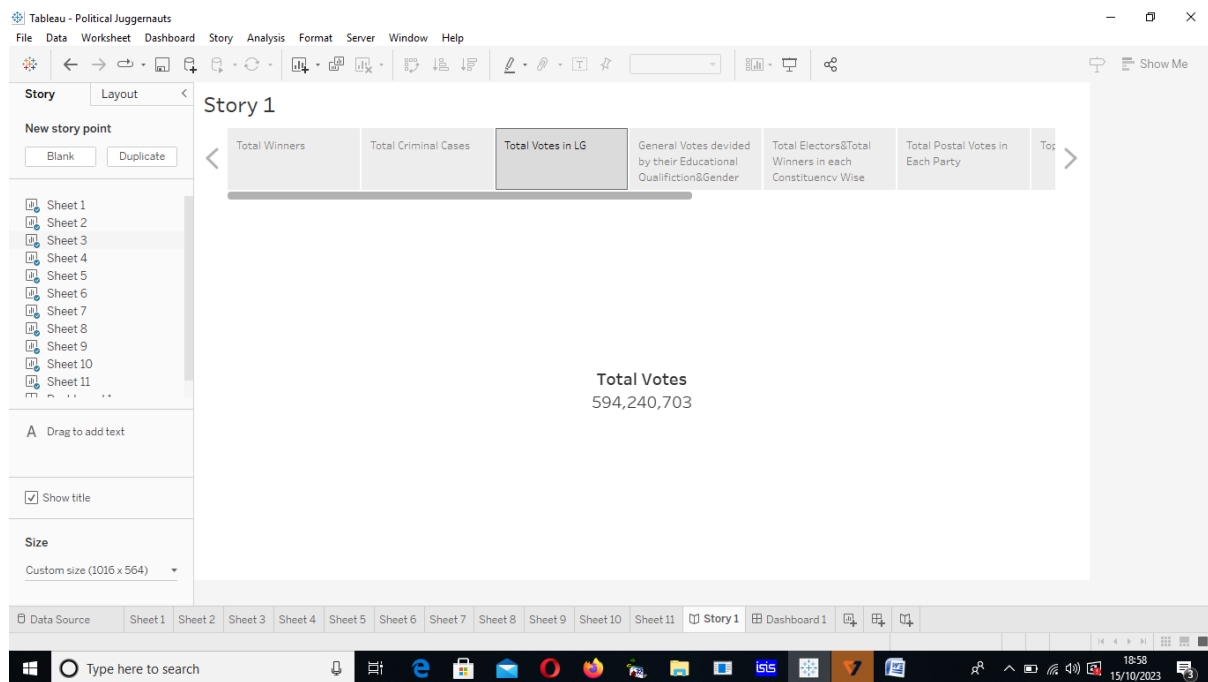
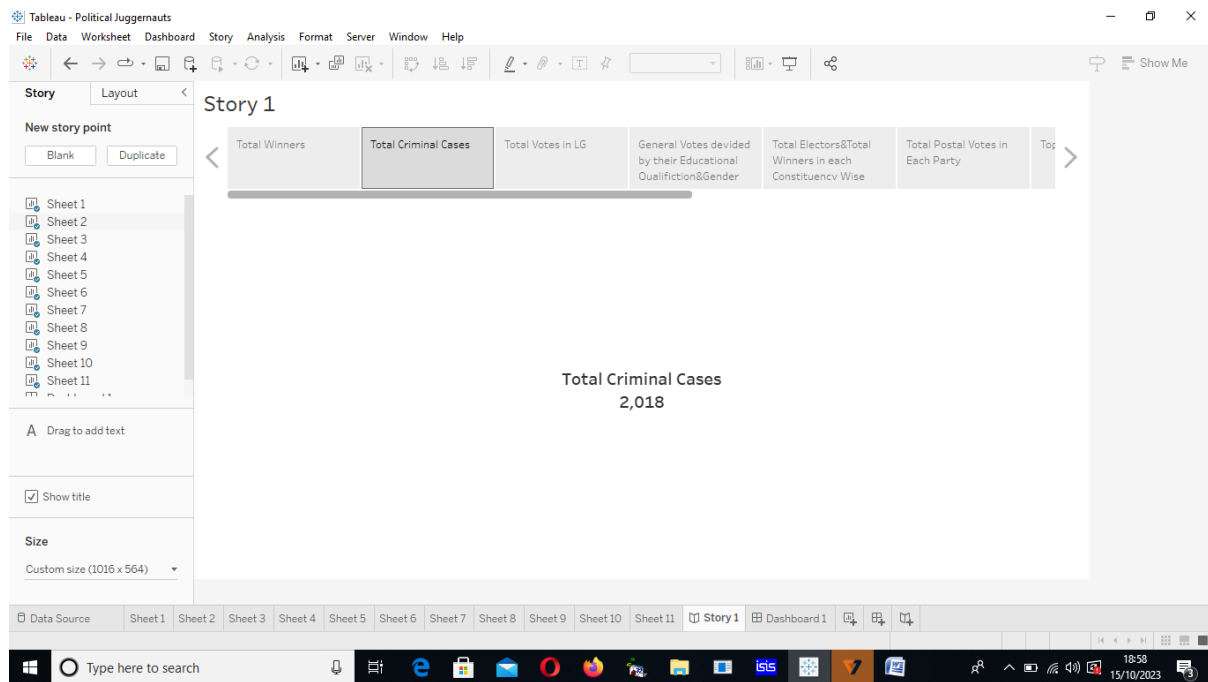
3. RESULT:

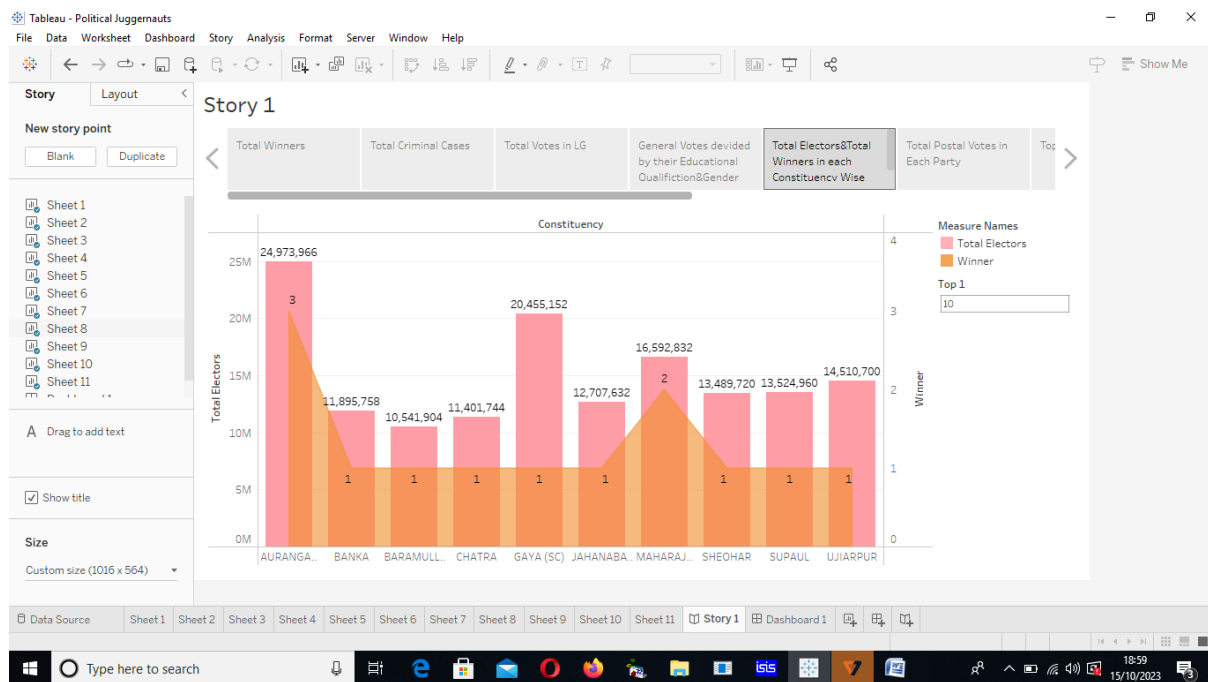
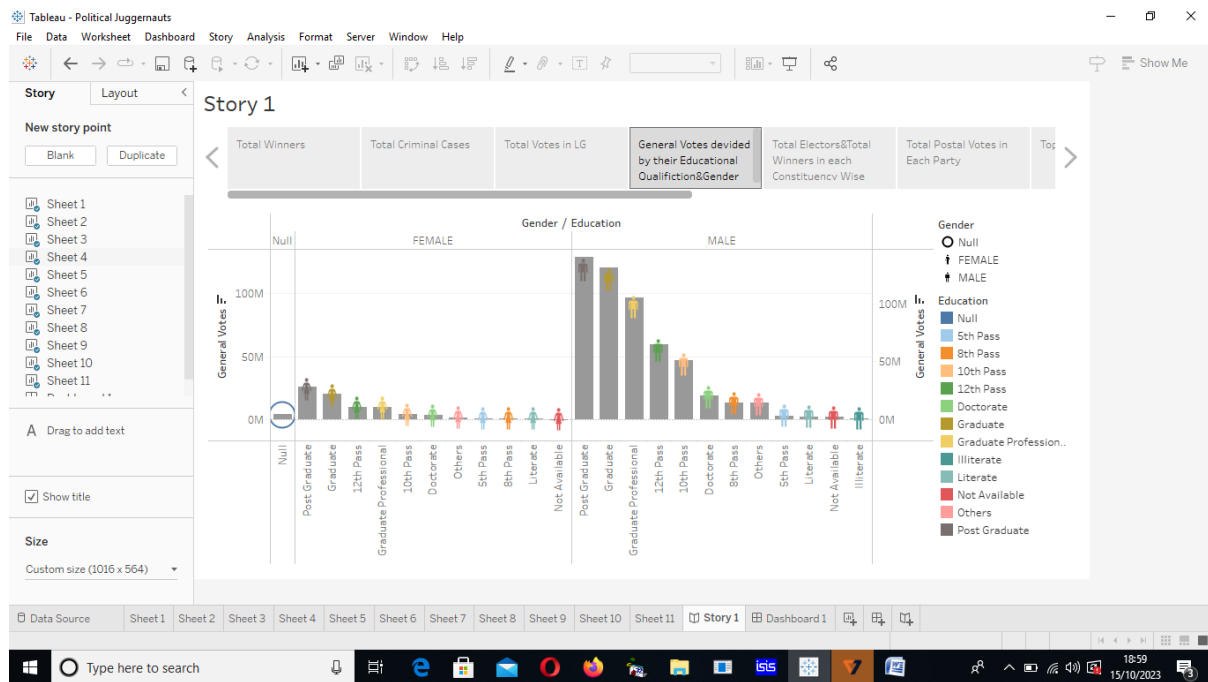
DASHBOARD

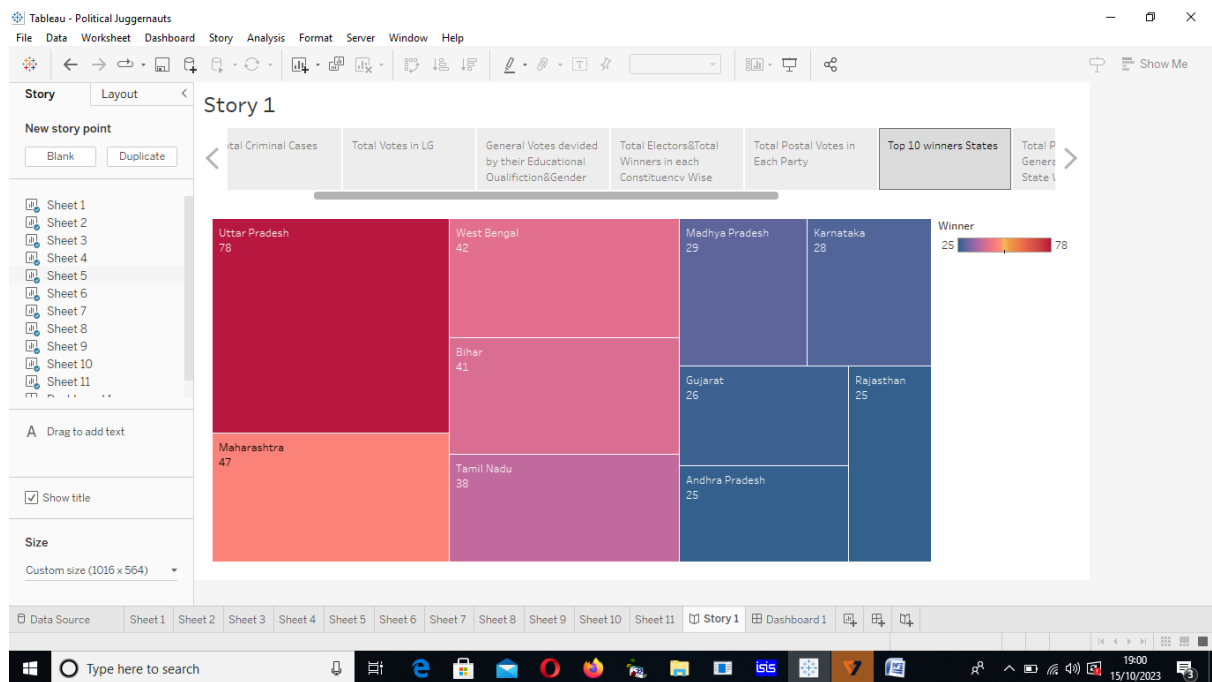
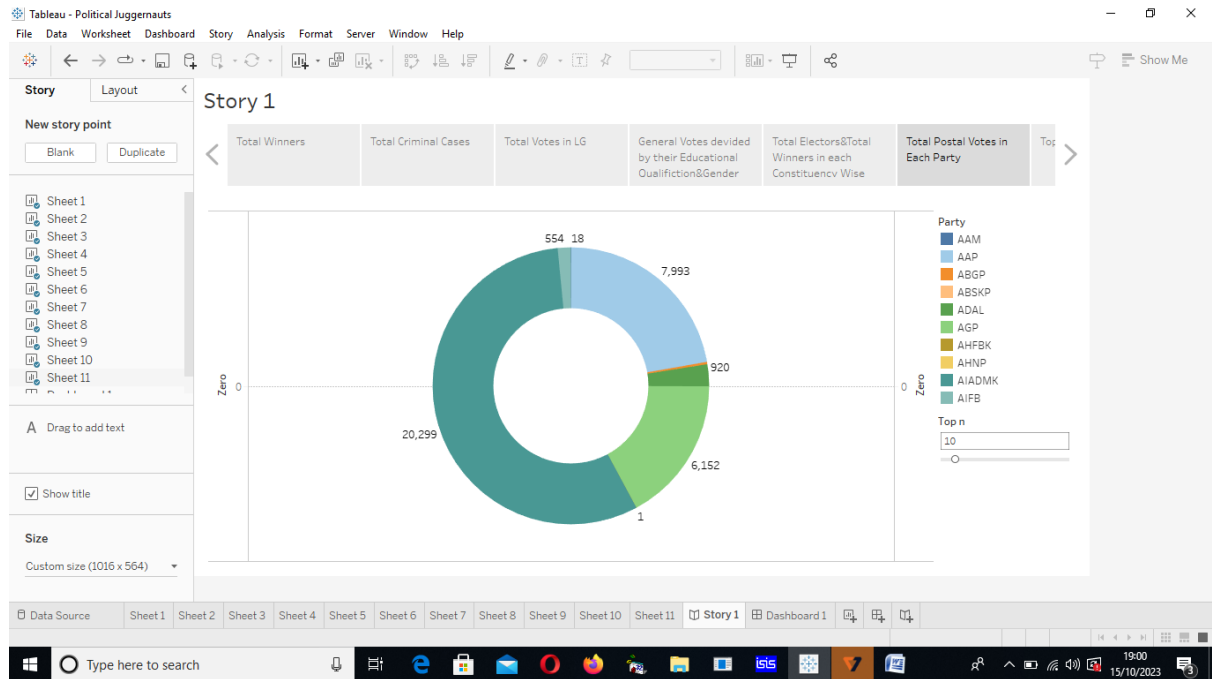


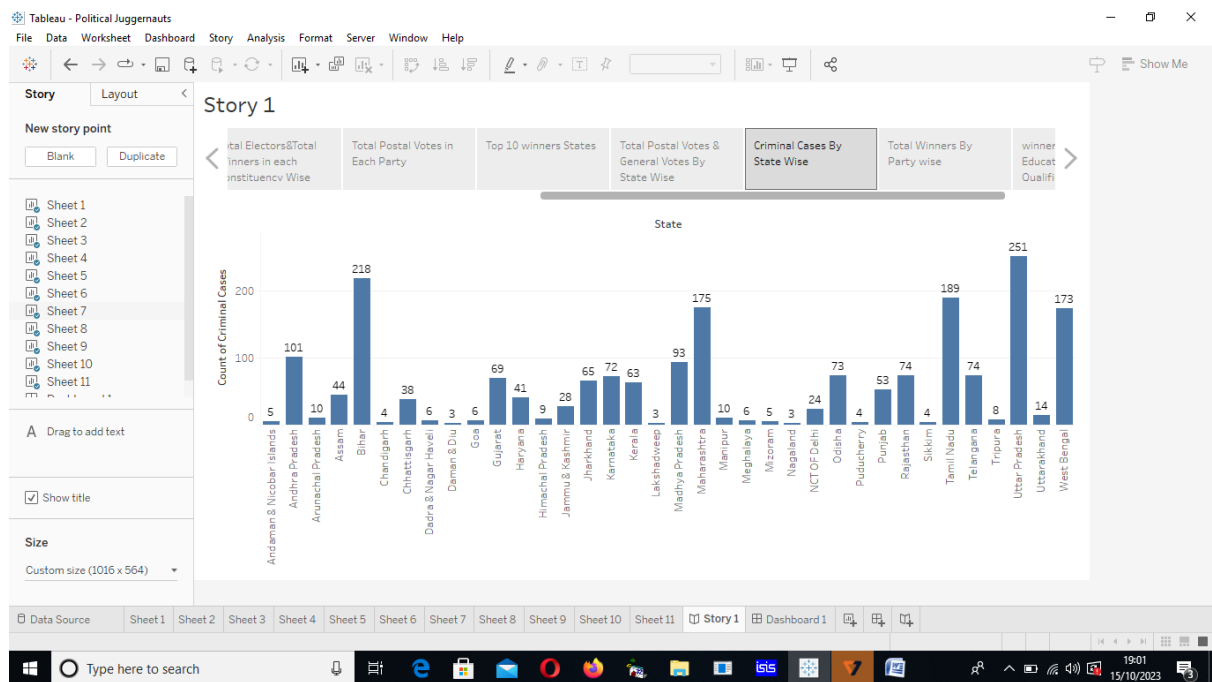
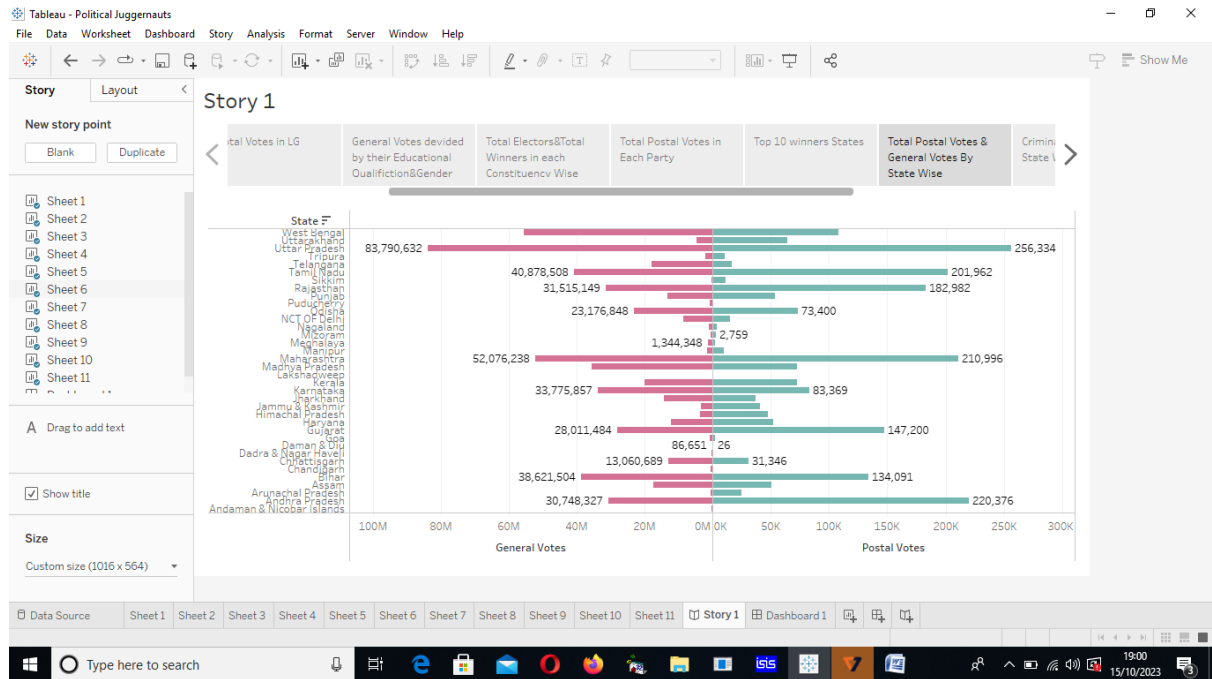
STORY:

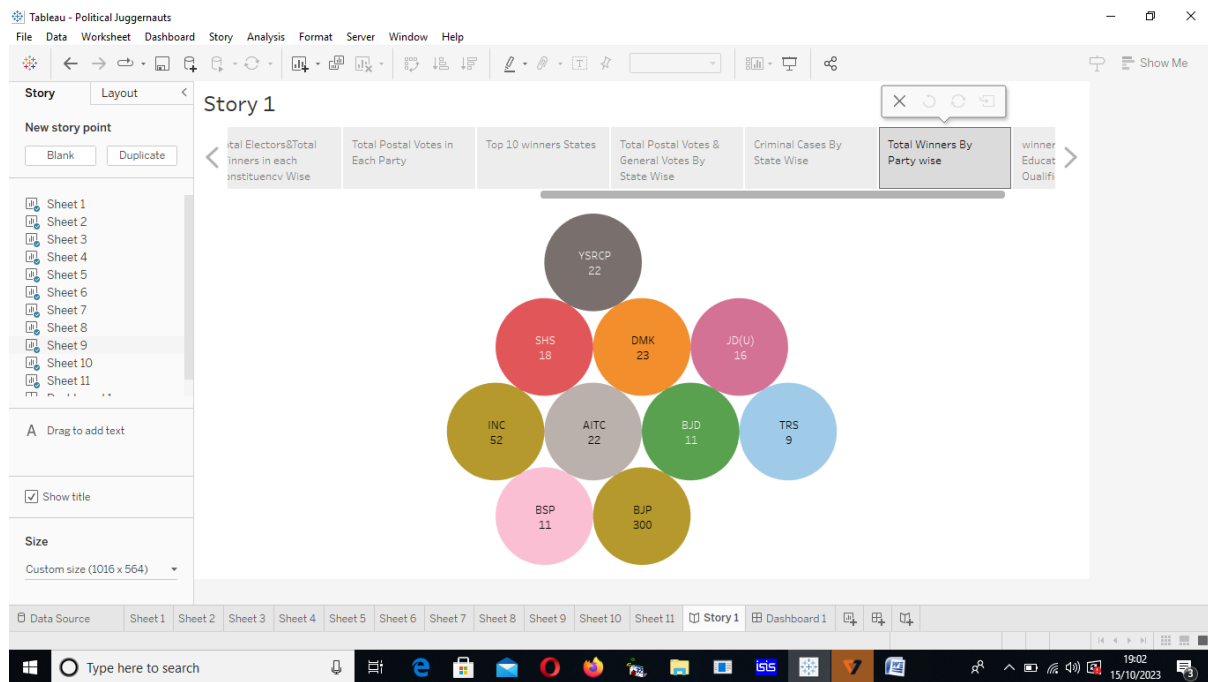












Story 1: winners By Category Educational Qualification

Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctorate	Graduate	Graduate Professio...	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Others	Post Graduate
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2	14

4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

➤ ADVANTAGES:

- Incumbency Advantage: Candidates from the ruling party, Bharatiya Janata Party(BJP), had the advantage of incumbency, having been in power at the

national level. They could showcase their government's achievements and leadership.

- Strong Leadership: The BJP, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, had a charismatic and popular leader, which played a significant role in mobilizing voters and consolidating support.
- Nationalistic Sentiments: The BJP's emphasis on nationalism and strong foreign policy resonated with many voters, especially in the context of security concerns and border issues.
- Use of Technology: BJP effectively used technology and social media to reach a vast audience, which helped in disseminating their message and connecting with young voters.
- Alliances: Some parties have strategic alliances to maximize their chances, such as the Mehagathbandhan in Uttar Pradesh, which aimed to consolidate anti-BJP votes.

➤ **DISADVANTAGES:**

- Anti-Incumbency: While the BJP had the advantage of incumbency, it also faced anti-incumbency sentiment in some regions where voters were dissatisfied with the performance of their MPs or local issues.
- Regional Factors: In a diverse country like India, regional issues often play a crucial role. Candidates who could not effectively address these local concerns faced challenges.
- Lack of Strong Opposition: The lack of a united and strong opposition at the national level weakened the ability of rival parties to challenge the BJP's dominance.
- Religious and Caste Divisions: India's elections often involve considerations of religion and caste. Some candidates may have faced disadvantages due to their inability to navigate these complex identity politics.
- Economic Issues: Economic challenges, such as unemployment and agrarian distress, were significant issues in 2019. Candidates from the ruling party had to address these concerns to maintain their appeal.
- Incidents of Violence: In some areas, incidents of violence and electoral malpractice marred the election process, creating disadvantages for candidates and parties who could not maintain law and order.

5. APPLICATIONS:

- **Campaign Management:** Candidates used technology to manage their campaigns efficiently. Mobile apps and software were employed to organize volunteers, schedule events, and track voter data.
- **Social Media:** Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram played a crucial role. Candidates utilized them to reach a broader audience, share their messages, and engage with voters.
- **Data Analytics:** Data analytics tools helped candidates analyze voter data, preferences, and demographics, enabling them to tailor their campaigns for specific constituencies.
- **Online Donations:** Candidates established online platforms for accepting campaign donations. This made it easier for supporters to contribute and fund their campaigns.
- **Voter Outreach:** Mobile apps and SMS services were used for voter outreach, sending campaign messages, and reminding people to vote.
- **Exit Poll Analysis:** Some candidates and parties used data analysis tools to interpret exit polls and anticipate election outcomes.
- **Communication:** Candidates often employed communication tools like WhatsApp and email to send personalized messages and campaign updates to voters.
- **Crowdsourcing Ideas:** Some candidates used platforms that allowed supporters to suggest ideas and provide feedback on campaign strategies.
- **Election Monitoring:** Applications were used for monitoring and reporting any irregularities during the election process.
- **Constituency-Specific Apps:** Some candidates developed constituency-specific apps to provide information about local issues and their plans to address them.

6. CONCLUSION:

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections in India were a political juggernaut, featuring a multitude of candidates representing various parties and ideologies. This democratic spectacle reflected the vibrancy and diversity of Indian politics. The BJP-led NDA emerged victorious, securing a clear majority, and Narendra Modi was re-elected as the Prime Minister.

This election highlighted the significance of dynamic campaigning, regional alliances, and the role of social media in shaping political narratives. It also emphasized the need for continued focus in issues like economic development, social inclusion, and national security. Ultimately, the 2019 Lok Sabha elections showcased the enduring strength of India's democratic system and the importance of political participation.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

- Re-election: Candidates who won in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections and performed well in their roles may have a good chance of getting re-elected in future election.
- Leadership roles: Successful candidates could rise through the ranks of their political parties and take on leadership positions within the party or government.
- Policy Influence: Candidates who demonstrate a strong understanding of key issues and propose effective policies may continue to influence policy-making and contribute to their party's agenda.
- Building a Political career: For newcomers who contested in 2019, they may find this experience as a stepping stone to build a long-term political career, contesting in subsequent elections.
- Political activism: Some candidates may choose to stay active in politics even if they didn't win 2019, engaging in grassroots activism, advocacy, or joining civil society organizations.