

## Says

What have we heard them say?
What can we imagine them saying?

Political Parties: Major political parties in a country, such as the Democratic and Republican parties in the United States, are often considered political juggernauts due to their extensive networks, fundraising capabilities, and ability to win elections consistently.

Strongman Leaders: Certain leaders, particularly in authoritarian regimes, can be considered political juggernauts if they wield significant power and control over their government and nation.

Examples might include figures like Vladimir Putin in Russia or Xi Jinping in China.

Populist Movements: Populist movements and leaders who have amassed widespread support and challenged traditional political establishments can also be described as political juggernauts. For instance, figures like Donald Trump in the U.S. or Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil have disrupted political norms.

Thinks

What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams? What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



Party Affiliation:
Quantify the number of candidates fielded by each political party and their success rates. This can provide insights into party strategies and their relative performance.

Vote Share and Margin of Victory: Analyze the vote share received by winning candidates and the margin of victory. This can help identify the competitiveness of different constituencies.

Exit Poll Data: If available, consider exit poll data to gauge voter sentiment and preferences on election day.



## Persona's name

Short summary of the persona

Demographic Analysis: Analyze the demographics of candidates, including age, gender, education level, and caste or community affiliations. This can help identify trends and disparities in candidate profiles.

Party Affiliation:
Quantify the number of candidates fielded by each political party and their success rates. This can provide insights into party strategies and their relative performance.

Campaign Expenditure:
Gather data on
campaign expenditure
by candidates and
parties. Analyze
whether there is a
correlation between

spending and electoral

Explore regional variations in candidate performance and party support. Different regions may have unique political dynamics

Regional Variation:

Influential Interest Groups:
Lobbying organizations and interest groups with substantial financial resources and political connections can also be political juggernauts. They can shape policy decisions and influence elections through their advocacy effort

Issue-Based Analysis:
Assess the impact of specific issues or campaign promises on candidate performance.
This may involve sentiment analysis of campaign speeches and manifestos.



## Does

What behavior have we observed? What can we imagine them doing?

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What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties? What other feelings might influence their behavior?



