

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.2 Purpose.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Empathy Map

2.2 Ideation and Brainstorming Map

3. RESULTS

4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

5. APPLICATIONS

6. CONCLUSIONS

7. FUTURE SCOPE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW:

The Lok Shaba 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 539 members representing the states and 20 representing the union territories. The 17th Lok Shaba was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. All across India, the election was conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the election commission of India.

The Bhartiya 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.

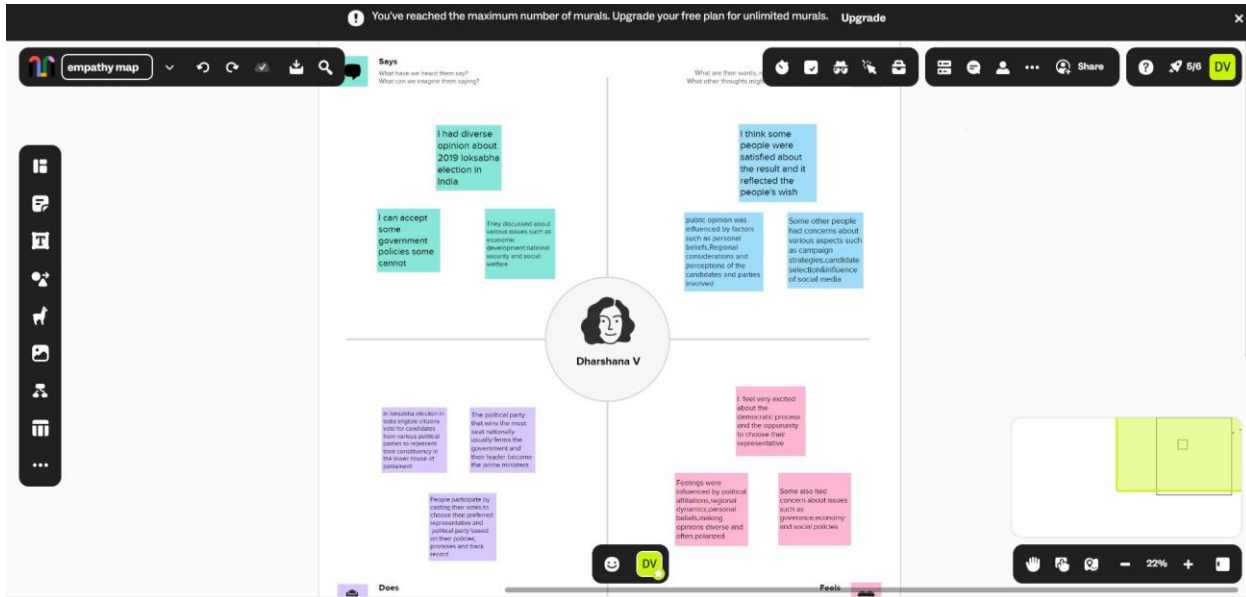
Here we are going to find out the winners, how many parties have participated, votes, etc. using Tableau by visualizing it in graphs.

1.2 PURPOSE:

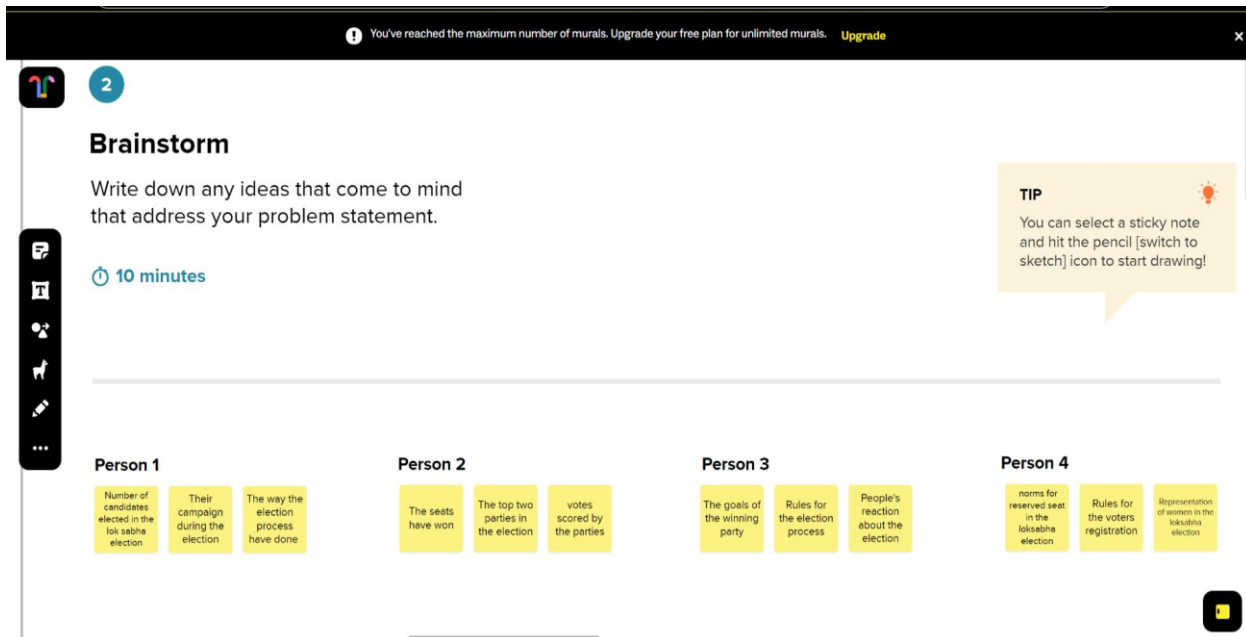
From this we get to know about the election, how it happened, about the votes like postal and direct votes, and which state has the largest. numbers of votes, no. of electors, no. of parties, and how many votes each party has secured. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

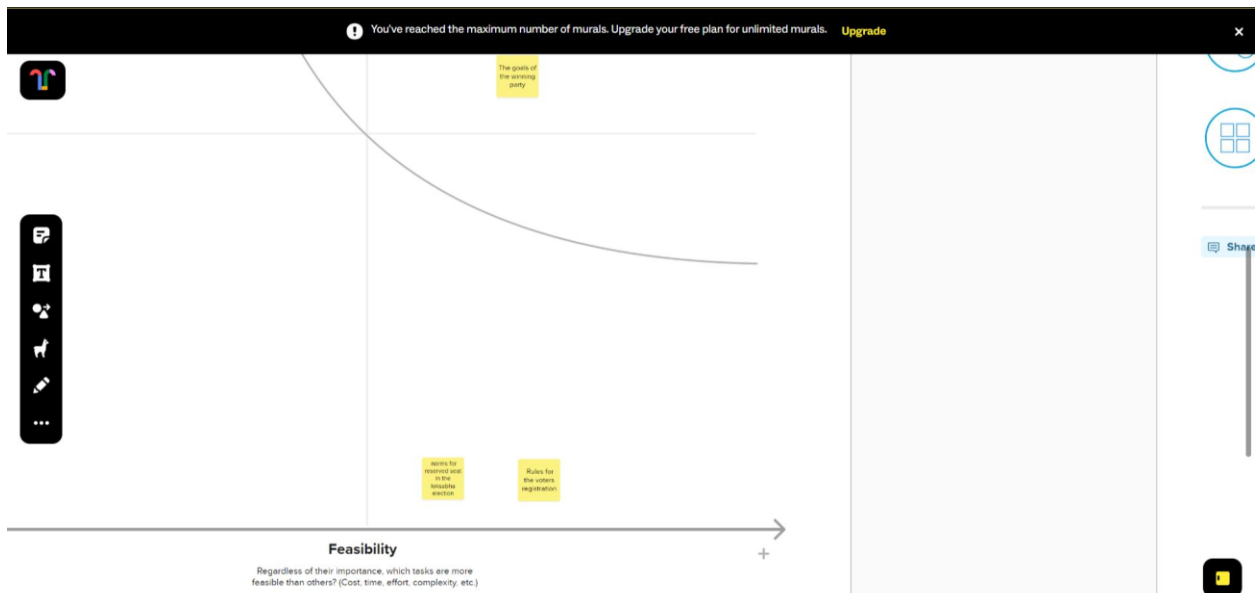
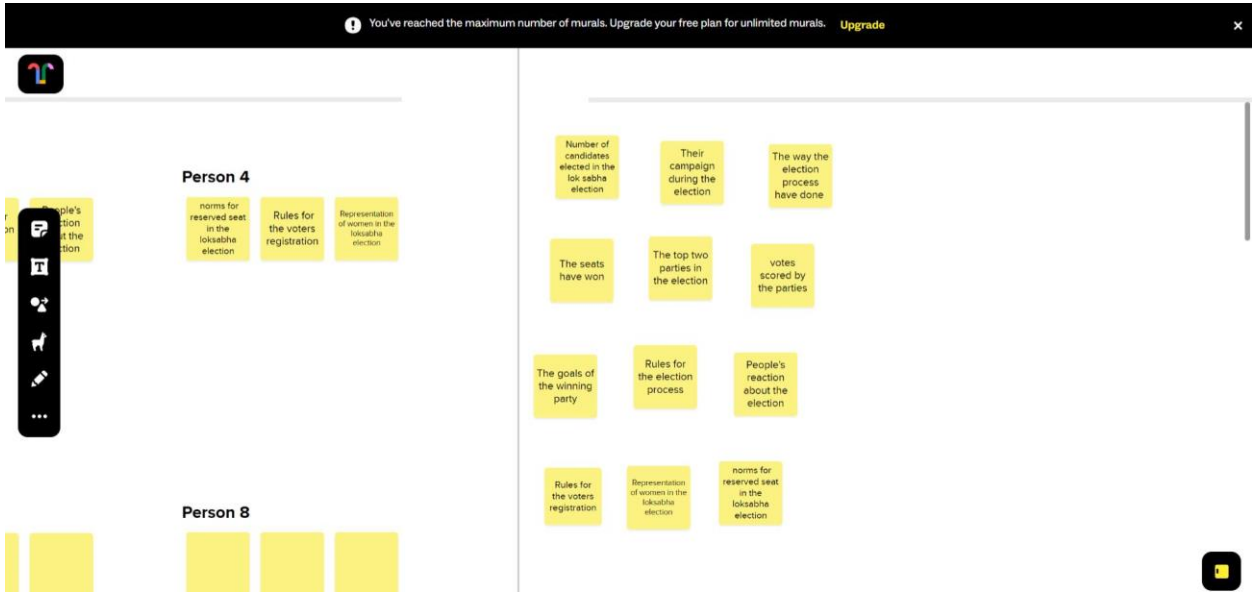
2 PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

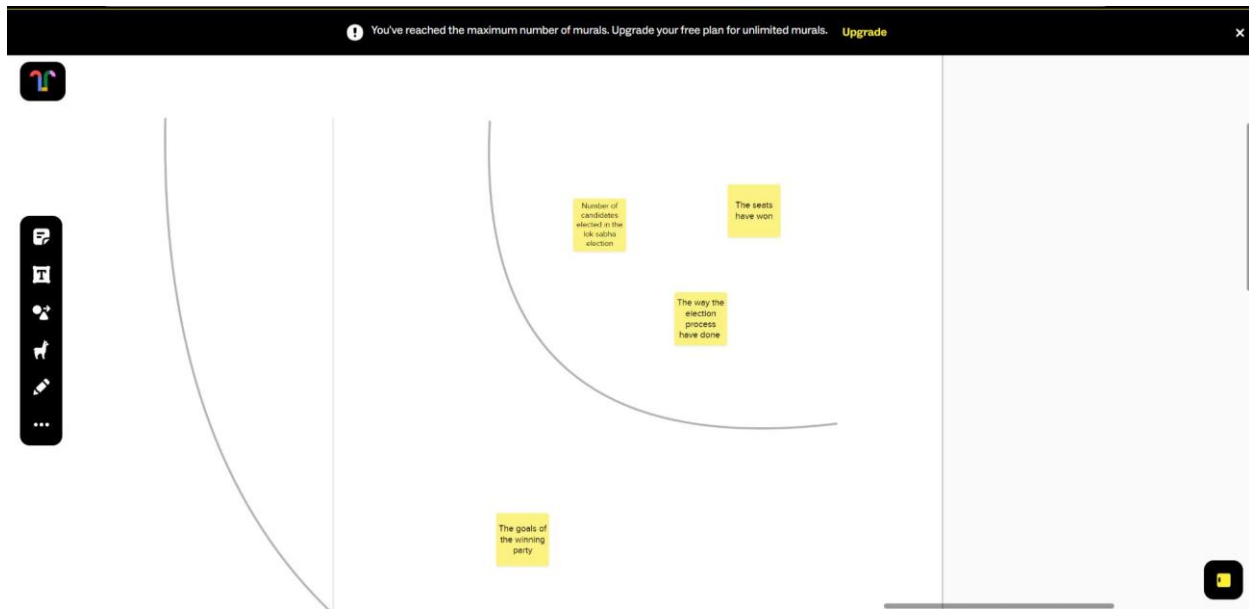
2.1 EMPATHY MAP:



2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP:



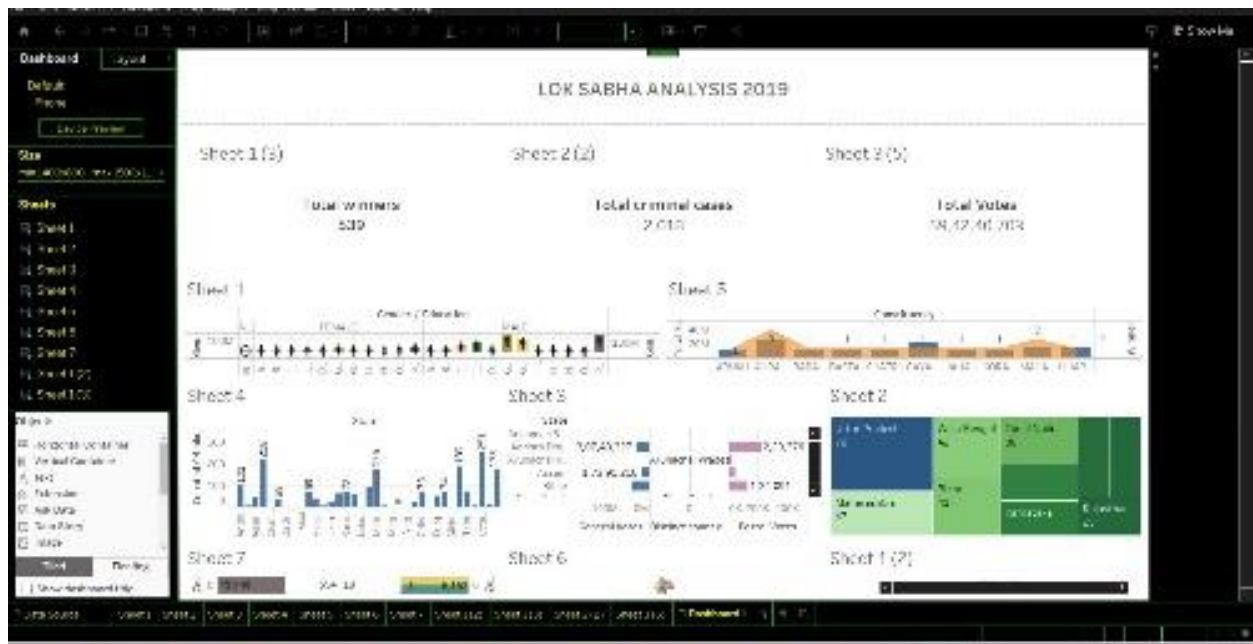




3. RESULTS

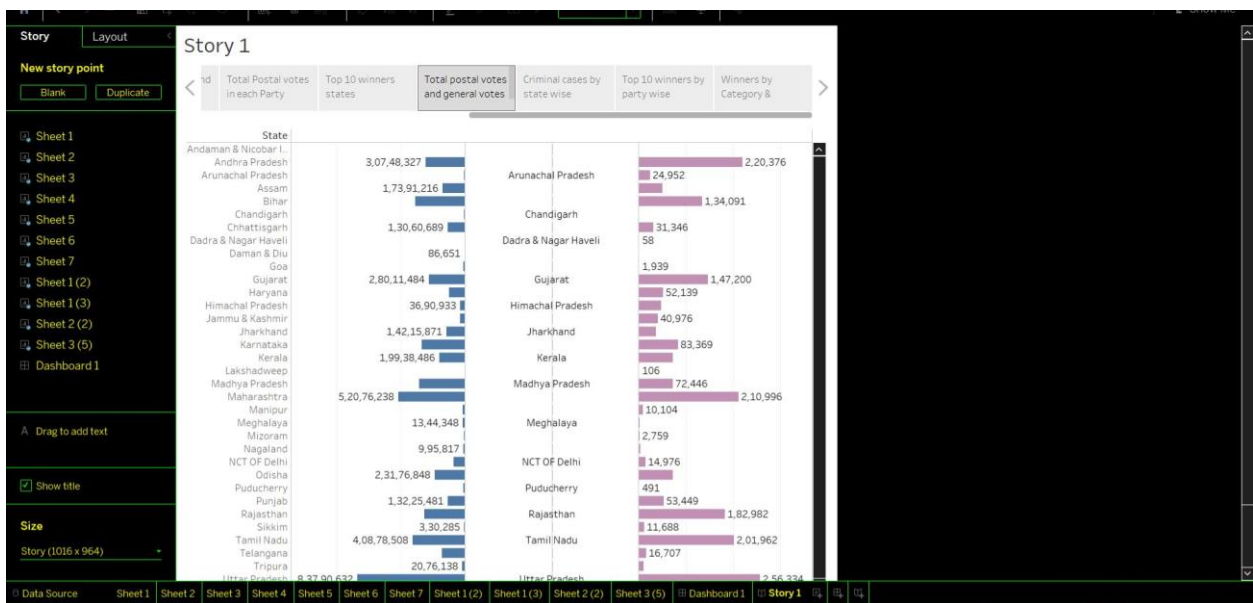
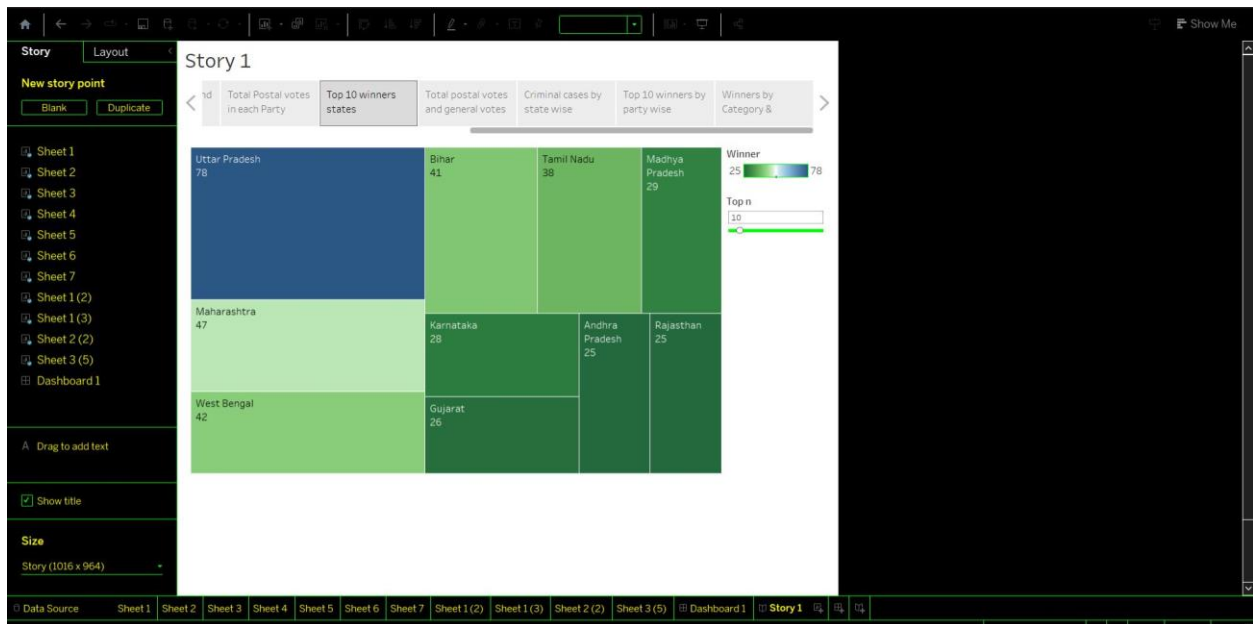
Total votes, criminal cases, and total winners of the 2019 Lok Sabha election have been visualized using different types of charts like butterfly charts, bar charts etc and analyzed number of state-wise winners by political vote and direct votes and also analyzed gender wise votes in the 2019 Lok Shaba election.

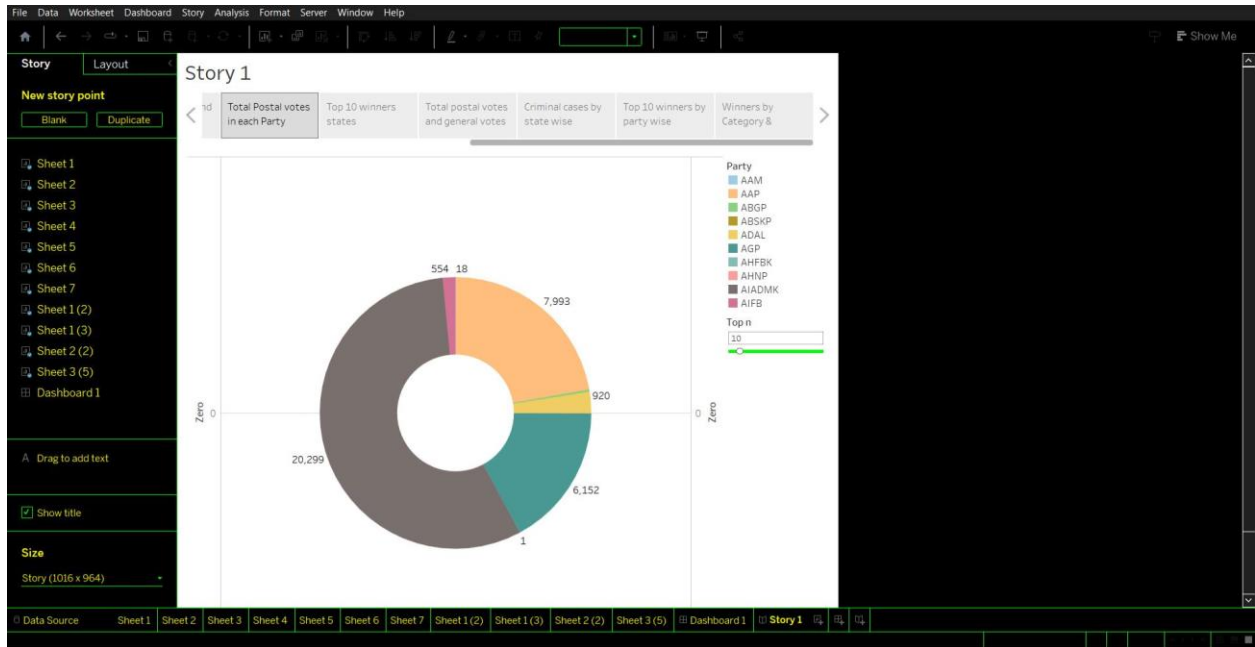
DASHBOARD:



STORY:







4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

COST EFFICIENCY:

One primary advantage is cost saving. Conducting elections on a national scale, including parliamentary and state assembly elections, requires substantial financial resources.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY:

Frequent elections lead to the diversion of administrative personnel security forces, and government resources towards election duty.

CONTINUOUS GOVERNANCE:

ONOE can lead to stable and continuous governance. Currently, due to staggered elections, some states might have governments in power with varying terms.

VOTER CONVENIENCE:

Simultaneous elections can reduce voter fatigue and inconvenience. Voter's often have to go to the polls multiple times in a short span, leading to reduced enthusiasm and participation.

DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER:

The staggered election system can sometimes result in regional parties being manipulated for political gains by national parties.

DISADVANTAGES:

CONSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES:

Implementing ONOE in India would require significant constitutional amendments.

IMPRACTICALITY OF SYNCING TERMS:

States in India have different political dynamics, and governments may fall or face instability before completing their full term.

EROSION OF REGIONAL IDENTITY:

Critics argue that ONOE may lead to the erosion of regional identity and issues. Smaller regional parties might struggle to gain attention in a nationalized election campaign dominated by major national parties.

OVEREMPHASIS ON NATIONAL ISSUES:

During ONOE, political discourse may be overwhelmingly centered on national issues, sidelining state-specific problems.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONAL TRENDS:

Simultaneous elections may lead to a “wave” effect, where the outcome of the national election significantly influences state elections and vice versa.

5. APPLICATIONS

Quantitative analysis of the 2019 Lok Sabha election in India can be applied in various contexts to gain insights into voter behavior, candidate performance, and electoral trends. Some of the applications are voter demographic, constituency-wise – wise analysis, candidate performance, exit polls, voting patterns, voter turnout, social media analysis, electoral violence etc...

6. CONCLUSIONS

In the topic of the quantitative analysis of the 2019 Lok Sabha election, we have analyzed and visualized everything about the Lok Sabha election including the number of votes, gender votes and the winner of the election.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

Quantitative analysis of the 2019 Lok Sabha election data can provide valuable insights into India’s political landscape and help shape future election strategies, policy decisions, and academic research. The development in data visualization, and public opinion surveys. We are investigating voter behavior patterns, and the impact of campaign strategies on voter choice.