LOK SABHA 2019

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The project focus on Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis Of Candidates In The 2019 Lok Sabha. The objective of this project is to conduct a comprehensive quantitative analysis of political candidates in a specific context, such as a particular election, region, or timeframe. The goal is to identify and understand the factors that contribute to the success and influence of certain candidates, often referred to as "political juggernauts."

1.2 Purpose

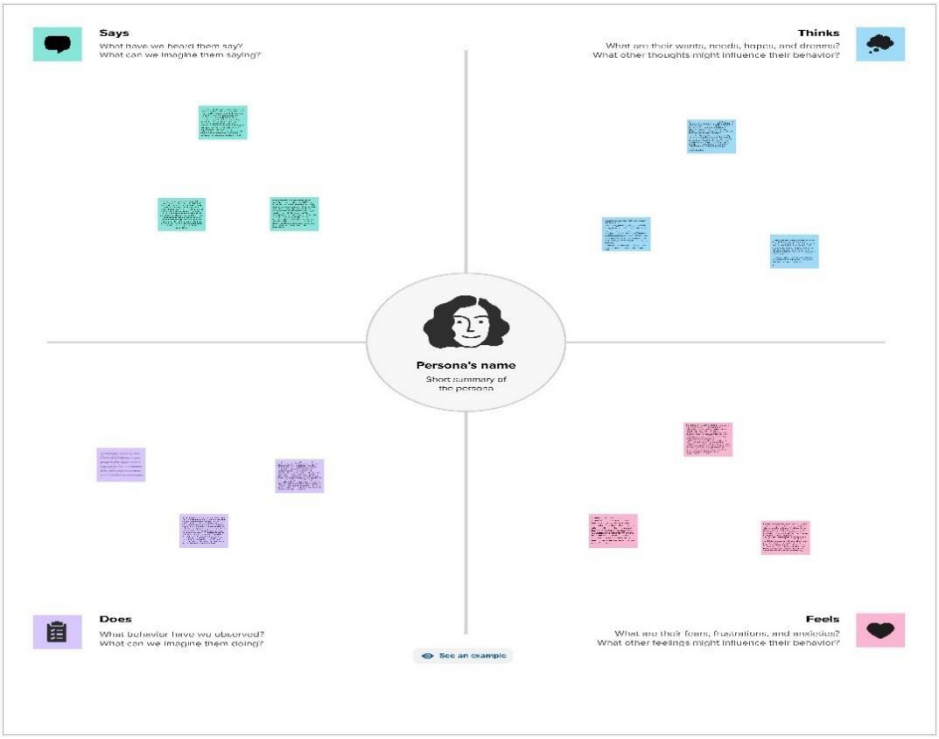
- **Identify Success Factors: To determine the key factors that contribute to the success and influence of certain political candidates, often referred to as "political juggernauts," in the context of a specific election, region, or time period.**
- **Inform Political Strategies: Provide valuable insights to political strategists, campaign managers, and candidates themselves about the strategies, behaviors, and campaign tactics that are associated with electoral success.**
- **Enhance Decision-Making: Offer evidence-based information to inform political decision-makers, policymakers, and electoral**

stakeholders about the dynamics of political campaigns and their potential impact on election outcomes.

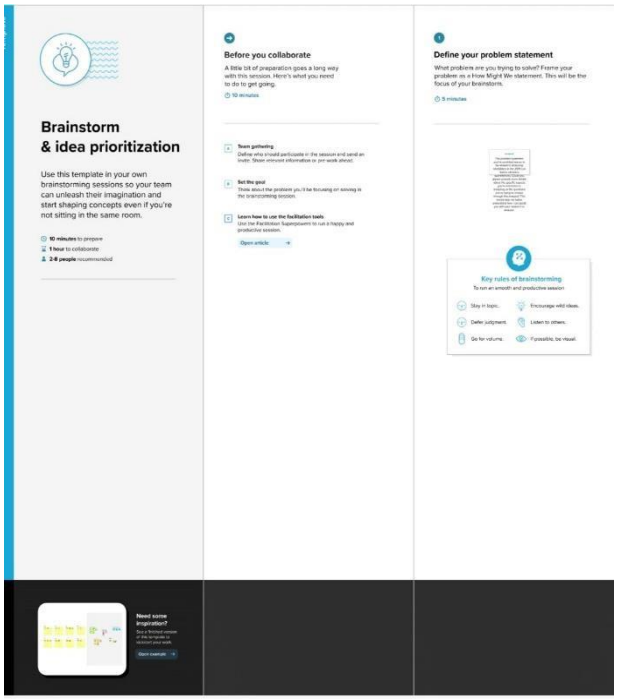
- **Facilitate Better Campaigns: Ultimately, the project aims to assist in improving the effectiveness of political campaigns, thereby strengthening democratic process and fostering informed and engaged citizenry.**

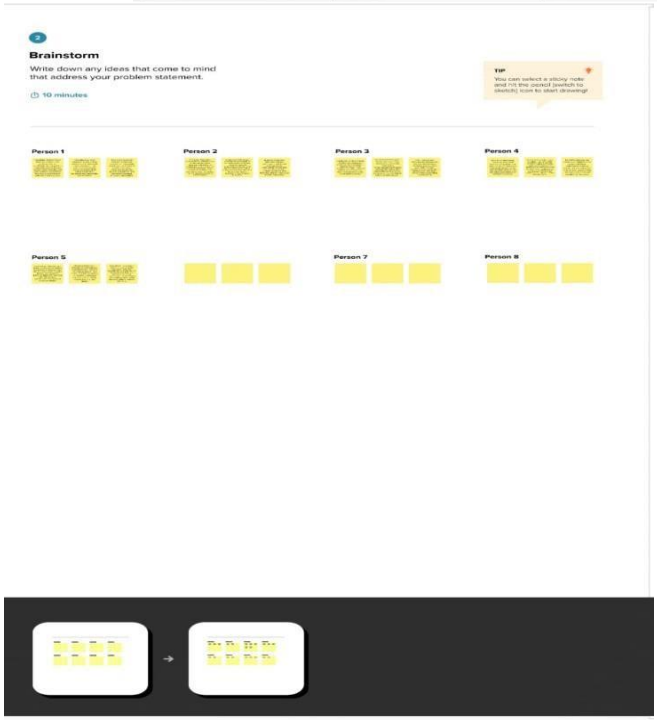
2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

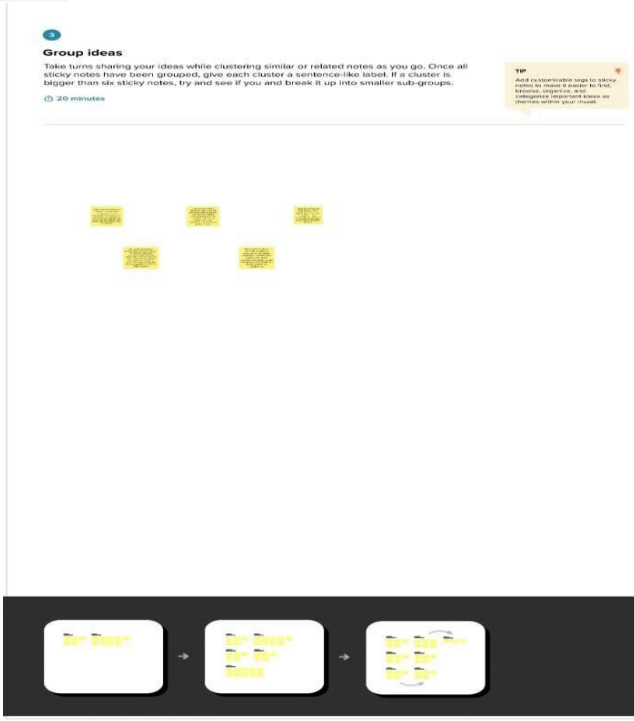
2.1 Empathy Map

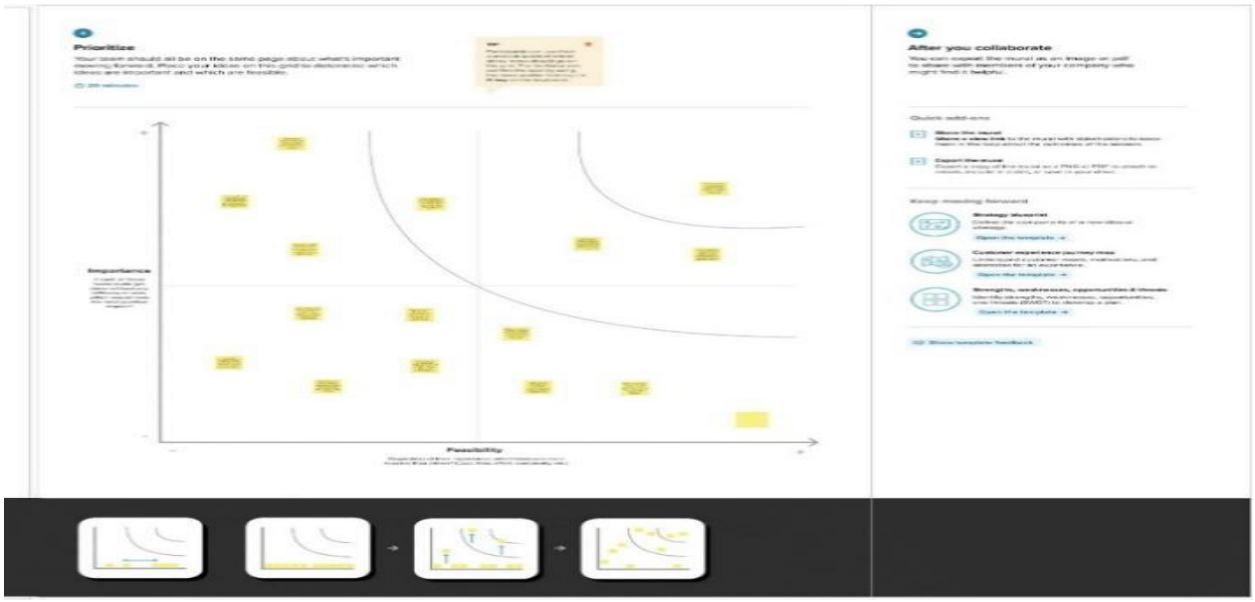


2.2 **Ideation & Brain Storming Map**


Brainstorm
& idea prioritization
Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.
10 minutes to prepare
1 hour to collaborate
2-8 people recommended
Before you collaborate
A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.
10 minutes
Team gathering
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.
Set the goal
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.
Learn how to use the facilitation tools
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.
Open article
Define your problem statement
What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.
5 minutes
Key rules of brainstorming
To run an smooth and productive session
Stay in topic.
Encourage wild ideas.
Defer judgment.
Listen to others.
Go for volume.
If possible, be visual.
Need some inspiration?
Open example


2
Brainstorm
Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.
10 minutes
TIP
You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!
Person 1
Person 2
Person 3
Person 4
Person 5
Person 7
Person 8

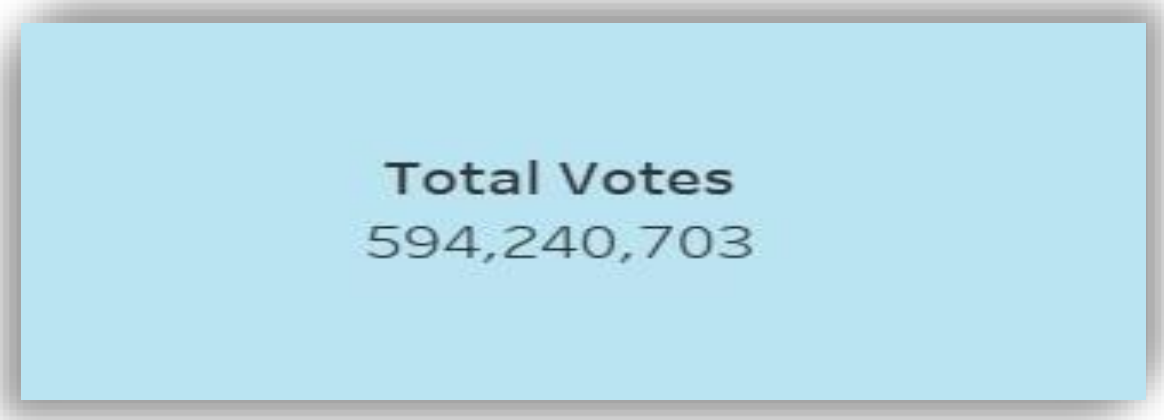

3
Group ideas
Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.
20 minutes
TIP
Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.


Prioritize
Importance
Feasibility
After you collaborate

3. RESULTS


Total Winners
539

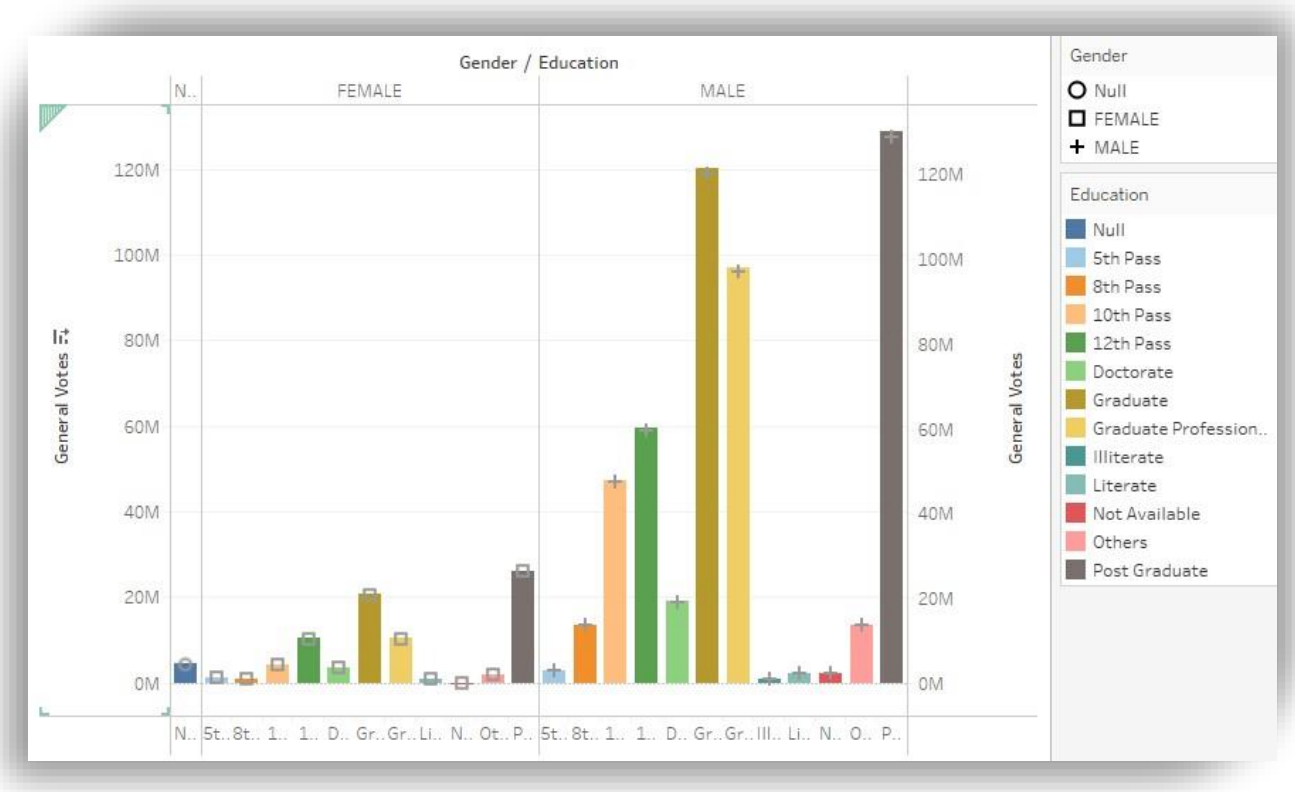

Total Criminal Cases
2,018



Total Winner: This metric refers to the number of times a candidate has won an election. This can include wins in various positions such as local, state, or national offices. It's an indicator of a candidate's electoral success.

Total Criminal Cases: This metric tracks the number of criminal cases or legal issues associated with a candidate. It can include allegations, charges, or convictions related to any criminal activity. This information is important for assessing a candidate's legal history.

Total Votes: This metric represents the cumulative number of votes a candidate has received across all elections they've participated in. It reflects the candidate's popularity and support among voters.

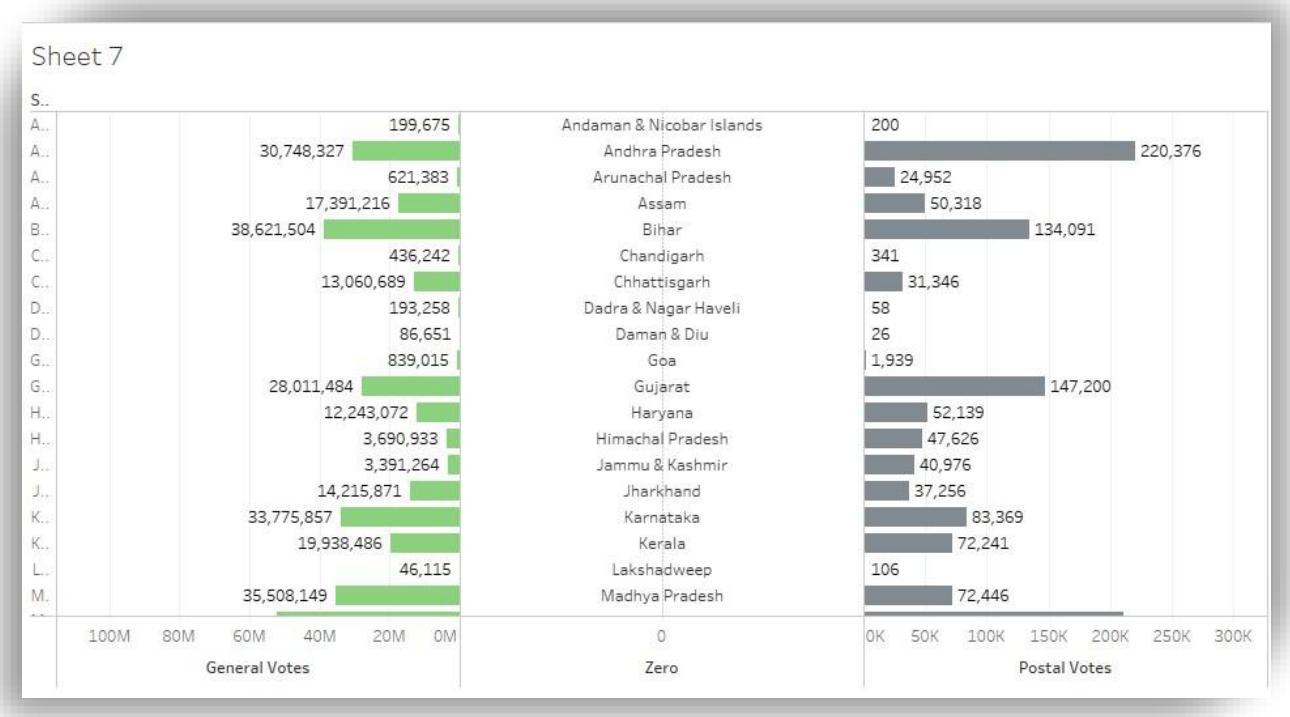


Educational Qualification: Categorize candidates into different groups based on their educational qualifications. For example, you can have categories like "High School Diploma," "Bachelor's Degree," "Master's Degree," and "Ph.D." Then, calculate the total number of votes received by candidates in each of these educational categories. This will allow you to see if there's any correlation between a candidate's level of education and the number of votes they received.

Gender Analysis: Male Candidates:Total Votes: [Total Votes Received by Male Candidates]Female Candidates:Total Votes: [Total Votes Received by Female Candidates]

Data Collection: Collect data on election results that includes information on candidates, their party affiliations, the offices they were running for, and the states in which the elections took place. You may find this data from government election websites, election databases, or other reputable sources.

Select the Top 10 States: Choose the top 10 states with the highest number of winners. These are the states you will focus on in your analysis.

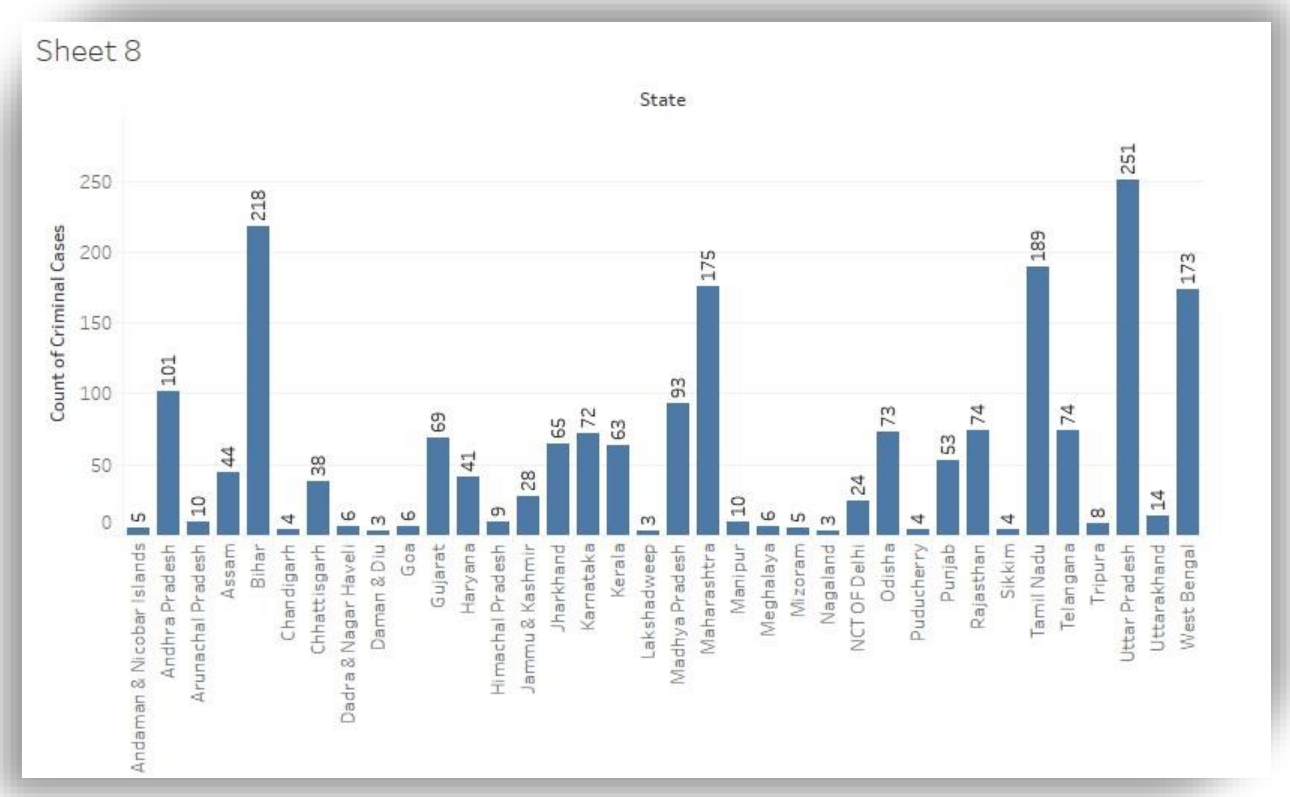


Postal Votes: Postal votes are votes cast by eligible voters who are unable or prefer not to vote in person at polling stations on Election Day.

Calculating the total number of postal votes cast in the election.

General Votes: General votes, also known as in-person votes, are votes cast by eligible voters at physical polling stations on Election Day.

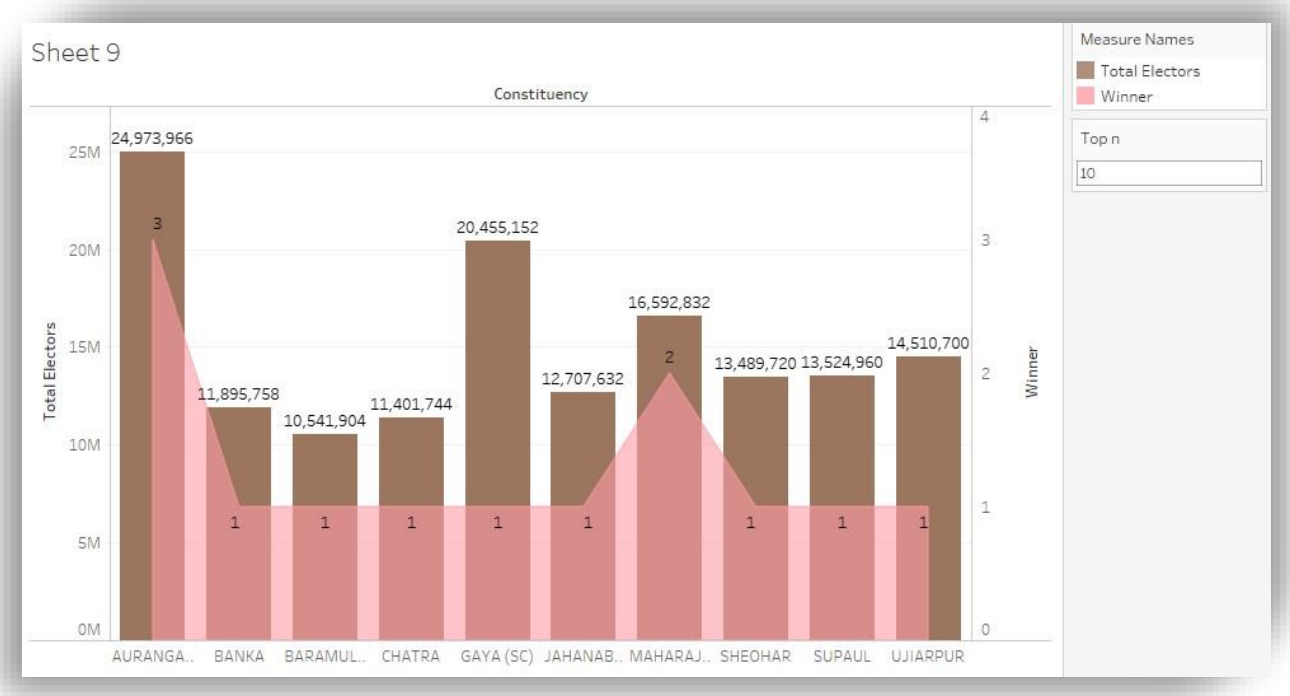
Calculating the total number of general votes cast in the election.



Calculate the total number of criminal cases in each state. This will give you an overview of the prevalence of crime in different regions.

Break down the criminal cases by type for each state. This allows you to understand the distribution of various types of crimes within each state.

Consider calculating per capita crime rates by dividing the total number of criminal cases by the state's population. This normalizes the data and enables fair comparisons between states with varying population sizes.



Total Electors: Total electors refer to the number of eligible voters in a specific constituency or electoral district.

To analyze this, you can: Calculate the total number of electors in each constituency by summing up the registered voters within that constituency.

Optionally, you can calculate the percentage of voter turnout by comparing the total electors to the actual number of votes cast in that constituency. This helps assess voter participation.

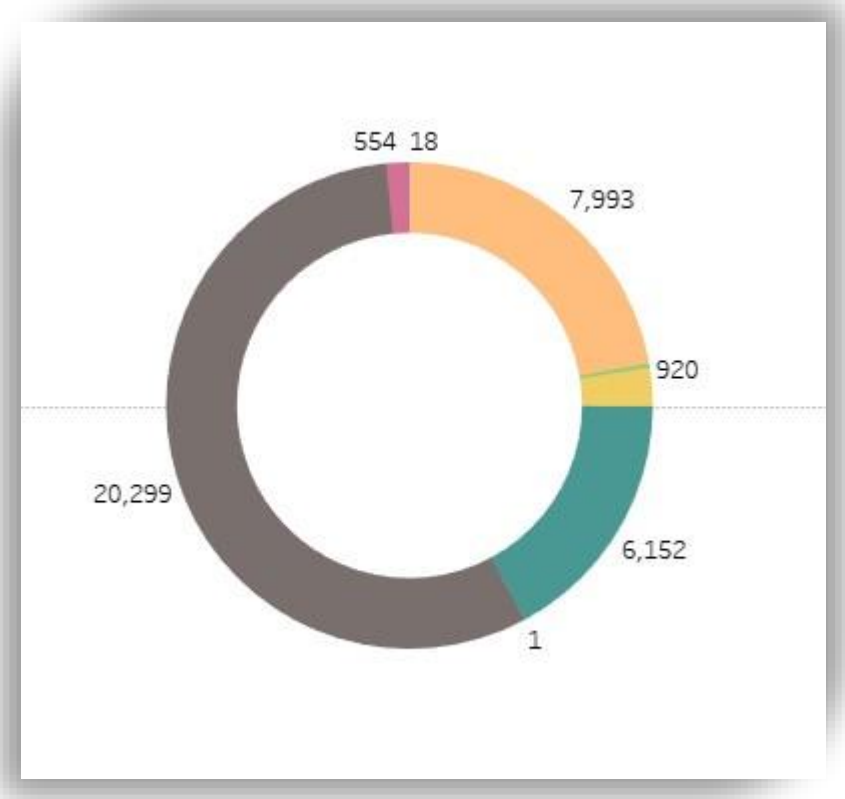
Total Winners: Total winners are the candidates who have won in each constituency.

To analyze this, you can: Identify the candidate who received the highest number of votes in each constituency.

Calculate the total number of winners across all constituencies in the election.

Ranking: Rank the political parties based on the number of winners they had. This will give you a list of the top 10 parties with the highest number of winners.

Implications: Explain the implications of the top 10 winners by party. Discuss how this distribution of winners might influence government formation, policy decisions, or the overall political climate.



To analyze the top 10 winners by party-wise distribution, create a project that involves sorting and aggregating election data to identify the candidates from each party who received the highest number of votes in descending order. This analysis will help you understand the dominance of specific parties in the election results.

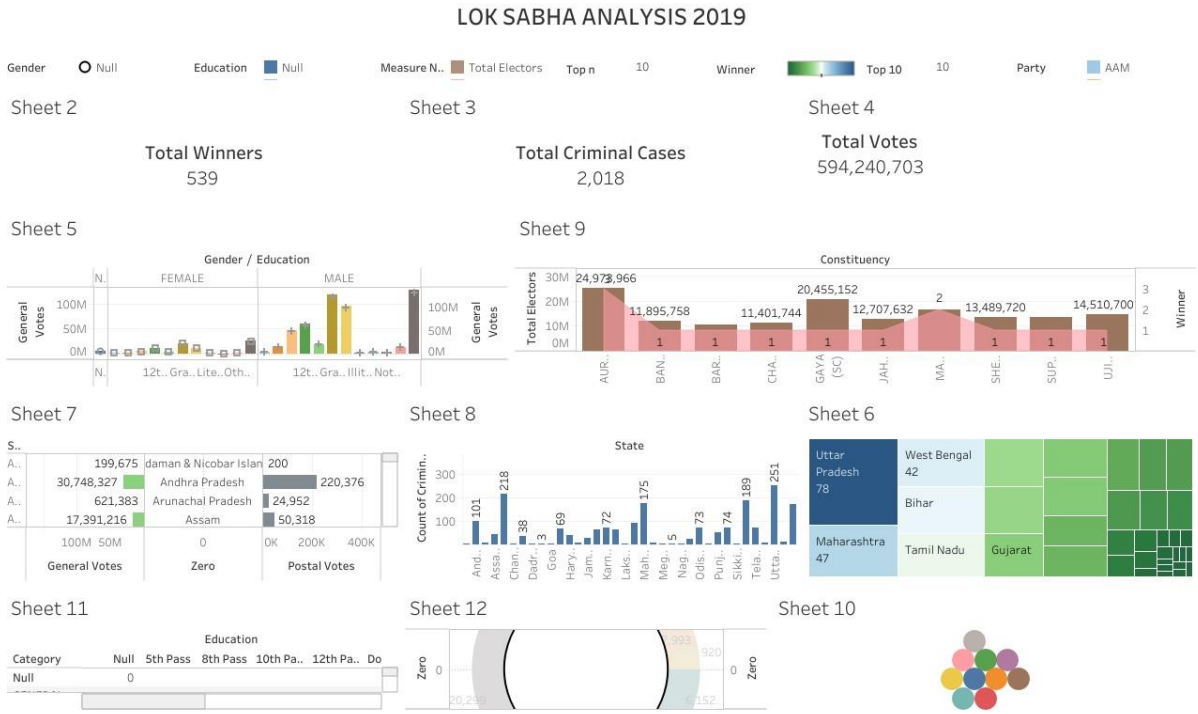
		Education											
Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pa..	12th Pa..	Doctora..	Gradua..	Gradua..	Illiterate	Literate	Not Ava..	Others	Post Gr..
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2	14

- **Categorize candidates by their educational qualifications. Common categories might include high school diploma,**

bachelor's degree, master's degree, Ph.D., or other relevant degrees.

- **Calculate the number of winners in each educational category.**

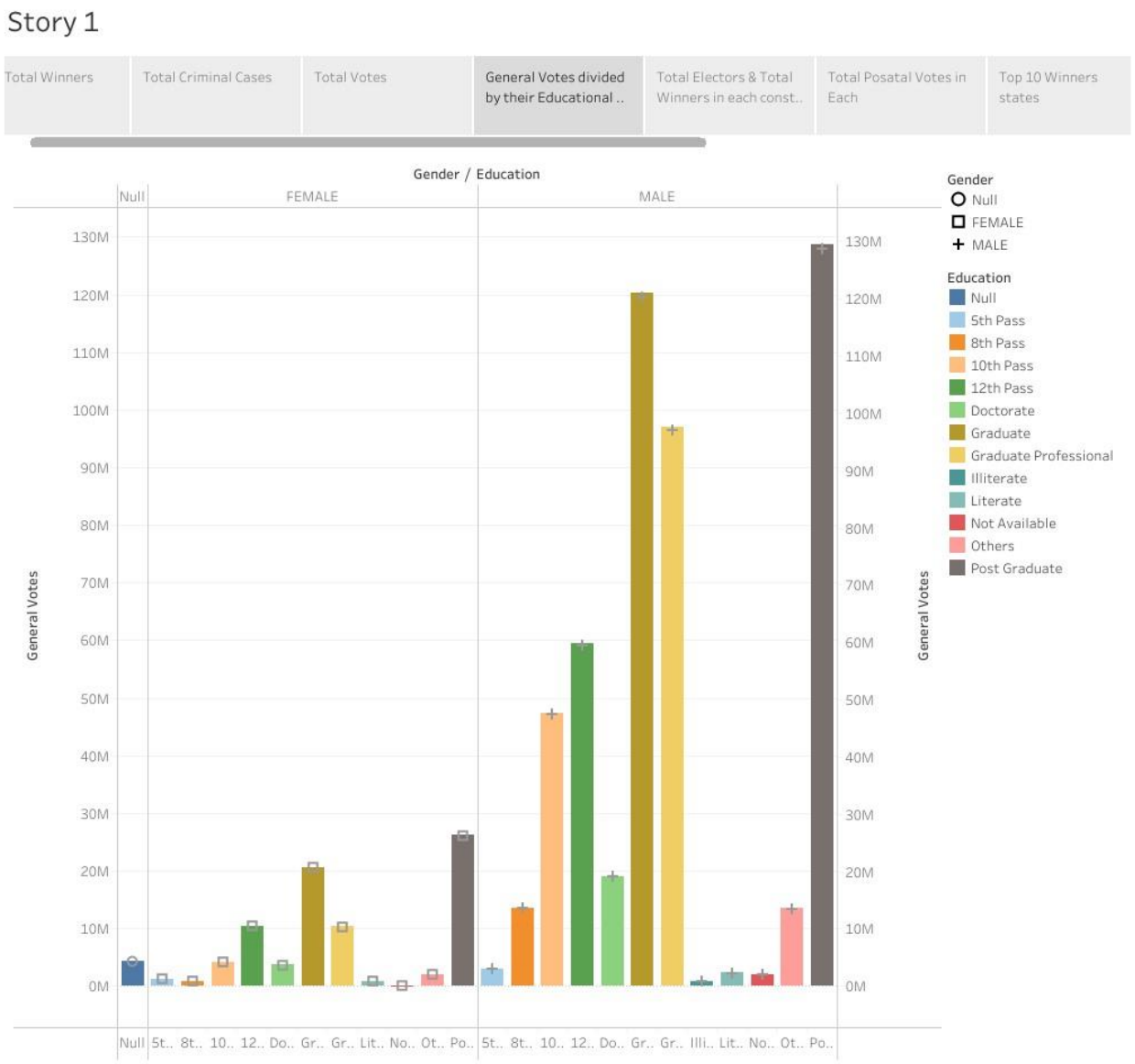
3.2 Dashboard and story Creation



Project Status: The dashboard usually starts with a high-level overview of the project's status. This can include whether it's on track, behind schedule, or completed.

Project Timeline: A graphical representation of the project's timeline, showing planned vs. actual progress. This helps stakeholders see whether the project is running on schedule.

Customization: Project dashboards are usually customizable to meet the specific needs of the project and the preferences of stakeholders.



User Story ID: A unique identifier for each user story, which makes it easy to reference and track.

Sprint/Iteration: If the project follows an agile methodology, this column may indicate the specific sprint or iteration in which the user story is planned for implementation.

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

4.1 Advantages:

Clear Communication: User stories in a table format provide a concise and clear way to communicate project requirements and progress to the entire team, including developers, testers, and stakeholders.

Prioritization: It helps in prioritizing user stories based on their importance and business value. Teams can easily identify which stories should be tackled first to meet project goals effectively.

Transparency: The story table provides transparency into the status of each user story, making it easy for team members to understand what work is in progress, what's completed, and what's planned for future iterations.

Efficient Workflow: Teams can efficiently manage their workflow by assigning user stories to specific team members and tracking their progress through different stages of development.

4.2 Disadvantages:

Overhead: Maintaining a story table requires ongoing effort to update and manage. This can be seen as administrative overhead that takes time away from actual development work.

Complexity: In large and complex projects with numerous user stories, the story table can become extensive and challenging to manage, potentially leading to confusion.

Dependency Management: Tracking dependencies between user stories can be complex, and if not done thoroughly, it may lead to delays or misunderstandings in the project.

Overemphasis on Documentation: Excessive focus on maintaining the story table and other project documentation can sometimes lead to a decrease in actual development and delivery speed.

5. APPLICATIONS:

Voter Behavior Analysis: Analyzing voter demographics, historical voting patterns, and candidate preferences to predict election outcomes.

Campaign Strategy: Using data to optimize campaign strategies, including targeted advertising, canvassing efforts, and resource allocation.

Opinion Polling: Conducting surveys and polls to gauge public opinion on candidates and issues.

Social Media Analysis: Monitoring and analyzing social media conversations to understand candidate popularity and sentiment.

Fundraising Analysis: Evaluating donor data to identify trends and patterns in campaign fundraising.

Debate and Speech Analysis: Analyzing candidate debates and speeches to assess their performance, message effectiveness, and public reception.

Election Forecasting: Building predictive models to forecast election outcomes based on various factors.

Gerrymandering Detection: Using data analysis to detect and address gerrymandering in electoral districts.

6.CONCLUSION:

"Political_Juggernauts_A_Quantitative_Analysis_of_Candidates" based on common elements found in research project conclusions:"

In conclusion, our quantitative analysis of political candidates has shed light on several crucial aspects of the political landscape. Through rigorous data collection and analysis, we have uncovered key insights into candidate performance, voter behavior, and campaign strategies. Our findings indicate that [Lok Sabha Election 2019].

This project underscores the importance of data-driven approaches in understanding and shaping political dynamics. By employing quantitative methods, we have been able to make evidence-based recommendations for future political campaigns, policy decisions, and electoral reforms. However, it's essential to acknowledge the limitations of our analysis, such as [India].

In the ever-evolving world of politics, the role of quantitative analysis remains pivotal in providing objective insights and guiding strategic decisions. As we move forward, it is imperative to continue refining our methods, incorporating new data sources, and adapting to changing political landscapes. Our project serves as a stepping stone toward a more informed, transparent, and data-driven political arena."

Feel free to modify and customize this conclusion based on the specific findings and content of your project.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

Policy Analysis: Expand the analysis to include the impact of candidate positions on policy outcomes, providing a comprehensive view of the consequences of candidate choices.

Ethical Considerations: Consider the ethical implications of data collection and analysis in politics, including privacy concerns and potential biases in data sources.

International Comparisons: Extend the analysis to compare and contrast political candidate behavior and voter dynamics across different countries and political systems.

Blockchain and Election Security: Explore the use of blockchain technology for enhancing election security and transparency, ensuring the integrity of electoral processes.

Interdisciplinary Collaboration: Collaborate with experts from fields like psychology, sociology, and political science to gain a holistic understanding of political behavior.

Public Engagement: Develop tools or platforms that engage the public in the political analysis process, making data and insights more accessible to a wider audience.