A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

NAAN MUTHALVAN TEAM PROJECT

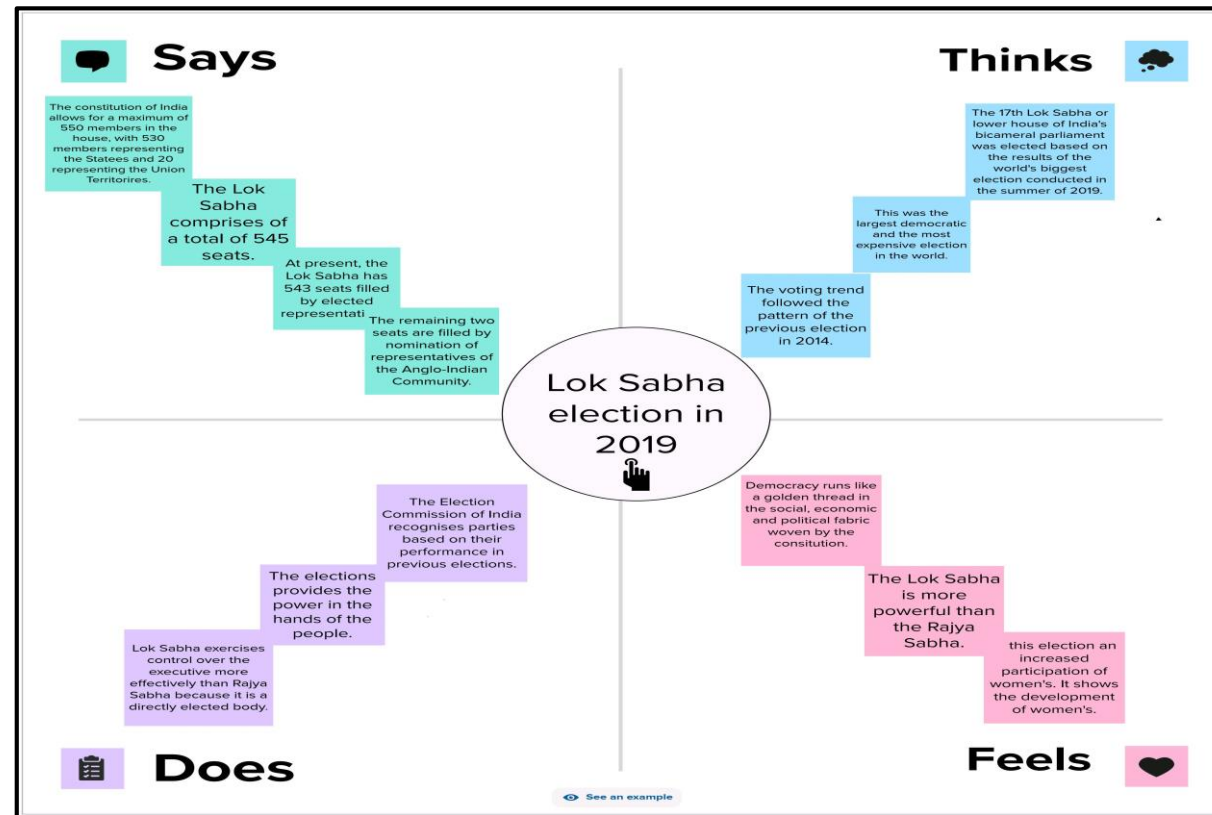TEAM MEMBERS: B. JENITA PRINCY

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OVERVIEW

❖ A quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections involves examining data related to the candidates, such as their demographics, educational qualifications, criminal records, and electoral performance.

❖ It aims to provide insights into the composition and characteristics of the candidate pool, helping to understand the dynamics of Indian politics during that election year.

❖ This type of analysis can reveal trends, disparities, and patterns that shed light on the state of democracy in India.
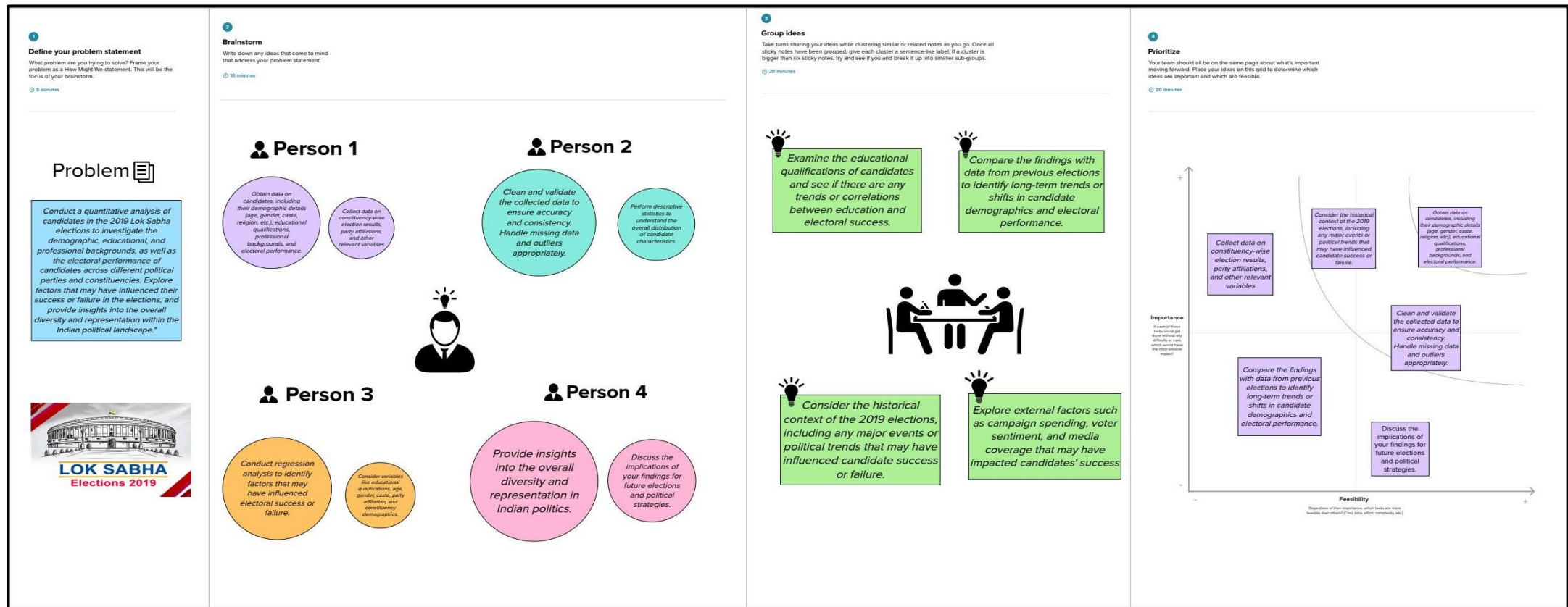
PURPOSE

❑ The data generated from a quantitative analysis can be valuable for academic research and policymaking, helping researchers and policymakers make informed decisions.

❑ Social and Economic Factors enables the assessment of how social and economic factors influence candidate selection and voter choices.

❑ By analyzing the success rates of candidates from different parties, it helps evaluate the   performance of political parties in various constituencies.

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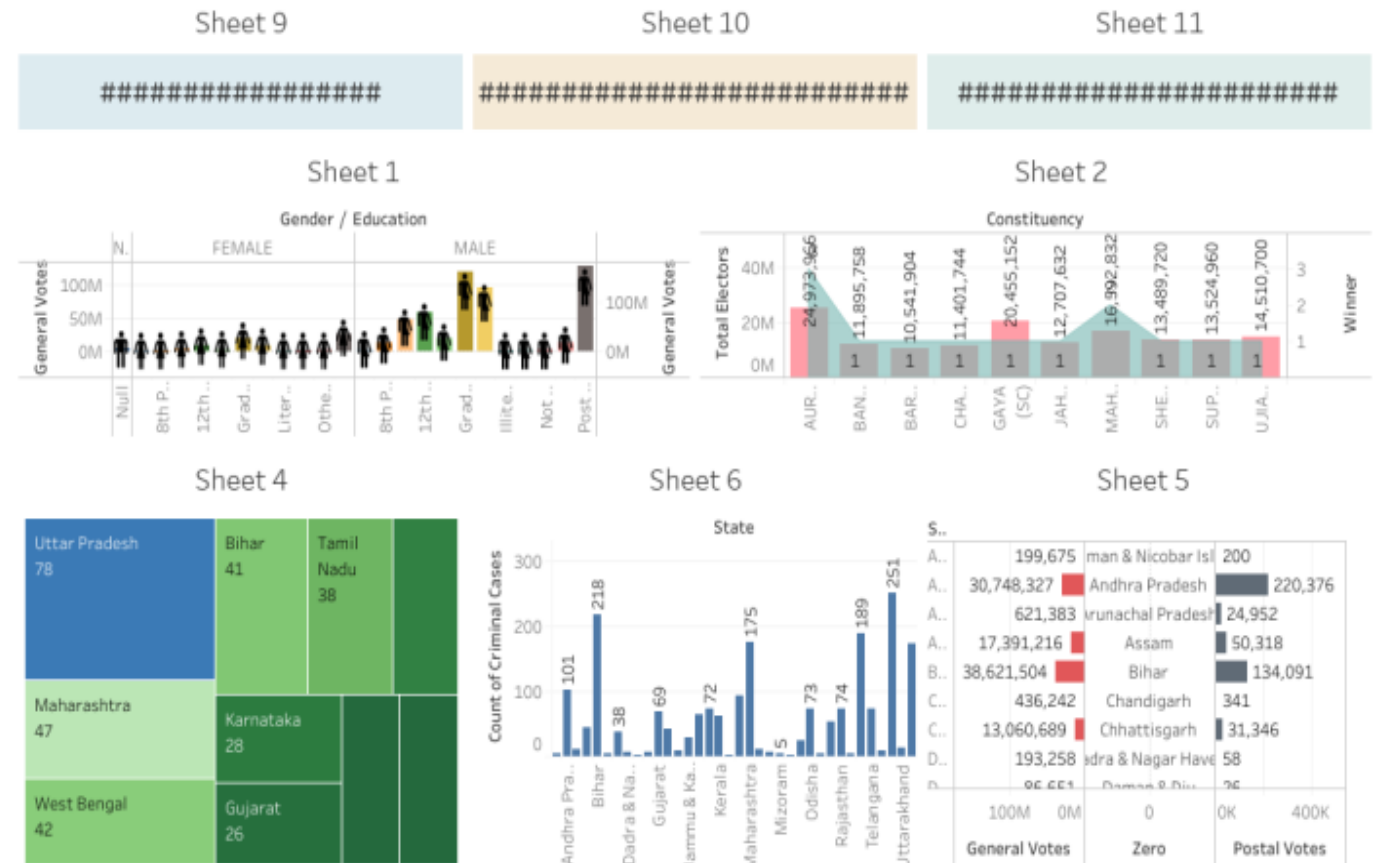
EMPATHY MAP

BRAINSTORM AND IDEAS PRIORITIZATION

RESULTS

❑ Collect data on analyse the winners and total voters and electors and Postal votes of Lok Sabah and criminal cases in each state & party.

❑ To track key performance indicators (KPIs), monitor performance metrics, and display data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables.
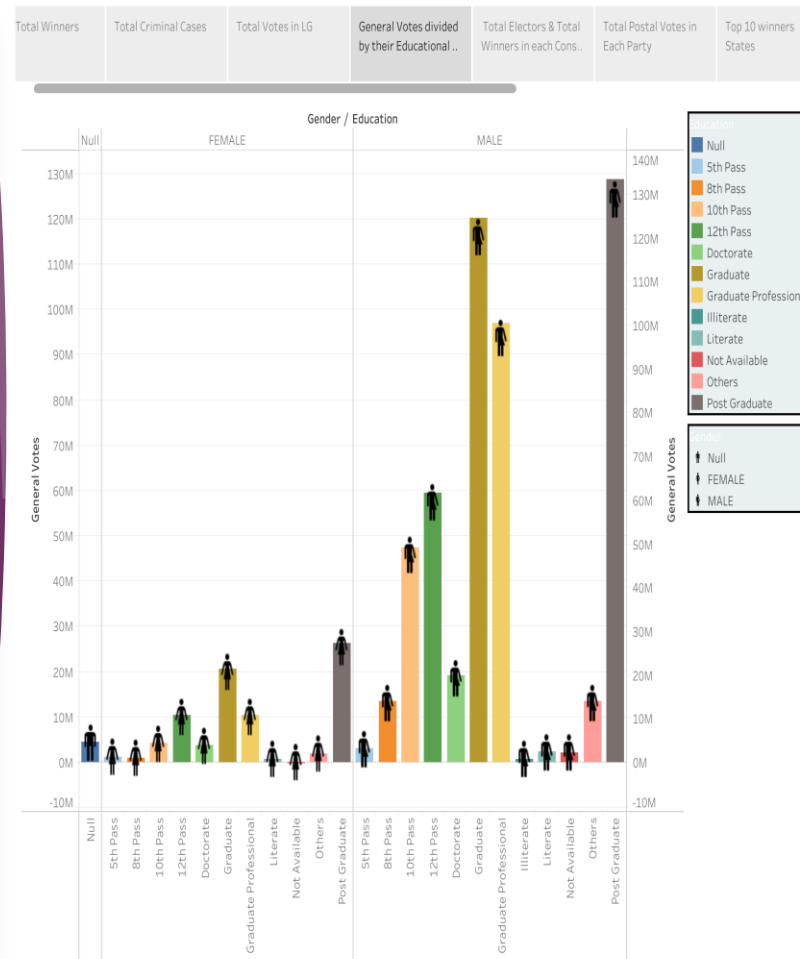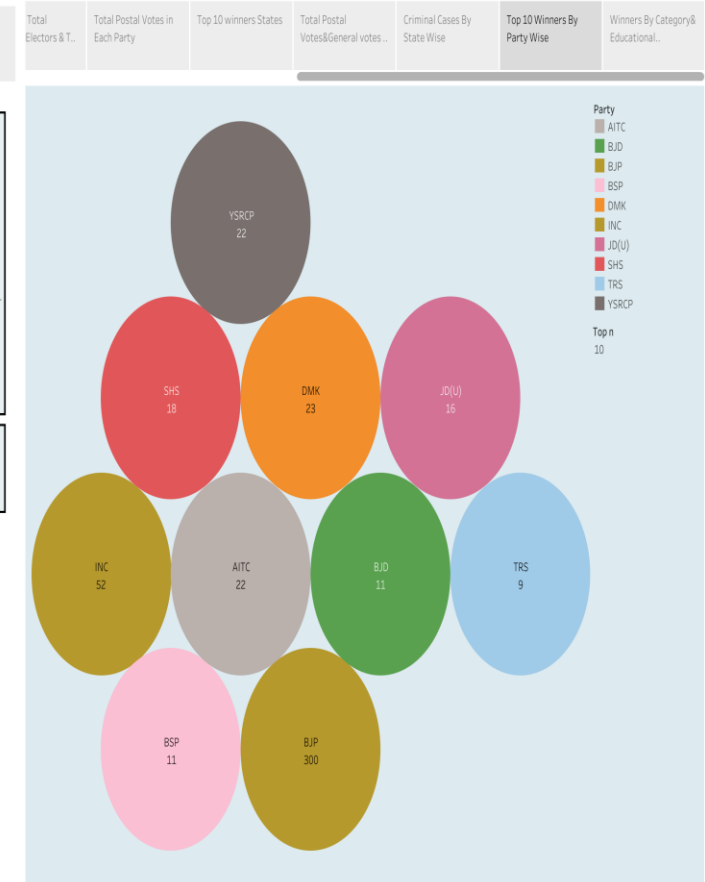

LOK SABHA ANALYSIS 2019

RESULTS

❑ A data story is a way of presenting data and analysis in a narrative format, with the goal of making the information more engaging and easier to understand.

❑ The BJP 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.

ADVANTAGES:

➤ **Data-Driven Insights:** It provides an objective and data-driven approach to assess candidates based on various parameters, such as previous electoral performance, demographics, and campaign expenditures.

➤ **Transparency:** Quantitative analysis can enhance transparency in the candidate selection process by evaluating candidates on a consistent set of criteria, reducing the influence of subjective factors.

➤ **Voter Engagement:** It can engage voters by providing them with detailed information about candidates, which may influence their voting decisions.

➤ **Continuous Improvement:** Parties can use the data from previous elections to refine their candidate selection processes, improving their chances of success in future elections.

DISADVANTAGES:

- **Limited Data Availability:** Comprehensive data about all candidates, especially their educational background, criminal records, and financial status, was often incomplete or unavailable, making it challenging to perform a thorough quantitative analysis.

- **Voter Behavior:** Voter behavior is complex and influenced by various factors, including local issues, party loyalty, and emotions. Quantitative analysis may not capture the full spectrum of voter sentiments.

- **Variability in Constituencies:** Lok Sabha constituencies vary widely in terms of demographics, socioeconomic factors, and political issues. A purely quantitative approach might not capture these nuances effectively.

CONCLUSION

❑ In conclusion, a quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections provided valuable insights into various aspects of the election process.

❑ While quantitative analysis can be a useful tool for understanding certain aspects of elections, it should be complemented with qualitative insights and a deep understanding of local factors to provide a more comprehensive view of the electoral landscape.

❑ Ultimately, the 2019 Lok Sabha elections were shaped by a complex interplay of quantitative and qualitative factors, making it essential to consider both dimensions when analyzing the outcomes.