A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTION

Team leader:R.Karthiga

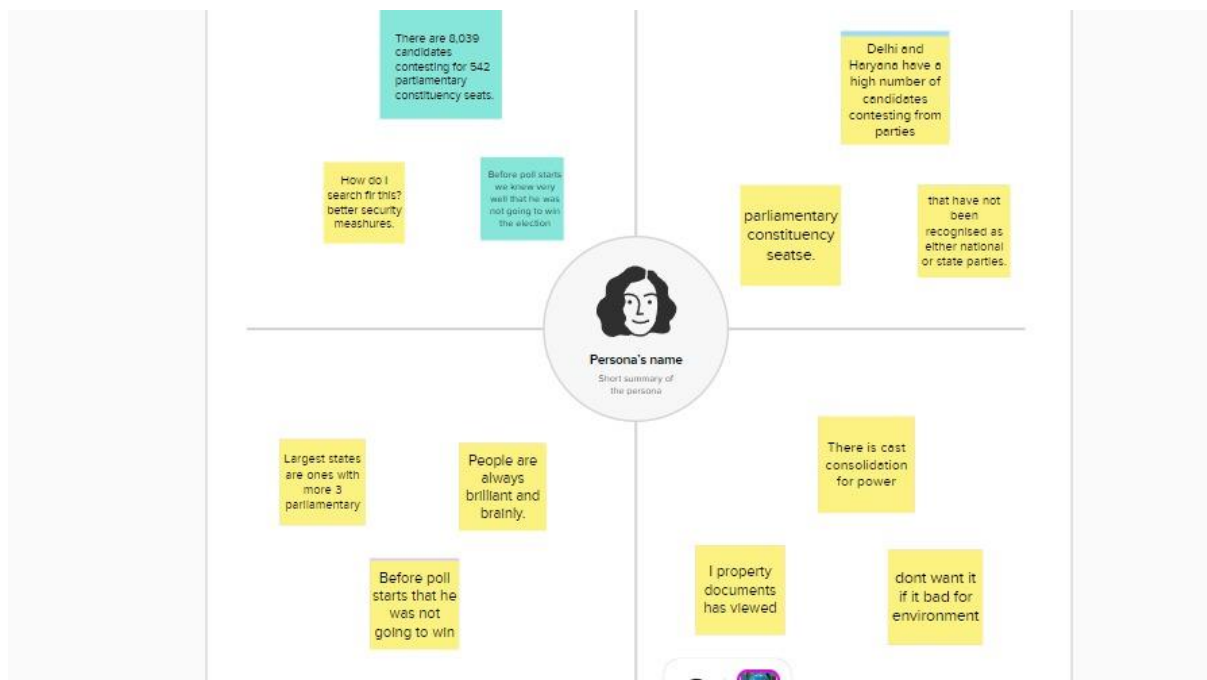Team members:A.Kabitha

K.Jayapiriya

J.Jayasudha

OVER VIEW

The lok sabha is composed of representation of people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage
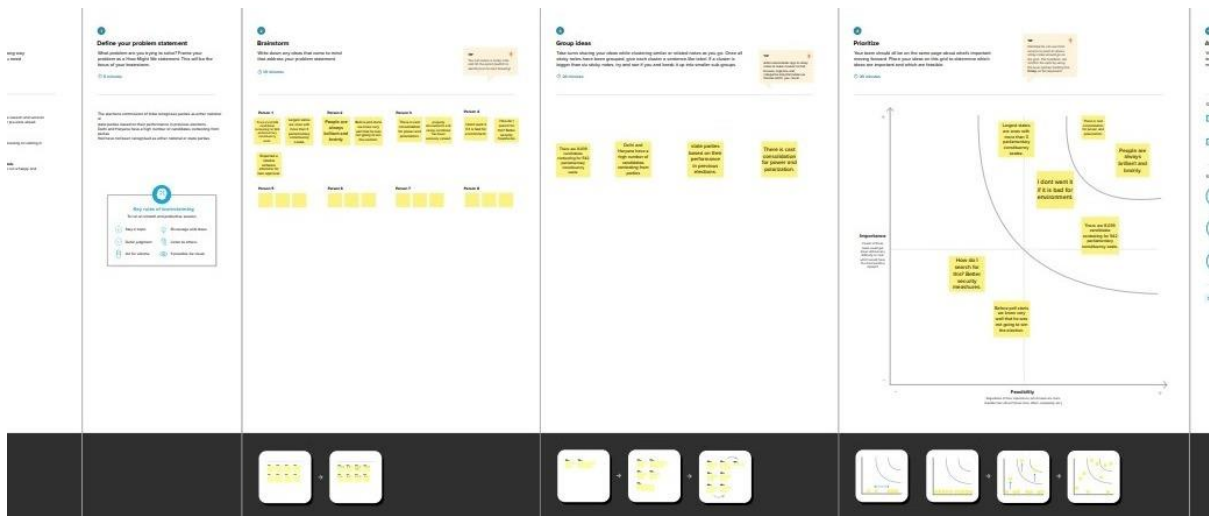
PURPOSE

General election were heldin india in seven phase from 11April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok sabha.votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May .the election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government
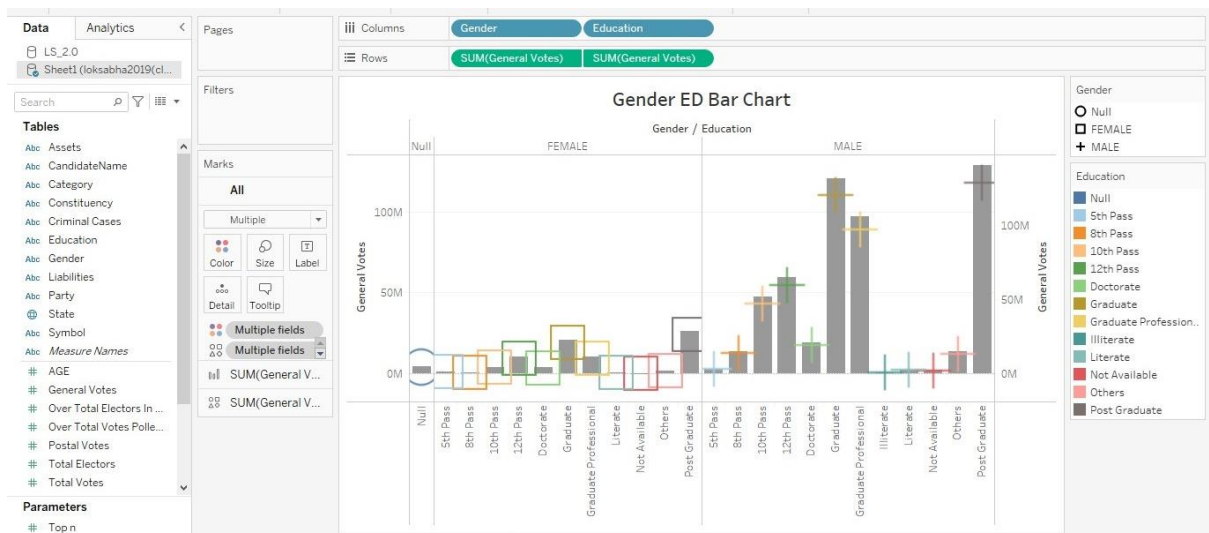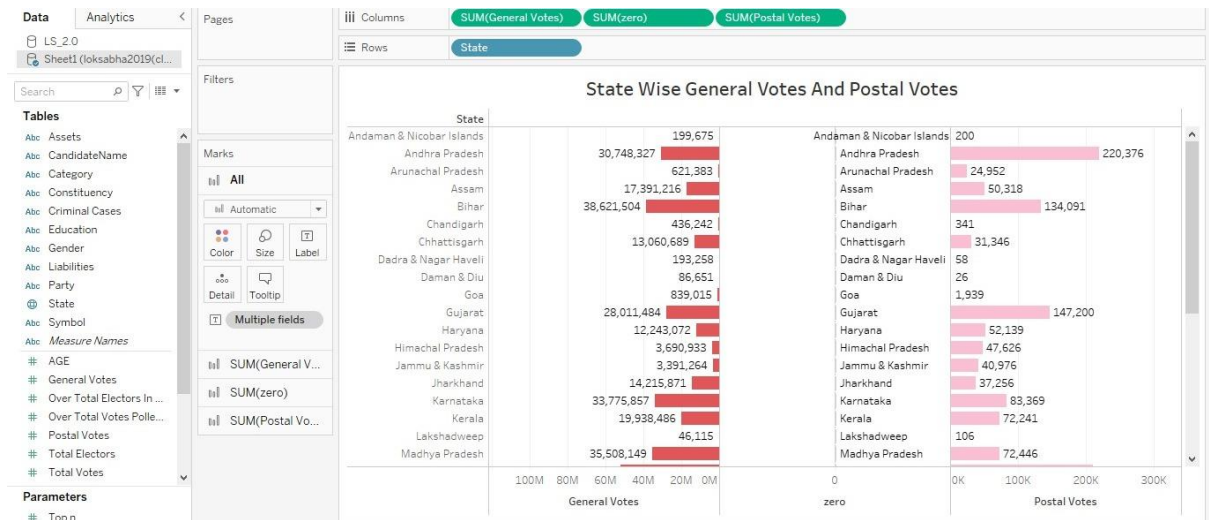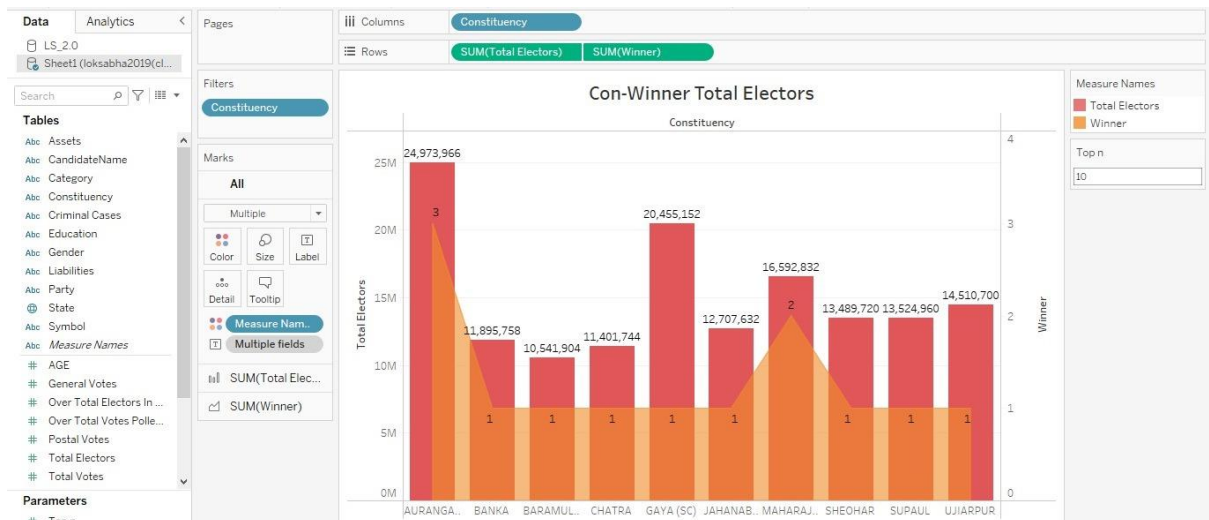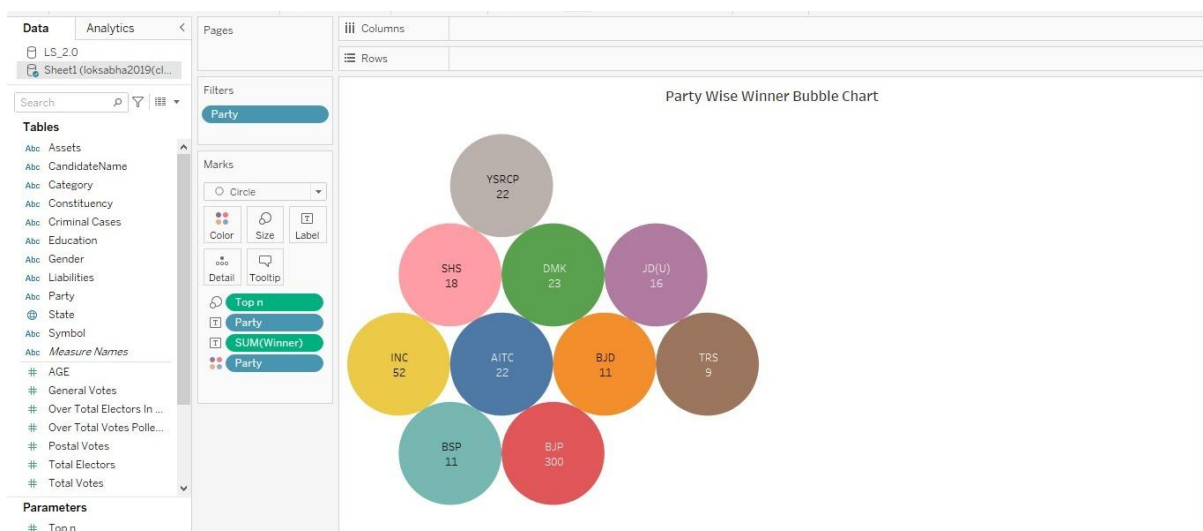
PROBLEM DEFINITION &DESIGN THINKING

Emathy map

Ideation&Brainstorming Map

Result

Con-Winner Total Electors

Constituency

Constituency	Total Electors
AURANGA..	24,973,966
BANKA	11,895,758
BARAMUL..	10,541,904
CHATRA	11,401,744
GAYA (SC)	20,455,152
JAHANAB..	12,707,632
MAHARAJ..	16,592,832
SHEOHAR	13,489,720
SUPAUL	13,524,960
UJIARPUR	14,510,700

Measure Names: Total Electors, Winner

Top n: 10

State Wise Winner Treemap

SUM(Winner): 25 — 78

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Gujarat

State Wise General Votes And Postal Votes

State	General Votes	zero	Postal Votes
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	199,675	200	
Andhra Pradesh	30,748,327		220,376
Arunachal Pradesh	621,383		24,952
Assam	17,391,216		50,318
Bihar	38,621,504		134,091
Chandigarh	436,242	341	
Chhattisgarh	13,060,689		31,346
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193,258	58	
Daman & Diu	86,651	26	
Goa	839,015	1,939	
Gujarat	28,011,484		147,200
Haryana	12,243,072		52,139
Himachal Pradesh	3,690,933		47,626
Jammu & Kashmir	3,391,264		40,976
Jharkhand	14,215,871		37,256
Karnataka	33,775,857		83,369
Kerala	19,938,486		72,241
Lakshadweep	46,115	106	
Madhya Pradesh	35,508,149		72,446

Criminal Cases Barchart

Party Wise Winner Bubble Chart

Advantage

1.one of the primary advantages of cost-saving

2.conducting election on a nation scale including parliamentary and state assembly election,requires substantial financial resources

Disadvantage

1.India would require singnificant constitutional amendments

2.The current constitution provisions mandate a fixed tenure for the lok sabha and state ligeslative assemblies and any alteration to this arrangement would require complex legal changes that could face resistance and hurdles

Conclusion

The Lok Sabha constitionaly the house of the people is the lower house of india's bicameral parliament , with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. The houses meets in the LOk Sabha chambers of the parliment house, New Delhi.

s