



VIT[®]

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Vellore Institute of Technology,

Vellore, Tamil Nadu

Project For Smart Bridge Externship

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

Submitted by:

Shah Jatin Manoj (20BIT0387)

Aman Singh (20BIT0124)

Krishna Pachori (20BME0567)

Shreyas Talukdar (20BKT0068)

Under Mentorship of:

Yathiswar Podatharupu

The Problem Statement Explained

A quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections involved analyzing various numerical aspects related to the candidates.

Factors such as the number of candidates, gender distribution, age distribution, educational background, criminal records, party affiliation, and electoral results were examined.

The total number of candidates provided insights into the level of competition and the choices available to voters. The gender distribution analysis shed light on women's representation in politics, while the age distribution analysis revealed generational patterns in participation. The educational background analysis helped understand the diversity in qualifications among candidates.

Examining the presence of candidates with criminal records highlighted the issue of criminalization in politics. Analyzing party affiliation provided insights into the influence of different political parties, while the electoral results analysis evaluated the performance of parties and candidates.

This quantitative analysis offered valuable information for various stakeholders. Political consultants, market researchers, media outlets, policy advocacy organizations, and election forecasters could make data-driven decisions, develop targeted strategies, understand voter behavior, and anticipate election outcomes based on the findings.

Project Drive Link

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DQl-w9CAcknomqGBjHib4g-G57R2Z_RM?usp=drive_link

Requirements

Data collection:

The data for the quantitative analysis can be collected from the Kaggle dataset titled "Indian Candidates for General Election - EDA" by Tanay Patare. This dataset provides information on Indian candidates who contested the general elections, including their demographic details, educational qualifications, criminal records, party affiliations, and electoral outcomes. It is important to ensure that the dataset is downloaded and stored for further analysis. Status, Job roles, and rating

Data cleaning and preparation:

This step involves removing any duplicate or irrelevant entries, handling missing values, standardizing variables, and formatting the data in a suitable structure for analysis. Additionally, data validation and verification should be performed to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the dataset.

Data analysis:

Once the data is cleaned and prepared, various quantitative analysis techniques can be applied. This may include descriptive statistics to summarize the data, correlation analysis to identify relationships between variables, inferential statistics to test hypotheses, and data visualization techniques to present the findings effectively. The analysis can involve examining candidate demographics, educational backgrounds, party affiliations, criminal records, and electoral outcomes to derive meaningful insights.

Report creation:

After conducting the data analysis, a report can be created summarizing the key findings and insights from the quantitative analysis. The report should include a clear explanation of the methodology used, the main results obtained, and the implications of the findings. Visualizations such as charts, graphs, and tables can be included to support the findings.

Social Or Business Impact

Social Impact:

A quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections had significant social impact. It promoted transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making among voters. It highlighted gender disparities, encouraging discussions on women's representation and empowerment. The analysis also shed light on youth engagement in politics and prompted discussions on political reforms. It provided insights into voting patterns, party influence, and public sentiment, contributing to electoral reform discussions. Furthermore, it supported academic research and policy development, leading to evidence-based recommendations for strengthening democracy and promoting inclusive representation.

Business Model/Impact:

A quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections had notable business impacts. Political consulting firms gained valuable insights to provide effective strategies and campaign advice. Market research firms could understand voter behavior and tailor their marketing strategies. Media and advertising agencies could offer targeted coverage and advertising campaigns. Policy advocacy organizations identified potential allies and opponents. Election forecasters and investors made informed decisions based on the analysis. Data analytics and technology companies developed innovative tools for real-time updates and predictive modeling. Overall, the analysis created business opportunities in political consulting, market research, media coverage, policy advocacy, forecasting, and technology solutions.

Data Collection & Extraction from Database

This Dataset contains information of Indian Candidates for General Election 2019

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/tanaypatare/indian-candidates-for-general-election-eda>

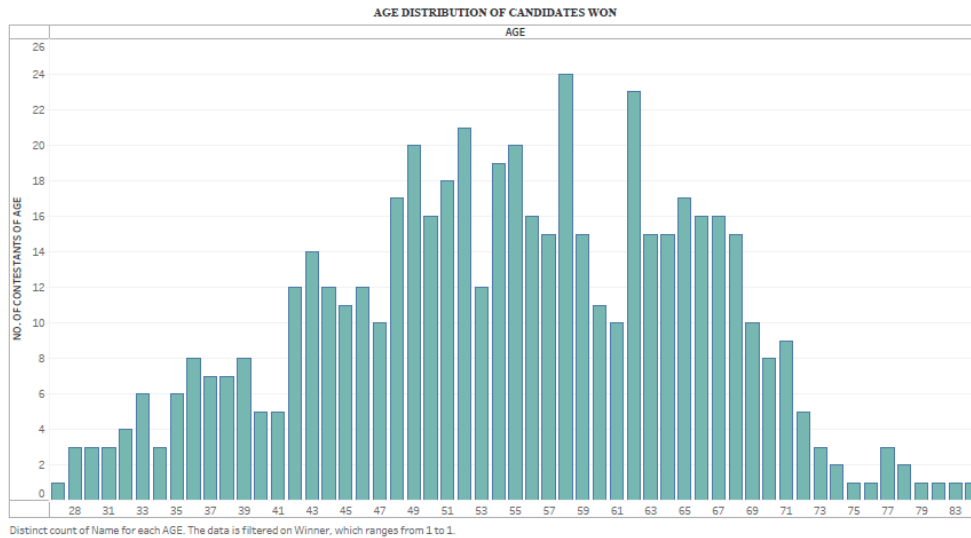
Activity 1: Connect MySQL and Tableau with the dataset

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HIIL3zx05J706qZevLn8d6PQyu_2bGgM/view?usp=drive_link

Data Visualization

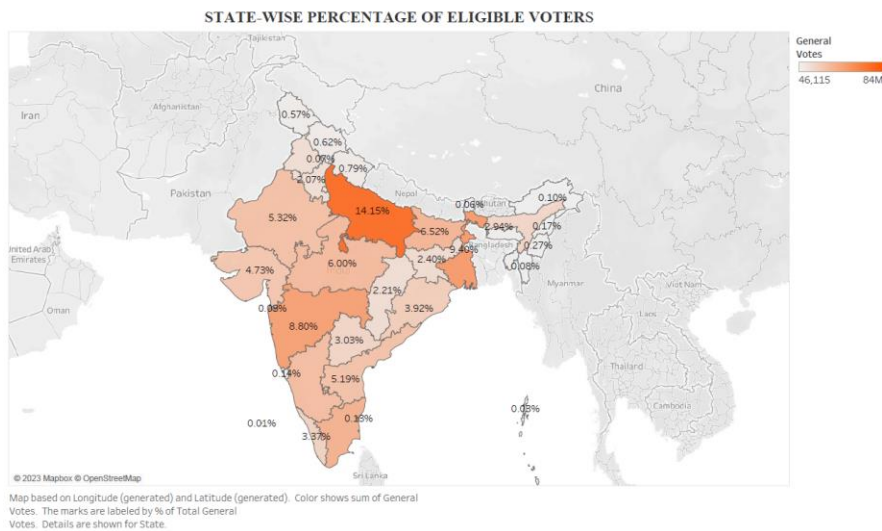
Activity 1.1: Age distribution of candidates(winner)



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gi3ZdzprLxv-AjIEqhwsRpUWdRegHEG/view?usp=drive_link

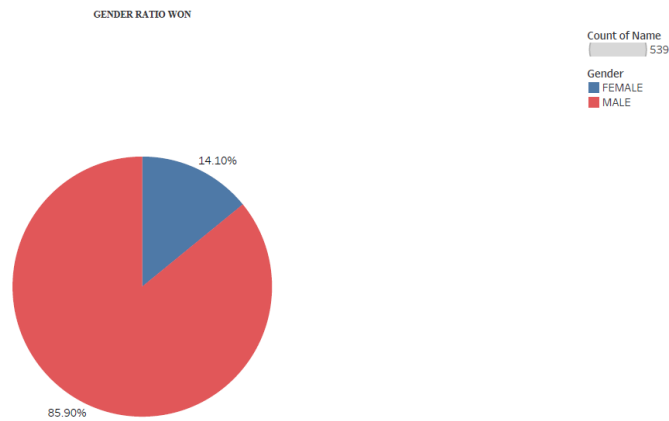
Activity 1.2: State-wise Percentage of eligible voters



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r8LJmRHI_DZ9lWW3zo7QXR_U9-weNX_5/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.3: Pie Chart To show the Gender Ratio of the elected candidates

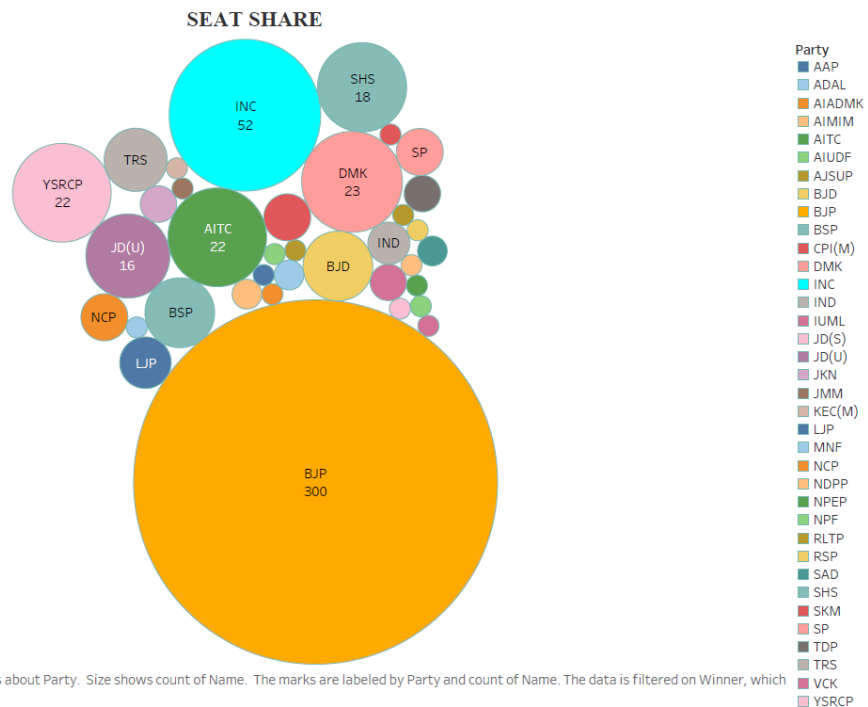


Gender (color) and count of Name (size). The data is filtered on Winner, which ranges from 1 to 1.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gTXzRq9aFF5bOntv4T7m9d0dKUqKjUCb/view?usp=drive_link

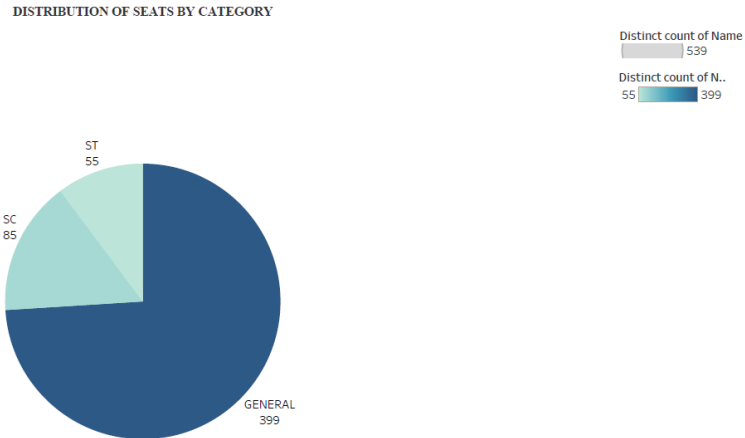
Activity 1.4: Bubble Chart to show the seat share of the parties from the total seats



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gGwzNo6h39GYq6XnMkl4MpZMMfAHCnH-/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.5: Pie chart to show distribution of seats by the 3 categories [General, SC, ST]

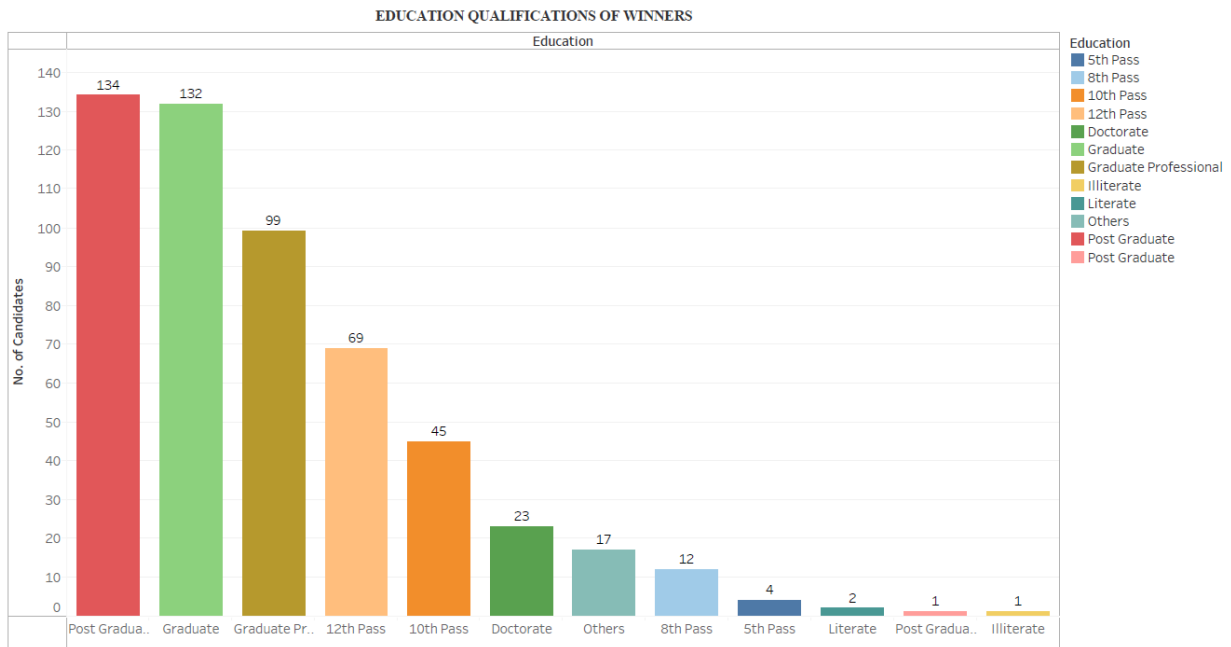


Category and count of Name. Color shows distinct count of Name. Size shows distinct count of Name. The marks are labeled by Category and count of Name. The data is filtered on Winner, which ranges from 1 to 1.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mU0K0HwMtu1kWWH0nWx_AUfU1o7wzUYb/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.6: Bar Graph to show the education qualifications of the winner candidates



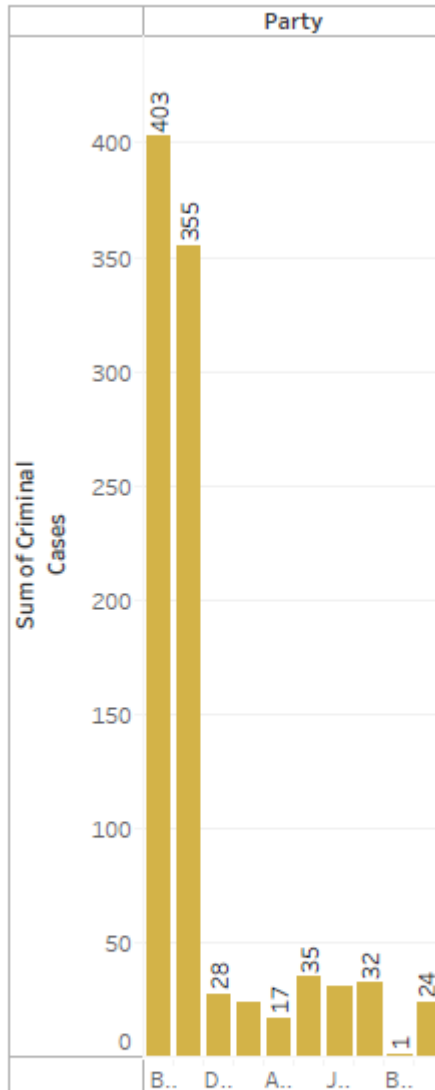
Count of Name for each Education. Color shows details about Education. The data is filtered on Winner, which ranges from 1 to 1.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R4Hdtq-aXzjQNAQoi9SeEJMRDDQhvtv0/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.7: Graph to represent the total number of cases registered against the winning candidates of parties

**TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES REGISTERED
AGAINST WINNING CANDIDATES OF TOP 10
PARTIES**

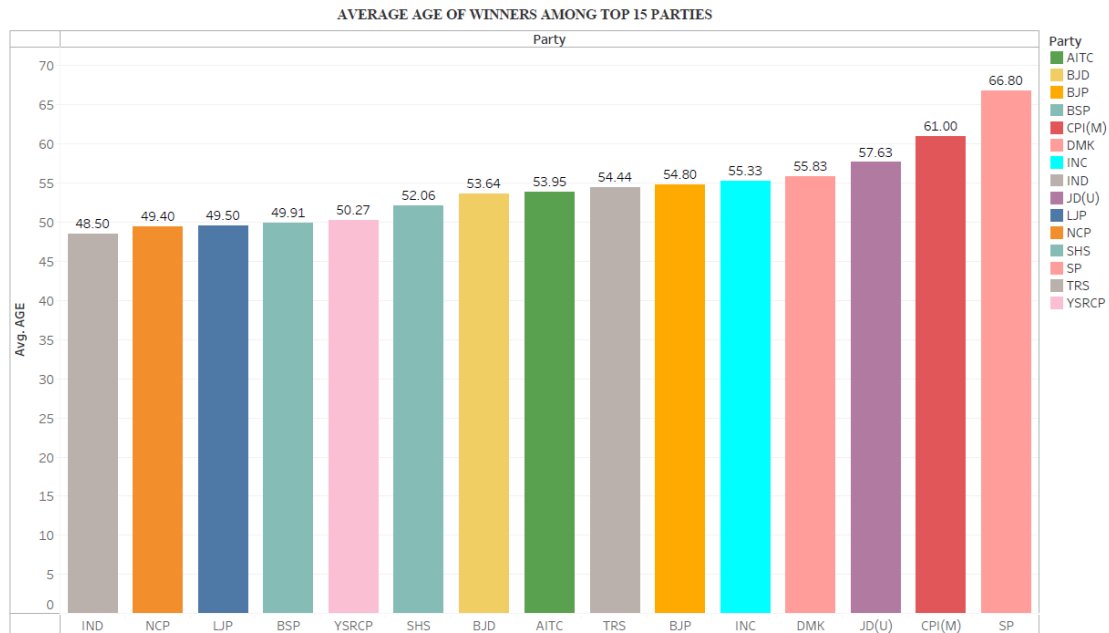


Sum of Criminal Cases for each Party. The marks are labeled by sum of Criminal Cases. The data is filtered on Winner, which ranges from 1 to 1. The view is filtered on Party, which keeps 107 of 133 members.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zuttwcQ4ITBnERyNK3x7F9PM_JuefhuZ/view?usp=drive_link

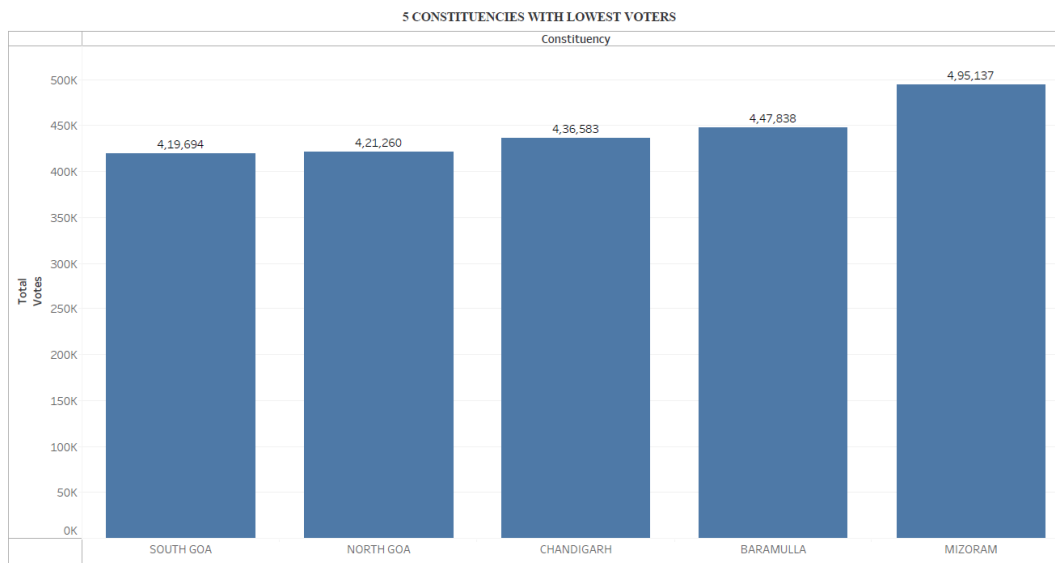
Activity 1.8: Average age of winner from Top 15 parties according to average age



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nH6NlnFkHJIIdE80qxAG_qup0t-DV7nV/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.9: Bottom 5 constituencies with lowest voters

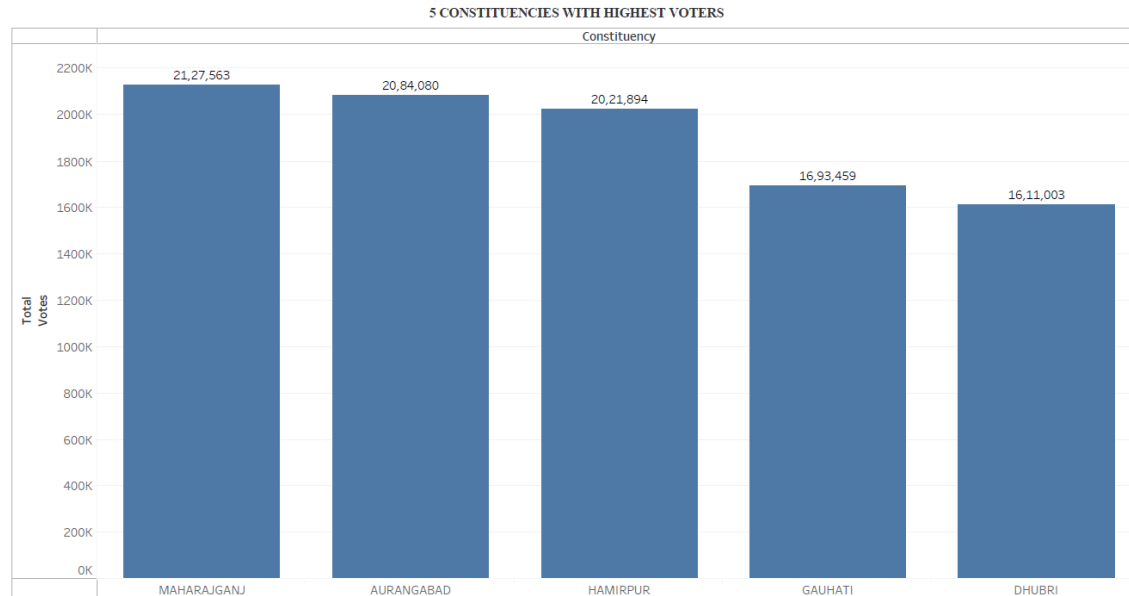


Sum of Total Votes for each Constituency. The view is filtered on Constituency, which keeps BARAMULLA, CHANDIGARH, MIZORAM, NORTH GOA and SOUTH GOA.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lYGoVp7xyES2FqqhHj_sfZH6kZy1f3rW/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.10: Top 5 constituencies with highest voters

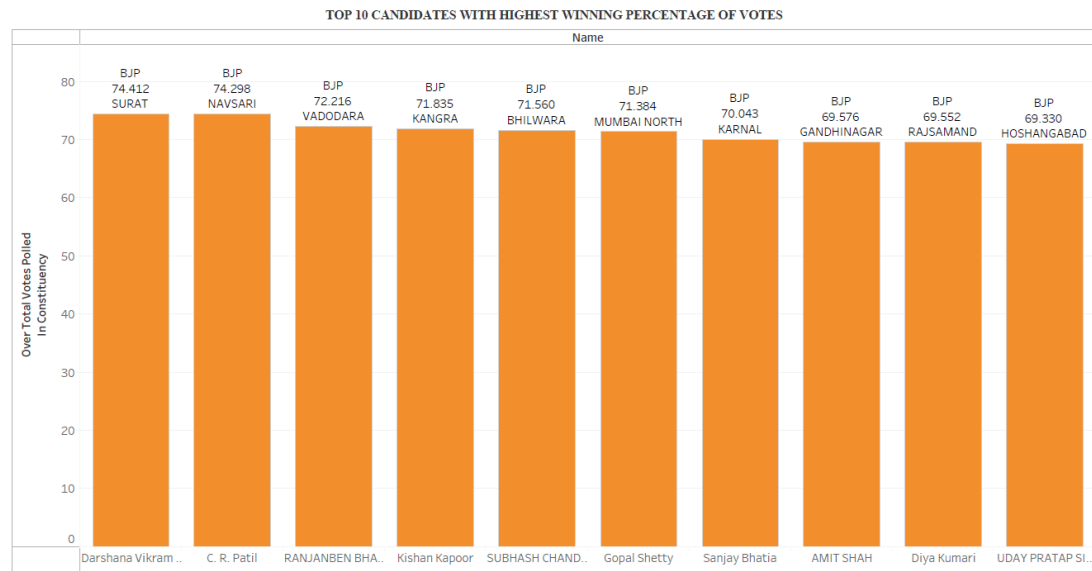


Sum of Total Votes for each Constituency. The view is filtered on Constituency, which keeps AURANGABAD, DHUBRI, GAUHATI, HAMIRPUR and MAHARAJGANJ.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AfSn10k9AqS3WX1_IR_KCgqgEK2R3_yi/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.11: Top 10 Candidates with highest winning % of total possible votes

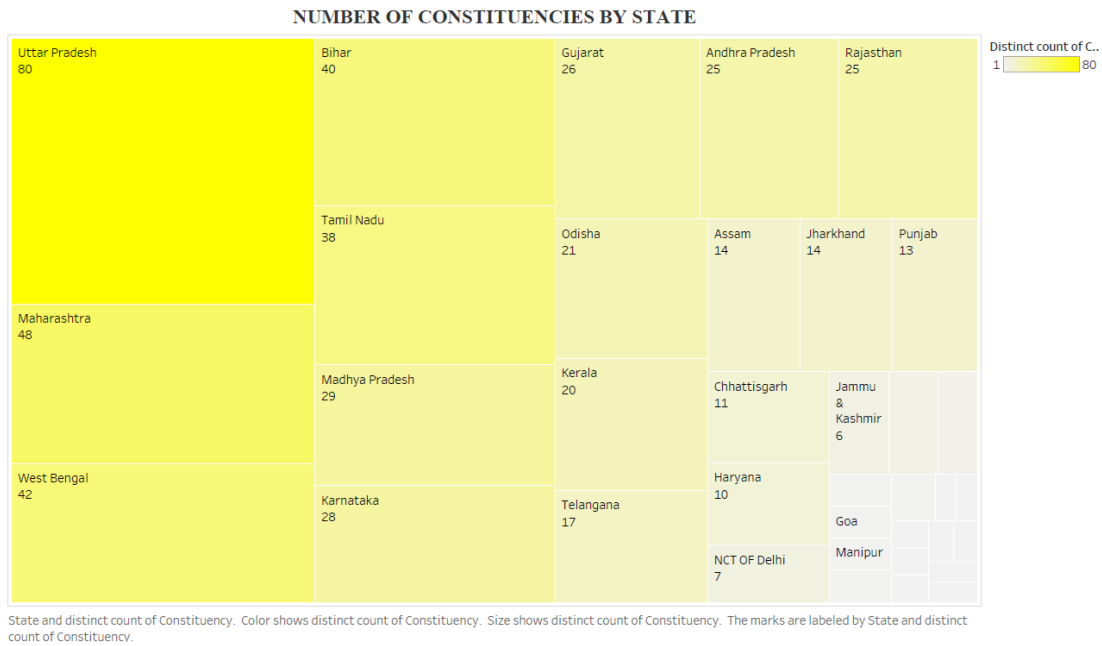


Sum of Over Total Votes Polled In Constituency for each Name. The marks are labeled by Party, sum of Over Total Votes Polled In Constituency and Constituency. Details are shown for Constituency. The data is filtered on Winner, which ranges from 1 to 1. The view is filtered on Inclusions (Constituency,Name), which keeps 10 members.

Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PSIMt333hJCfK8IRvmSIXiTy94xlwdSu/view?usp=drive_link

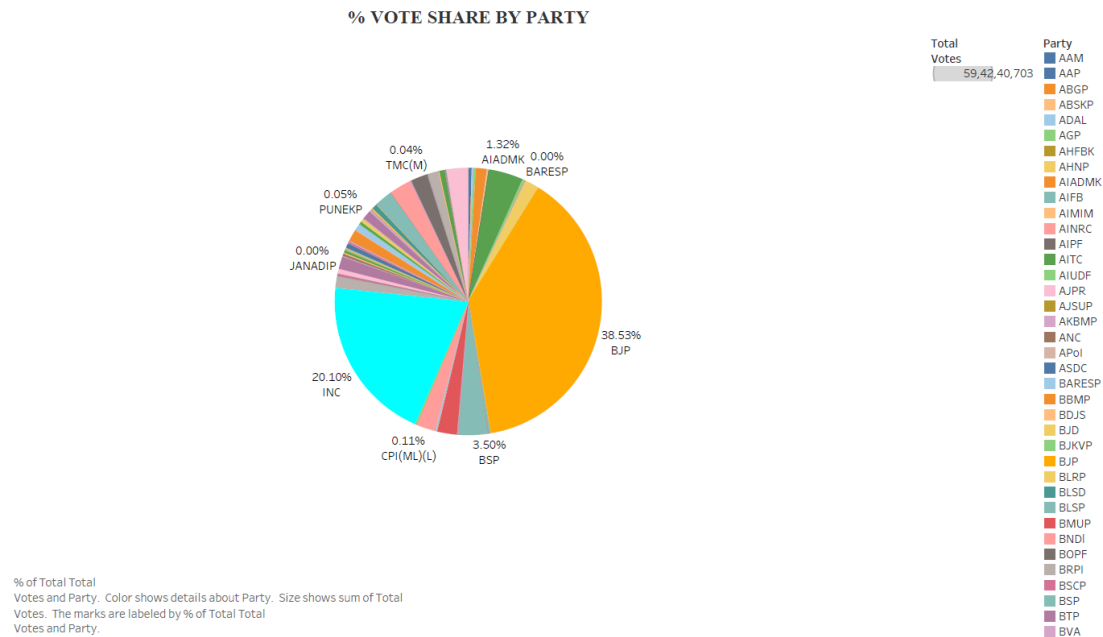
Activity 1.12: Tree Diagram to show the number of constituencies in each State



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e40aT9L2NHRbsdJpoVhGtg1WfPdeHgSw/view?usp=drive_link

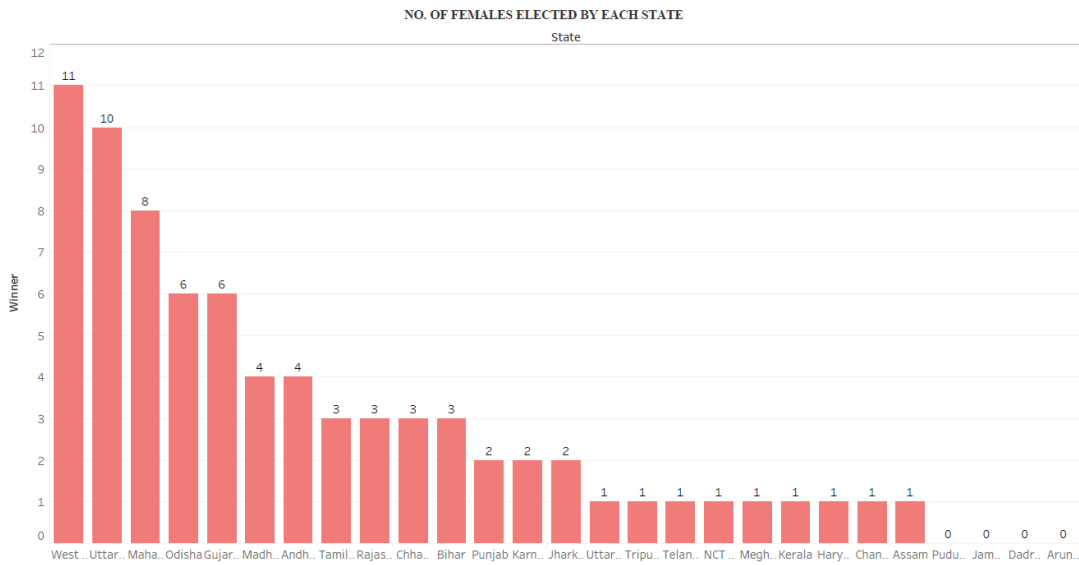
Activity 1.13: Pie-chart to show % vote share won by each party



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hX344TIKWEi4IgV-B8GxU3UEAPpBd_m2/view?usp=drive_link

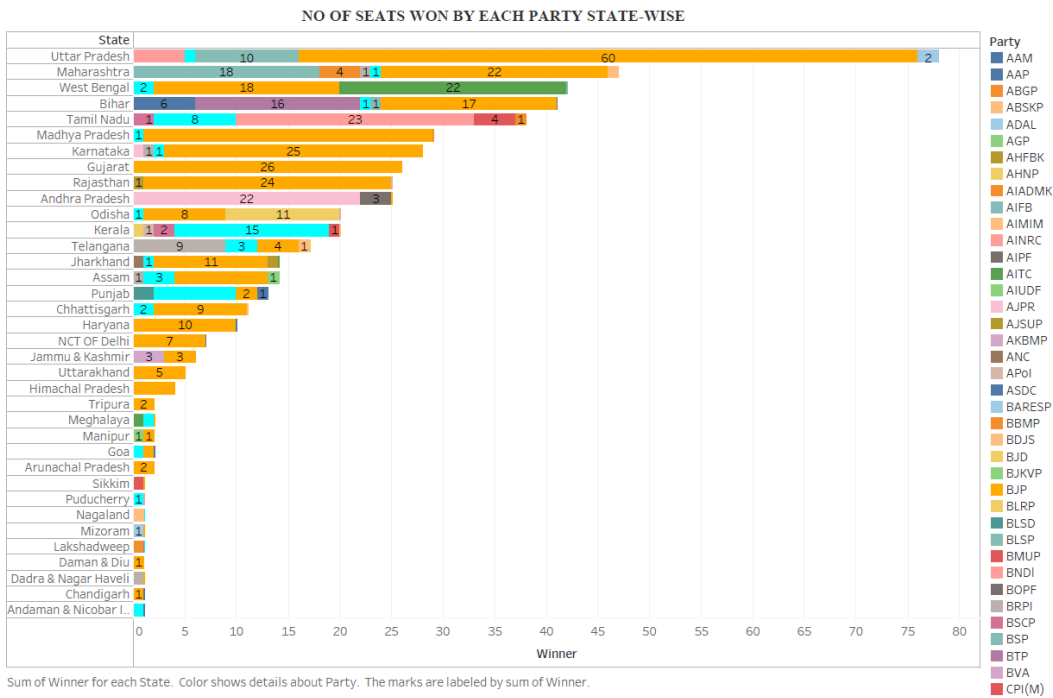
Activity 1.14: Graph to show the number of females elected in each State



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sa2vgEviR5mfl8U9uGzuZAzNJredulKd/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 1.15: Total number of seats won by each party in each state



Explanation video link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nSxlxvutGEDtc2YF7_psUQIFFDx2eFG4/view?usp=drive_link

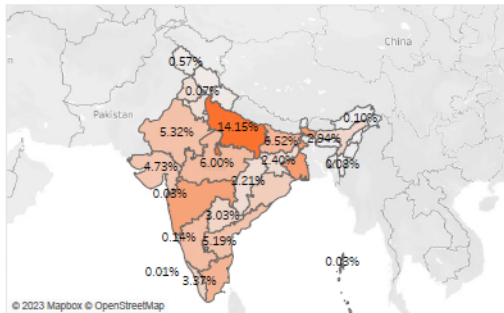
Dashboard

DASHBOARD 1

NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES BY STATE

Uttar Pradesh 80	Maharashtra 48	Bihar 40	Madhya Pradesh 29	Gujarat 26	Odisha 21	Assam 14	Haryana 10
	West Bengal 42	Tamil Nadu 38	Karnataka 28	Andhra Pradesh 25	Kerala 20	Jharkhand 14	NCT OF Delhi 7
				Rajasthan 25	Telangana 17	Punjab 13	

STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS



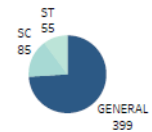
5 CONSTITUENCIES WITH LOWEST VOTERS

	Constituency				
Total Votes	4,19,694	4,21,260	4,36,583	4,47,838	4,95,137
	SOUTH GOA	NORTH GOA	CHANDIGARH	BARAMULLA	MIZORAM

5 CONSTITUENCIES WITH HIGHEST VOTERS

	Constituency				
Total Votes	21,27,563	20,84,080	20,21,894	16,93,459	16,11,003
	MAHARAJG...	AURANGAB...	HAMIRPUR	GAUHATI	DHUBRI

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS BY CATEGORY

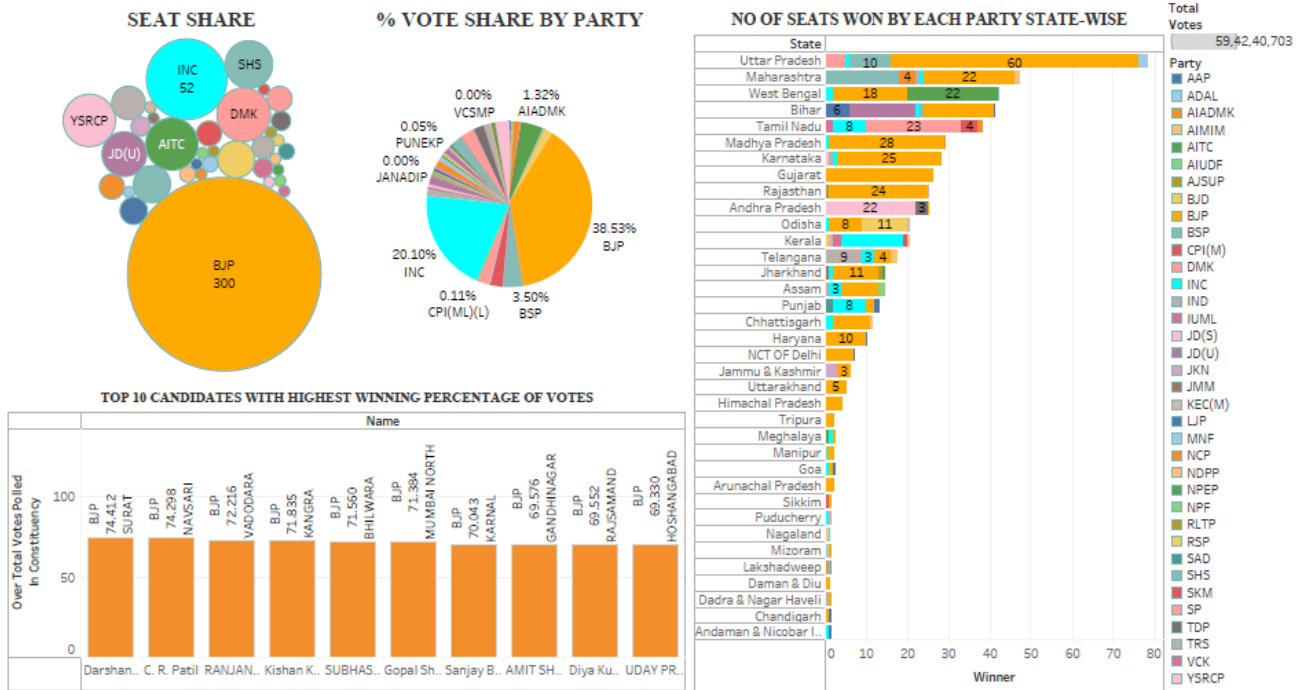


Explanation video link:

Dashboard 1:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/10vXAfdiwCis1Vwm6ZXVdQjEQM11inIW4/view?usp=drive_link

DASHBOARD 2

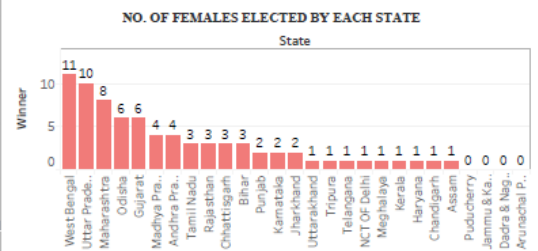
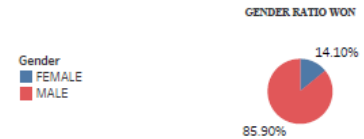
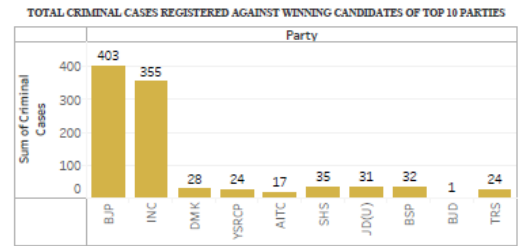
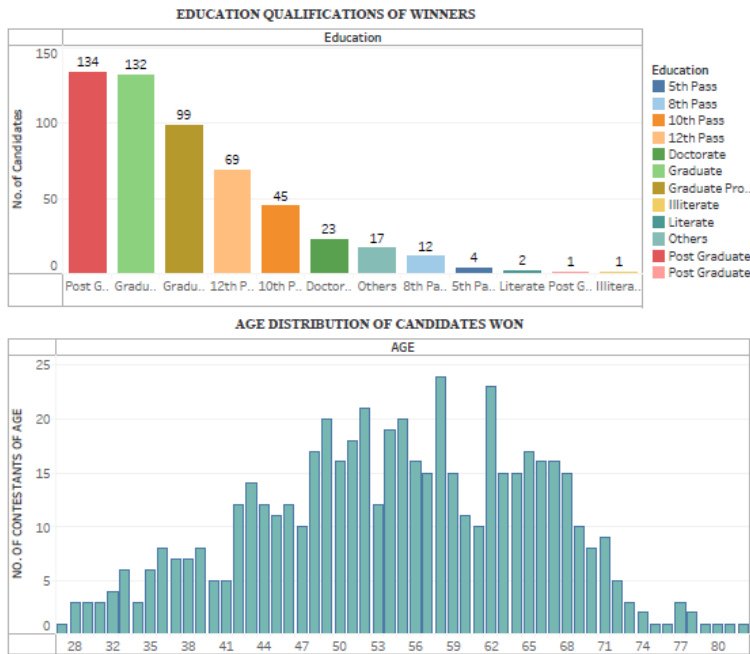


Explanation video link:

Dashboard 2:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1L8lknf_4u9EE8tgiVK-gR2IJY3WG53wN/view?usp=drive_link

DASHBOARD 3



Explanation video link:

Dashboard 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ottEVSQMqD7-zoZJr7JJXojjCRoBIMp/view?usp=drive_link

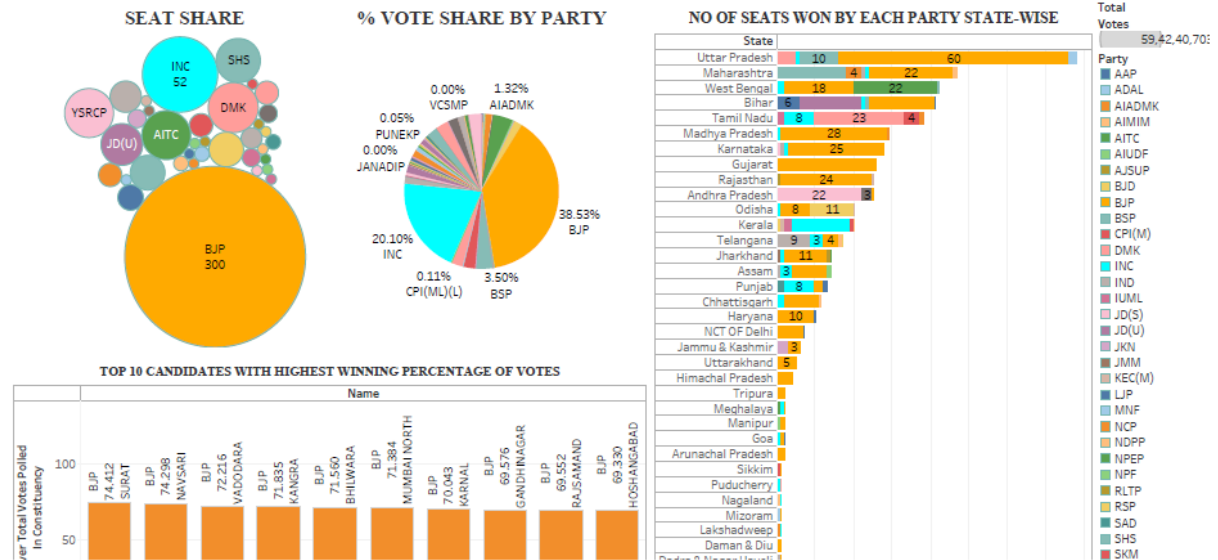
Story

STORY 1 SCENE 1

Biggest Parties in Loksabha

BJP is the biggest party by Seats and Vote % i.e. 300 seats and 38.5%. BJP won the highest seats in most no. of states. INC is second largest party with 52 seats and 20.10 % Vote, followed by DMK, AITC, YSRCP and BSP respectively.

Also all the Top 10 Candidates with Highest winning Percentage belonged to the BJP.



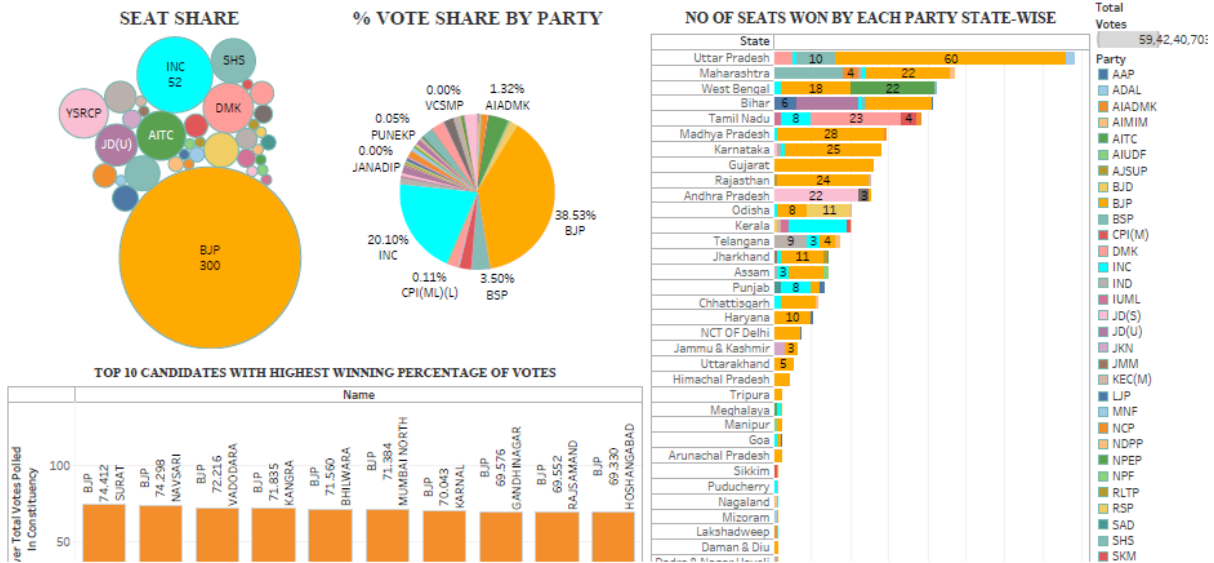
BJP is the biggest party by Seats and Vote % i.e., 300 seats and 38.5%. BJP won the highest seats in most no. of states. INC is second largest party with 52 seats and 20.10 % Vote, followed by DMK, AITC, YSRCP and BSP respectively.

STORY 1 SCENE 2

Biggest Parties in Loksabha

BJP is the biggest party by Seats and Vote %
i.e. 300 seats and 38.5%. BJP won the high..

Also all the Top 10 Candidates with Highest winning Percentage belonged to the BJP.



Also, all the Top 10 Candidates with Highest winning Percentage belonged to the BJP.

Explanation video link:

Story 1: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UVTm0keiwRomTnU9ear4Vb6uuHmGTdww/view?usp=drive_link

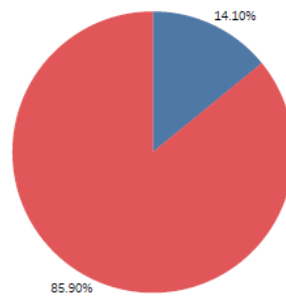
STORY 2 SCENE 1

Women MPs in Lok Sabha

Women MPs account for only 14.10% of the total MPs in Lok Sabha.

West Bengal (11) accounts for highest no. of Women MPs followed by UP(10), Maharashtra (8), and Odisha (6). While Puducherry, J&K, and Arunachal Pradesh have no Female MPs.

Gender
■ FEMALE
■ MALE
Count of Name
539



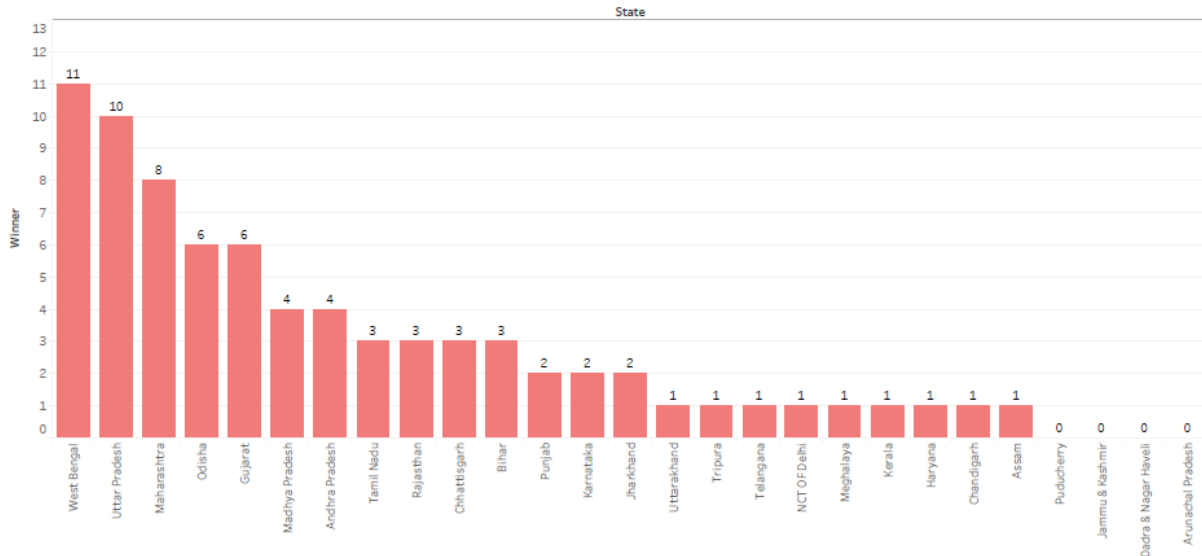
Women MP's account for only 14.10% of the total MP's in.

STORY 2 SCENE 2

Women MPs in Lok Sabha

Women MPs account for only 14.10% of the total MPs in Lok Sabha.

West Bengal (11) accounts for highest no. of Women MPs followed by UP(10), Maharashtra (8), and Odisha (6). While Puducherry, J&K, and Arunachal Pradesh have no Female MPs.



West Bengal (11) accounts for highest no. of Women MPs followed by UP (10), Maharashtra (8), and Odisha (6). While Puducherry, J&K, and Arunachal Pradesh have no Female MPs.

Explanation video link:

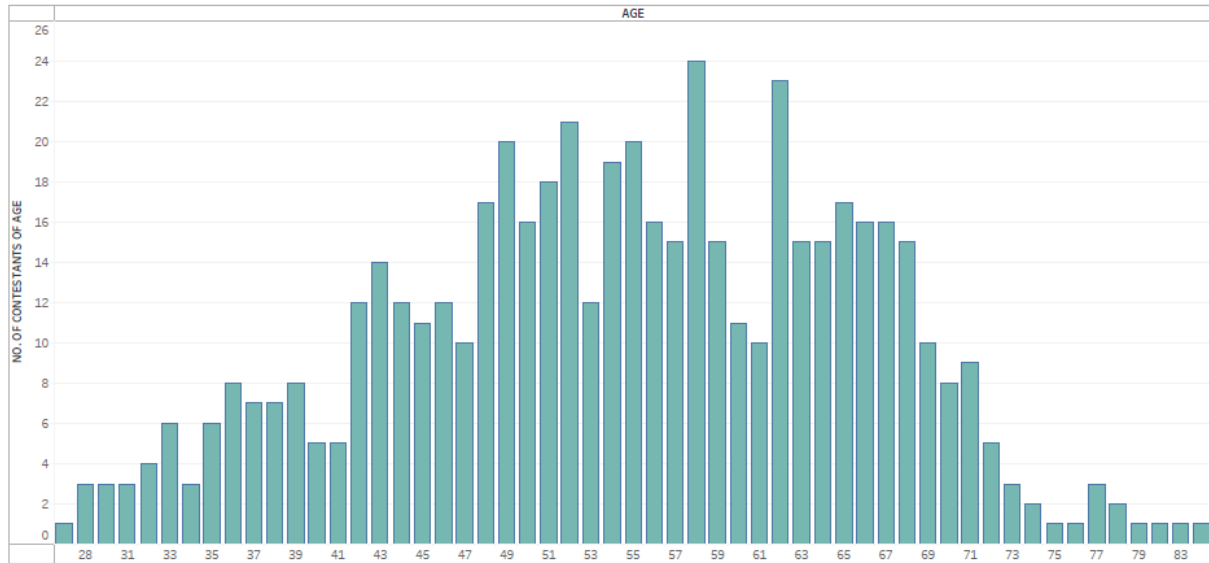
Story 2: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t91cOyMY2HbikiDqu7qoDeADnJrljHt7/view?usp=drive_link

STORY 3 SCENE 1

Age of Lok Sabha Winners

Median Age of Lok Sabha winners is 58 years while Average Age is 54.44 years.

NCP, LJP and BSP have Youngest MPs among all major political parties. While SP has oldest MPs.



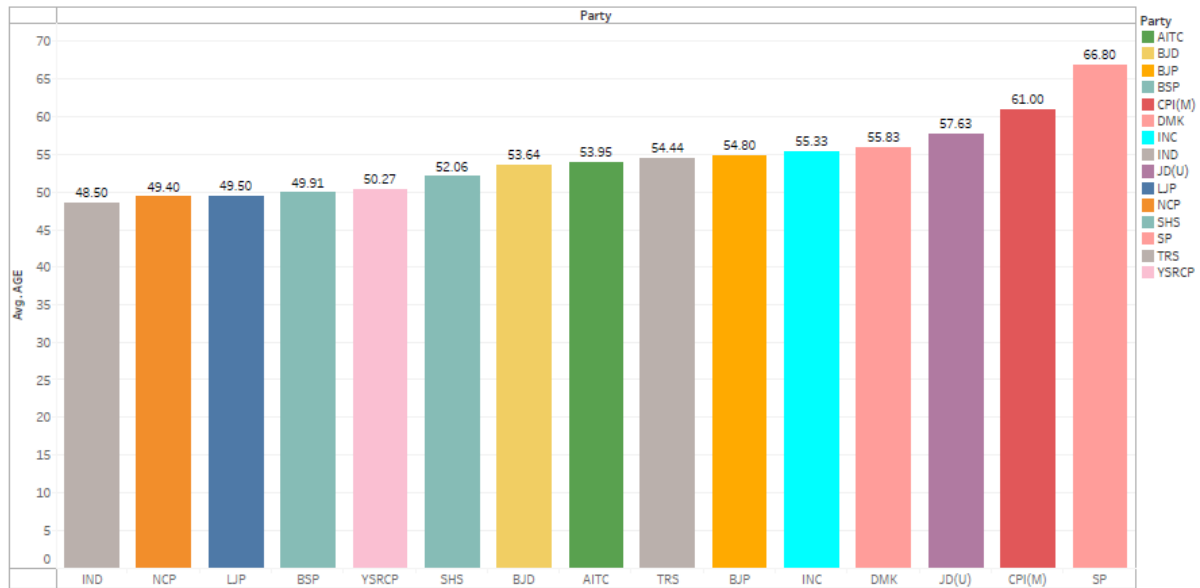
Median Age of Lok Sabha winners is 58 years while Average Age is 54.44 years.

STORY 3 SCENE 2

Age of Loksabha Winners

Median Age of Loksabha winners is 58 years while Average Age is 54.44 years.

NCP, LJP and BSP have Youngest MPs among all major political parties. While SP has oldest MPs.

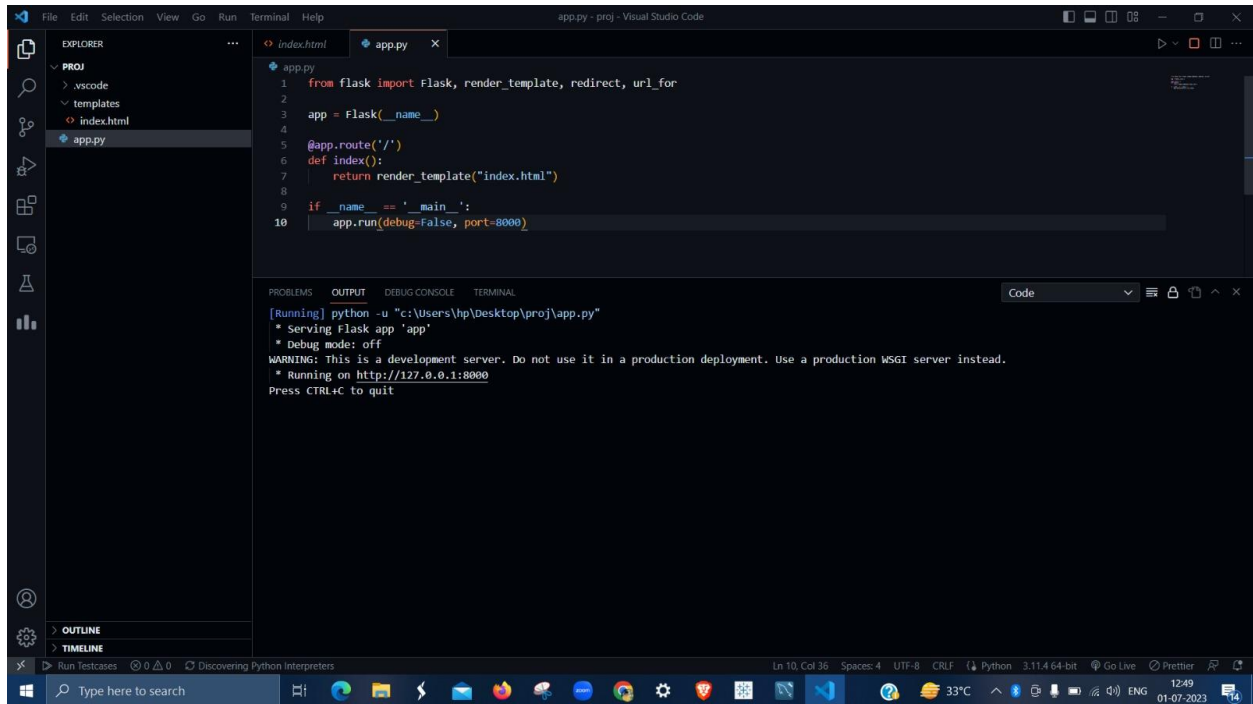


NCP, LJP and BSP have Youngest MPs amongst all major political parties. While SP has oldest MPs

Explanation video link:

Story 3: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QhhdN1kCUIBz2_luDwNLDz5_YUeUv4q_/view?usp=drive_link

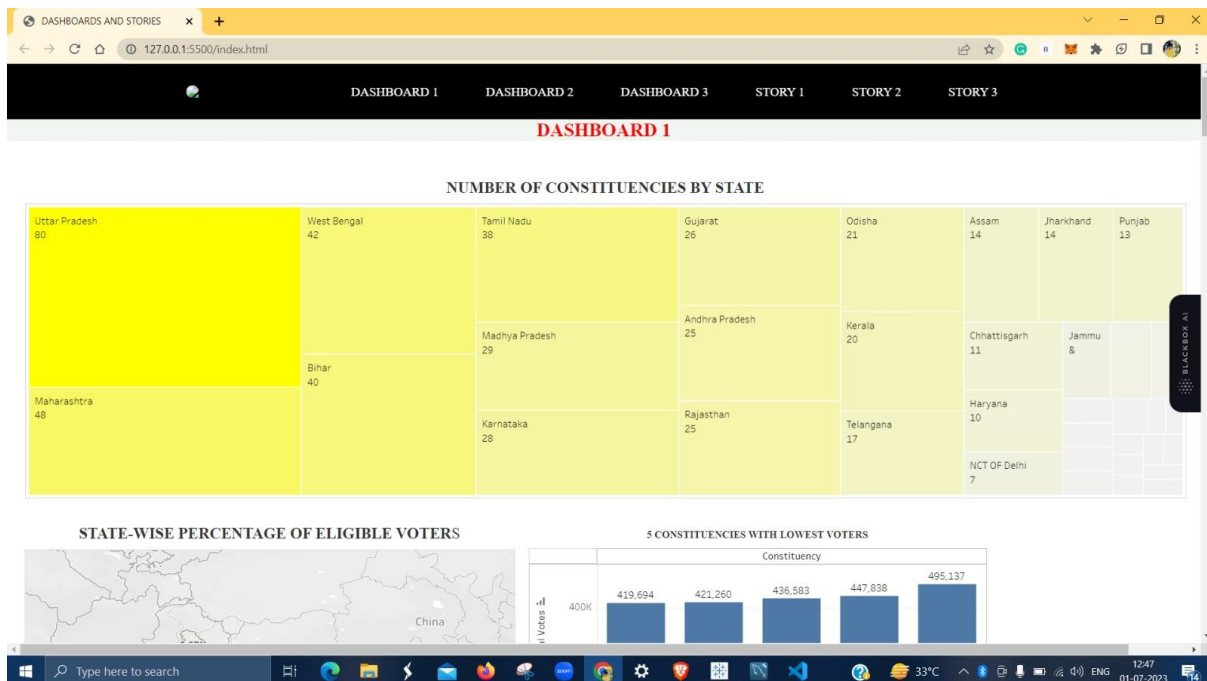
Web Integration

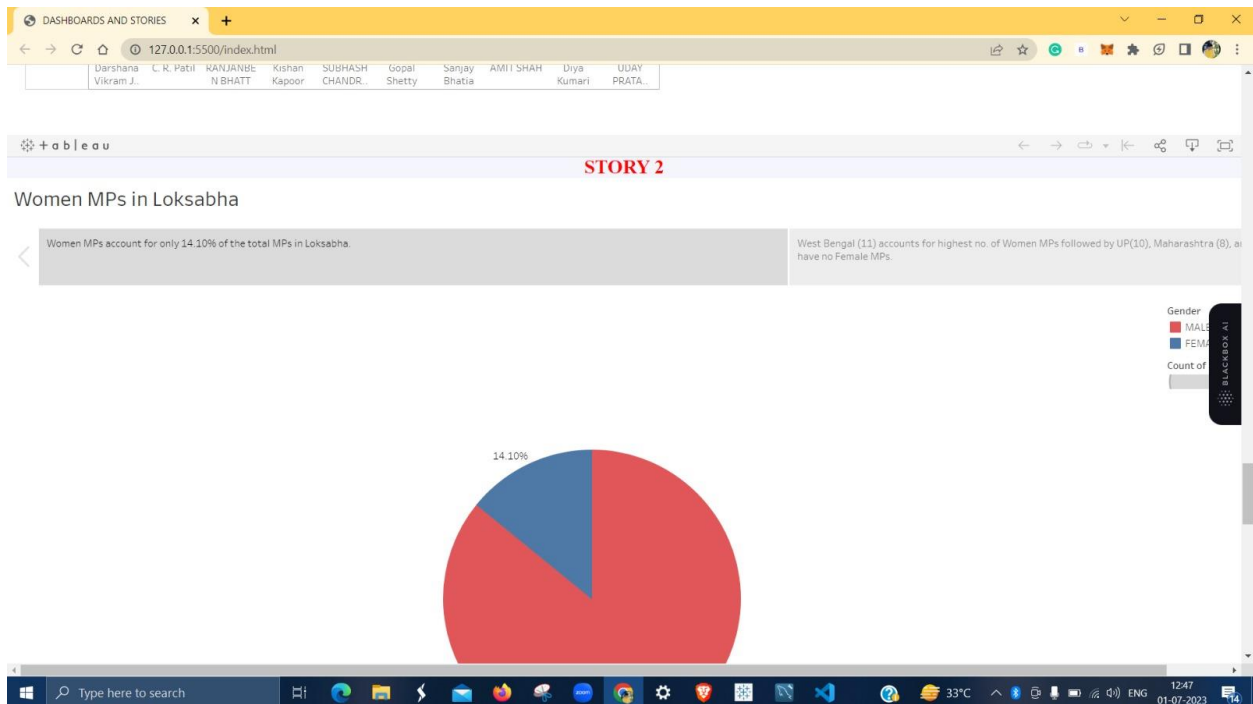
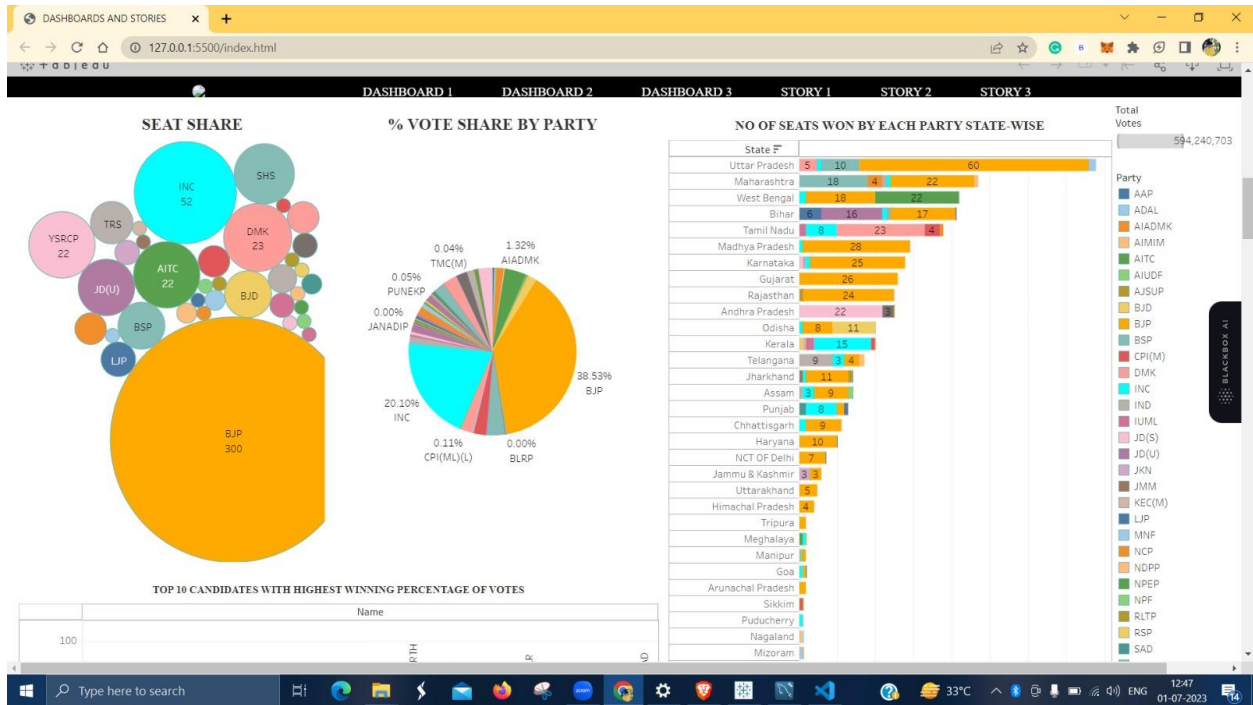


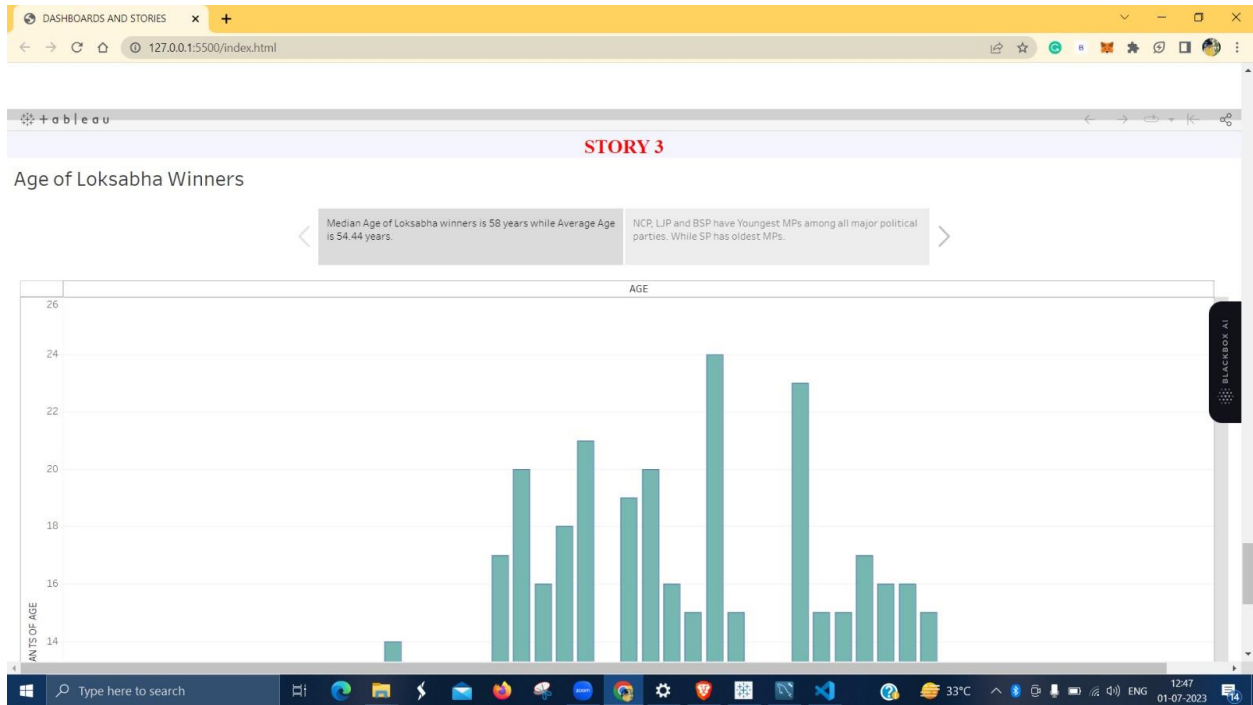
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Flask application running. The Explorer panel on the left shows the project structure: PROJ, .vscode, templates, index.html, and app.py. The main editor displays the app.py file with the following code:

```
1 from flask import Flask, render_template, redirect, url_for
2
3 app = Flask(__name__)
4
5 @app.route('/')
6 def index():
7     return render_template("index.html")
8
9 if __name__ == '__main__':
10     app.run(debug=False, port=8000)
```

The terminal at the bottom shows the command to run the application: `python -u "c:\Users\hp\Desktop\proj\app.py"`. The output indicates that the Flask app is serving on `http://127.0.0.1:8000`. A warning message states: "WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead." The status bar at the bottom shows the file encoding as UTF-8 and the Python interpreter as 3.11.4 64-bit.







Activity 1: Integrating with Tableau Public

Explanatory video:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/15xDHHEWIC4QAFqhsd6urFlwVFd8acDBB/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 2: Integrating with bootstrap website

Explanatory video:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UJG3FLQJ2lwcT-Jwx-u0lvH27vopv6ZR/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 3: Implementing Flask

Explanatory video:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XUQPLOGxks72_ofJxnxoLiFXS2XNaJ3-/view?usp=drive_link

Activity 4: Publishing on Tableau Public

Explanatory video:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bQx2_jSliBXq5eLu9Vipv0HRABkKwUj/view?usp=drive_link