

# **A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATE IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS**

Submitted by

Team ID

NM2023TMID06866

Team Members ID

1.HEPZHIBA CHELLA MARIYAL P (Team Leader)

BF578B2413911388A3447905234D5498

2.JEEVITHA G

2025D5D82A3796B812245C37CCE0CC7E

3.MAHESHWARI P

B6F8437C398B99392C241D169682EB32

4.RAJESHWARI V

DAE589BD09DF50D9BCE42ECAA9537DF2

Under the guidance of

Dr. S. Devibala

Associate professor

Department of Mathematics

Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women(A)

Madurai- 625 002



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Sri Meenakshi Government Arts College for Women(A)

Madurai- 625 002

# A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Election

## **1.Introduction:**

### **1.1 Overview:**

"A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections" data visualization project. In the democratic tapestry of India, Lok Sabha elections play a pivotal role, shaping the nation's trajectory and representing the diverse voices of its citizens. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections marked a significant moment in Indian political history, witnessing extensive participation and a vast array of candidates from various parties and constituencies. This project aims to delve into a comprehensive quantitative analysis of these candidates, shedding light on their demographics, affiliations, electoral performance, and other crucial aspects. Through visually compelling representations and insightful interpretations of data, we seek to unravel patterns, trends, and insights that can provide a deeper understanding of this crucial democratic exercise and its implications for Indian society and politics. Join us on this data-driven journey, as we endeavor to present a nuanced perspective on the candidates who contested in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

### **1.2 Purpose:**

#### **Use:**

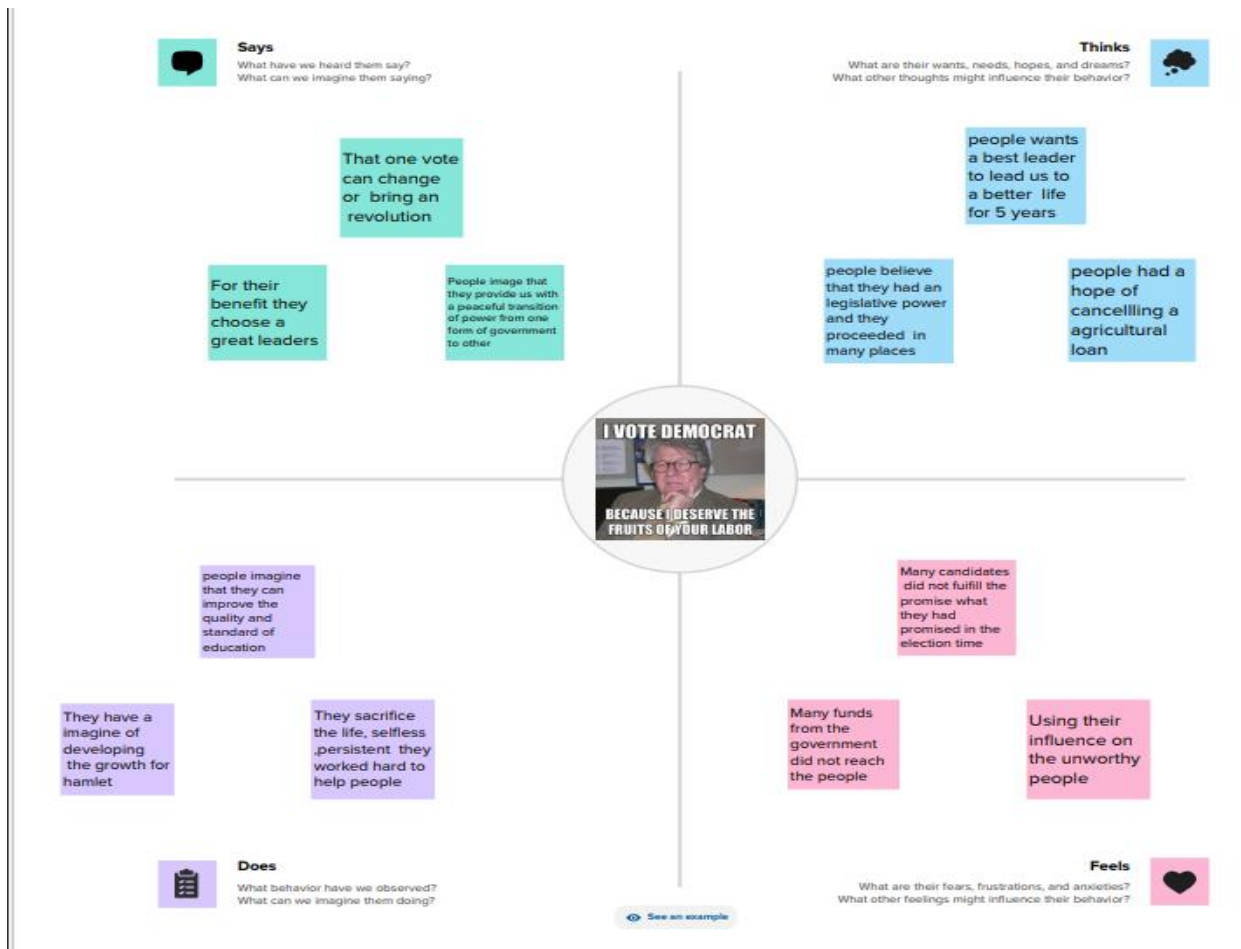
This project serves to simplify complex election data for the public, aiding in a better understanding of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections and the candidates involved. It's a valuable tool for academics, providing a foundation for in-depth research and analysis. Policymakers can draw insights for policy formulation, political strategists can optimize campaigns, journalists can develop informed stories, and educators can use it to enhance civic education. Additionally, it contributes to international comparative studies and serves as a historical archive, preserving crucial electoral information for future reference and analysis.

#### **Achieved Using This:**

This project achieved several important goals. It helped citizens understand the 2019 Lok Sabha elections better, making complex data easily understandable. Academics and researchers could conduct thorough analyses, leading to a deeper comprehension of the electoral process. Policymakers found valuable insights for policy decisions, while political strategists optimized campaigns based on candidate performances. Journalists used the project for informed reporting, and educators enhanced civic education with it. It also facilitated international comparative studies and preserved election data for historical reference, ensuring its enduring value.

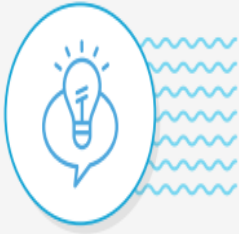
## 2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking:

### 2.1 Empathy Map:




## 2.2 Ideation & Brain storming map:


Template





# 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**

A

**Team gathering**  
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.


B

**Set the goal**  
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

C

**Learn how to use the facilitation tools**  
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

Open article



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!

Hepzhiba chella mariyal.P

We should raise the funds for industrial development

They should improve the quality of education

They should improve the quality of government hospitals compared to private hospitals

Jeevitha G

Every government officers should do their duty properly

Productions from India should be expend in India

Reduce the unemployment problem

Maheshwari P

Every rural area should be developed as a urban area

Stricter laws will reduce the crime

To reduce the unpoverty we should increase the agriculture

Rajeshwari V

A person who receiving a high income should pay the tax

There should not be a bribery in any department

Funds should correctly reach the people

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.

We should  
raise the  
funds for  
industrial  
development.

They should  
improve the  
quality of  
education.

They should  
improve the quality  
of government  
hospitals compared  
to private hospitals.

Every  
government  
officer should  
do their duty  
properly.

Productions  
from India  
should be  
exported in  
India.

Reduce the  
unemployment  
problem.

Every rural  
area should  
be developed  
as a urban  
area.

Stricter laws  
will reduce  
the crime.

To reduce the  
unpoverty we  
should  
increase the  
agriculture.



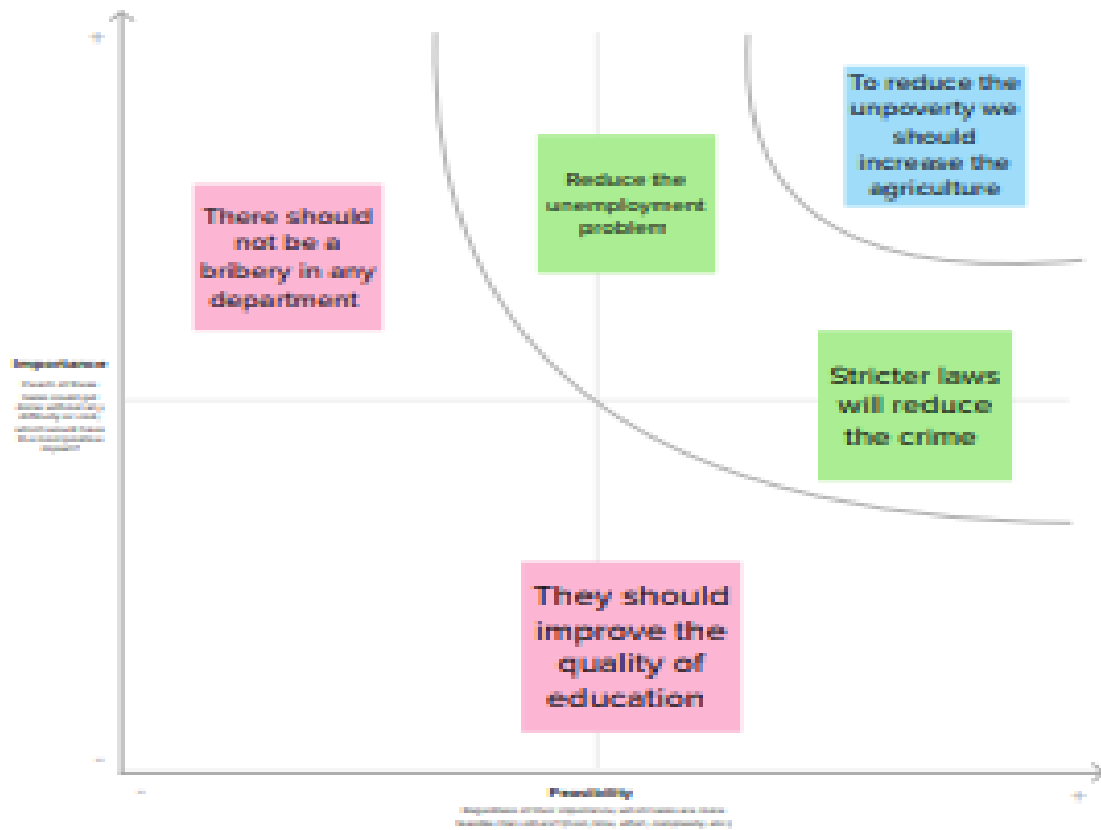
### Prioritize

Your team should all sit on the same page about what's important, moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

⌚ 20 minutes

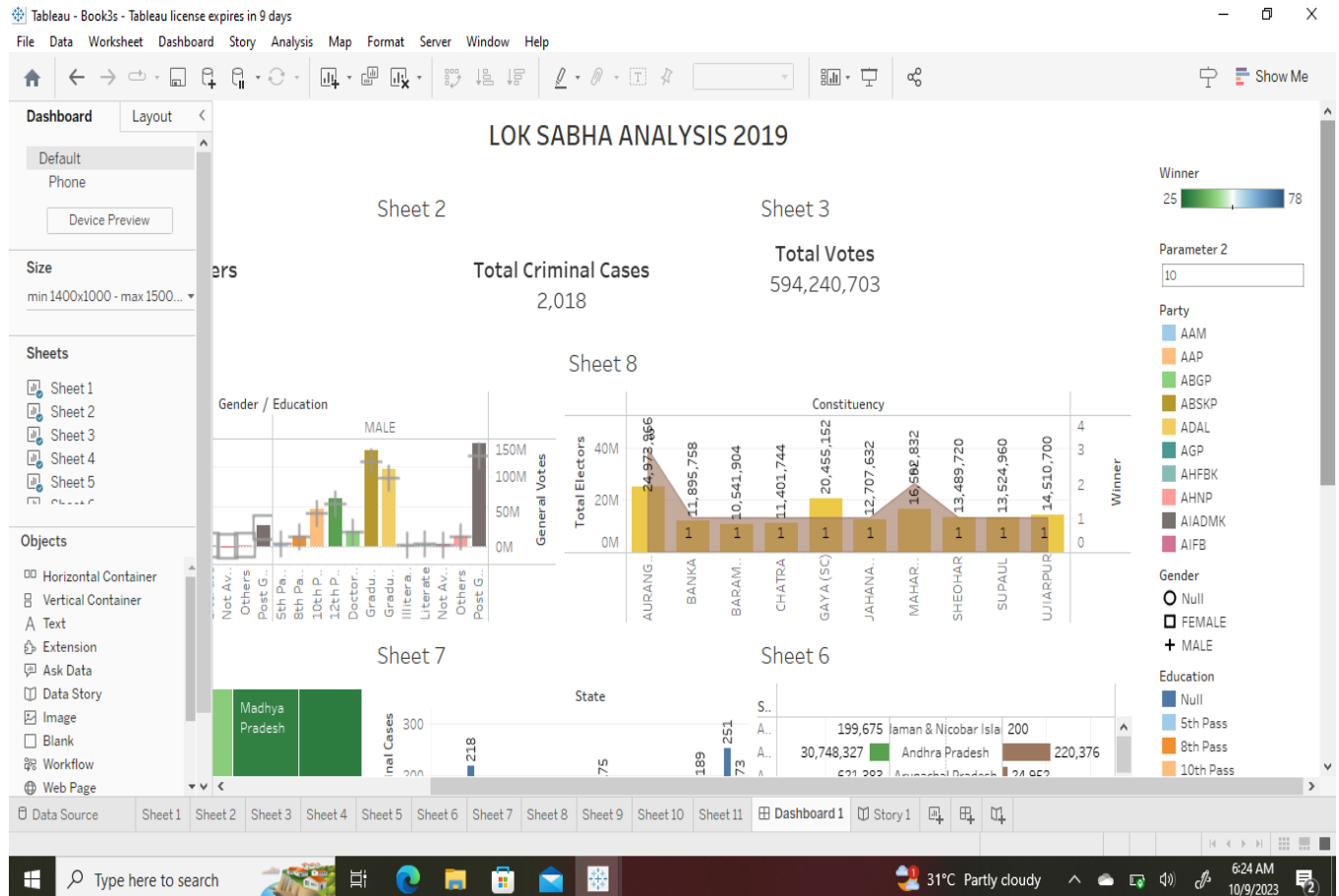
Tip

Remember, you can't solve everything at once. When you're stuck, ask the group: "What's the best way to start? What's the most important thing to do first?"

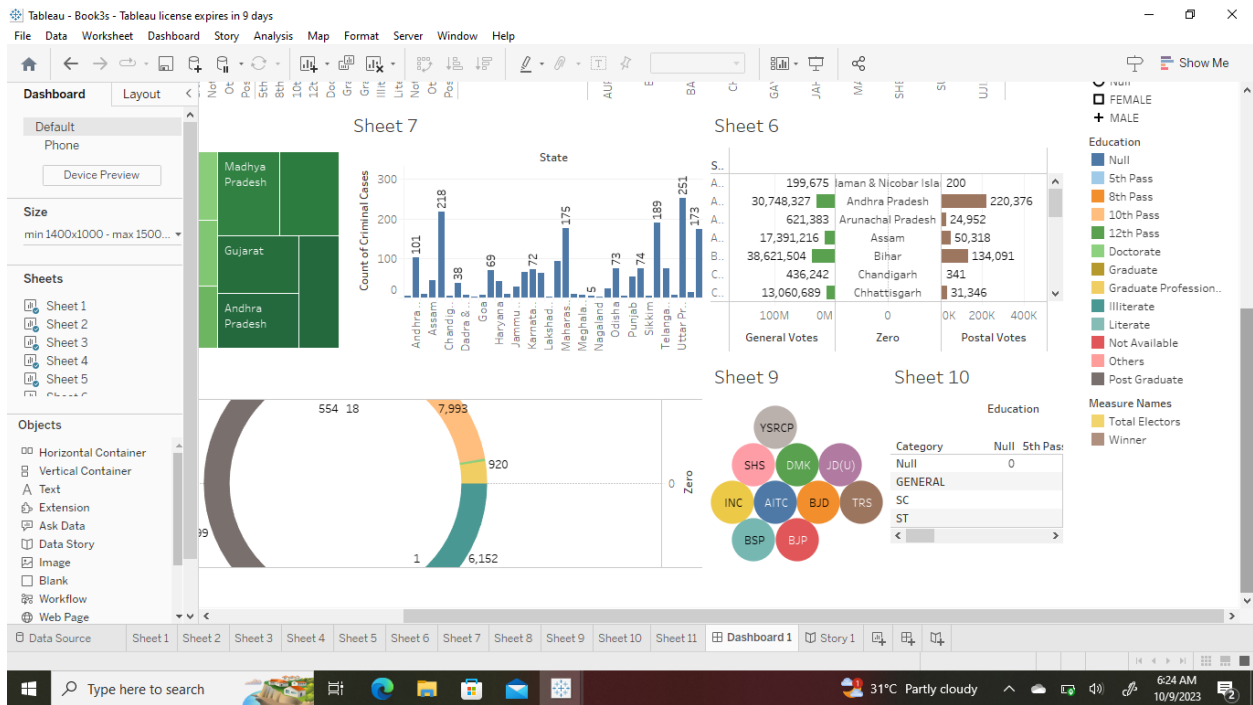


### 3.RESULT

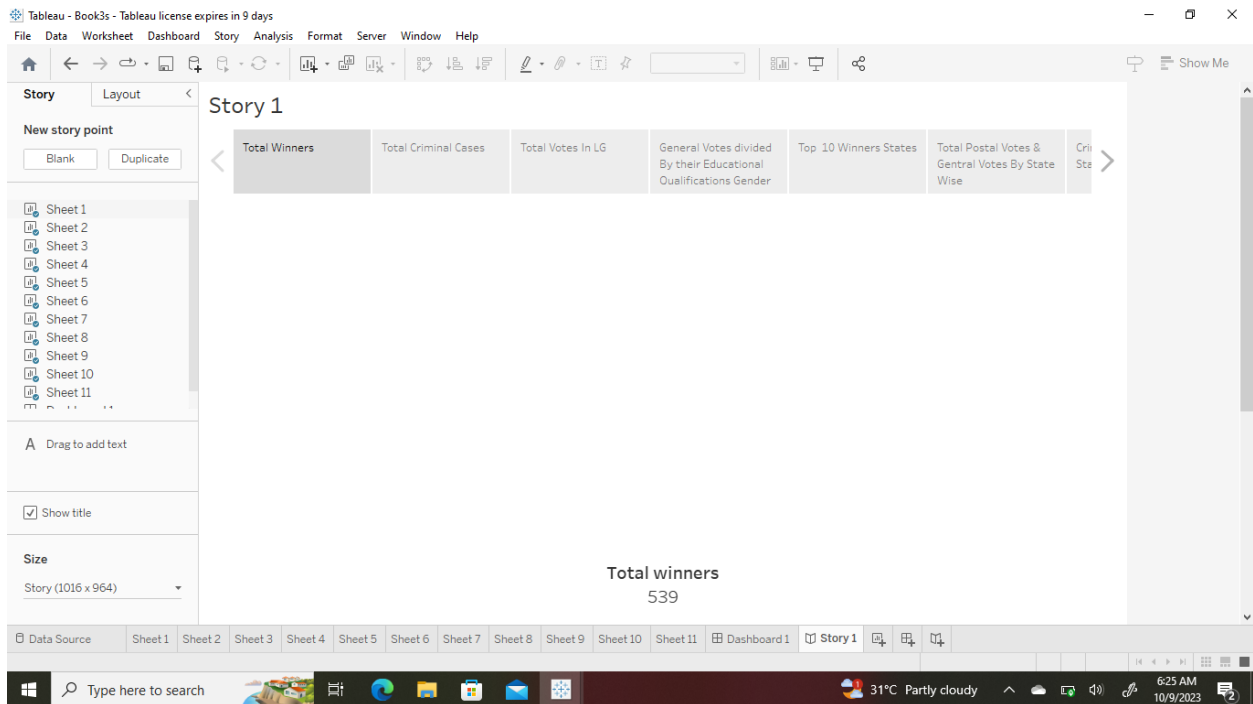
#### Dashboard:

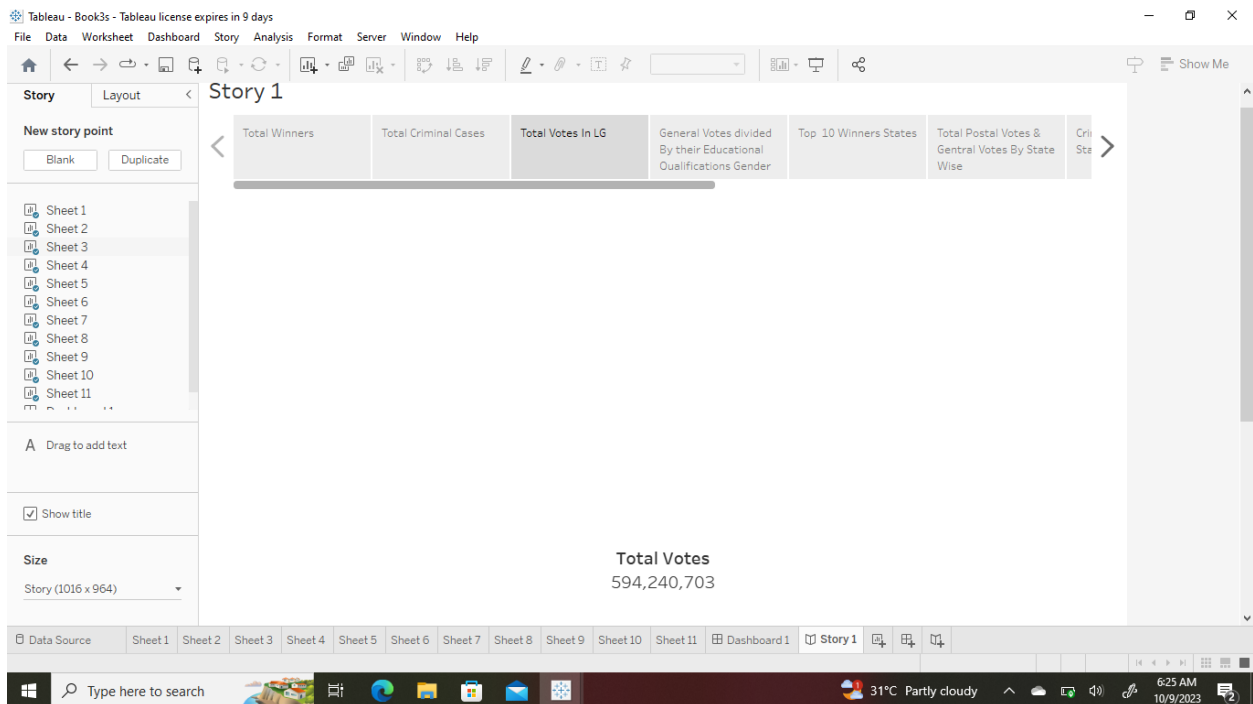
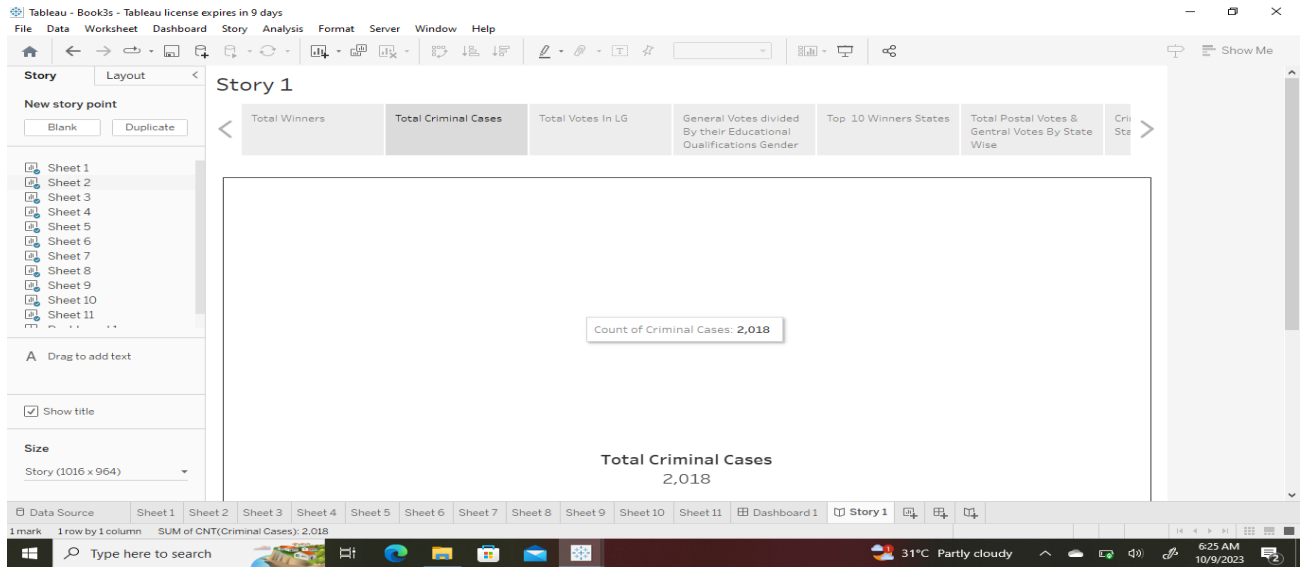


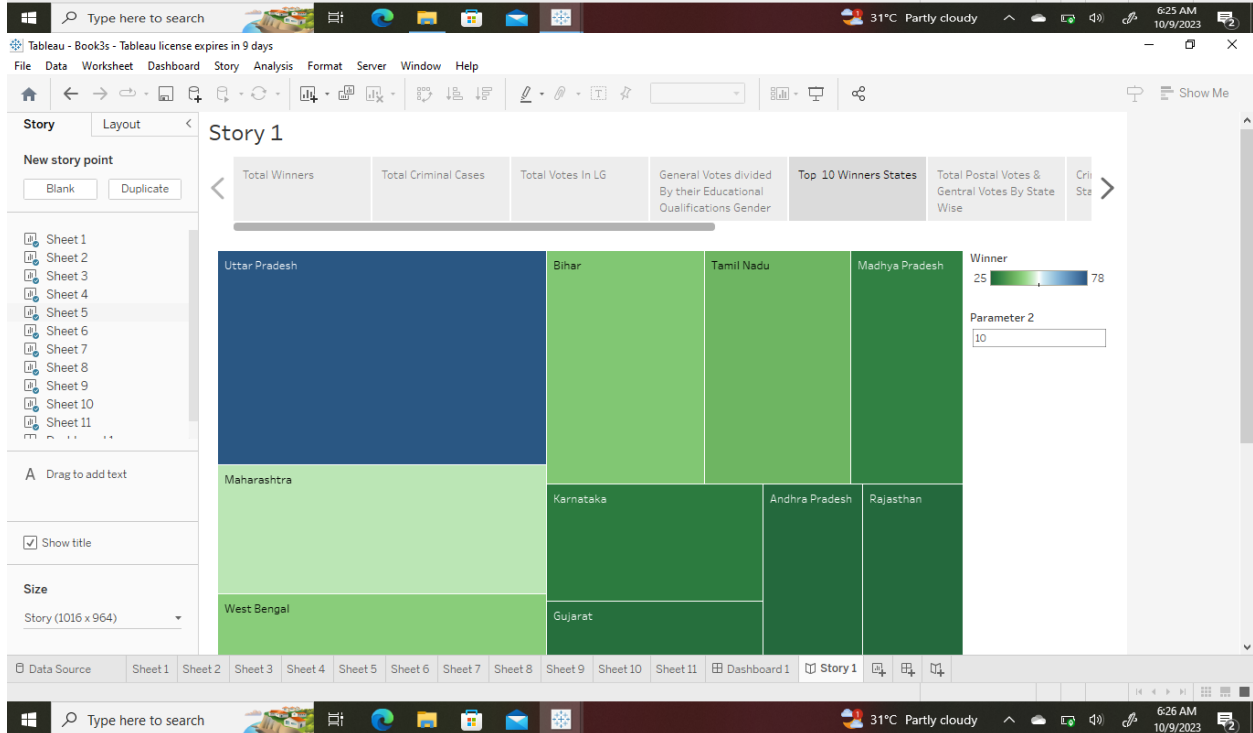
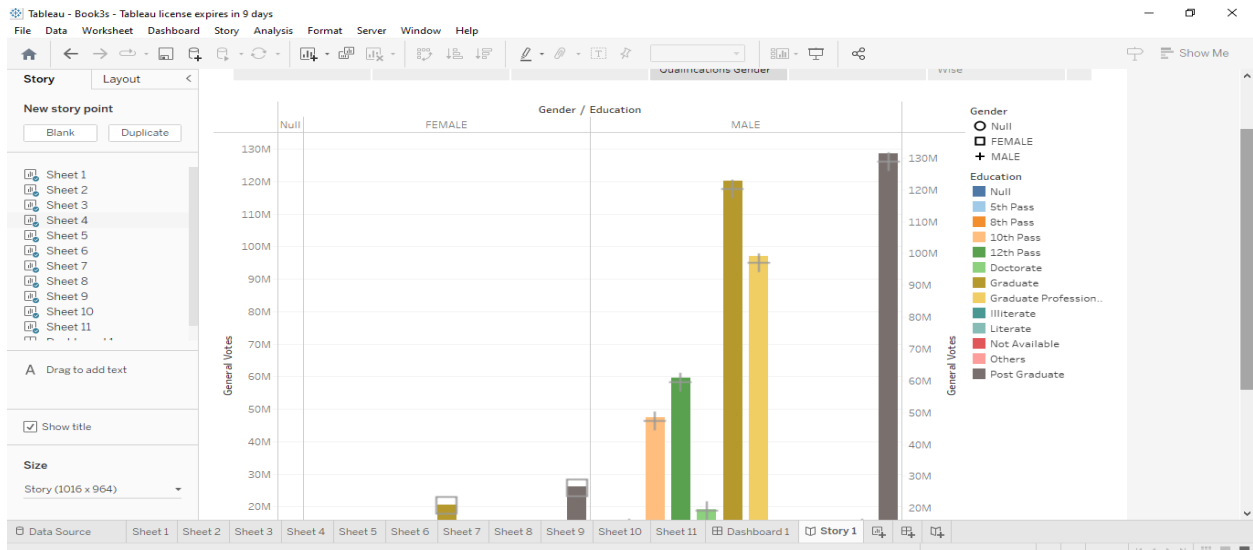


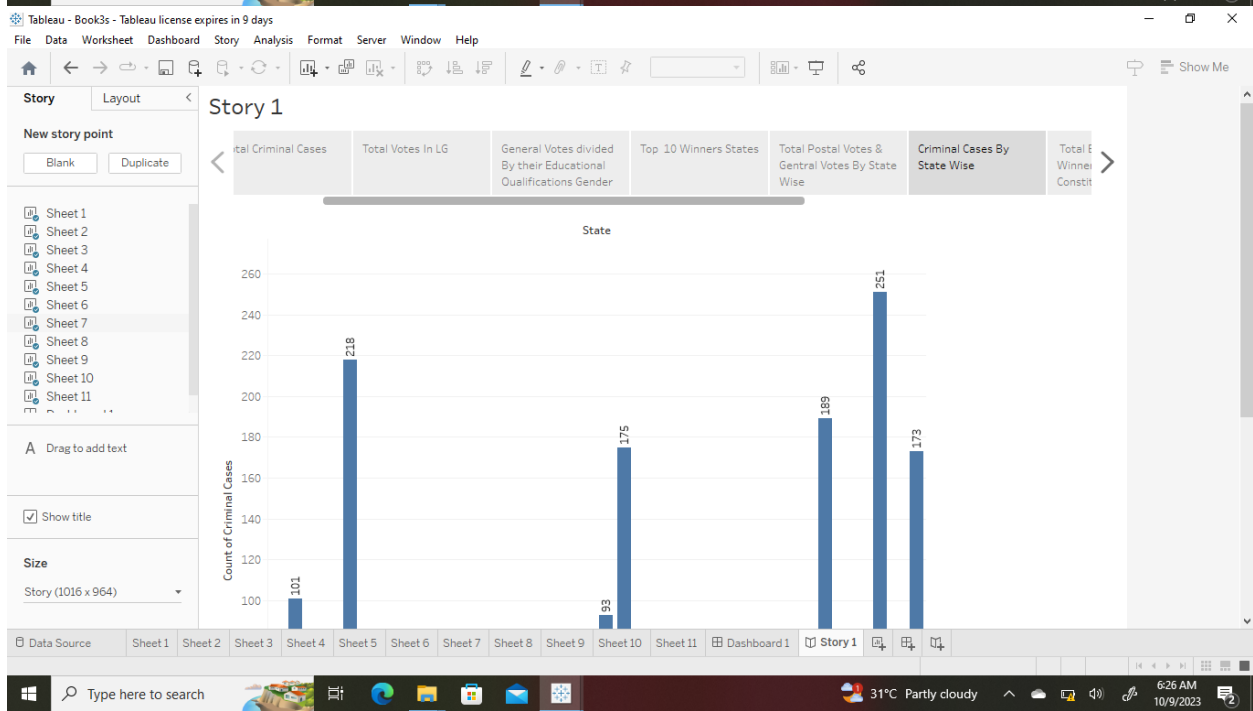
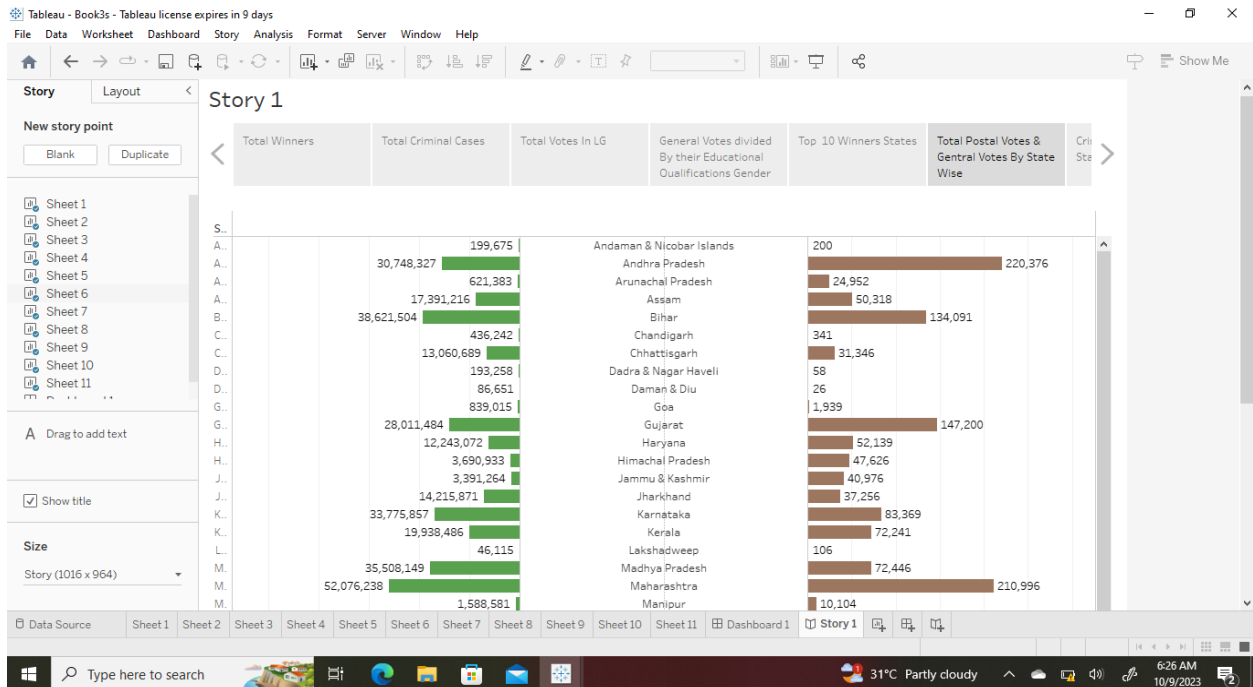


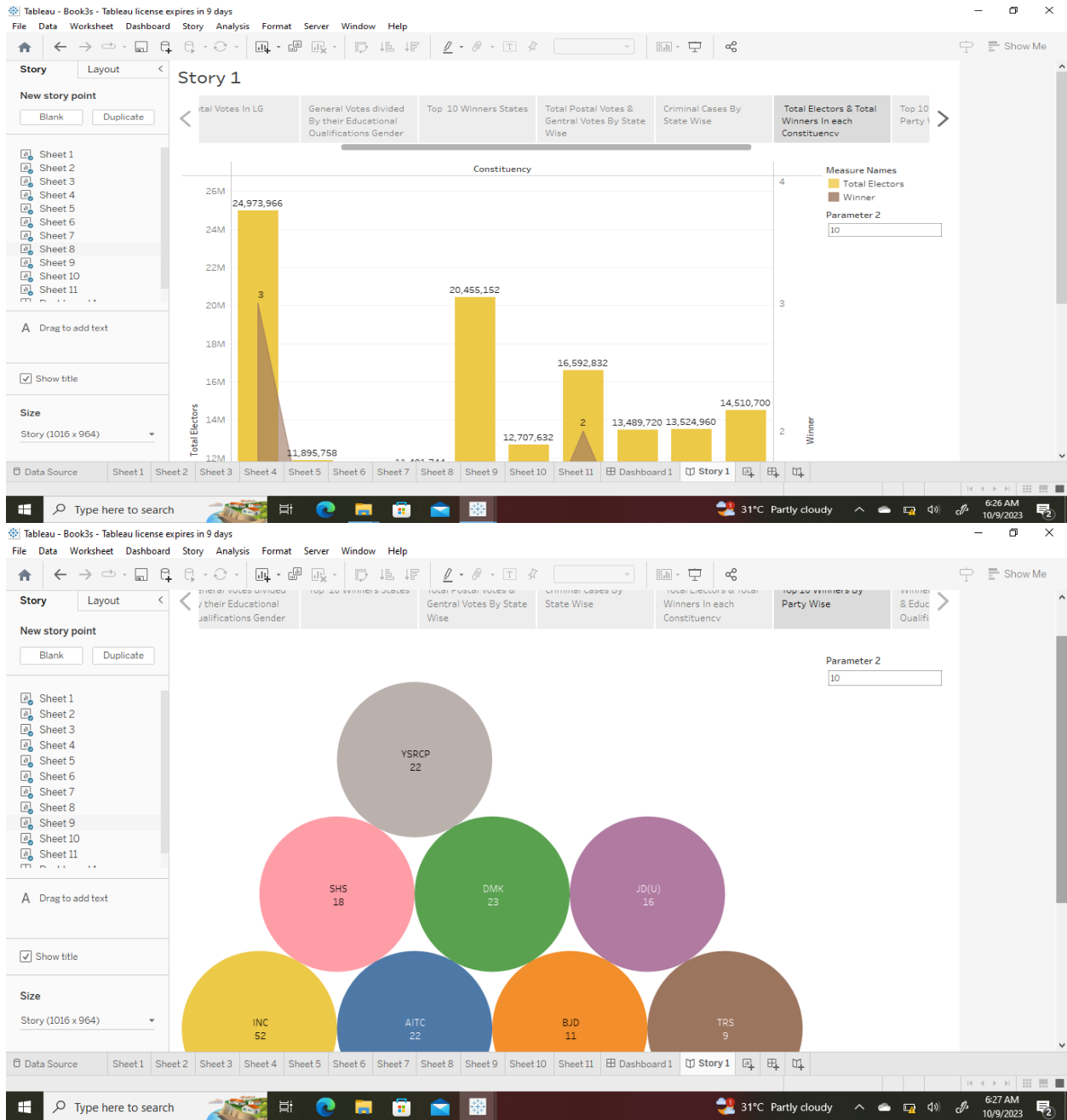
## STORY:

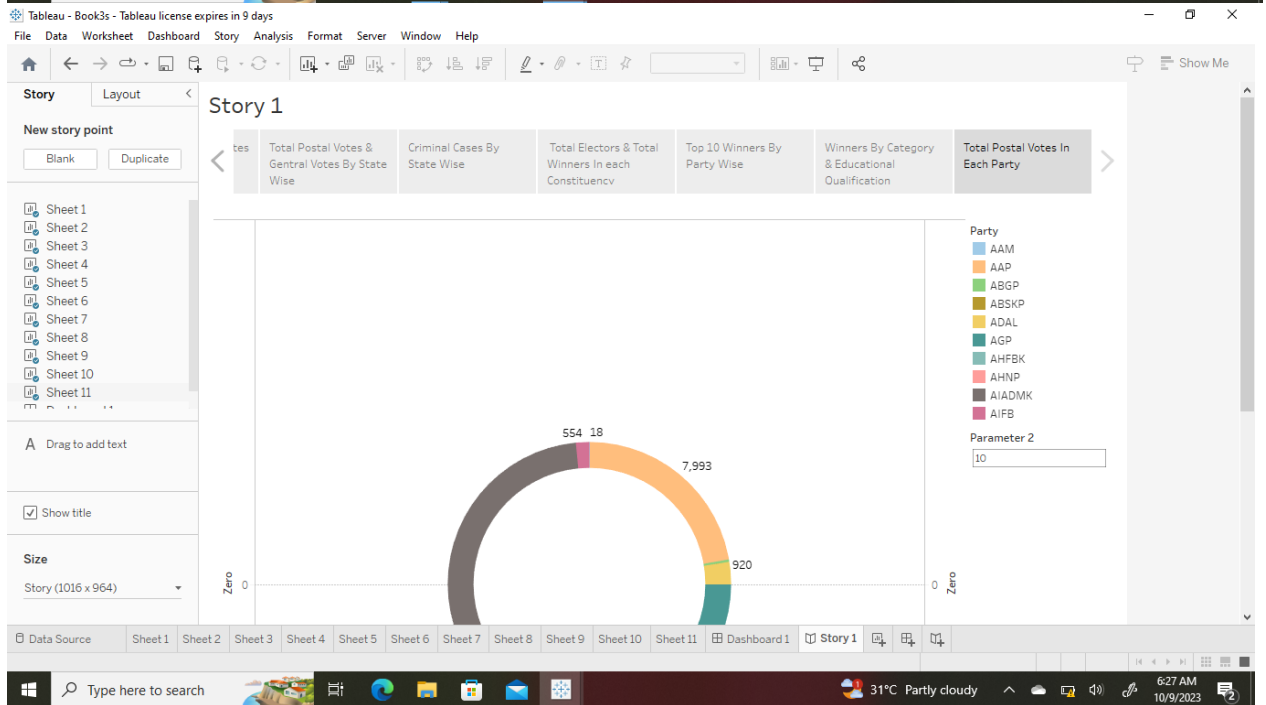
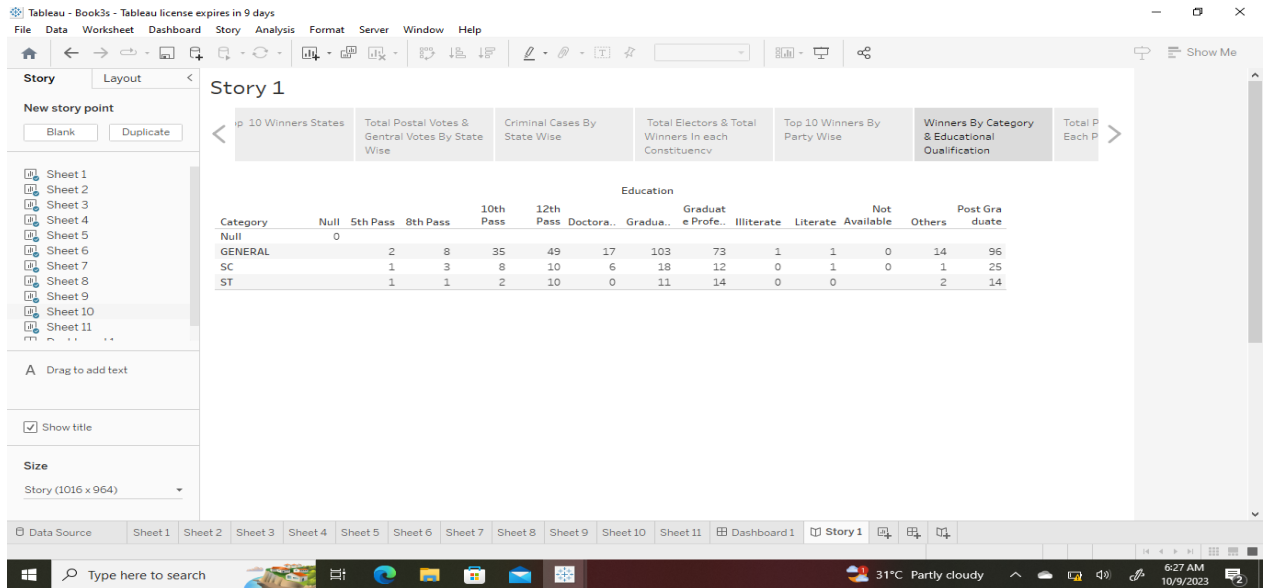












#### **4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:**

##### **ADVANTAGES:**

1. **Informed Decision Making:** It provides voters with comprehensive insights into candidates' backgrounds, affiliations, and electoral history, enabling more informed choices during elections.
2. **Transparency and Accountability:** By presenting data in a clear and accessible manner, the project promotes transparency in the electoral process, fostering accountability among candidates and parties.
3. **Academic and Research Insights:** Researchers and scholars can utilize the project's data for academic purposes, allowing for a deeper understanding of electoral dynamics, candidate behavior, and political trends.
4. **Policy Formulation:** Policymakers can draw on the project's findings to design evidence-based policies that address electoral challenges, improving the overall democratic process.
5. **Improved Campaign Strategies:** Political parties can analyze candidate performance data to tailor their campaign strategies, maximizing their chances of electoral success.
6. **Media Reporting and Journalism:** Journalists can use the project's visualizations and insights to enhance their reporting, providing the public with accurate and insightful coverage of the elections.
7. **Educational Resource:** The project can be used as an educational tool to enhance civic education, providing students with a practical understanding of the electoral process and its nuances.
8. **Historical Reference:** Serving as a repository of historical election data, the project offers a valuable resource for future reference and comparison, allowing for an analysis of electoral evolution over time.

9. International Comparative Studies: Researchers can use the project for comparative studies, analyzing Indian electoral processes and candidate behavior in comparison to other democracies.

10. Public Engagement and Awareness: By simplifying complex data, the project fosters greater public engagement and awareness, encouraging active participation in the democratic process.

### **Disadvantages:**

1. Simplification Oversights: The simplification of data for visualization might oversimplify complex electoral dynamics, potentially leading to a loss of nuanced understanding and misinterpretation of intricate political realities.

2. Bias and Interpretation: The project's analysis and visualizations may inadvertently introduce biases based on the selection and interpretation of data, impacting the objectivity and credibility of the findings.

3. Data Limitations: The accuracy and depth of the project heavily rely on the quality and comprehensiveness of the available data. Incomplete or inaccurate data can skew the analysis and compromise the project's reliability.

4. Privacy Concerns: Aggregating and visualizing data about candidates may raise privacy concerns, particularly if sensitive personal information is included without appropriate consent or anonymization measures.

5. Limited Scope: The project's focus on the 2019 Lok Sabha elections confines its relevance to that specific electoral event, potentially hindering its applicability to broader political contexts or other election years.



6. Technological Barriers: Access to and understanding of the data visualization technology used in the project might pose challenges for some individuals or organizations, limiting the project's accessibility and utility.

7. Dependence on Interpretive Skills: Users need a certain level of interpretive and analytical skills to derive meaningful insights from the visualizations, which may pose a barrier for those lacking the necessary proficiency.

8. Resource Intensiveness: Creating and maintaining such a project requires significant resources, including time, expertise, and funding, making it potentially less feasible for smaller organizations or individuals.

9. Lack of Real-Time Updates: The project's static nature may render it outdated over time, especially in rapidly evolving political landscapes, necessitating regular updates to maintain its relevance and accuracy.

10. Overemphasis on Quantitative Data: By primarily focusing on quantitative data, the project may overlook qualitative aspects that are equally important for a comprehensive understanding of the electoral process, such as candidate ideologies or voter sentiments.

## **5. Applications:**

This project finds practical applications across various domains. Policymakers can leverage its insights to shape policies, while electoral reforms can benefit from its recommendations. It serves as an educational tool, enhancing civic knowledge in institutions. Media outlets can utilize the data for informed reporting, and political campaigners can optimize strategies based on candidate dynamics. Additionally, the project aids historical analysis, supports academic research, and can fuel international comparative studies, advancing our understanding of democratic systems.

## **6. Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the "A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections" data visualization project stands as a valuable tool with far-reaching implications. Its applications span from informing policy decisions and electoral reforms to enhancing public education, enabling data-driven journalism, and aiding campaign strategies. By offering insights into candidate behavior and electoral trends, it contributes not only to historical understanding but also empowers citizens, researchers, and policymakers in making informed choices for the betterment of the democratic process and society at large. As a comprehensive resource, it encourages further exploration and analysis, promising to leave a lasting impact on Indian politics and democratic discourse.

## **7. Future Scope:**

This project lays a foundation for extensive future scope. With advancements in data analytics and visualization techniques, the project can evolve to encompass real-time updates, predictive modeling for future elections, and integration with interactive platforms, engaging the public in a dynamic and informative way. Additionally, expanding the project to analyze multiple election years, incorporating qualitative data for a more holistic view, and incorporating regional and constituency-specific analyses would significantly enhance its relevance and utility for researchers, policymakers, and the public.