PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTION

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW:

The lok sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage.The consititution of india allows house, with 530 members representing the states and 20 representing the union territories.The Bharatiya Janata party received 37.36% of the vote,the highesi vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election,and won 303 seats further increasing its substained majority.

1.2 PURPOSE:

1. *Number of Candidates*: Analyze the total number of candidates who contested the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, highlighting the significancrease or decrease compared to previous elections.

2. Party-wise Distribution: Present a breakdown of candidates by political parties, emphasizing major national and regionalparties and their candidate numbers.

3. Educational Background: Analyze the educational qualifications of candidates, categorizing them based on various educational levels.
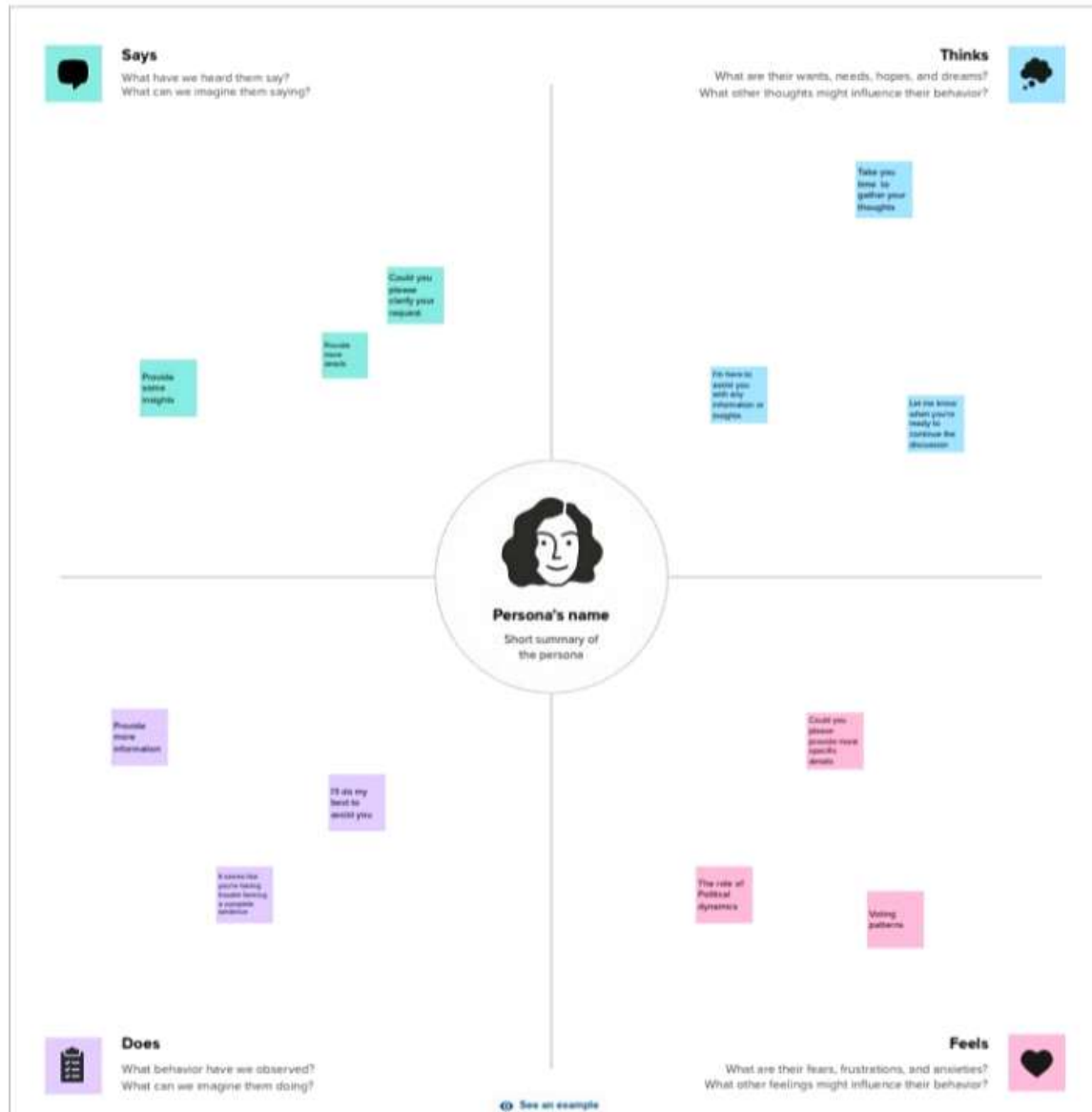
4. Criminal Records: Examine the number and

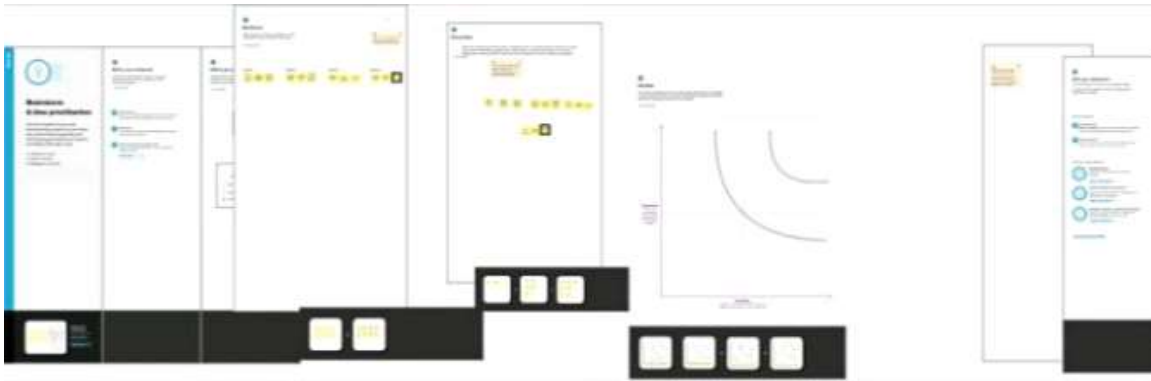percentage of candidates with criminal records, including the types of offenses they were charged with.

5*. Asset Declaration*: Investigate the assets declared by candidates, focusing on the average assets, top earners, and disparities in asset distribution.

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING
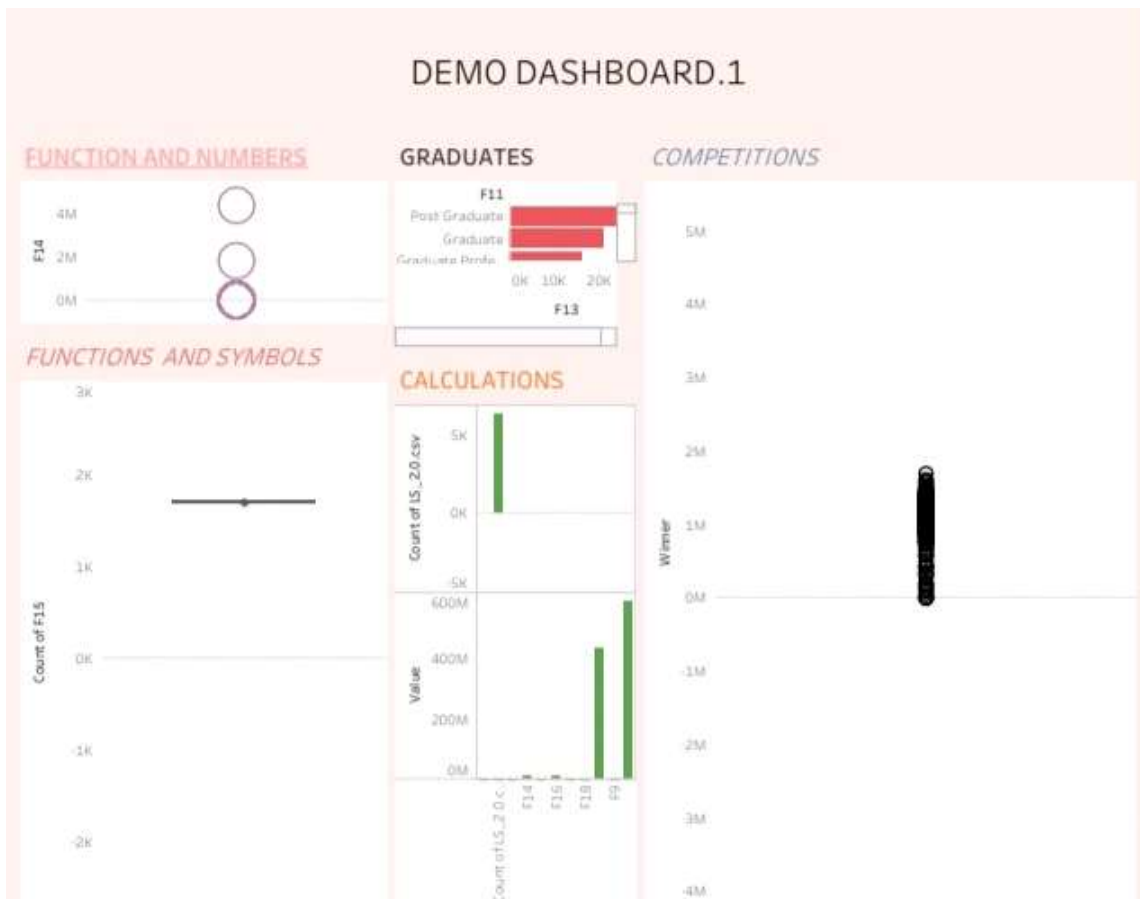
2.1 EMPATHY MAP:

2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP:

3.RESULT

DASHBOARD 1:

DASHBOARD 2:

DEMO DASHBOARD.2

CONSTITUENCY

POPULATIONS

EDUCATIONS

F11
Null   271
5th Pass
8th Pass
10th Pass
12th Pass
"Post Graduate
Doctorate

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS

STATE

F16
0   395,190

F18
1.1   122.7

STORY:

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

1. Data-Driven Insights: Quantitative analysis allows

5

for a systematic and data-driven approach to understanding election outcomes, candidate performance, and voter behavior. It provides a structured way to examine the electoral landscape.

2. Comparison of Performance: By analyzing quantitative data on candidate vote shares, party representation, and margins of victory, one can compare the performance of different candidates and parties across constituencies and states.

3.Identification of Trends and Patterns: Quantitative analysis helps in identifying electoral trends, voting patterns, and factors influencing voter preferences. This aids in understanding the dynamics of the election and predicting future outcomes.

DISADVANTAGES:

1.Simplification and Generalization: Quantitative analysis tends to simplify complex socio-political phenomena into numerical data, potentially oversimplifying the nuances and intricacies of political landscapes, ideologies, and voter behavior.

2.Limitation of Variables: Quantitative analysis may not capture all relevant variables that can influence election outcomes, such as cultural factors, historical contexts, local issues, and individual candidate charisma or appeal.

3.Inaccurate Representation: Numbers may not always accurately represent the reality on the ground, especially in diverse and vast countries like India. Variables like voter sentiment, community dynamics, and local issues may not be adequately captured through quantitative data alone.

5.APPLICATIONS

1.Heterogeneity within Areas: Areas, especially

constituencies, can be heterogeneous in terms of population, demographics, and socioeconomic factors. Averages or generalizations for a particular area might not accurately represent the diverse realities within it.

2.Disregard for Minority Areas: Certain analyses focused on areas might inadvertently neglect minority or less populated areas, giving disproportionate attention to major urban or densely populated regions

6.CONCLUSION

a quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections is a powerful tool for comprehending the multifaceted aspects of Indian democracy. While acknowledging its limitations, this analytical approach equips policymakers, political parties, and stakeholders with data-driven insights to make informed decisions and contribute to a robust and representative democratic process in the future. The integration of qualitative understanding and historical context is essential for a more holistic understanding of the electoral dynamics in any democracy.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

1.Trend Extrapolation: Analyzing past electoral trends using quantitative data allows for the identification of patterns. Extrapolating these trends into the future can provide insights into potential voting behaviors and outcomes in subsequent elections.

2.Predictive Modeling: Utilizing statistical and machine learning models based on past electoral data enables the development of predictive models. These models can forecast future election results based on changing demographics, socio-economic factors, and historical

voting patterns.

8.APPENDIX

A SOURCE CODE

1.DATA LINK:

https://www.google.com/url?q=https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PAYoO2z8OzAYGEXiWs-S4WtFa8jW0kSn/view?usp%3Dsharing&sa=D&source=editors&ust=1697003813214207&usg=AOvVaw1paQI6aiQvIWY5pb4JPdDE

2.DASHBOARD LINK

DASHBOARD 1:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mouniya.r/viz/politicaljuggernautesdash1/Dashboard3

DASHBOARD 2:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mouniya.r/viz/Politicaljuggernautes/Dashboard2

3.STORY LINK

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/mouniya.r/viz/Politicaljuggernauts_16967586894990/Story2