

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019

LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

(TEAM ID- NM2023TMID36213)

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A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

- Something that is extremely large and powerful and cannot be stopped.
- An individual who is very skilled at debating politics and issues related to it. But the tactics they employ to win arguments are often quite brutal and disrespectful.
- Political juggernaut identifies the actual institutions and people.
- Controlling the system and explains how the globalisation machine really works .

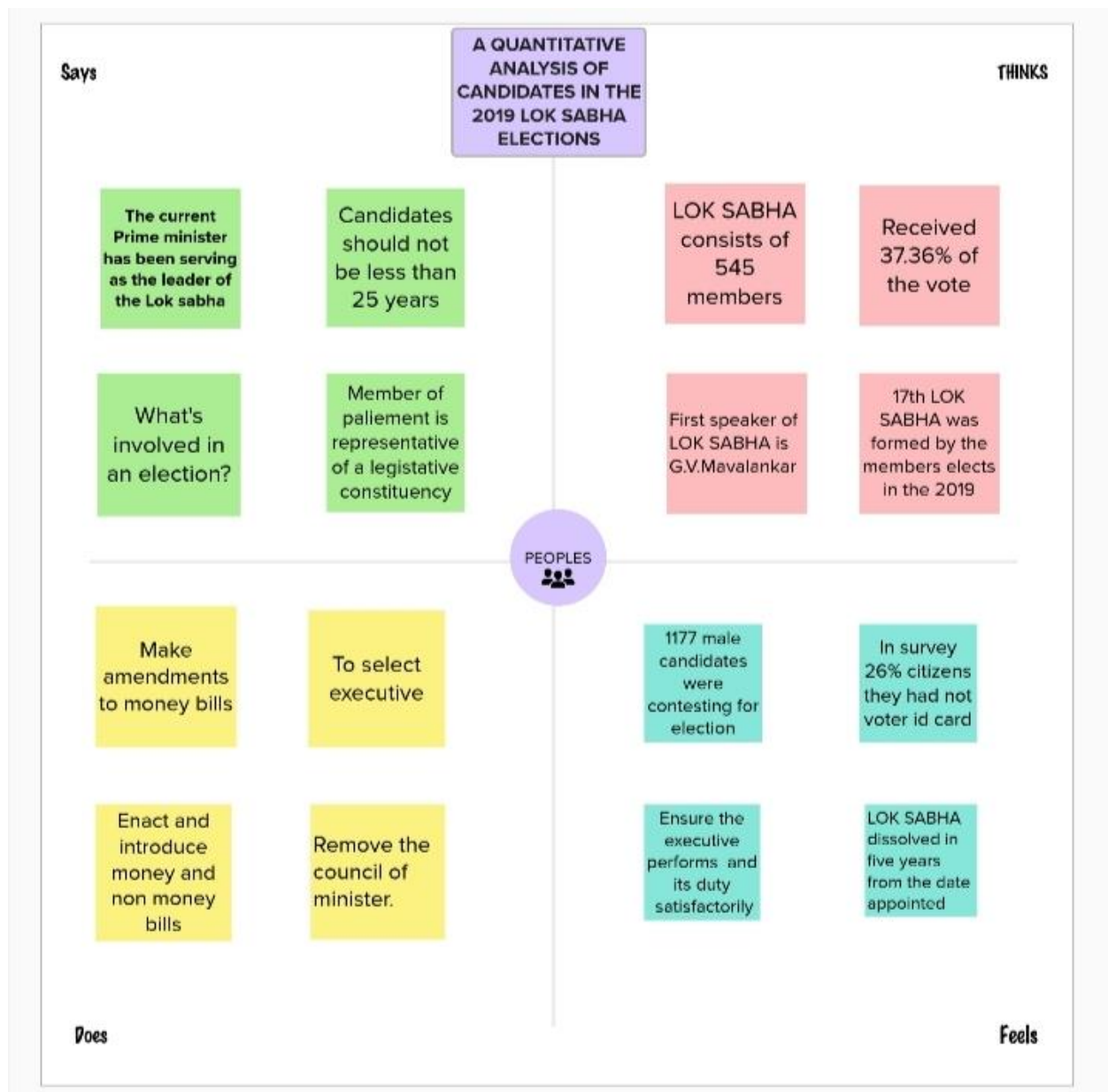
1.2 PURPOSE

- Politics is about leadership and narrative.
- The main goal of the new coalition is to offer a strong challenge to the ruling Bharatiya Janata party .
- To promote secularism and religious tolerate .
- To strengthen the federal system of government.

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

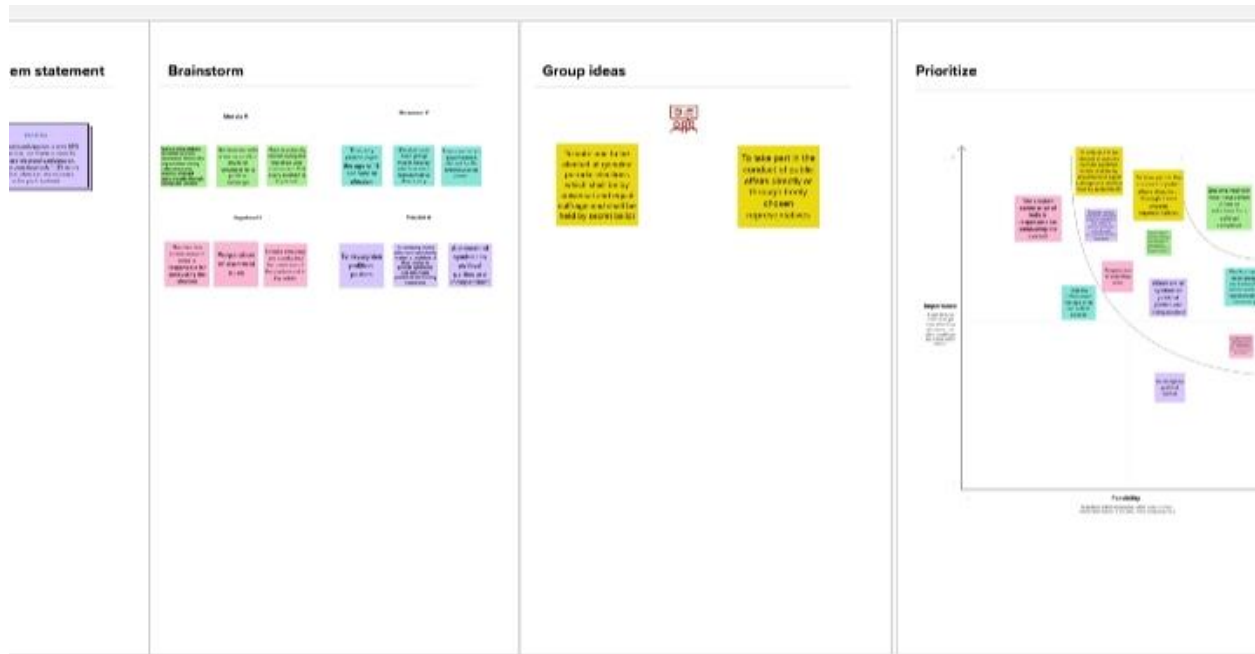
2.1 EMPATHY MAP

- The Requirement is to analyse the winners and total voters and electors and Postal Votes of Lok Sabha, and criminal Cases in Each State & Party. In which State There are more winners and which party got more seats and liabilities and of each state. For this Created KPI's and interactive Visualizations



2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

Electoral participation is only **66%** in election . So there is need to increase electoral participation . Women constitute only **11.3%** in the election. How can we increase voter participation?



3. RESULT

3.1 KPI'S

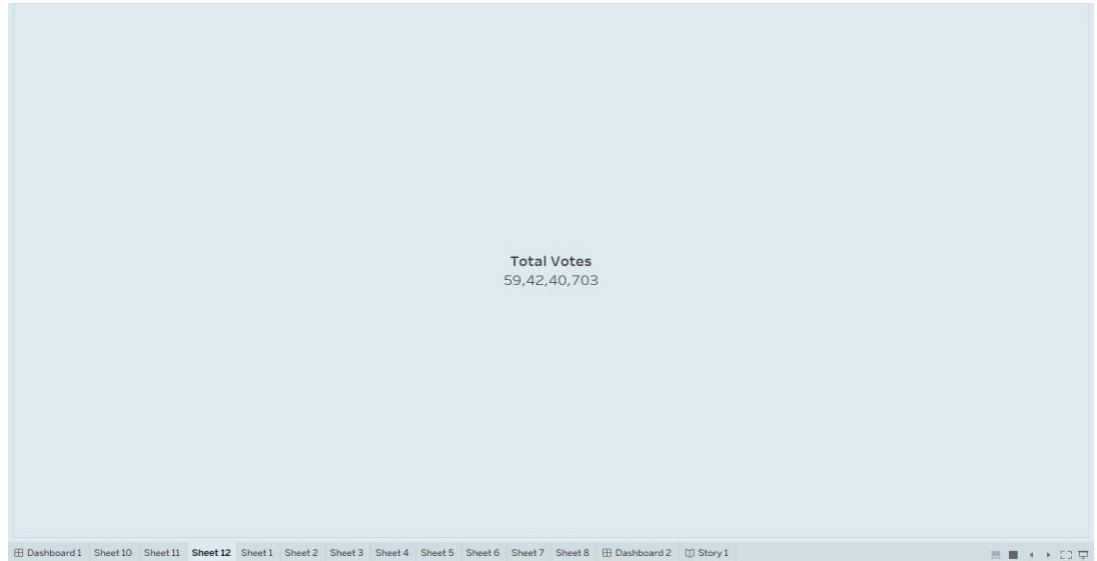
- Total winners in 2019 Lok Sabha election



- Total Criminal Cases

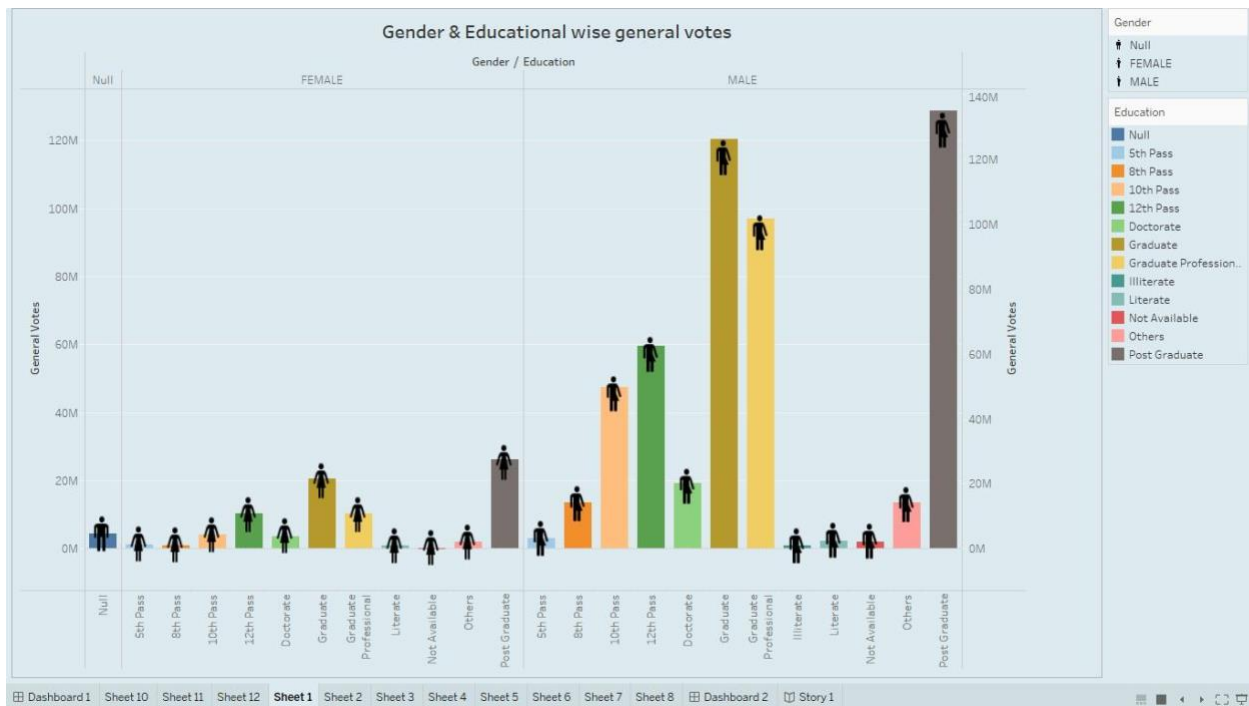


- **Total Votes**



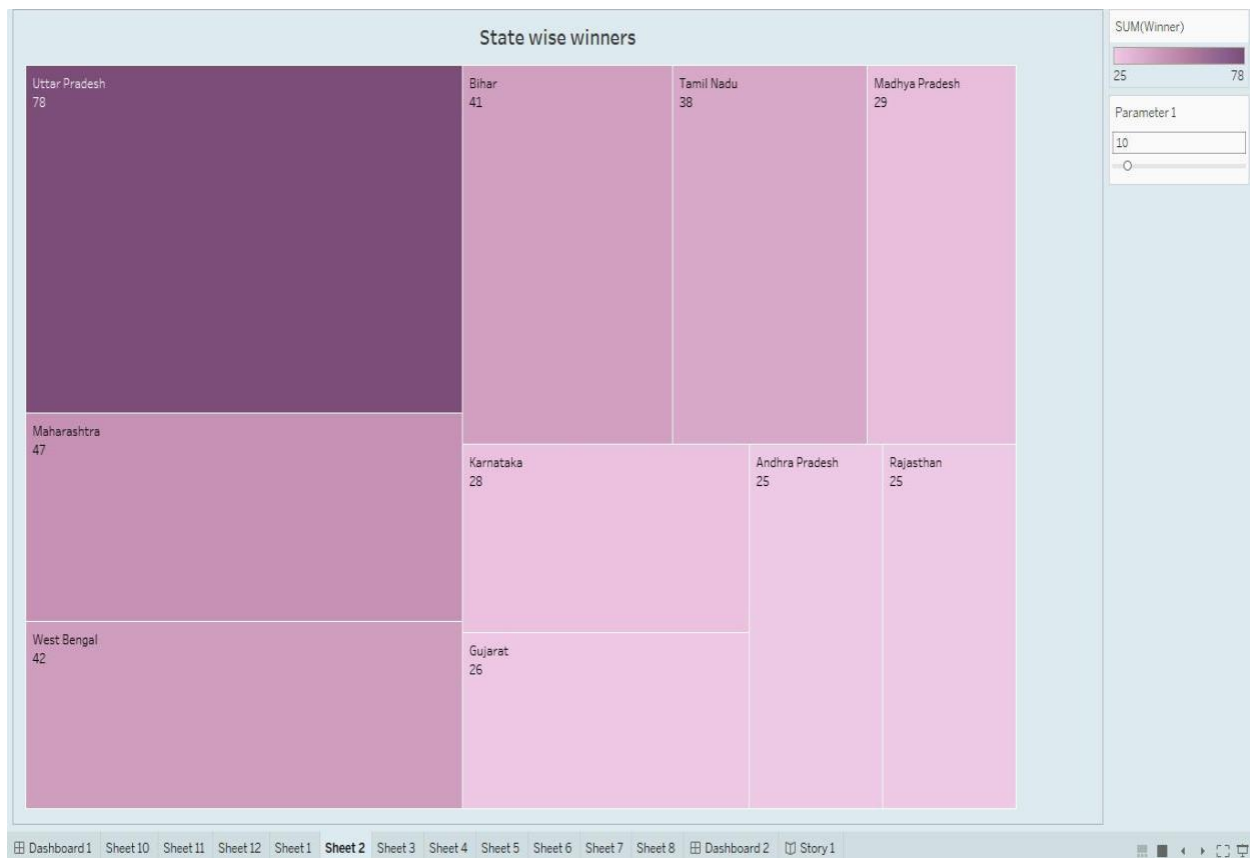
3.2 GENDER & EDUCATIONAL WISE GENERAL VOTES

- With 78 seats, women make up 14.6% of the members of the new Lok Sabha, the highest number ever attained by women in the lower house of India's Parliament, and the strongest progression rate of that number (+3 percentage points) since 1984.



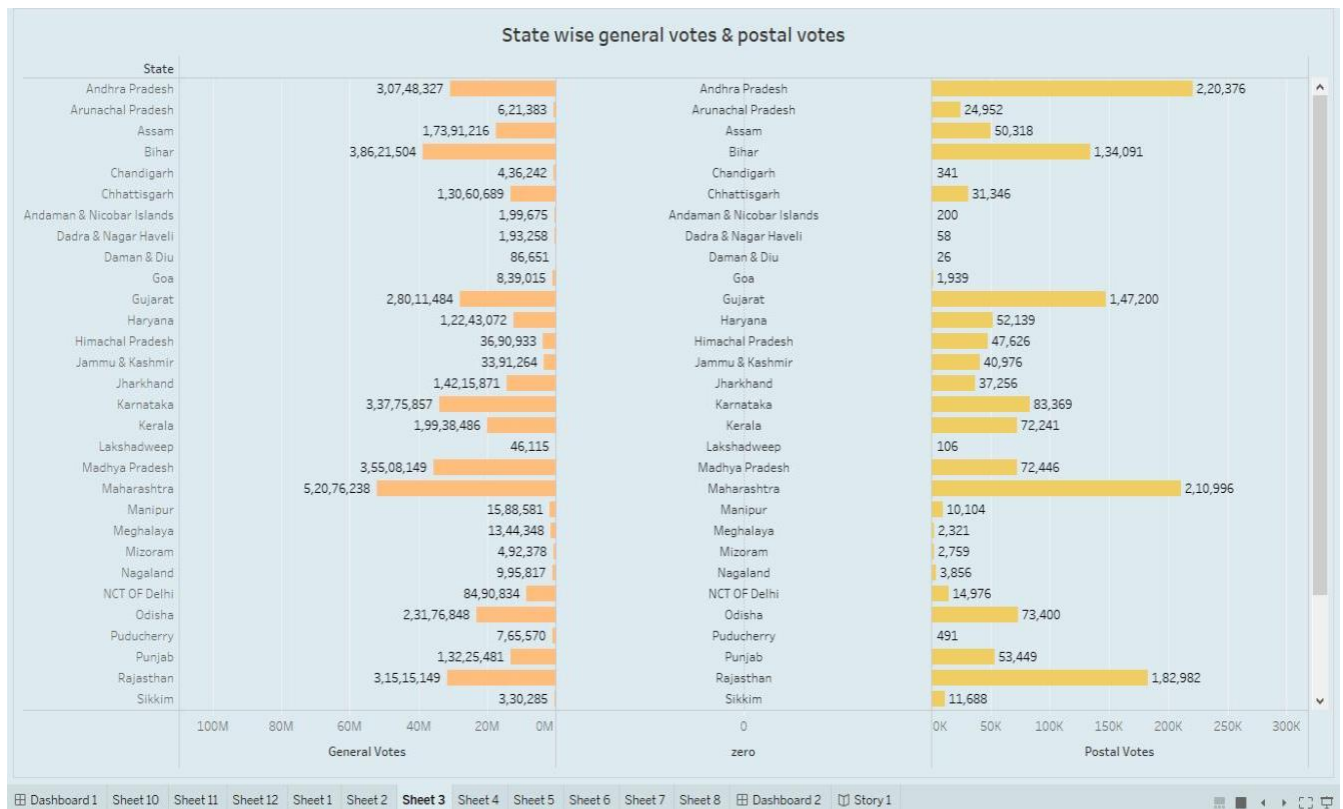
3.3 STATE WISE WINNERS

- Recognized state parties, together, fielded 1.53 candidates per constituency. Bihar (6 state parties) and Tamil Nadu (8 state parties) see a high representation of candidates from state parties . Largest states are ones with more than 30 Parliamentary constituency seats: Uttar Pradesh (78), Maharashtra (47), West Bengal (42), Bihar (41), and Tamil Nadu (38). These states together have 249 seats .



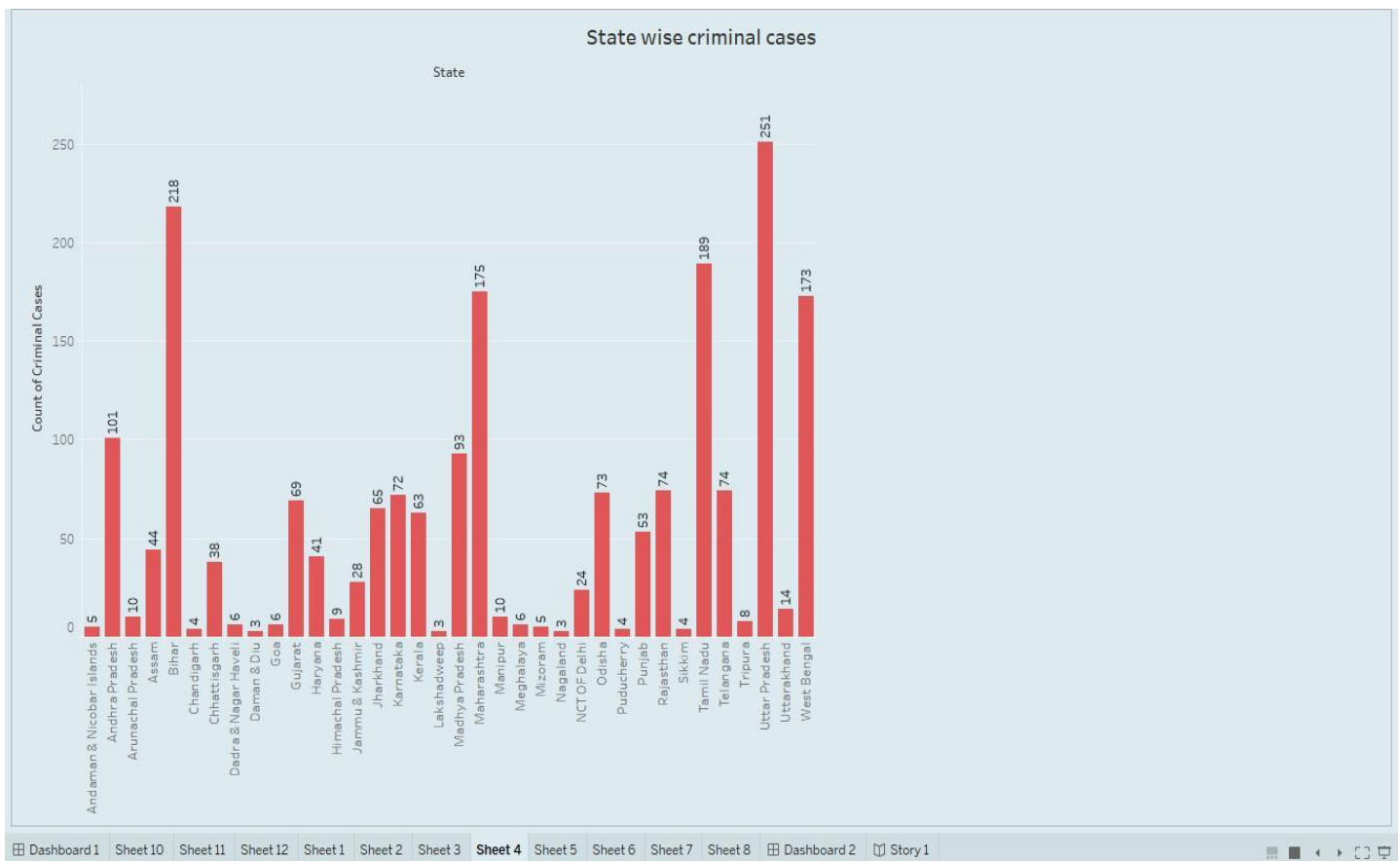
3.4 STATE WISE GENERAL VOTES & POSTAL VOTES

- The BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition.



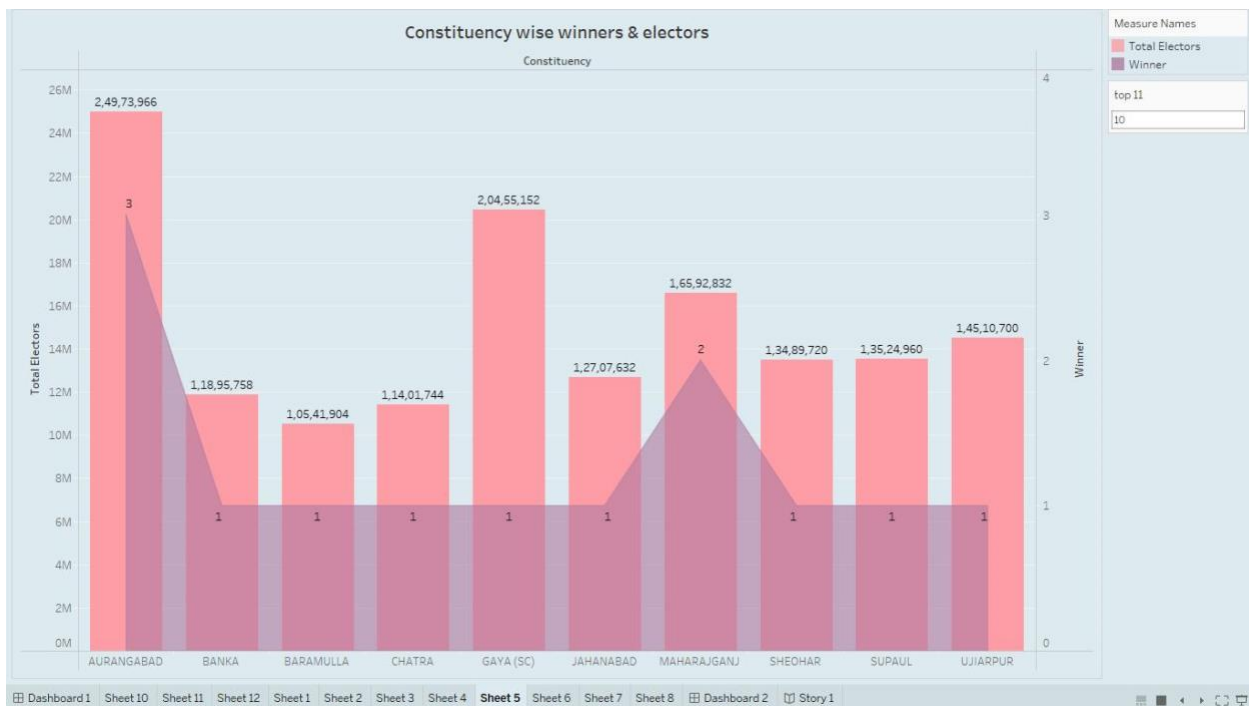
3.5 STATE WISE CRIMINAL CASES

- Around 194 (25%) MPs have declared serious criminal cases, including cases related to murder, attempt to murder, kidnapping, crimes against women etc. Uttar Pradesh (251) topped the chart of MPs who declared criminal cases in their self-sworn followed by Bihar,(218) and Tamilnadu (189). Maharashtra (173) has the highest percentage of MPs with serious criminal cases .



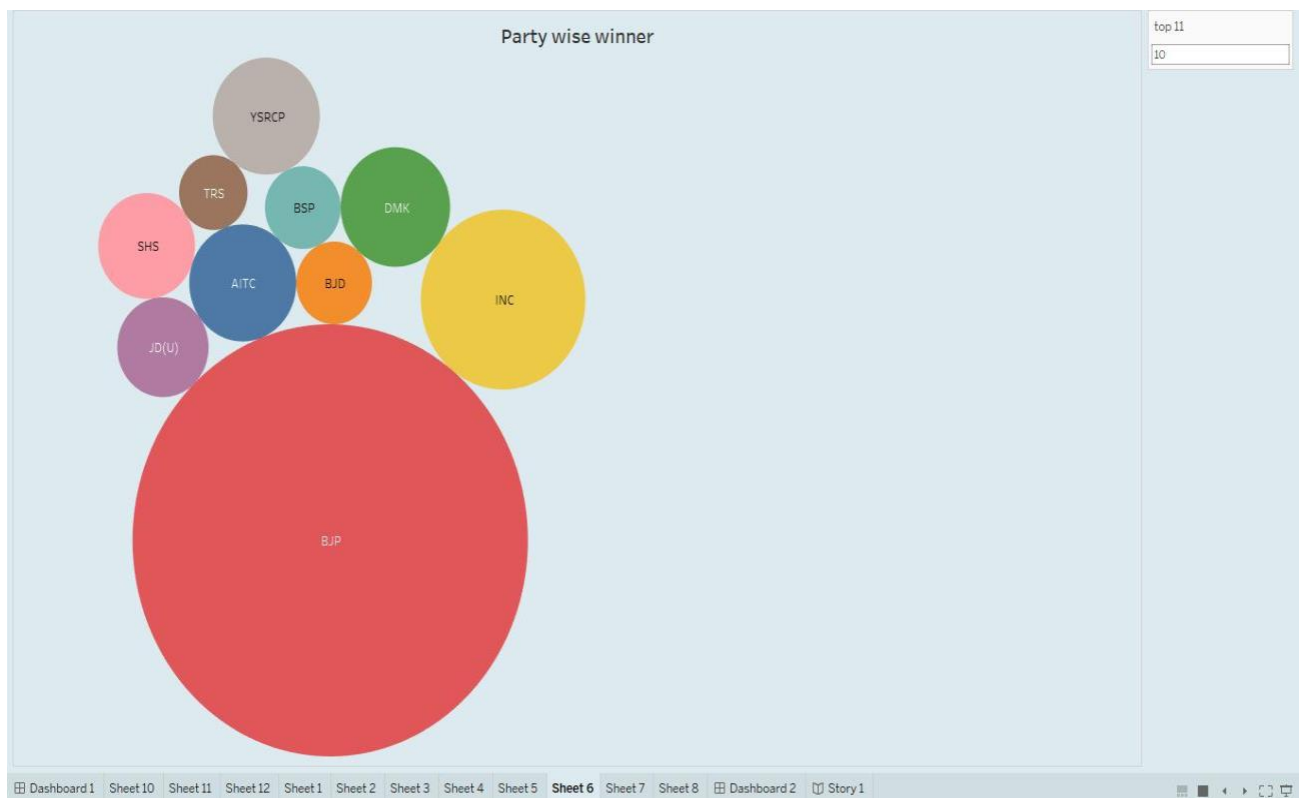
3.6 CONSTITUTENCY WISE WINNERS & ELECTORS

- candidates are contesting per constituency across the country. Among all the states, Aurangabad has the highest average number of candidates contesting.



3.7 PARTY WISE WINNERS

- Bharatiya Janata Party 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. The BJP won 37.76% of votes, while the NDA's combined vote was 45% of the 603.7 million votes that were polled. The Indian National Congress won 52 seats, failing to get 10% of the seats needed to claim the post of Leader of the Opposition. In addition, the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats, while other parties won 98 seats.



3.8 WINNERS BY EDUCATION AND CATEGORY

- As per the order by the delimitation commission in 2008 ,412 are general, 84 seats are reserved for scheduled categories and 47 seats for the scheduled tribes .

Lok Sabha Analysis 2019

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all

splitting of total postal
Votes in Each Party

Top 10 Winner States

Total Postal Votes &
General Votes By
State Wise

Criminal Cases by
State Wise

Top 10 Winners By
Party Wise

Educational
Qualification of
winners based on

>

Education													
Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctorate	Graduate	Graduate Professio...	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Others	Post Graduate
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25

Dashboard 1

Sheet 10

Sheet 11

Sheet 12

Sheet 1

Sheet 2

Sheet 3

Sheet 4

Sheet 5

Sheet 6

Sheet 7

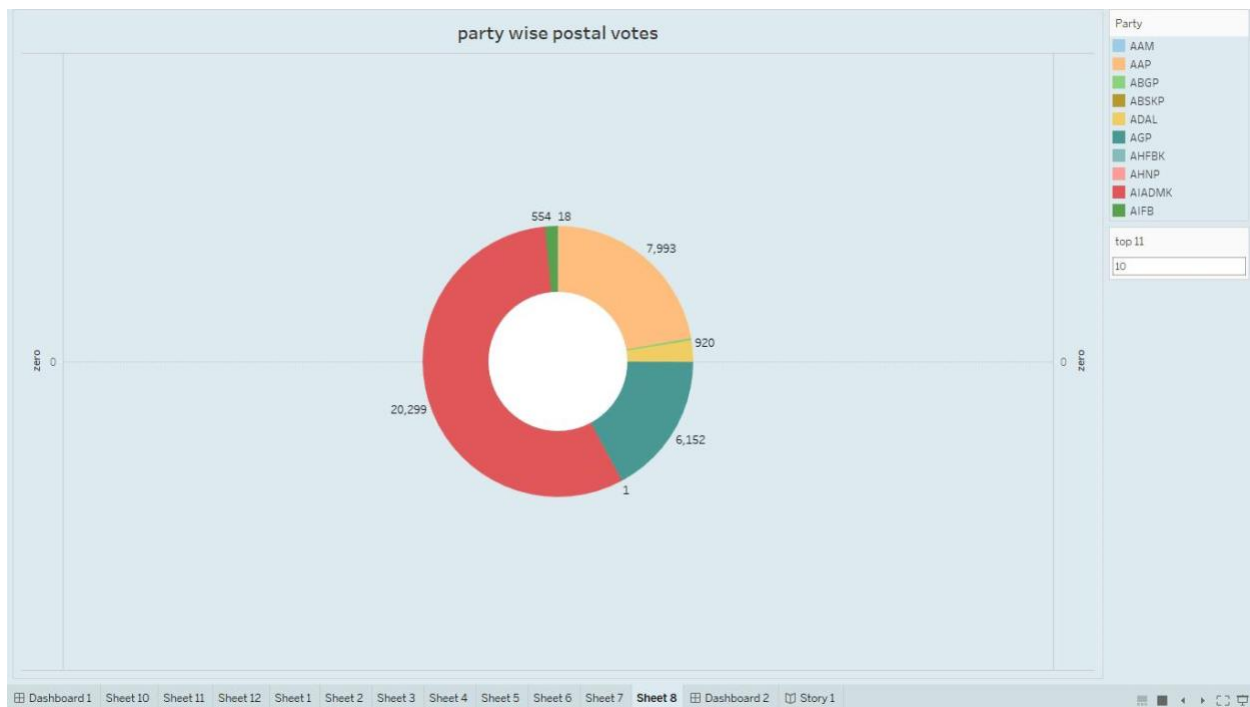
Sheet 8

Dashboard 2

Story 1

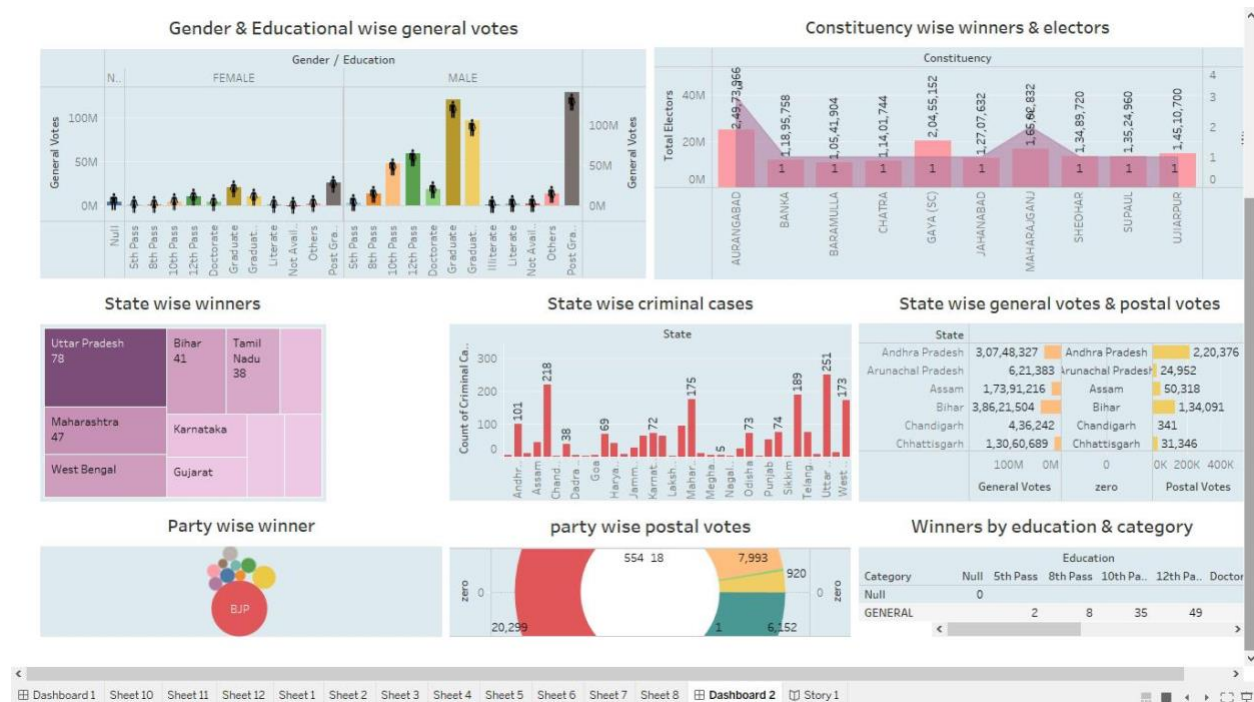
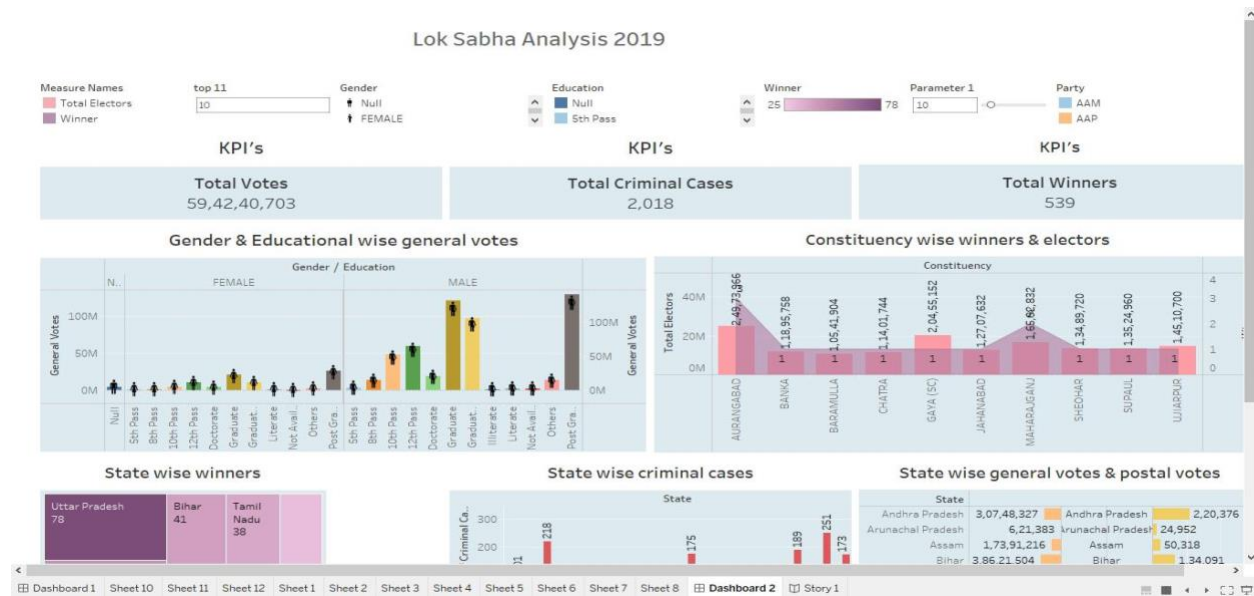
3.9 PARTY WISE POSTAL VOTES

- Splitting of total postal votes in each party

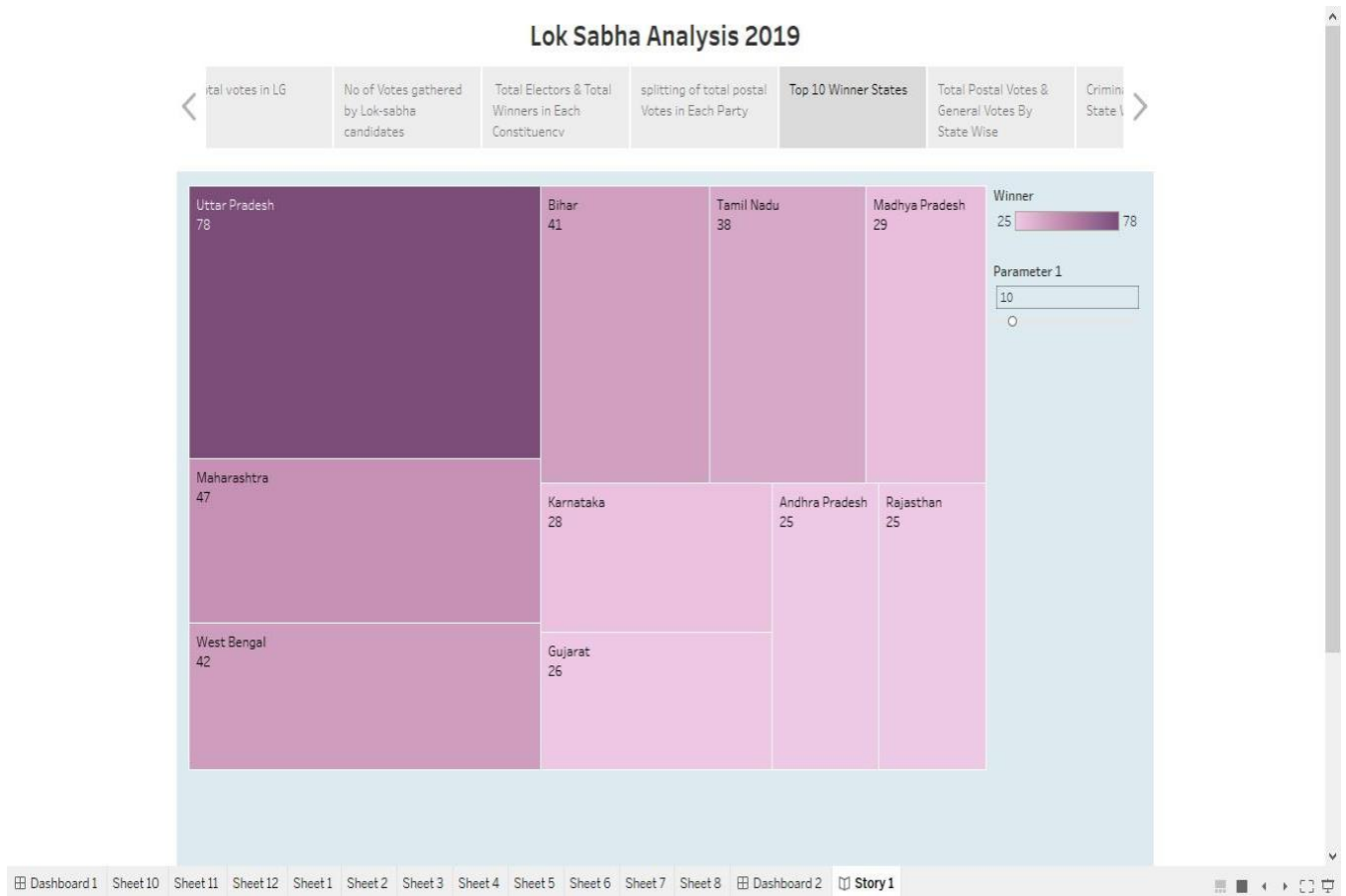


DASHBOARD

Lok Sabha Analysis 2019



STORY



ADVANTAGES

1. Political parties are able to present political information to the voting population in a manner that is readily understandable.
2. Political parties provide balance through the accommodation of various interests and opinions
3. Political parties prevent unexpected shifts in political trends that threaten stability in the government.
4. Political parties encourage political participation.

Disadvantages

1. Political parties might have a selfish propaganda that could hurt national interest.
2. Political parties could create factionalism.
3. There may be parties that expect or force the people support and share their views blindly.
4. There will be parties that distribute money to the electorate to secure votes for their candidates.
5. This is because people from the opposition parties are most likely excluded from participating in the government for the betterment of the entire nation.

APPLICATIONS

1. Politics is the process by which groups of people make decisions. Although the term is generally applied to behavior within civil governments, politics is observed in all human group interactions, including corporate, academic, and religious institutions.
2. Politics is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among individuals, such as the distribution of resources or status.
3. The political process admits definitions ranging from the very narrow, restricting the term to the campaign process, to a very broad definition that includes much of the legislative and executive activities.
4. In this brief review of computers and politics, we adopt a relatively restrictive view. Our description of the employment of computers will be discussed under three major applications: (1) the campaign process, (2) vote projection, and (3) political reapportionment.

CONCLUSION

- General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April 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. PilsElections for the 17th Lok Sabha concluded successfully. The election for 542 seats was held in seven phases. Overall around 70 percent polling was recorded in all the phases.

- Briefing media in New Delhi, Deputy Election Commissioner Umesh Sinha said that people, including women and senior citizens, came out in large numbers to exercise their franchise. He said polling was by and large peaceful barring some incidents of violence. He added that this year's general elections were more peaceful as compared to the 2014 edition. With the completion of the polling process, the fate of 8,049 candidates, who were in fray for 542 Lok Sabha seats has been sealed into the EVMs. Counting of votes for Lok Sabha and assembly elections will be done on Thursday.