

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

1. Introduction

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories.

1.1 Overview

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.

The BJP's total vote share stood at 37.4 per cent, an increase of over 6 percentage points from 31.34 per cent in 2014. The National Democratic Alliance secured a vote share of 45 per cent, compared to 38 per cent in 2014. In contrast, the vote share of Indian National Congress remained the same at 19.5 per cent.

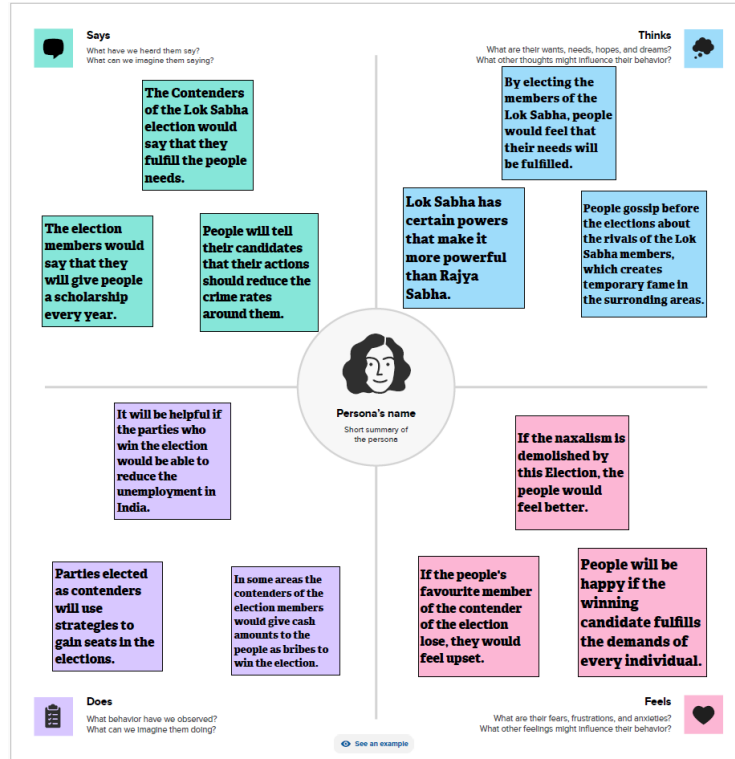
1.2 Purpose

The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

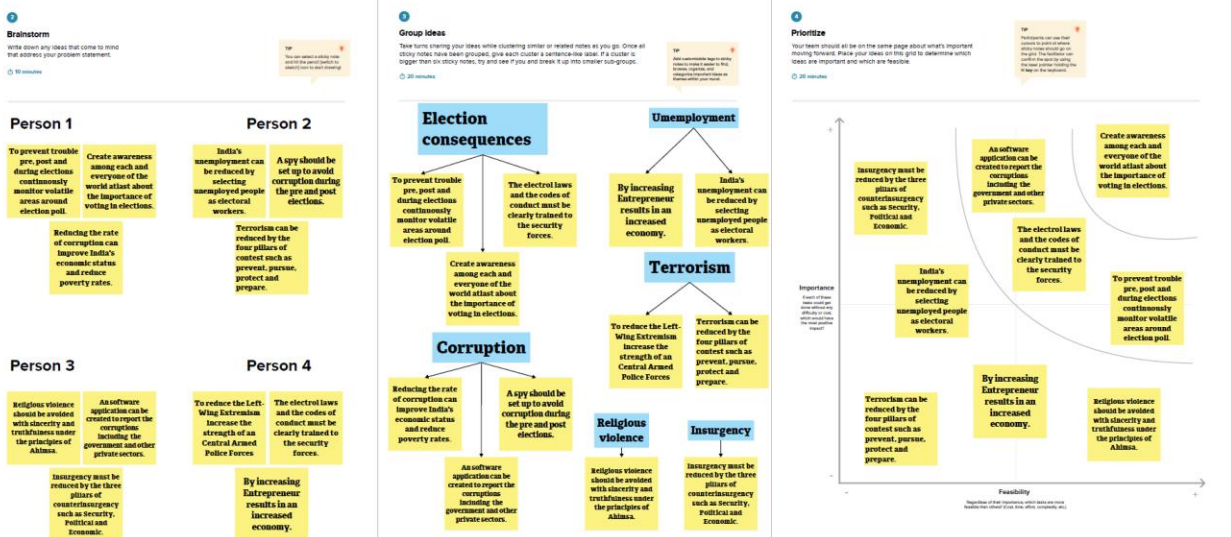
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2. Problem Definition and Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation and Brainstorming Map



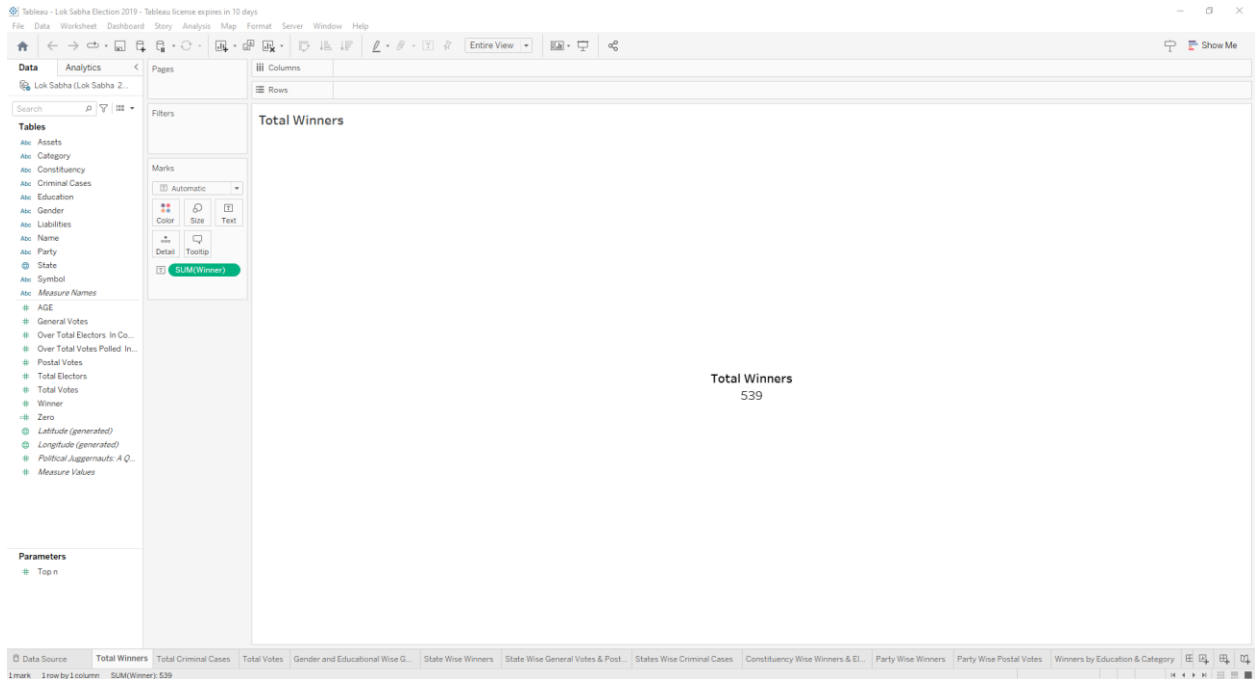
3. Dataset

Lok Sabha 2019 - Microsoft Excel																													
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	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA			
1	STATE	CONSTITUENCY	NAME	WINNER	PARTY	SYMBOL	GENDER	CRIMINA	AGE	CATEGORY	EDUCATIC	ASSETS	LIABILITIES	GENERAL	POSTAL	TOTAL	OVER	OVER	TOTAL ELECTORS										
2	Telangana	ADILABAD	SOYAM B	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	52	52	ST	12th Pass	Rs	Rs	376892	482	377374	25.33068	35.46825	1489790										
3	Telangana	ADILABAD	Godam N	0	TRS	Car	MALE	0	54	ST	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	318665	149	318814	21.39993	29.96437	1489790										
4	Telangana	ADILABAD	RATHOD R	0	INC	Hand	MALE	3	52	ST	12th Pass	Rs	Rs	314057	181	314238	21.09277	29.53429	1489790										
5	Telangana	ADILABAD	NOTA	0	NOTA											13030	6	13036	0.875023	1.225214	1489790								
6	Uttar Prad	AGRA	Satyapal S	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	5	58	SC	Doctorate	Rs	Rs	644459	2416	646875	33.38382	56.46461	1937690										
7	Uttar Prad	AGRA	Manoj Ku	0	BSP	Elephant	MALE	0	47	SC	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	434199	1130	435329	22.46639	37.99913	1937690										
8	Uttar Prad	AGRA	Preeti Ha	0	INC	Hand	FEMALE	0	54	SC	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	448777	272	45149	2.330042	3.940979	1937690										
9	Maharash	AHMADNAGAR	Dr. SUJAY	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	37	GENERAL	Doctorate	Rs	Rs	696961	7699	704660	37.85653	58.42516	1861396										
10	Maharash	AHMADNAGAR	SANGRAV	0	NCP	Clock	MALE	1	34	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	419364	3822	423186	22.73487	35.08743	1861396										
11	Maharash	AHMADNAGAR	SUDHAKA	0	VBA	Cup & Sau	MALE	0	62	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	31644	163	31807	1.708771	2.6372	1861396										
12	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD EAST	Patel Hasr	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	58	GENERAL	Others	Rs	Rs	745810	4024	749834	41.38497	67.00546	1811851										
13	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD EAST	Gitaben P	0	INC	Hand	FEMALE	6	38	GENERAL	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	312883	2621	315504	17.41335	28.19356	1811851										
14	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD WEST	DR. KIRIT I	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	69	SC	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	638241	3361	641622	39.04432	64.21345	1643317										
15	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD WEST	RAJU PARI	0	INC	Hand	MALE	0	68	SC	Graduate	Rs	Rs	317797	2279	320076	19.47743	32.03217	1643317										
16	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD WEST	NOTA	0	NOTA											14580	139	14719	0.895688	1.47303	1643317								
17	Gujarat	AHMEDABAD WEST	TRIBHUV	0	BSP	Elephant	MALE	0	66	SC	8th Pass	Rs	Rs	0	9909	119	10028	0.610229	1.00357	1643317									
18	Rajasthan	AJMER	Bhagirath	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	64	GENERAL	12th Pass	Rs	Rs	811091	3985	815076	43.43954	64.52235	1876346										
19	Rajasthan	AJMER	Riju Jhunj	0	INC	Hand	MALE	0	40	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	997420	1232	998652	21.24619	31.55775	1876346										
20	Rajasthan	AJMER	Durga Lal	0	BSP	Elephant	MALE	0	60	SC	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	13547	71	13618	0.725772	1.078016	1876346										
21	Rajasthan	AJMER	Vishram B	0	APJN	Coat	MALE	0	60	SC	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	13036	5	13041	0.695021	1.01234	1876346										
22	Uttar Prad	AKBARPUR	Devendra	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	64	GENERAL	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	577003	3679	581282	32.91292	56.62023	1766121										
23	Uttar Prad	AKBARPUR	Nisha Saci	0	BSP	Elephant	FEMALE	0	46	GENERAL	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	304553	1587	306140	17.33403	29.81981	1766121										
24	Uttar Prad	AKBARPUR	Rajaram P	0	INC	Hand	MALE	1	58	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	107592	749	108341	6.134404	10.53504	1766121										
25	Maharash	AKOLA	Dhote Sa	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	1	60	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	552898	1546	554444	29.72621	49.49575	1865169										
26	Maharash	AKOLA	Ambedkar	0	VBA	Cup & Sau	MALE	0	64	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	278241	607	278848	14.95028	24.89303	1865169										
27	Maharash	AKOLA	Hidayatull	0	INC	Hand	MALE	1	60	GENERAL	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	254094	276	254370	13.63791	22.70786	1865169										
28	Kerala	ALAPPUZHA	Adv. A M	1	CPI(M)	Hammer	MALE	2	54	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	443003	2967	445970	32.87165	40.91048	1356701										
29	Kerala	ALAPPUZHA	Adv. SHAJ	0	INC	Hand	FEMALE	0	52	GENERAL	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	433790	1706	435496	32.09963	39.94966	1356701										
30	Kerala	ALAPPUZHA	Dr. K. S. R	0	BIP	Lotus	MALE	1	64	GENERAL	Doctorate	Rs	Rs	386278	1451	387729	13.87717	17.21017	1356701										
31	Kerala	ALATHUR	RANJYA H	1	INC	Hand	FEMALE	3	32	SC	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	532493	1322	533815	42.13965	52.36684	1266794										
32	Kerala	ALATHUR	DR. P.K.B	0	CPI(M)	Hammer	MALE	0	44	SC	Doctorate	Rs	Rs	373896	1151	374847	29.59021	36.7722	1266794										
33	Kerala	ALATHUR	T.V.BABU	0	BDS	Pot	MALE	4	61	SC	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	89575	262	89837	7.091682	8.81294	1266794										
34	Uttar Prad	ALGAH	SATISH KU	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	0	46	GENERAL	10th Pass	Rs	Rs	651805	4410	656215	34.77223	56.37828	1887127										
35	Uttar Prad	ALGAH	DR. AJEET	0	BSP	Elephant	MALE	0	51	GENERAL	Doctorate	Rs	Rs	424890	2064	426954	22.62455	36.68147	1887127										
36	Uttar Prad	ALGAH	BIJENDRA	0	INC	Hand	MALE	4	62	GENERAL	Graduate	Rs	Rs	50346	534	50880	2.696162	4.371322	1887127										
37	West Benj	ALIPURDUARS	JOHN BAR	1	BIP	Lotus	MALE	9	43	ST	8th Pass	Rs	Rs	747788	3016	750804	45.54791	54.35976	1648383										
38	West Benj	ALIPURDUARS	DASRATH	0	AITC	Flowers a	MALE	0	52	ST	Graduate	Rs	Rs	505885	930	506815	30.74619	36.69445	1648383										
39	West Benj	ALIPURDUARS	MILI ORAC	0	RSP	Spade & S	FEMALE	0	42	ST	Post Grad	Rs	Rs	53859	151	54010	3.276544	3.910436	1648383										
40	West Benj	ALIPURDUARS	MOHANLA	0	INC	Hand	MALE	0	44	ST	Graduate	Rs	Rs	27279	148	27427	1.663873	1.985772	1648383										
41	West Benj	ALIPURDUARS	NOTA	0	NOTA											21147	28	21175	1.284592	1.533114	1648383								

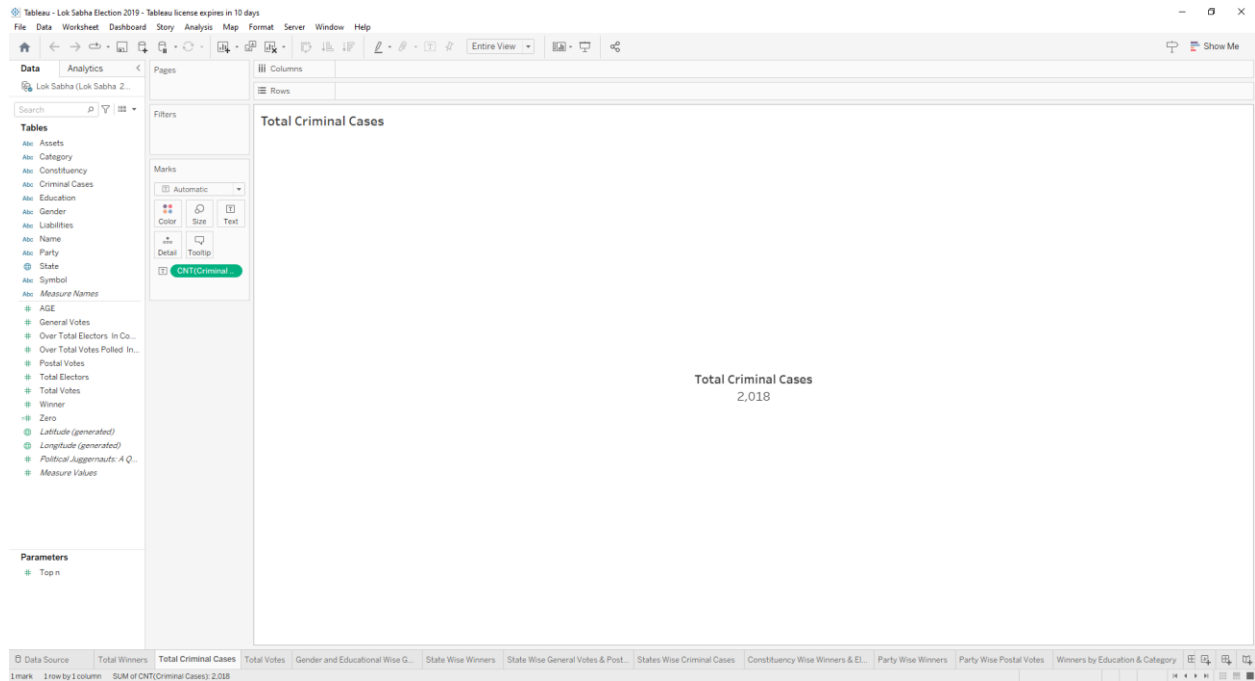
4. Data Visualization

4.1 Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)

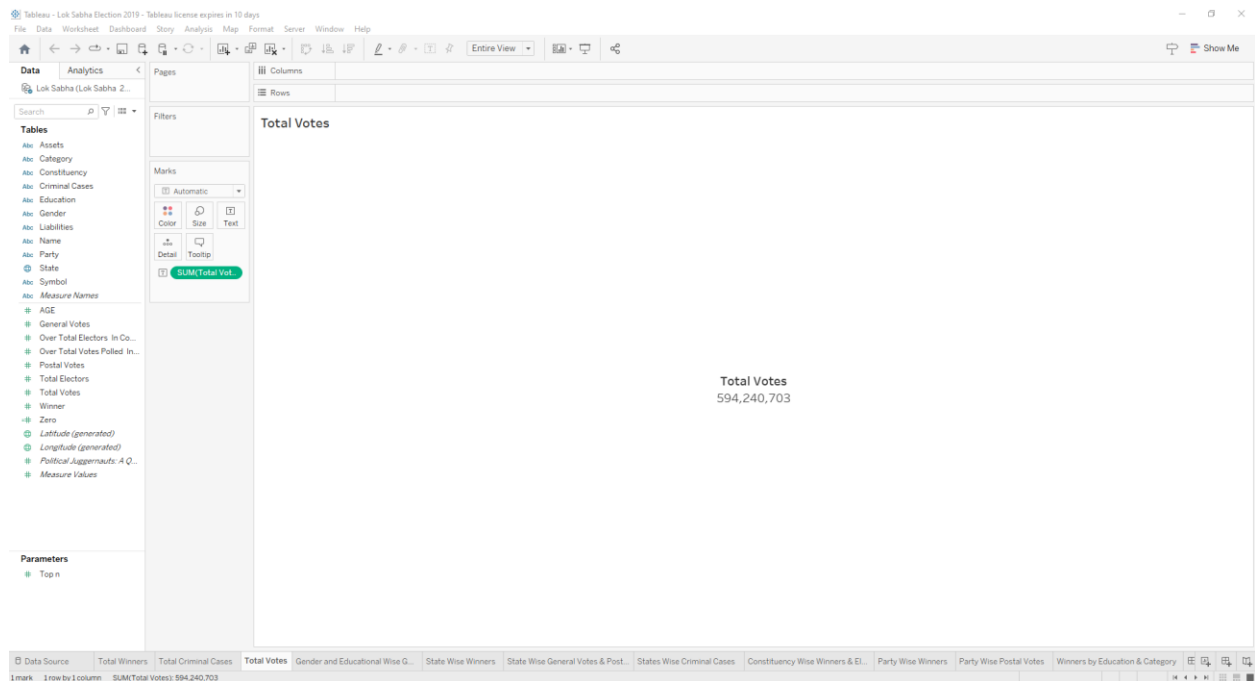
4.1.1 Total Winners



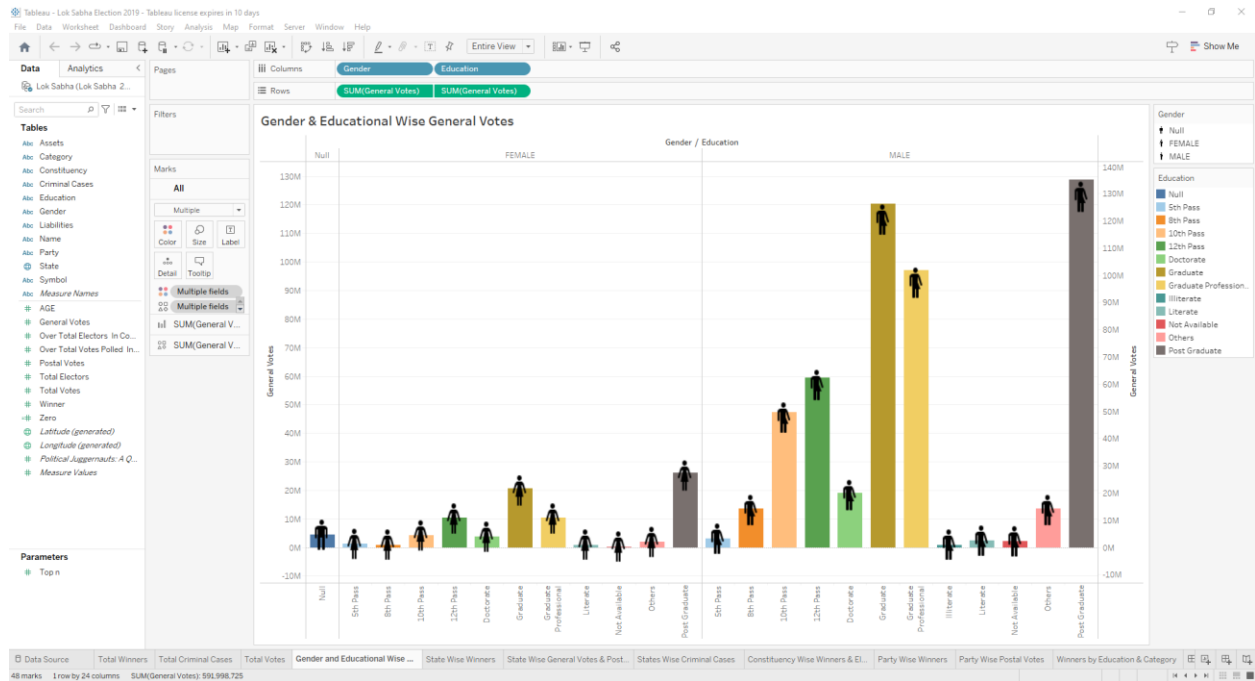
4.1.2 Total Criminal Cases



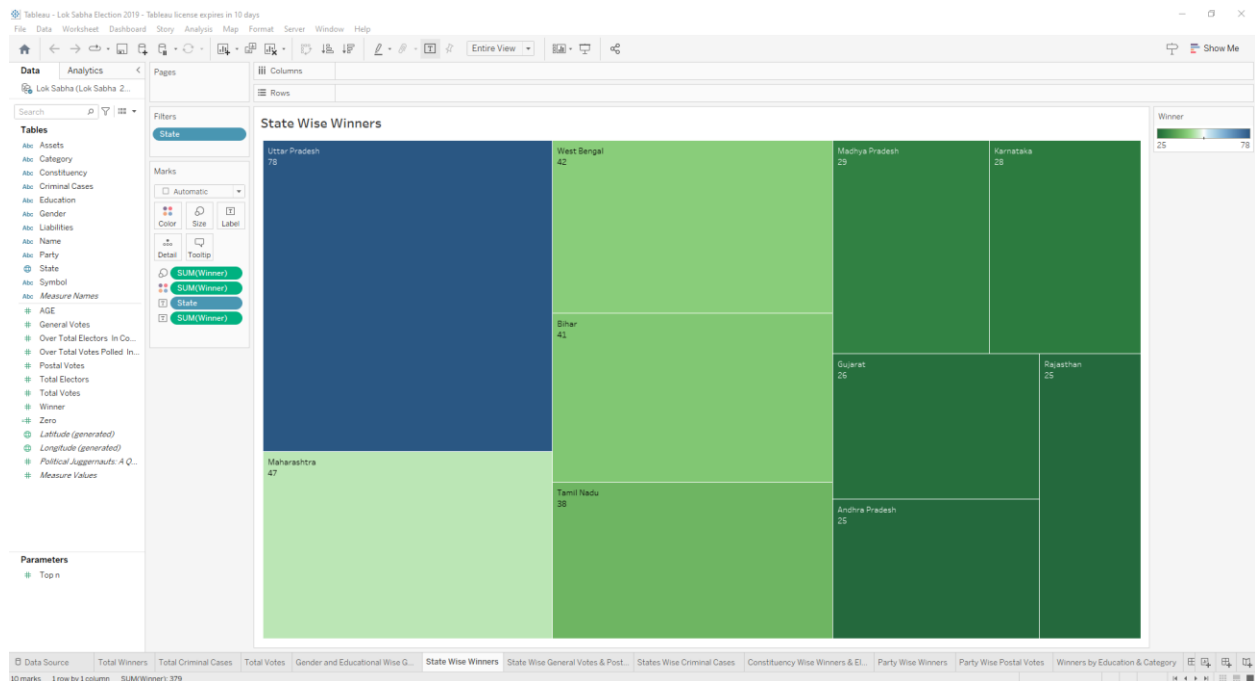
4.1.3 Total Votes



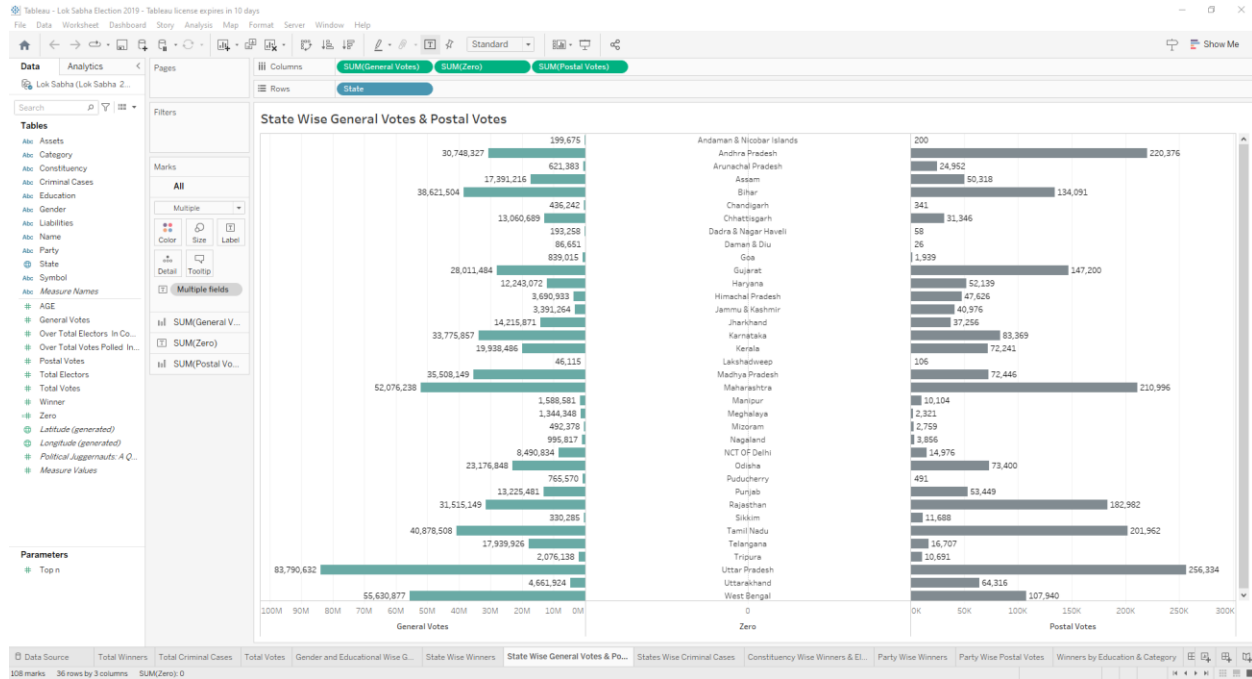
4.2 Gender and Educational Wise General Votes and Postal Votes



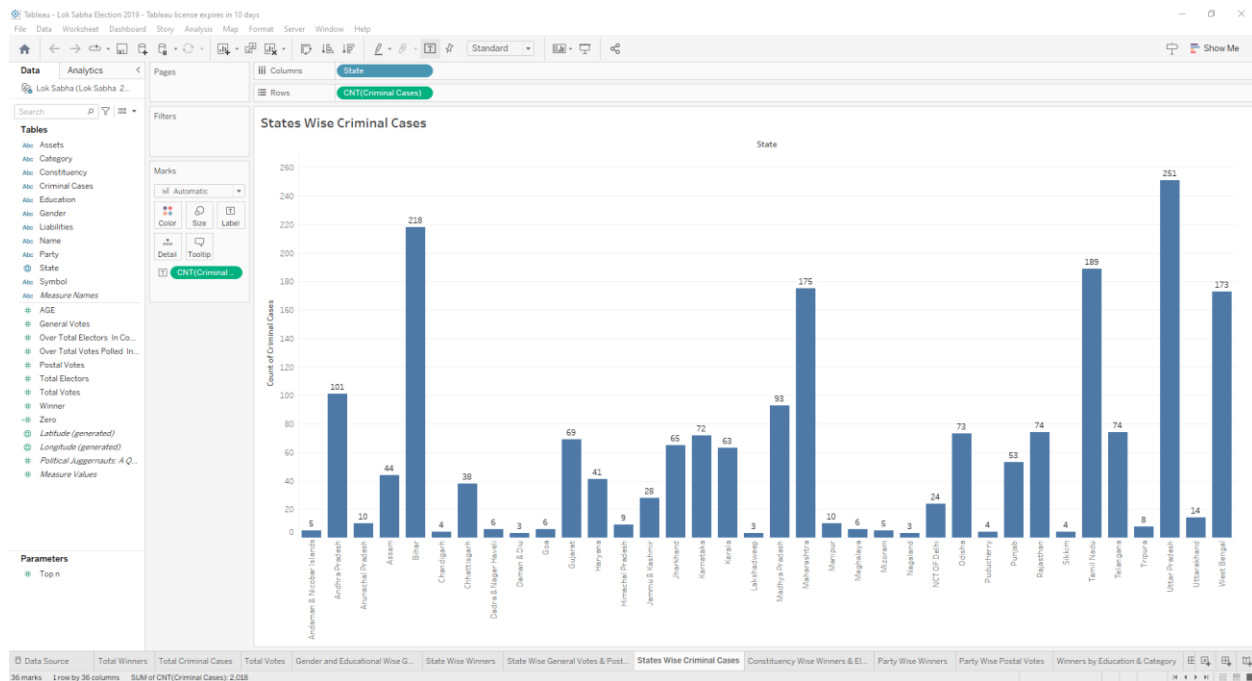
4.3 State Wise Winner



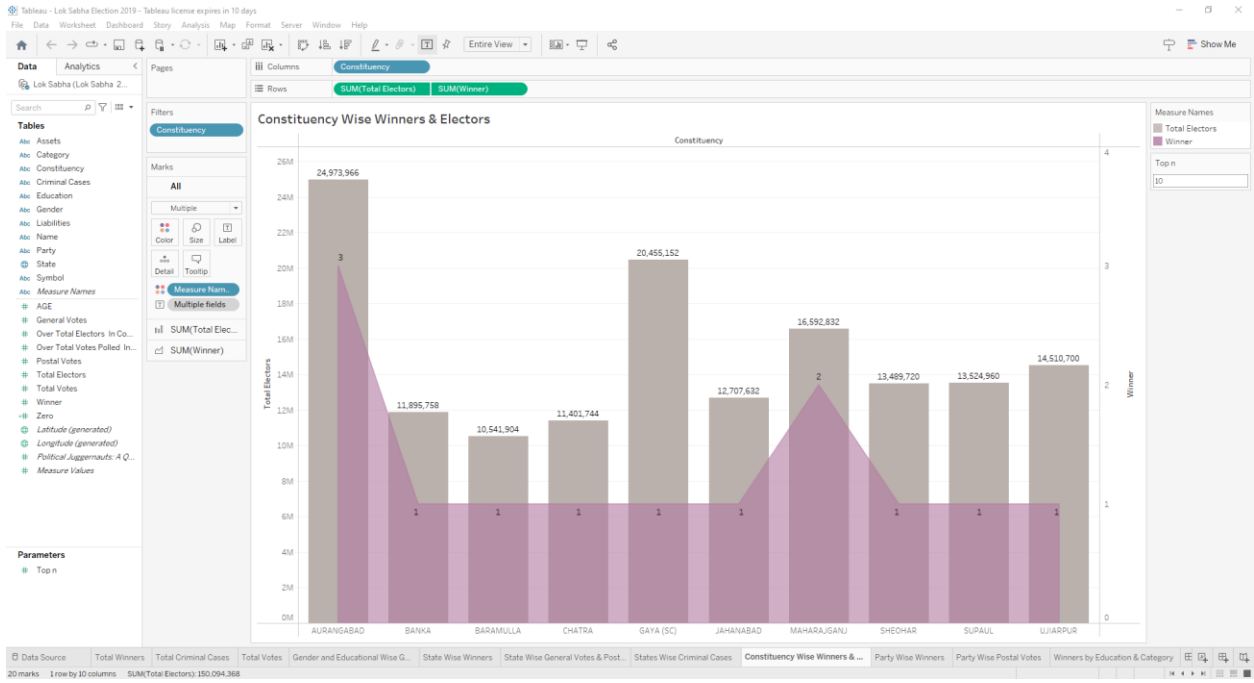
4.4 State Wise General Votes and Postal Votes



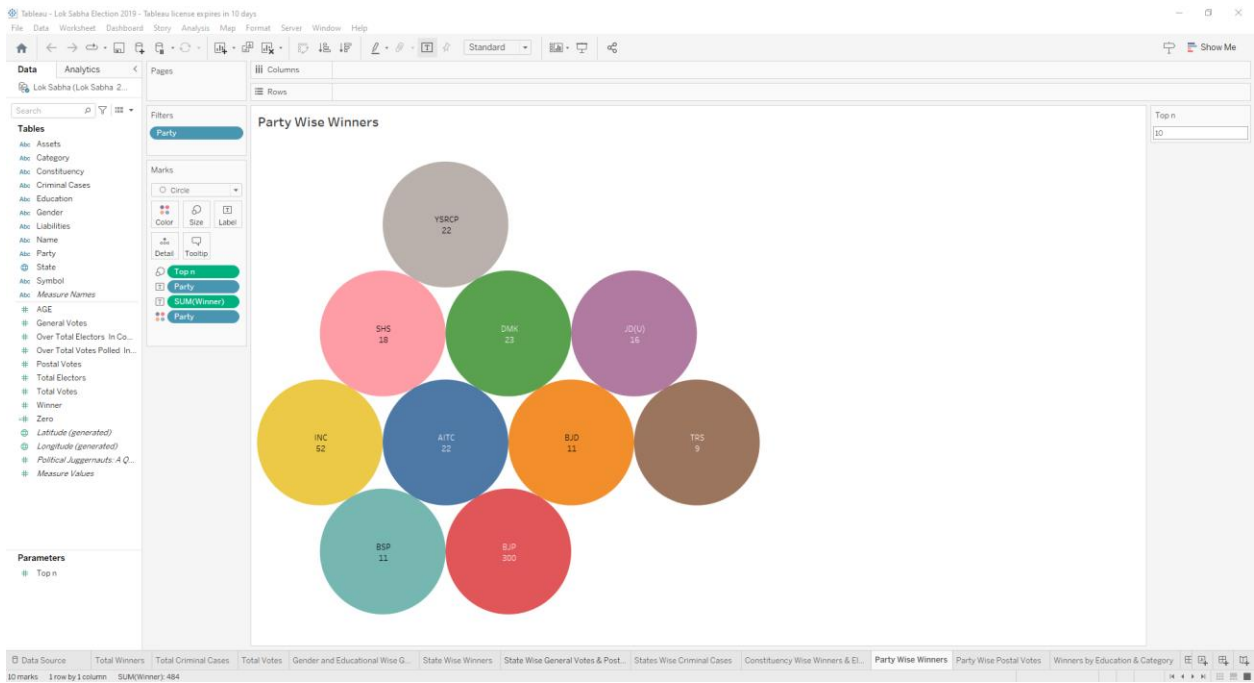
4.5 State Wise Criminal Cases



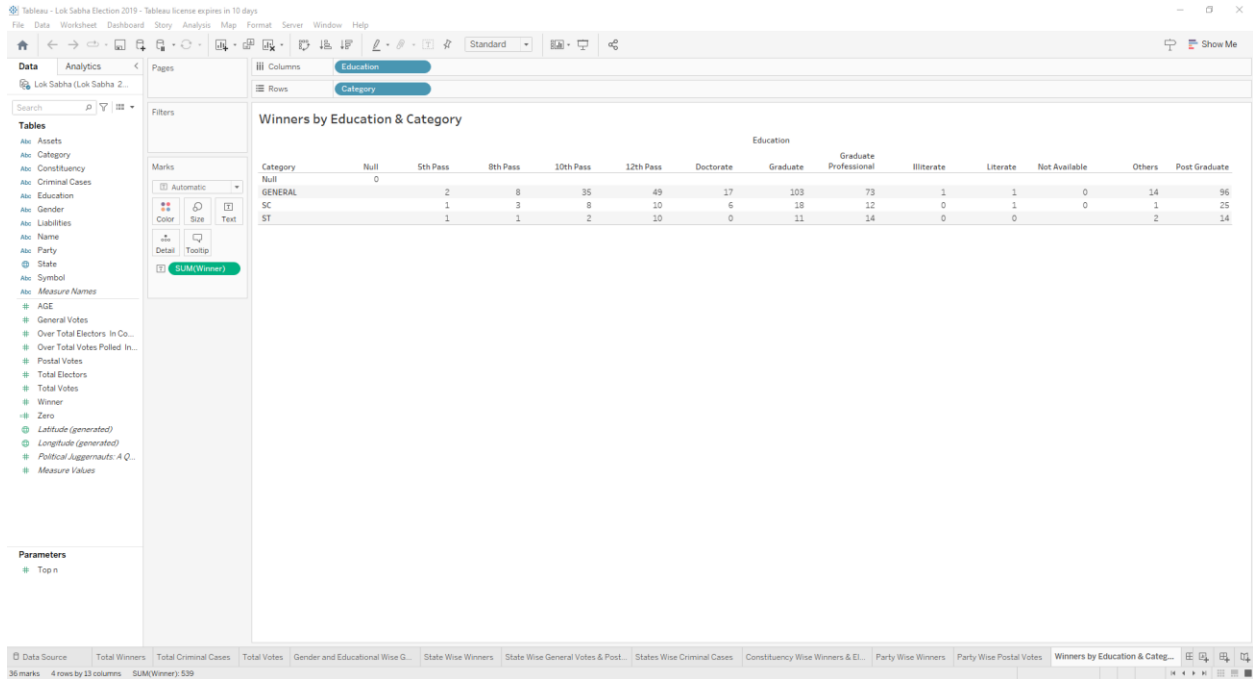
4.6 Constituency Wise Winners and Electors



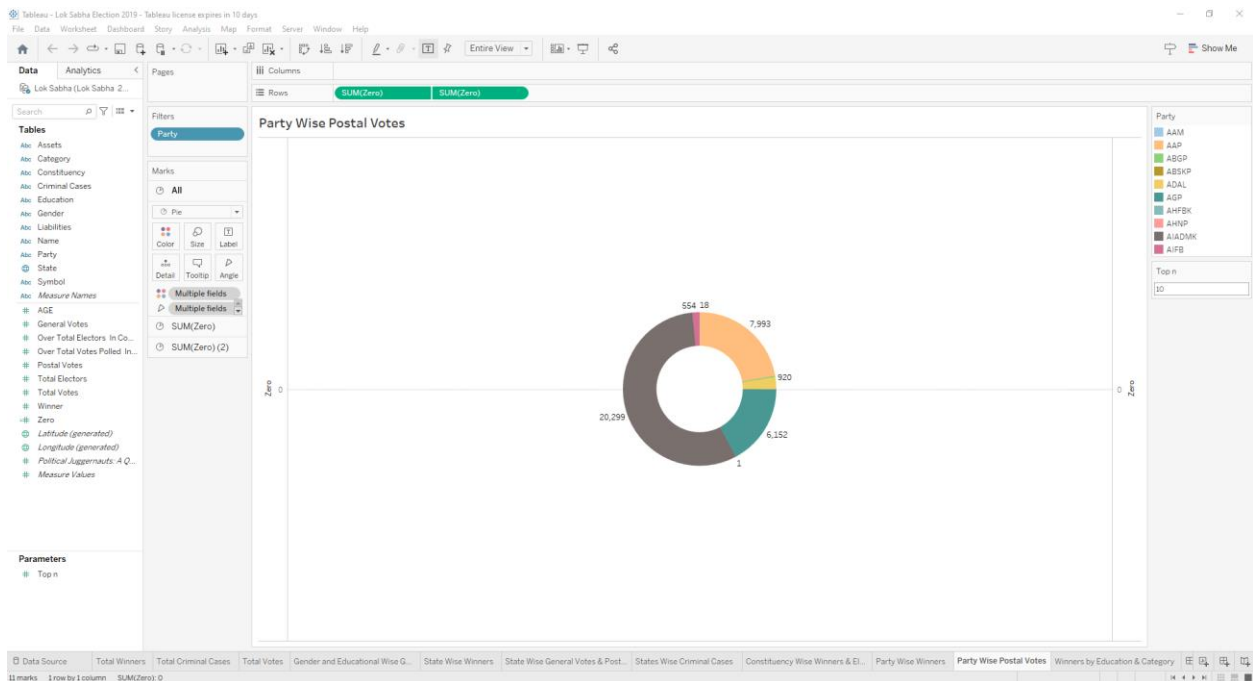
4.7 Party Wise Winner



4.8 Winners by Education and Category



4.9 Party Wise Postal Votes



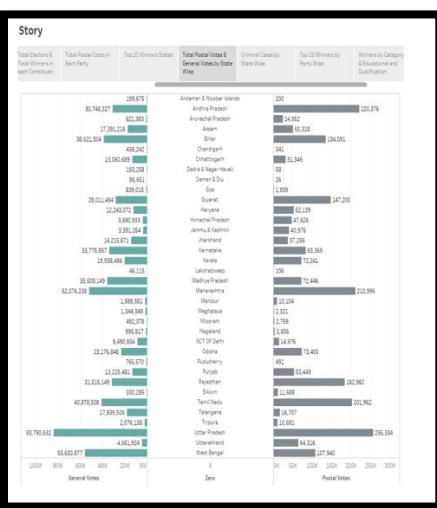
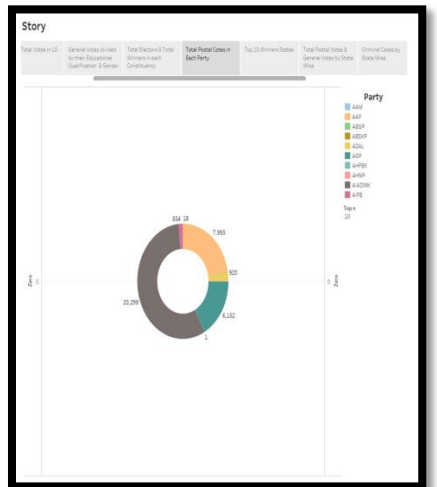
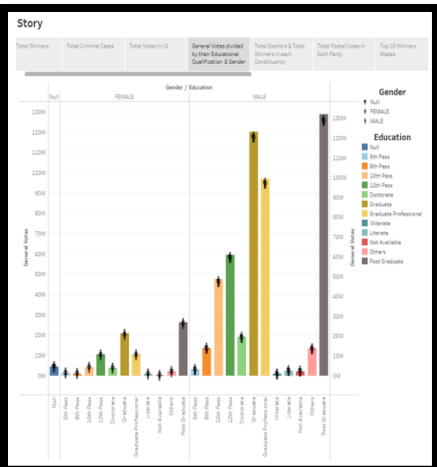
5. Result

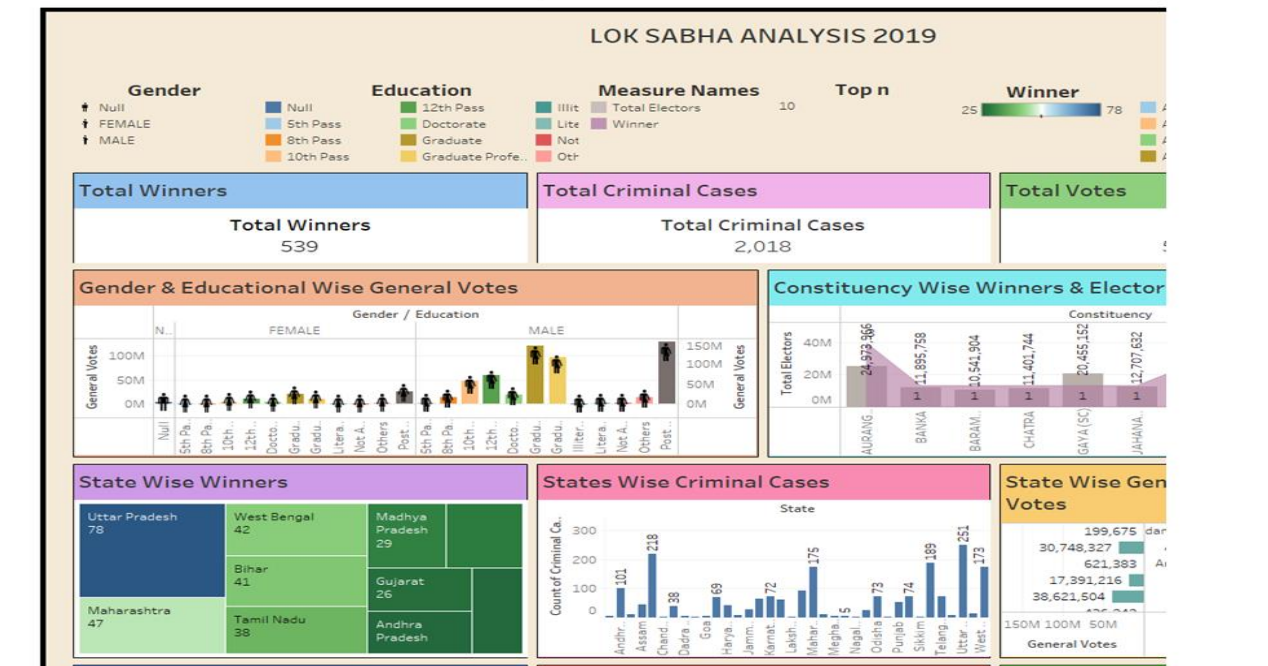
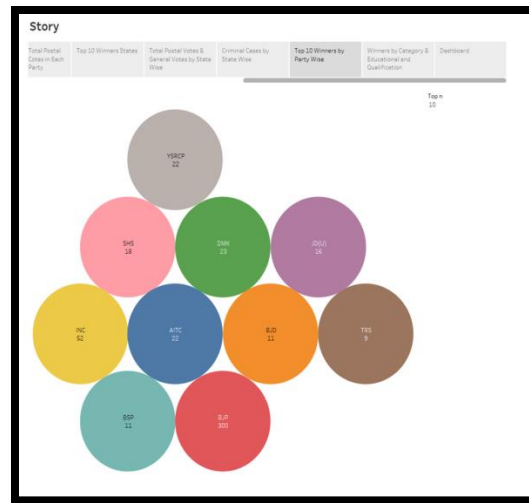
5.1 Dashboard



5.2 Story

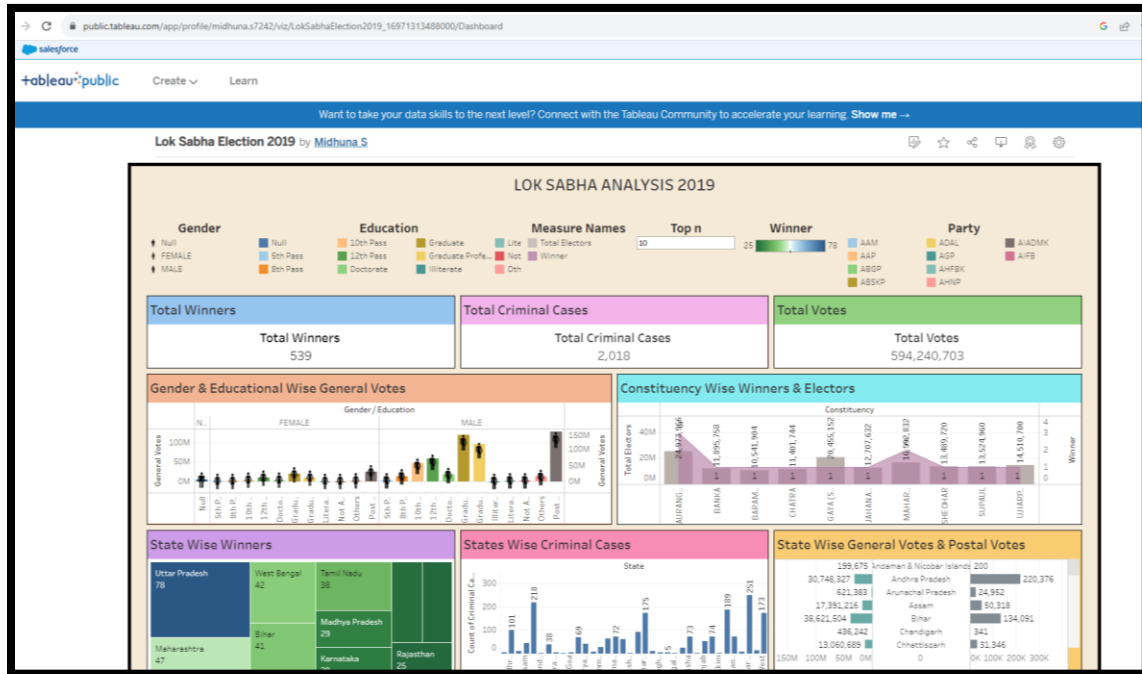




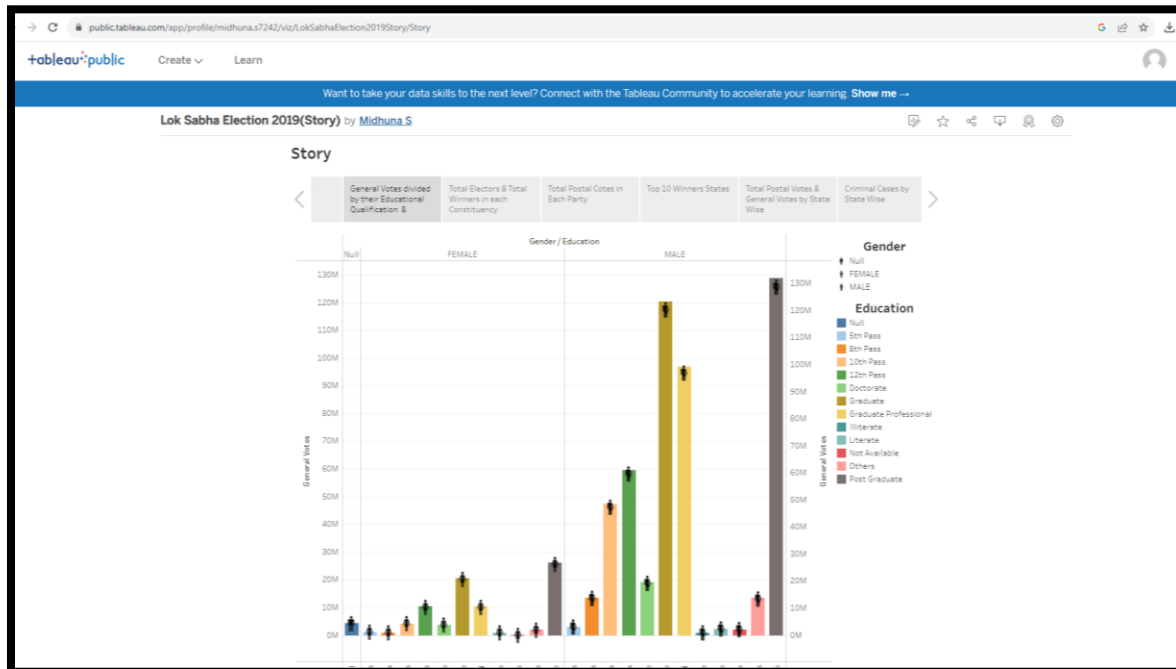


6. Publications in Tableau Public

6.1 Publication of Dashboard



6.2 Publication of Story



7. Advantages and Disadvantages

7.1 Advantages

Lok Sabha helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balances. No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. So, it controls the despotism of the government. Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha. It is the supreme lawmaking body of the country. It formulates laws. It controls the budget of the state. A Money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha because it has a larger membership than the Rajya Sabha. Furthermore, once a money-related bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it cannot be rejected by the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha has some powers that the Rajya Sabha does not have.

Lok Sabha is more powerful in our country because of the larger number of members, the view of the Lok Sabha is likely to prevail in such a meeting. 2 Lok Sabha exercises more powers in money matters. Once the Lok Sabha passes the budget of the government or any other money related law, the Rajya Sabha cannot reject it.

One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive. An executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the Parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when we use the term government.

7.2 Disadvantages

Party Politics and Whip System: Members of the Lok Sabha often vote along party lines due to the strong influence of political parties and the whip system. This can lead to reduced independent thinking and

decision-making, as members might prioritize party interests over the interests of their constituents.

Lack of Meaningful Debate: The Lok Sabha sometimes faces disruptions, walkouts, and adjournments due to the adversarial nature of Indian politics. This can result in a lack of meaningful debates on important issues, preventing comprehensive discussions and thorough examination of policies.

Shortcomings in Representation: Despite the democratic structure, there can be issues related to the accurate representation of various groups, regions, and marginalized communities in the Lok Sabha. Some groups may be underrepresented, leading to policy decisions that do not adequately address their concerns.

Dynastic Politics: The prevalence of dynastic politics, where family members of established politicians enter politics and secure positions in the Lok Sabha, can hinder the emergence of new and diverse leadership, potentially limiting fresh ideas and perspectives.

Populism and Short-Term Focus: Members of the Lok Sabha might be influenced by short-term populist measures to gain popularity among their constituents, potentially neglecting long-term developmental and strategic decisions.

8. Applications

The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.

The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament that has Legislative, Executive, Financial, Judicial and Electoral powers. The Lok Sabha UPSC holds an important role with respect to the UPSC Syllabus. Thus, candidates need to learn about the topic thoroughly

The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct Election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories.

9. 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. Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.

The 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.

Legislative assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneously with the General Election, as well as by-elections of twenty-two seats of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly.

10.Future Scope

The tenure of Lok Sabha is scheduled to end on 16 June 2024. The previous general Elections were held in April–May 2019. After the

election, National Democratic Alliance, led by Bharatiya Janata Party, formed the union government, with Narendra Modi continuing as Prime Minister.

All 543 elected MPs are elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting. The 104th amendment to the constitution abolished the two seats that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian community.

Election schedule for 18th Lok Sabha will be announced by Election Commission of India (ECI). The tenure of 17th Lok Sabha is scheduled to end on 16 June 2024.

The national executive meeting of BJP held on 16 and 17 January 2023 saw the party reaffirm its faith in Prime Minister Narendra Modi and extend the tenure of BJP national president J. P. Nadda.

Charting out the BJP's strategy for the upcoming polls, PM Modi in his speech to party workers said they should reach out to every section of society, including the marginalized and minority communities, "without electoral considerations".