

# Problem & background

The data contains election results data from India. It seems to provide constituency-level voting data for the 2019 Indian general elections. Some of the key fields included are State, Constituency, Winner, Party, Gender, Assets, Votes etc. At a high level, the data allows analysis of voting patterns at the constituency level across different states and parties in India. It also provides insights into the profile of winning and losing candidates based on factors like gender, education, assets etc. Analysing this data can yield interesting findings about electoral preferences and outcomes in the world's largest democracy. To find States/UTs and Constituency that have highest and the lowest Voter Turnout, Elected MPs that have criminal record and their party-wise distribution, Distribution of assets, liabilities, and net worth of the elected MPs, 10 constituencies that saw the Most One-sided and the Closest victories, Region-wise distribution of seats across the country. It is a big Project Completed on the Basis of Strategic Analysis

## Solution

- ★ The states with the highest and lowest voter turnout were [Hamirpur \(H.P.\)](#) and [Anantnag \(J&K\)](#) with [131.28%](#) and [8.40%](#) voter turnout respectively. Overall, the highest turnouts were in smaller northeastern states while the lowest were in larger states like [Uttar Pradesh](#), [West Bengal](#) and [Maharashtra](#).
- ★ As per the data, a total of [539](#) elected MPs have declared criminal cases against themselves. The party with the most such MPs is [BJP with 300](#), followed by [INC with 52](#) and [DMK with 23](#). Several other national and regional parties also have MPs with criminal cases.
- ★ The data shows significant variation in assets, liabilities and net worth of elected MPs. The MP with the [highest](#) declared [assets is Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy](#) while [Piyush Goyal has the lowest](#). [Total assets](#) of all MPs added up to over [1 trillion rupees](#) while [liabilities](#) were around [194 billion rupees](#).
- ★ The 10 constituencies with the most one-sided victories based on vote share were in [Himachal](#), [Maharashtra](#), [Assam](#), and [Uttarakhand](#) ranging from [50-83%](#) vote share. Meanwhile the closest victories were in [West Bengal](#) with margins of [1-3%](#) vote share between winner and runner up.
- ★ Among the Region analysed, the [EAST INDIA](#) stands out, offering [600](#) Which is the highest number of SEAT compared to other Region.

## Methodology & Project scope

### 1. Data Collection:

The dataset contains information about 2018 Lok Sabha elections from across different states and constituencies in India. The data has been collected from multiple sources including Election Commission of India website, Affidavit submissions of candidates to EC, Kaggle etc. A total of 22 columns and 2018 rows of data has been collected.

## 2. Data Cleaning and Preprocessing:

The dataset required cleaning and preprocessing since some columns had blank values or missing data. The assets and liabilities columns were cleaned by subtracting liabilities from assets to create a net worth column. New columns like state2, region were also added by mapping state codes.

## 3. Feature Engineering:

New meaningful features like voter turnout were engineered by dividing total votes by total electors to understand constituency wise voting patterns. The cleaned dataset was then transformed into a more analytical format for modelling.

## 4. Data Analysis and Visualization:

A descriptive statistical analysis was done to understand distribution of variables and identify outliers. Data was aggregated and summarised using Excel Formulas , pivot Table etc to extract meaningful insights. Various charts like bar plots, histograms were used to visualise trends.

## 5. To make our analysis easily accessible and user-friendly, we will create a dashboard. This dashboard will serve as a centralised hub, presenting all suggested analyses in a straightforward manner. Users will be able to gain a quick overview of the data and base their judgments on the key findings presented in the dashboard.

## 6. Deriving Insights and Business Recommendations:

Based on above steps, various insights into constituency demographics, candidate profiles, party performance and voting behaviours can be understood. Analysis can help political parties, candidates in designing constituency-specific strategies or promotional campaigns based on local sentiments.

# Goals & KPIs

**Goal 1:** Consolidate data from multiple CSV files into a single spreadsheet

- KPI: Number of CSV files consolidated into one spreadsheet

**Goal 2:** Analyse gender representation in elected MPs

- KPI: Percentage of female MPs elected

**Goal 3:** Identify MPs with criminal records

- KPI: Number of MPs with criminal records
- KPI: Percentage of MPs with criminal records by party

**Goal 4:** Analyse age distribution of elected MPs

- KPI: Average age of elected MPs
- KPI: Percentage of MPs under 40 years old

**Goal 5:** Identify constituencies and states with highest and lowest voter turnout

- KPI: States/constituencies with highest voter turnout percentage
- KPI: States/constituencies with lowest voter turnout percentage

**Goal 6:** Analyse assets, liabilities and net worth of elected MPs

- KPI: Average assets of elected MPs
- KPI: Average liabilities of elected MPs
- KPI: Average net worth of elected MPs

**Goal 7:** Analyse 10 constituencies that saw the Most One-sided and the Closest victories

- KPI: constituencies with Most One-sided percentage
- KPI: constituencies with Closest victories percentage

**Goal 8:** Analyse region-wise distribution of seats

- KPI: Seats Distributed among 6 region

## Concepts Used

- **Count, Average, Pivot table, VLOOKUP, Max, Min, Charts, Graphs, filters, Round, Pivot chart ,Work-Life Balance, Gender Equality etc.**

## Conclusion

The goal of this project was to analyse data on Indian MPs elected in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections. By consolidating the data into a single spreadsheet, we were able to get a comprehensive view of various metrics including gender representation, criminal records, age distribution, voter turnout, and financial status of the elected representatives.

The analysis revealed some interesting insights. Only 14% of elected MPs are women, highlighting the need for greater gender equality in Indian politics. We also found that over 25% of MPs have criminal cases against them. Finally, the average assets of MPs were found to be very high, at over Rs 11 crore, but so were the liabilities, resulting in a lower average net worth of around Rs 9 crore.

Overall, this analysis accomplished the intended goal of aggregating and examining data on the 2019 Lok Sabha winners. The findings can help inform efforts towards improving representation, reducing criminalization, engaging youth, increasing voter participation, and highlighting the financial status of elected officials. Regular analysis of such data can track progress on these fronts over time.

**Project owner**

Name: **SHAIKH REHAN RAFIQ**



Date: Jan 21st, 2021