

DATAIX3

Data Analytics Internship Project

PROJECT REPORT

KERALA LOCAL BODY ELECTION 2025

Submitted by:

Surabhi Suresh

Role:

Data Analyst Intern

Tools Used:

Python, Power BI

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1 Introduction

Local Body Elections are a key part of Kerala's democratic framework, as they determine leadership at the grassroots level of governance. The Kerala Local Body Election 2025 provides valuable information on how citizens participate in the electoral process and how political parties perform across different regions. Studying these elections helps in understanding voter engagement, regional preferences, and the distribution of political power at the local level.

This project focuses on analyzing the Kerala Local Body Election 2025 through a dashboard based approach. The dashboard presents important election metrics such as overall voter turnout, seat share by alliance, district-wise polling percentages, and gender-wise voter participation. It also includes detailed results from corporations, municipalities, and district panchayats. By visualizing the data in an organized format, the project aims to make election outcomes easier to interpret and support meaningful insights into local governance trends.

2 Objective and Problem Statement

2.1 Objectives

- To analyze voter turnout patterns across regions.
- To evaluate party-wise performance in local body elections.
- To study seat distribution among major political alliances.
- To identify regional trends and significant insights using data visualization.

2.2 Problem Statement

Despite high political awareness in Kerala, variations in voter turnout and party dominance exist across districts and local self-government bodies. These differences are not easily understood without structured analysis. This project aims to analyze and visualize election data to identify regional patterns and key trends in the Kerala Local Body Election 2025.

3 Data Sources

- Kerala State Election Commission official reports
- Government-published election datasets
- Verified news portals and election summaries

4 Methodology

4.1 Data Collection

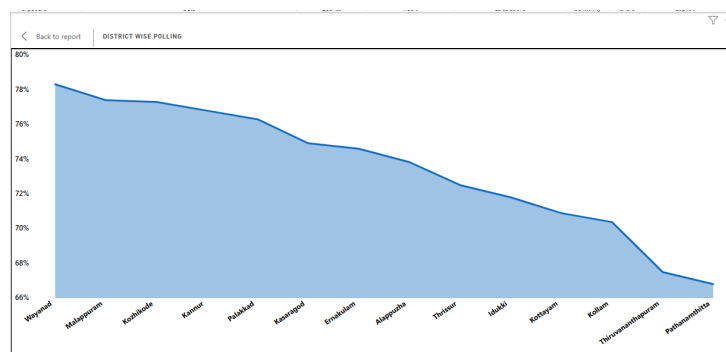
Election data related to voter turnout, seat distribution, and party-wise performance was collected from the official website of the Kerala State Election Commission and verified news portals. The collected information was analyzed and processed using Python, and the finalized datasets were structured and saved in CSV format for further analysis and visualization.

4.2 Tools Used

- Python (Pandas)
- Power BI

5 Key Metrics and Analysis

5.1 Voter Turnout

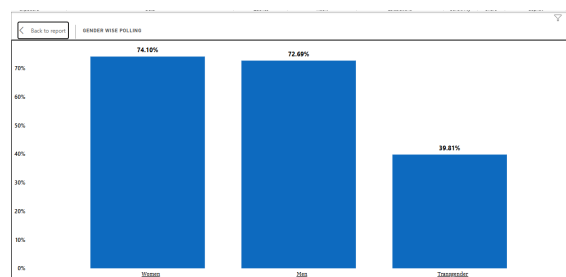


Voter turnout serves as an important measure of public participation in elections. The district wise polling data shows variations in voter engagement across Kerala, with some districts recording higher turnout than others. This

comparison helps identify regions with strong electoral participation and areas requiring greater voter awareness.

- Wayanad recorded the highest turnout at 78.29%, indicating strong voter engagement.
- Pathanamthitta had the lowest turnout at 66.78%, nearly 12 percentage points below Wayanad.
- Malappuram, Kozhikode, Kannur, and Palakkad also showed robust participation, reflecting strong engagement in northern and central districts.
- Thiruvananthapuram (67.47%) and Pathanamthitta (66.78%) suggest potential voter apathy or logistical challenges in the southern region.
- Northern districts consistently recorded higher turnout than the state average, whereas some southern districts fell below it, highlighting regional variations in voter participation.
- The overall voter turnout across Kerala was approximately 73.69%, reflecting moderately high engagement.
- The turnout trends indicate that logistical efficiency, voter awareness campaigns, and regional socio political factors may influence participation rates.
- Districts with above average turnout may serve as models for strategies to increase voter engagement in lower-performing districts.

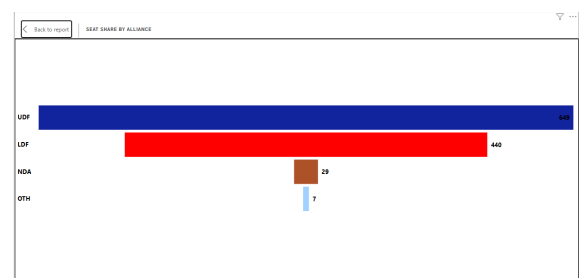
5.2 Gender Wise Polling



The gender-wise polling data reveals that women recorded the highest voter turnout (74.10%), slightly surpassing men (72.69%), reflecting Kerala's strong culture of civic participation and effective voter outreach among the general

population. The marginal gap between male and female turnout indicates near equal political engagement across genders. In contrast, the significantly lower turnout among transgender voters (39.81%) points to persistent social, administrative, and accessibility barriers. This disparity suggests a need for targeted inclusion policies, voter education programs, and supportive electoral mechanisms to ensure more equitable participation in future local body elections.

5.3 Seat Share By Alliance



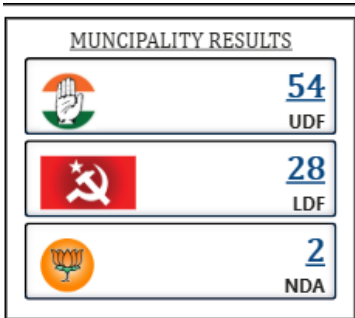
The seat distribution highlights UDF as the leading alliance with 649 seats, indicating strong organizational reach and voter consolidation across local bodies. LDF follows with 440 seats, reflecting substantial presence but a clear gap compared to UDF. The NDA’s limited share of 29 seats and the marginal performance of Others (7 seats) suggest a largely bipolar electoral landscape dominated by the two major fronts in the Kerala Local Body Elections 2025.

5.4 Regional Performance

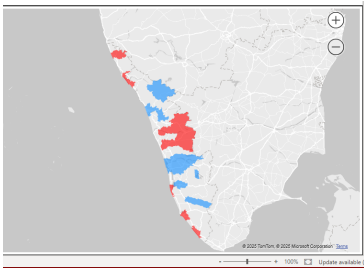
CORPORATION	UDF	LDF	NDA	TOTAL SEATS	WINNER
Ernakulam	46	20	6	76	UDF ✓
Kannur	36	15	4	56	UDF ✓
Kollam	27	16	12	56	UDF ✓
Thrissur	33	11	8	56	UDF ✓
Thiruvananthapuram	19	29	50	101	NDA ✓
Kozhikode	26	35	13	76	LDF ✓

The corporation-level results show UDF dominance by securing victory in four major corporations Ernakulam, Kannur, Kollam, and Thrissur demonstrating strong urban organizational strength and broad voter support. LDF emerged victorious in Kozhikode, reflecting localized influence despite mixed performance elsewhere. Notably, the NDA secured one corporation (Thiruvananthapuram) with a decisive lead, marking its limited but significant

breakthrough in Kerala’s urban local body politics. Overall, the metrics indicate a UDF led urban advantage, with selective but important gains by NDA and region-specific strengths for LDF.

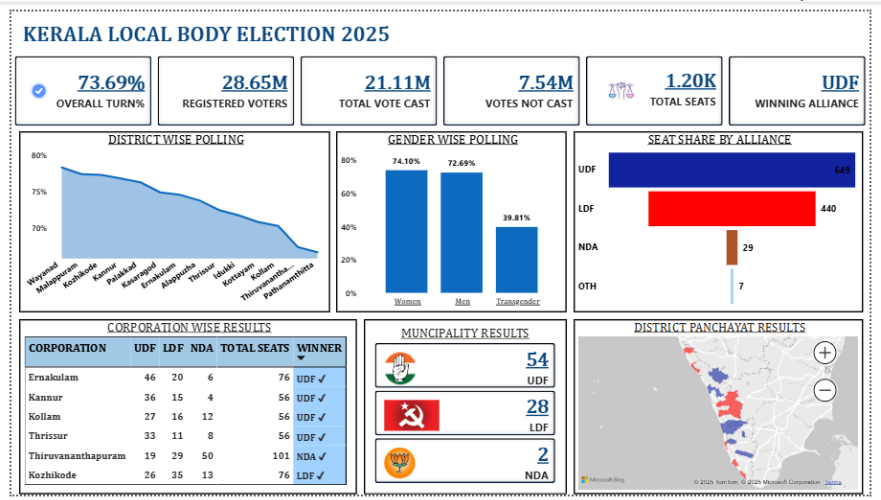


The municipality results indicate a clear advantage for the UDF, which secured 54 municipalities, reflecting strong grassroots presence and effective voter consolidation at the municipal level. The LDF followed with 28 municipalities, maintaining a competitive but secondary position. The NDA’s performance remained limited, winning only 2 municipalities, highlighting its comparatively weaker influence in municipal governance across Kerala.



The key metrics indicate a strictly bipolar contest at the district panchayat level, with seats shared exclusively between the LDF and UDF. This reflects the consolidation of voter preferences around the two major alliances and the absence of NDA representation in district panchayats. The distribution suggests strong regional strongholds for both fronts, highlighting localized dominance rather than uniform state wide control. Overall, the metrics underline a highly competitive two party structure in district level governance during the Kerala Local Body Elections 2025.

5.5 Overall Dashboard



6 Insights and Trends

- Moderate variation in voter turnout
- Dominance of LDF and UDF
- Limited NDA presence
- Higher competition in urban areas

7 Conclusion

The analysis of the 2025 Kerala Local Body Elections highlights significant variations in voter turnout and political preferences across districts. Using Python for data handling and Power BI for visualization, key trends such as strong engagement in districts like Wayanad and comparatively lower participation in Pathanamthitta were identified. The study also revealed the performance patterns of major alliances, offering insights into regional political dynamics. Overall, this data-driven approach provides a clear understanding of voter behavior, aiding future planning and strategic decision-making in local governance.

8 Future Scope

- Historical election comparison
- Predictive modeling
- Demographic data integration