MINI PROJECT REPORT
INDIAN ELECTIONS 2019

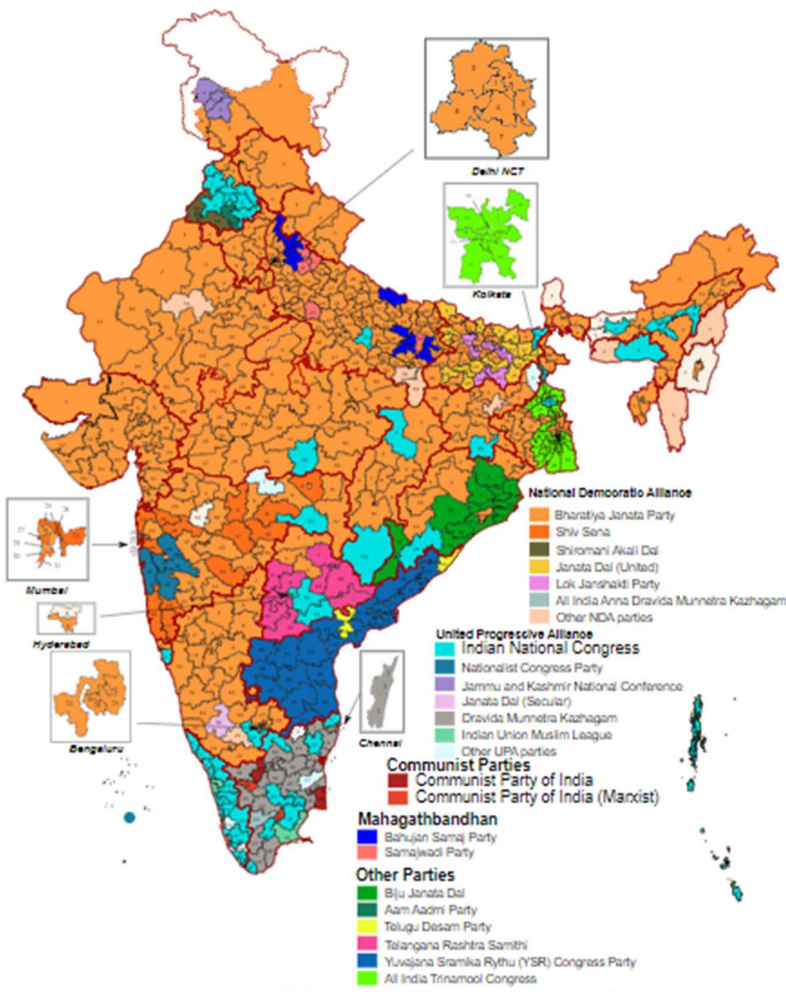Name- Abhinav Kumar

PRN- 21070126006

Name- Aadarsh Nayyer
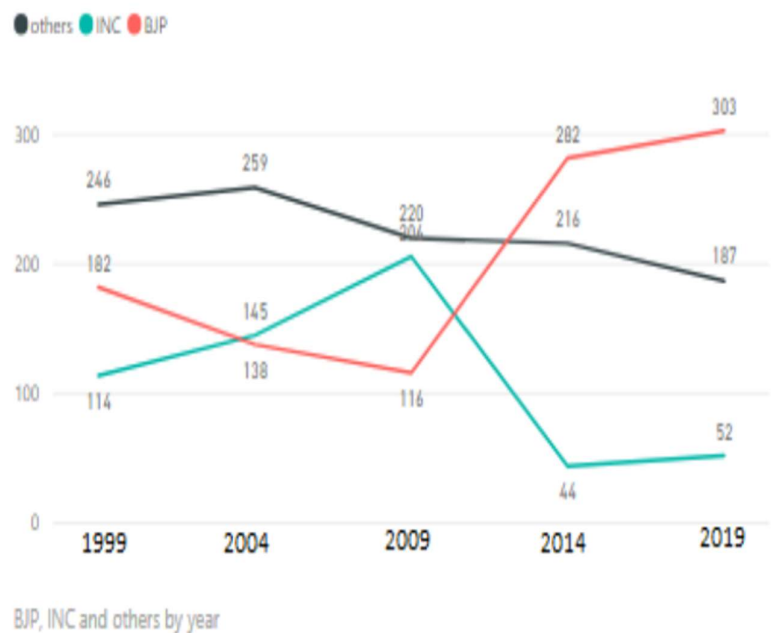
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17 Lok Sabha Elections

National Democratic Alliance
- Bharatiya Janata Party
- Shiv Sena
- Shiromani Akali Dal
- Janata Dal (United)
- Lok Janshakti Party
- All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- Other NDA parties

United Progressive Alliance
- Indian National Congress
- Nationalist Congress Party
- Jammu and Kashmir National Conference
- Janata Dal (Secular)
- Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
- Indian Union Muslim League
- Other UPA parties

Communist Parties
- Communist Party of India
- Communist Party of India (Marxist)

Mahagathbandhan
- Bahujan Samaj Party
- Samajwadi Party

Other Parties
- Biju Janata Dal
- Aam Aadmi Party
- Telugu Desam Party
- Telangana Rashtra Samithi
- Yuvajana Sramika Rythu (YSR) Congress Party
- All India Trinamool Congress

Yet again the orange wave is complimenting all through the topography of the greatest majority rule country on the planet. With 7 stage political race from eleventh April to nineteenth May, at last on 23rd May Indian showed their decision for the forthcoming five years prime community worker up to 2024. With a huge triumph of 303 seats out of aggregate 542[1] Bharatiya Janata Yet again party (BJP) framed the lower parliamentary house with the collusion party with the incredible administration of Mr. Narendra Modi.

With the alliance party NDA has managed to win 353 seats whereas it's rivalry, Rahul Gandhi led INC got 52 seats with an increase of 8 seats from the 2014 election. NDA has managed to get 92 seats with the Alliance party of Indian National Congress (INC). It was nail-biting fight with the two national parties rather than the show was mostly local state party vs BJP. Eastern and Southern part was mostly acquired by the state party whereas, the middle and northern part was under BJP.
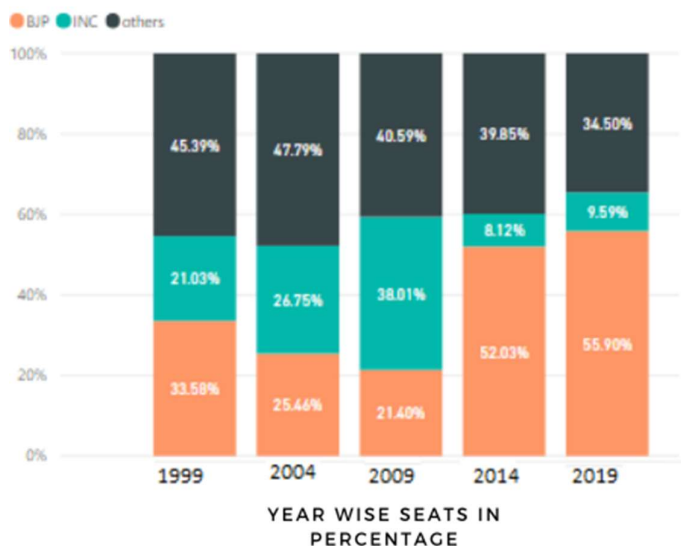

BJP, INC and others by year

YEAR WISE SEATS

Winning Parties

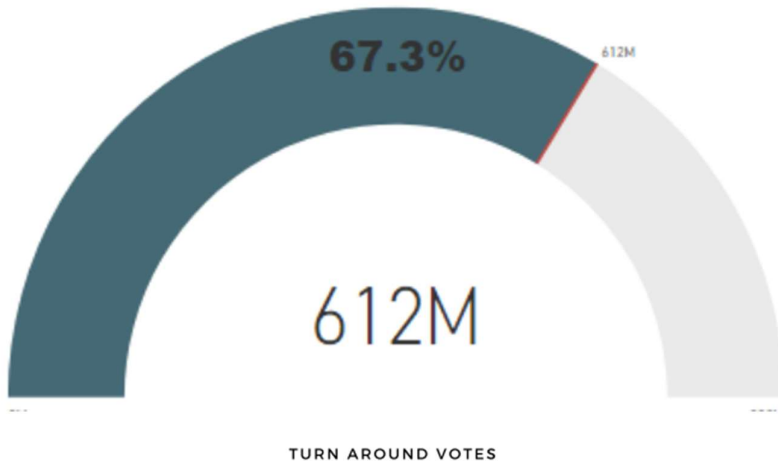| YSRCP	DMK	BJP	INC	AITC
Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Bhartiya Janata Party	Indian National Congress	All India Trinamool Congress
22	24	303	52	22

Number of seats won by respective parties

The top five parties by number of seats won in general elections 2019

With the partnership party NDA has figured out how to win 353 seats while it's competition, Rahul Gandhi drove INC got 52 seats with an increment of 8 seats from the 2014 political race. NDA has made due to get 92 seats with the Collusion party of Indian Public Congress (INC). It was nail-gnawing battle with the two public gatherings as opposed to the show
was generally neighbourhood state party versus BJP. Eastern and Southern part was generally obtained by the state party while,
the centre and northern part was
under BJP.

After the initiative of previous prime serve Atal Bihari Bajpayee, BJP has relaxed seats from 33.5% in 1999 to 21.40% in 2009. While INC has fortified its situation. In 2014 BJP returned energetically. Individuals of India was expecting the "Acche Din Ayenge" great days will come. Also, BJP got 52% seats in 2014. From 2014 to 2019 individuals of India were in the situation on the off chance that they have great days or not however couple of activities of BJP government like "Swach Bharat" clean India, "Advanced India", got perfect victory. What's more, By and by individuals of India keep confidence in Modi government.

● BJP ● INC ● others

Year	others	INC	BJP
1999	45.39%	21.03%	33.58%
2004	47.79%	26.75%	25.46%
2009	40.59%	38.01%	21.40%
2014	39.85%	8.12%	52.03%
2019	34.50%	9.59%	55.90%

YEAR WISE SEATS IN PERCENTAGE

U-TURN

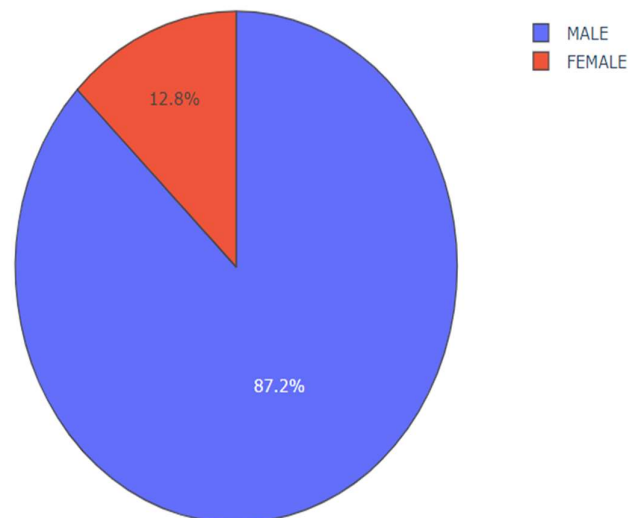**67.3%**

612M

612M

TURN AROUND VOTES

Out of absolute populaces of 1368.2M, 66.4% populace was qualified for projecting their votes which is 909M. Out of the all out qualified electors, 67.3 % casted a ballot in the Lok Sabha political race 2019. Thus, out of the aggregate populaces of India, just 44.7 % decided in favor of the lower parliamentary house.
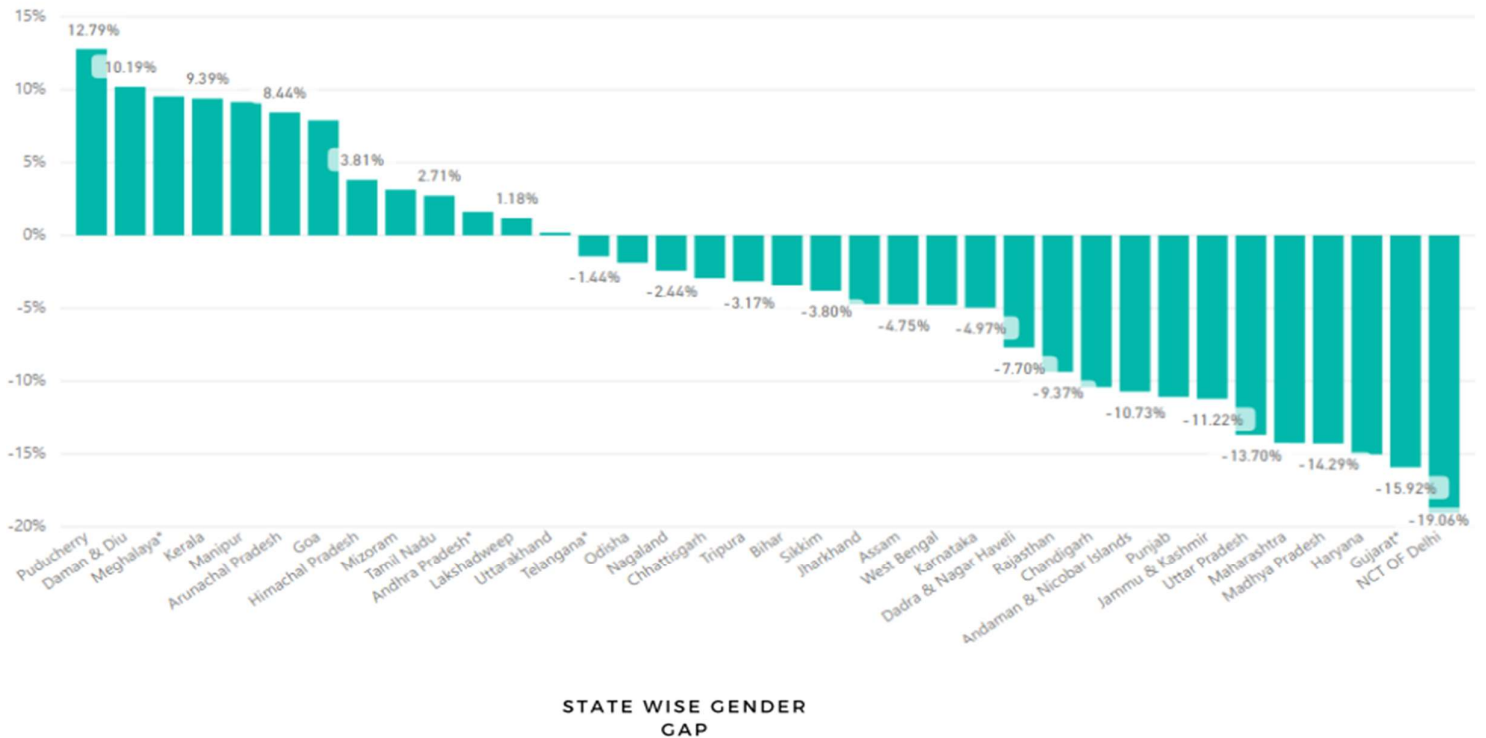
Gender Variety of Eligible Voters

According to the evaluation information 2011, there are 943 females for every 100 guys so that is 48.53 % female and 51.46 %, male. At the point when it's about Qualified citizens male to female proportion remains at 87.2:12.8 in 2019.
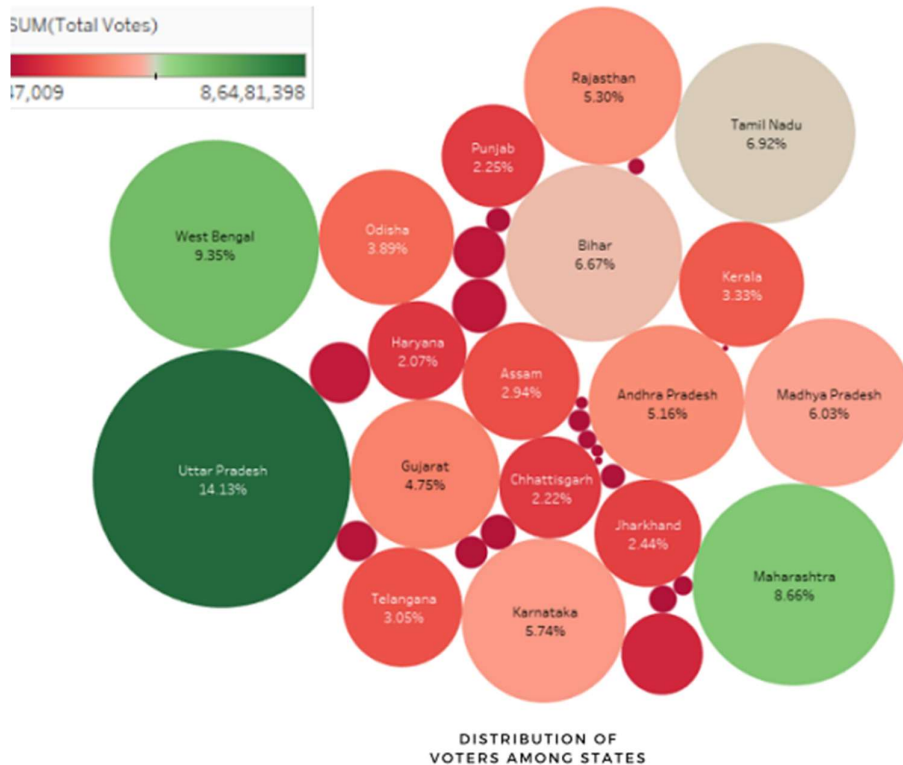
Male vs Female Ratio - All Candidates

MALE
FEMALE

12.8%

87.2%

State wise gender gap in eligible voters
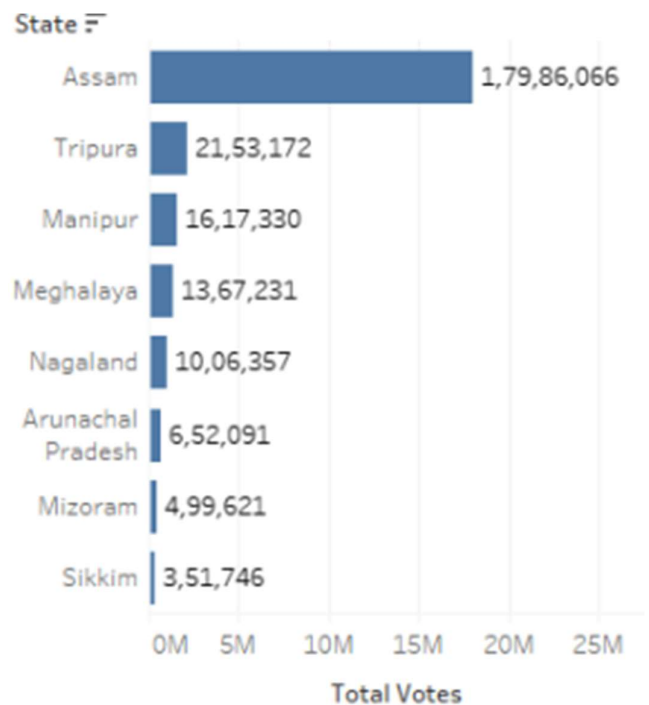

STATE WISE GENDER GAP

There are 29 states and 7 association regions altogether. Out of these main 13 states are having female citizens higher than the male electors. Puducherry is in the top with an orientation hole of 12.79 %. Where female citizens are higher than male citizens. The capital of India, NCT Delhi with the most noteworthy orientation imbalance. male citizens are 19.06% higher than the female electors. Followed by Gujrat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh.
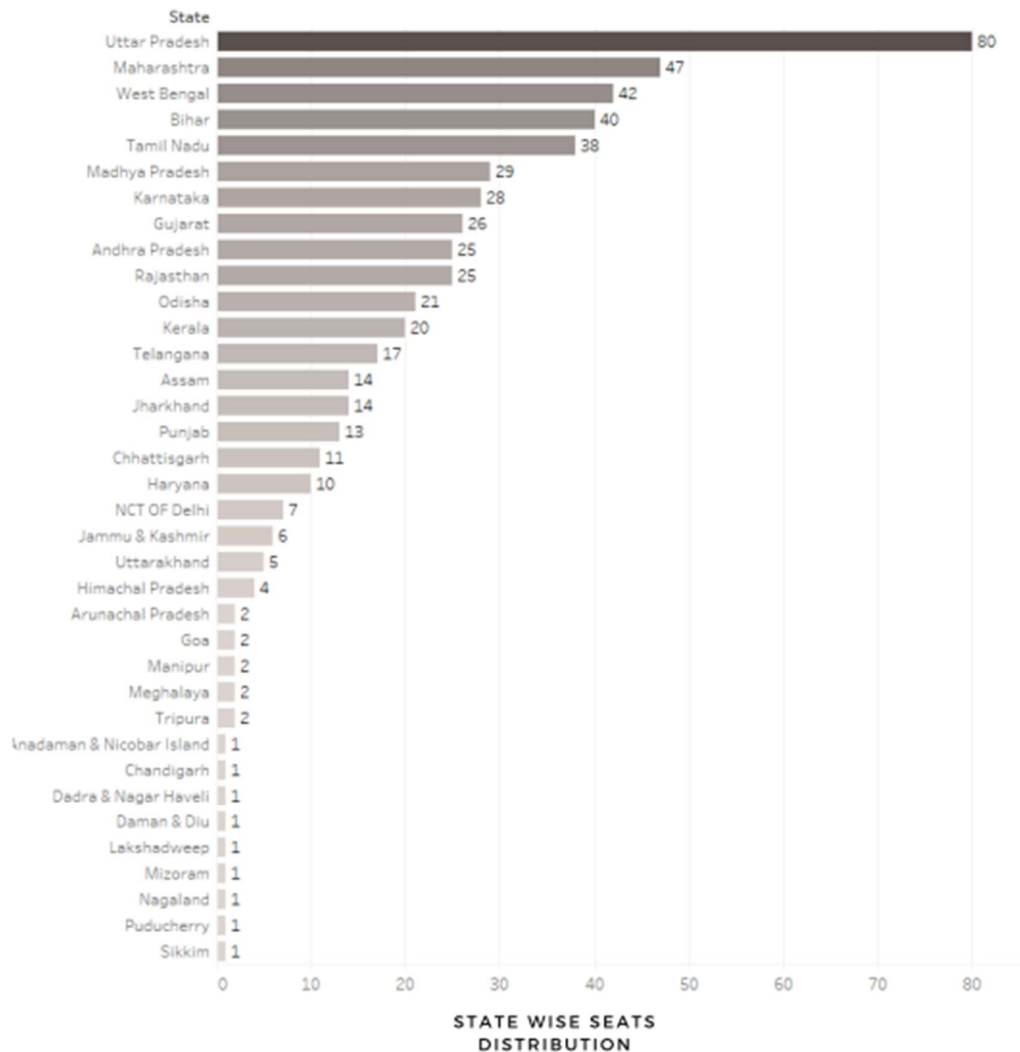
Distribution of Voters among States

DISTRIBUTION OF VOTERS AMONG STATES

If Utter Pradesh were a country it would have been 6 most crowded country on the planet. The state of Taj Mahal, which is the most crowded state in the world has the most elevated citizen in India with 14.13 % of the complete votes. Followed by West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc. These main 6 states hold over half of the complete electors. Barring the Association domains, Sikkim has the least elector among every one of the states. NCT Delhi is having the most elevated citizen among the Association Domains and Lakshadweep with the least number citizens. Range differs between 47009 and 8679012. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim also, Tripura are the 8 provinces of North east India, hold under 5% of the complete votes.
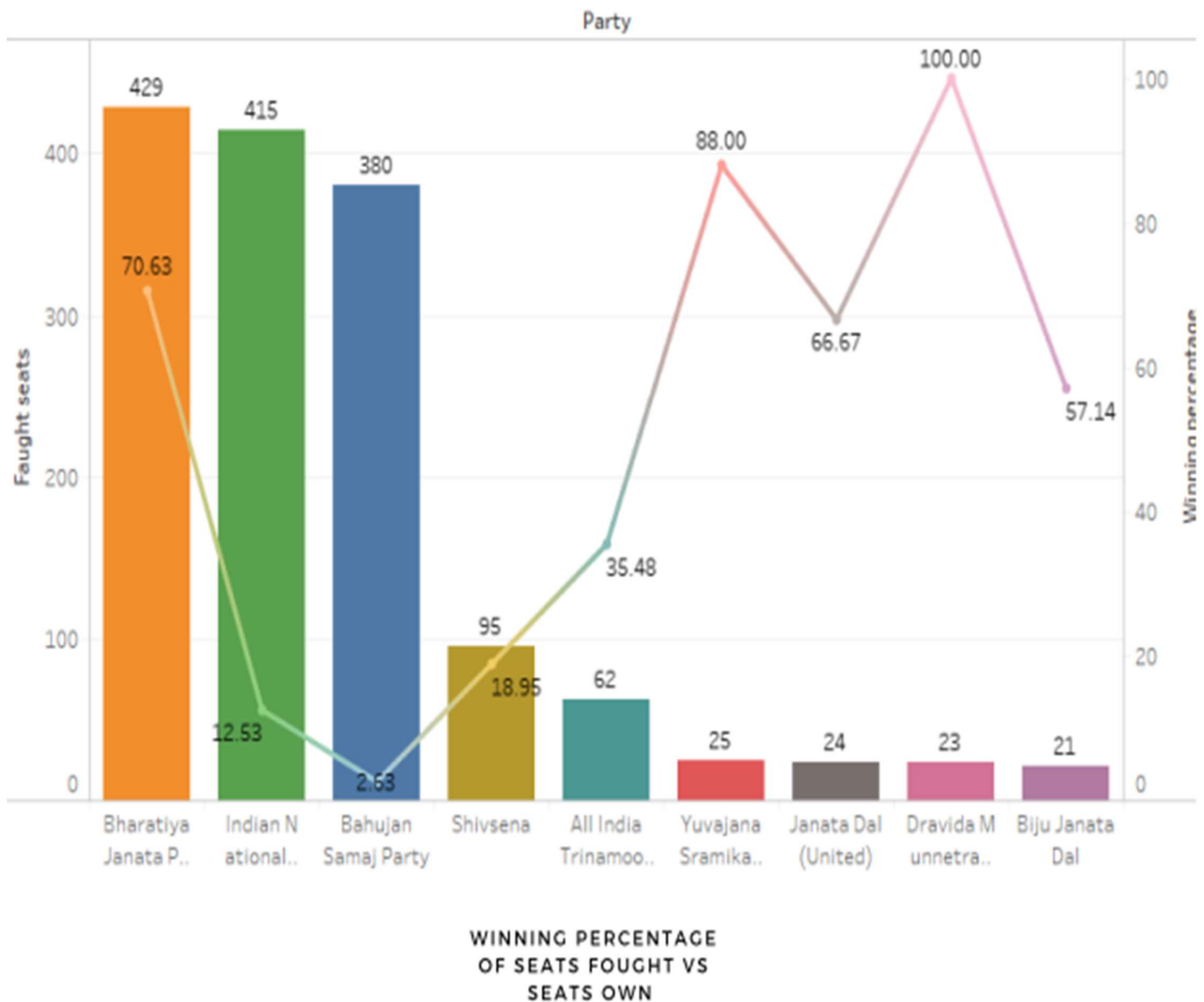

Total Votes of North Eastern States

Distribution of Seats among States

The leader of India can assign 2 seats for the Anglo-Indian Community along with 543 chosen individuals, a sum of 545 seats is as of now present in the seventeenth Lok Sabha political race. Appropriation of seats among states and association regions are as followed 530 seats for states and 13 for UTs. The seat distribution to the unique states and Ut's were finished based on populace of 1971. Each Indian resident who is over 18 years of age is qualified to station their votes, which was changed from 21 years after the 61st Established Revision Act 1988. Then, the quantity of parliaments will be explored in the year 2026.

Winning Percentage
Across Party

WINNING PERCENTAGE OF SEATS FOUGHT VS SEATS OWN

Battling for the seats and winning the seats are essentially two distinct circumstances. All the public parties have battled in more than one states, in any case, they don't have appropriate hold to the states. BJP had a competitor for 429 seats though winning rate is around 70.63% While another significant Public party INC gave up-and-comers in 415 bodies electorate though the it is around simply 12.53% to win rate which is second most minimal among all the enormous parties. Bahujan Samaj party is having the most minimal consistency rate. Among 280 applicants just 2.63 % won in the last fight. One and only party Dravida Munnetra kazhagam won 100 % seats from Tamil Nadu They gave up-wind-comer from 23 seats and all of them became champion in the eventual outcome.
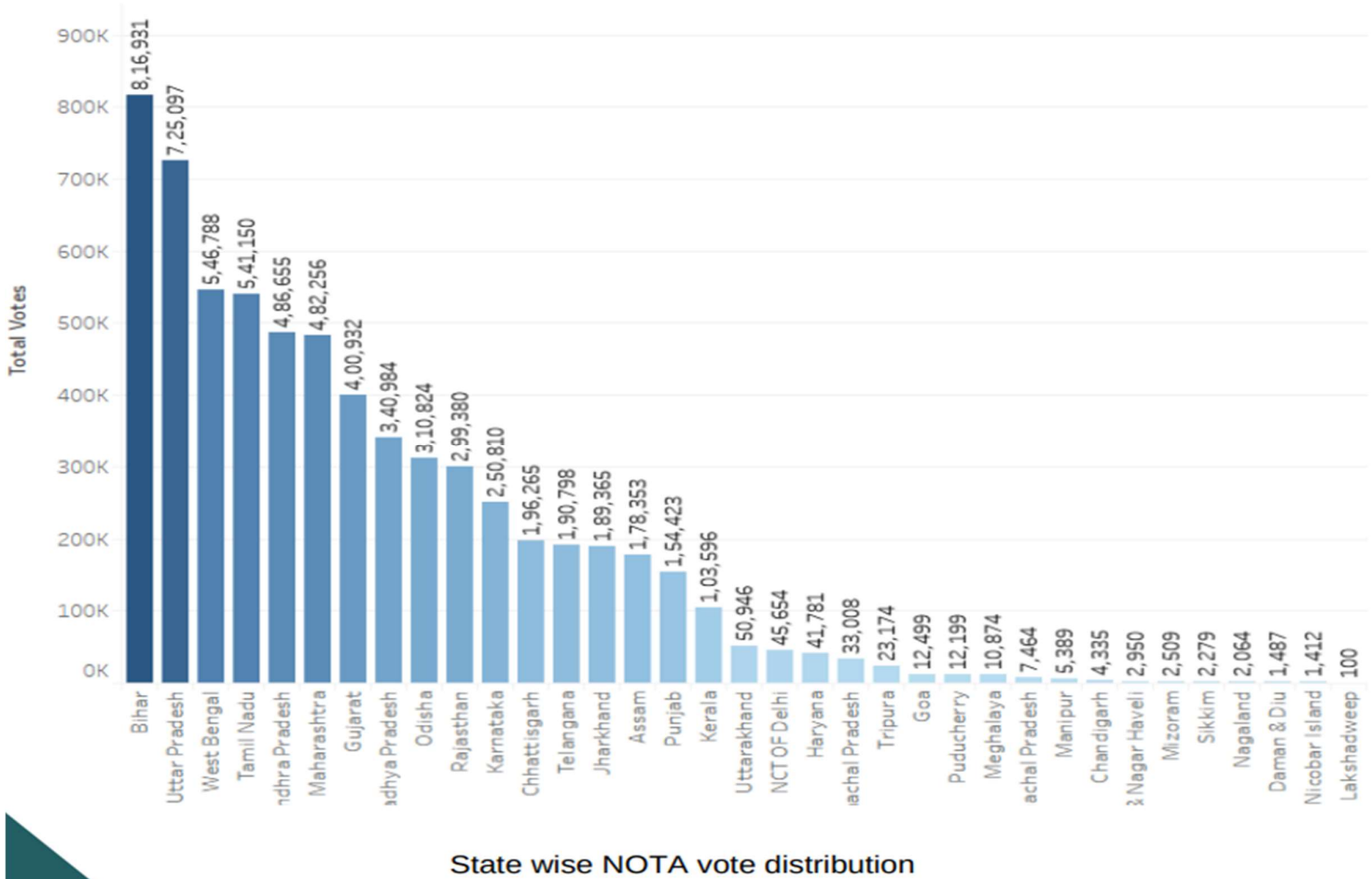
Youngest and Oldest Candidate

Goddeti Madhavi is an Indian politician. She was elected to the Lok Sabha, lower house of the Parliament of India from Araku, Andhra Pradesh in the 2019 Indian general election as a member of the YSR Congress Party. She is the youngest member of parliament from Andhra Pradesh. She is a physical education teacher. Her father, the late Goddeti Demudu, was a communist leader and former legislator.

Farooq Abdullah (conceived 21 October 1937) is an Indian lawmaker and Leader of Jammu and Kashmir Public Gathering. He has filled in as the Main Clergyman of Jammu and Kashmir on a few events starting around 1982, and as the association serve for New and Sustainable power somewhere in the range of 2009 and 2014. He is the child of the first chosen Boss Clergyman of Jammu and Kashmir Sheik Abdullah, and father of previous Boss Pastor of Jammu and Kashmir Omar Abdullah.

NOTA

State wise NOTA vote distribution

The choice Nothing from what was just mentioned was first presented in India in 2009 by the Chattisgarh Government for the neighborhood government (En.wikipedia.org, 2019) political decision. Out of a sum of 542 seats in 534 seats, there was a choice to make their choice for Nothing from what was just mentioned choices. Out of the complete vote, 1.07% of votes were projected for NOTA and all out including every one of the states and UTs 6.4 Million individuals cast their decisions in favor of NOTA Bihar cased the most elevated vote in the NOTA choice with 0.8 Million votes followed by Unadulterated Pradesh and West Bengal. Gopal ganj, Bihar being the most noteworthy Nota vote-getter among all the supporters.

Summary

Indian voters' voting behaviour has been examined, and some findings have been drawn. Let's examine them in the following manner:

1) The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has won the most seats in India in 2019—clearly surpassing all other national and state-specific parties. Their outreach has actually helped them stake out their place in the Lok Sabha.
2) Generally speaking, voting is considered to involve a number of important factors. Over 72% of the winners have a graduate or higher degree. For a growing country like India, where we need educated leaders to govern the country, this is a crucial consideration.
3) Female politicians often participate significantly less than male politicians. People from all sectors would be able to contribute to the advancement of society, therefore a balanced gender ratio would do.
4) Politicians are rather old on average. Younger candidates for political office who are qualified to lead the country may be advantageous. Although it is never a given that senior politicians wouldn't be able to do their jobs successfully, there is a chance that they may experience health and aging-related problems.
5) Since the people we elect represent the country indirectly, criminal activity is a big worry. Rather than being someone who is not respected, they should serve as more of a role model.

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