PROJCET   REPORT

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Over view

   Analyzing the 2019 Lok Sabha   elections in India requires a comprehensive approach a factors like party dynamics, candidate profiles, constituency demographics, campaign strategies, and voter sentiment .   Quantitative analysis would typically involve examining data on candidate backgrounds, campaign spending, electoral outcomes, voter turnout, and regional variations. To get a detailed overview, you may want to consult academic papers, election commission reports, or political analysis platforms that have delved into this subject.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of conducting a quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok sabha elections is to objectively examine and analyze various aspects related to the election process and its outcomes. This analysis aims to:

1.   Understand Demographics and Profiles
2.   Assess Electoral Behavior
3.   Evaluate Campaign Strategies
4.   Identify Regional Variances
5.   Determine Factors Affecting Victory
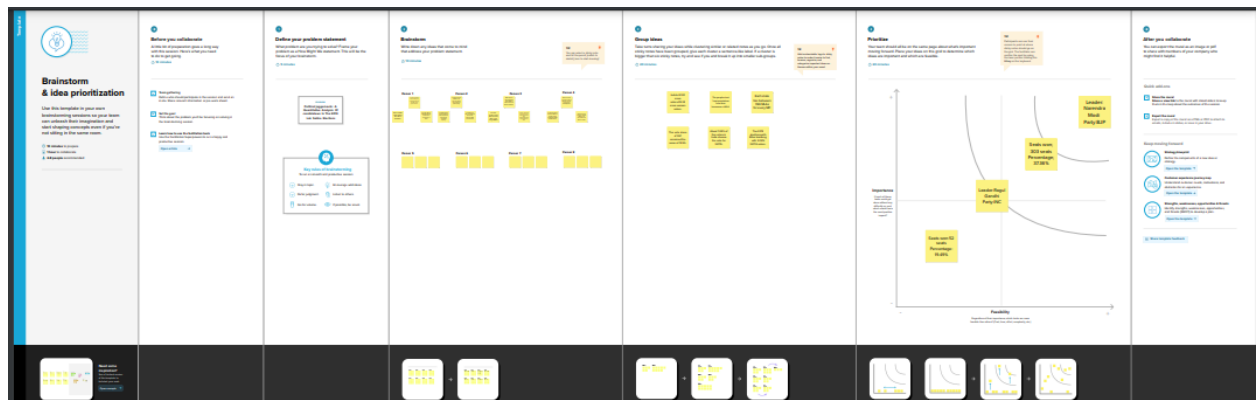6.   Inform Policy and Governance

By quantifying various aspects of the election, researchers and stakeholders can gain a deeper landscape, which can inform future strategies, policies, and electoral reforms.

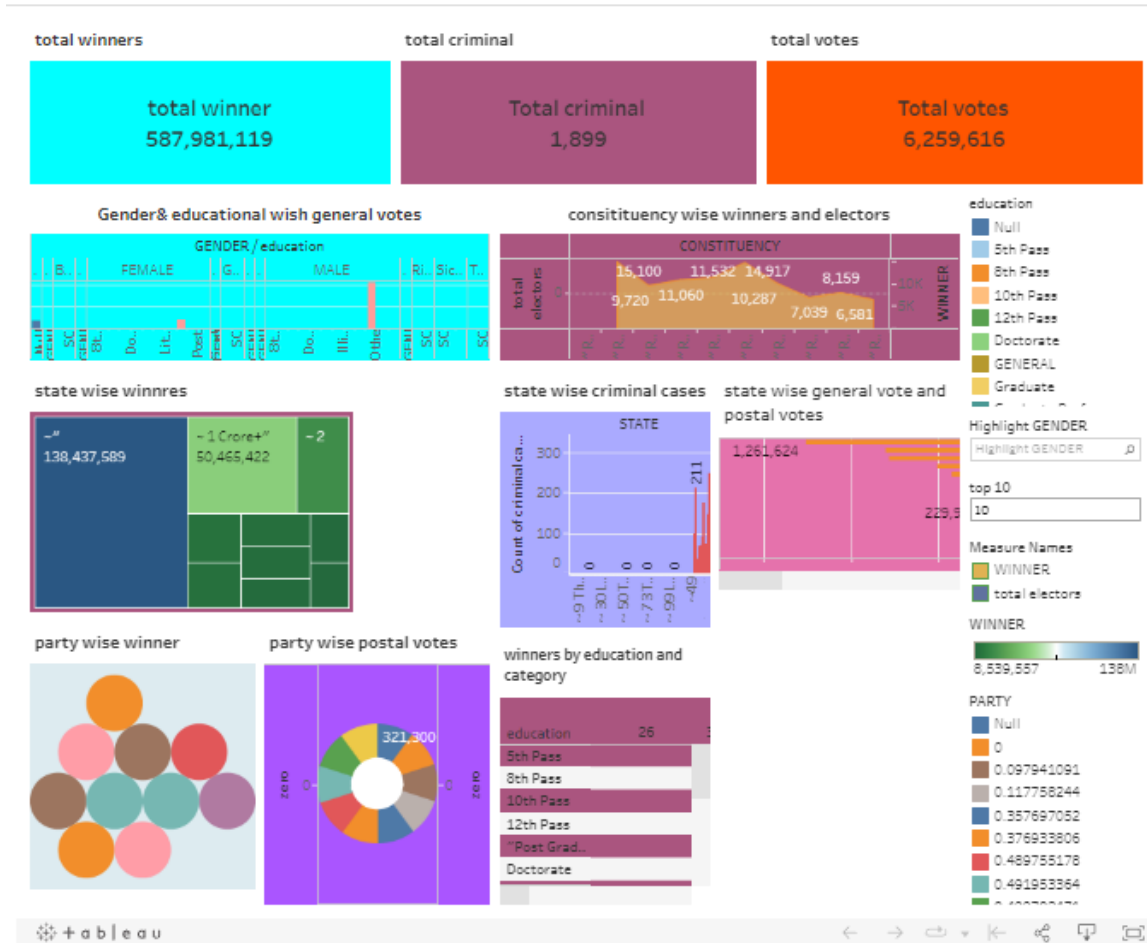# PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

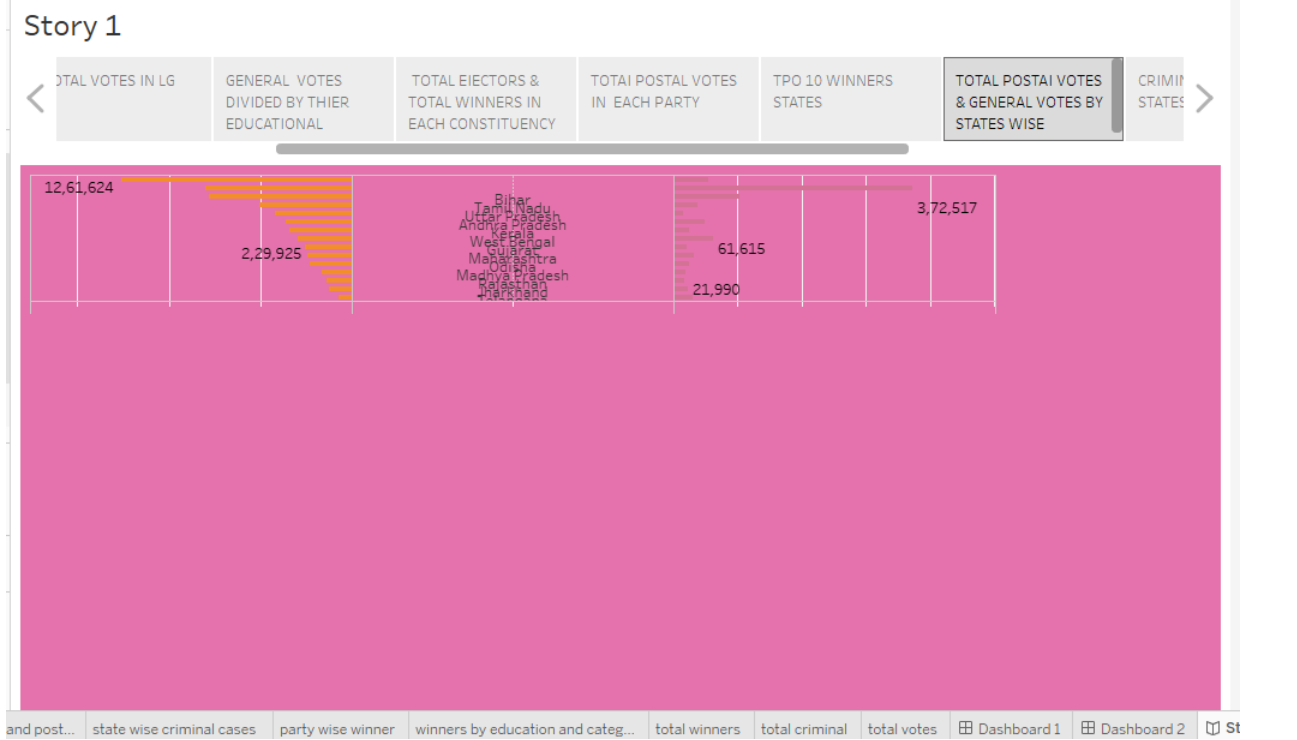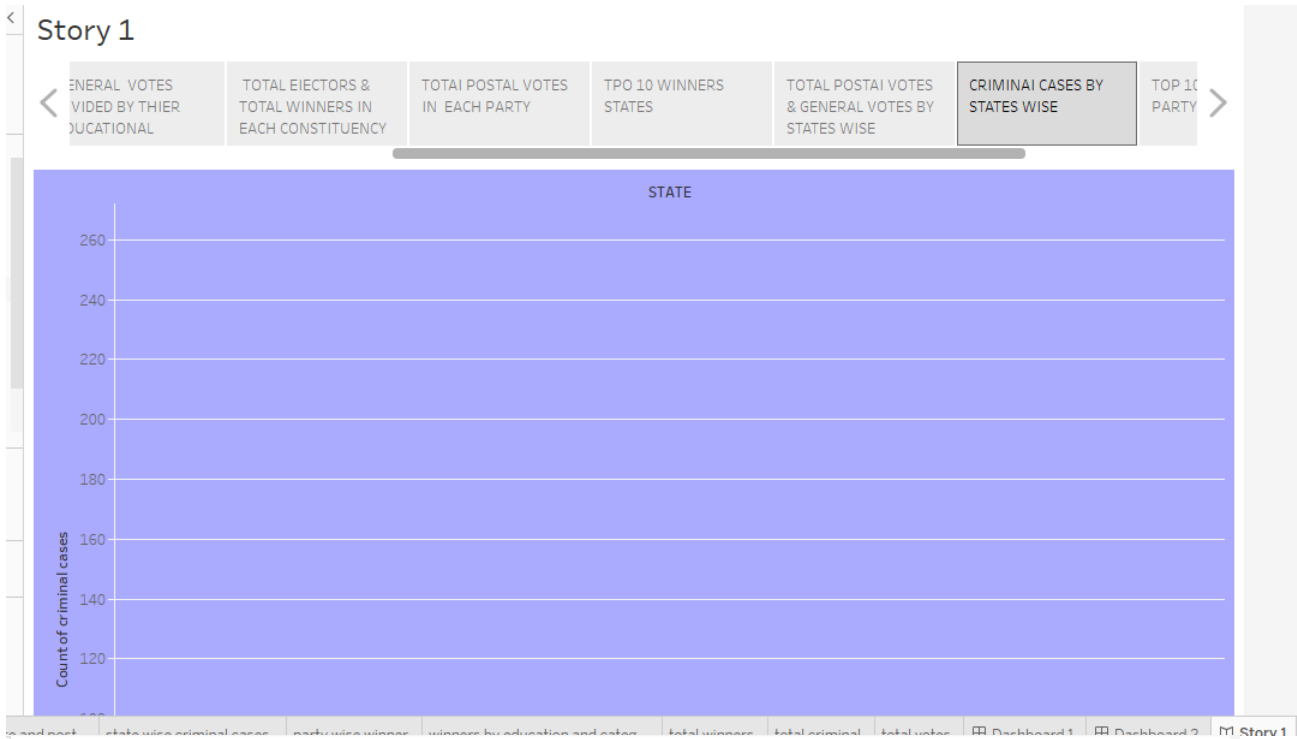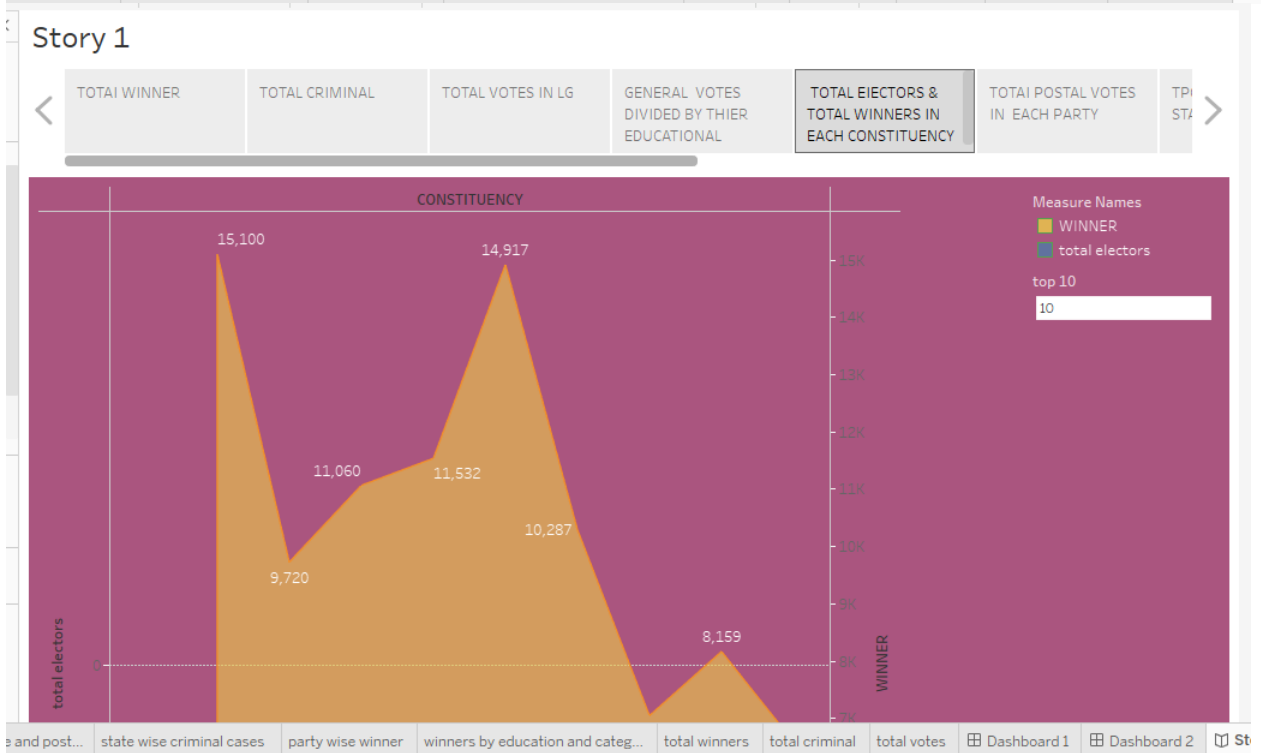## 2.1 Empathy Map
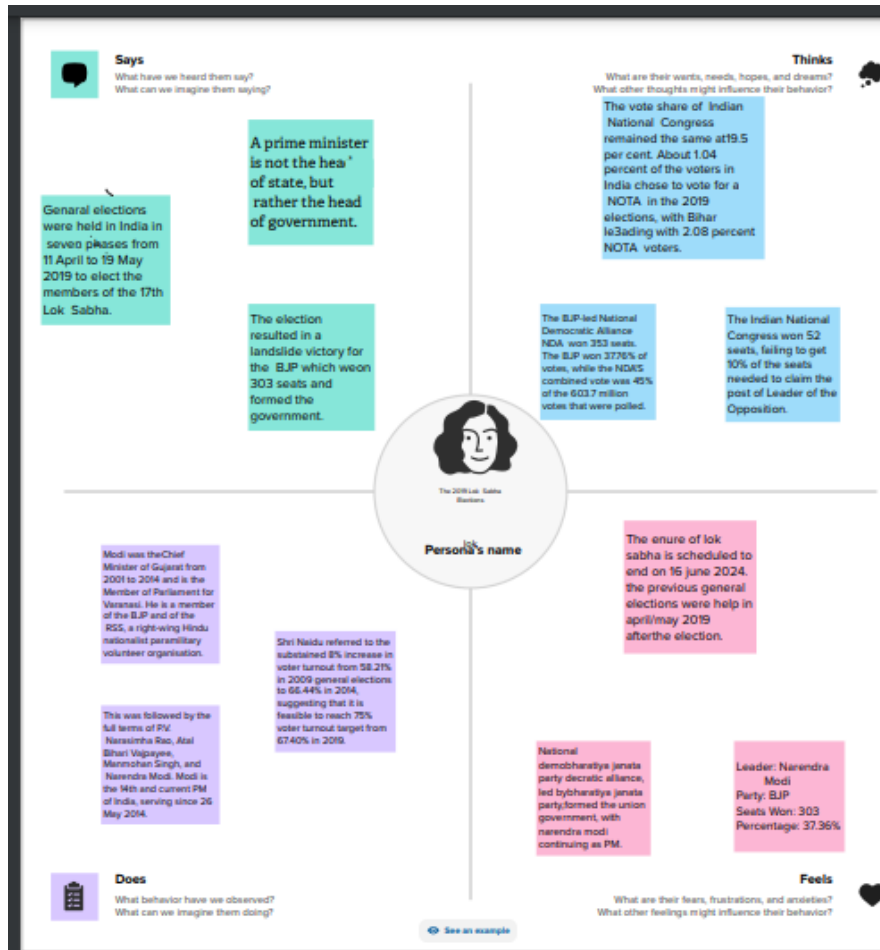
2.2 Brainstorming Map

RESULT

Dashboard

Story

Story 1

ENERAL VOTES VIDED BY THIER UCATIONAL	TOTAL EIECTORS & TOTAL WINNERS IN EACH CONSTITUENCY	TOTAI POSTAL VOTES IN EACH PARTY	TPO 10 WINNERS STATES	TOTAL POSTAI VOTES & GENERAL VOTES BY STATES WISE	CRIMINAI CASES BY STATES WISE	TOP 10 PARTY

STATE

Count of criminal cases

260
240
220
200
180
160
140
120

e and post... | state wise criminal cases | party wise winner | winners by education and categ... | total winners | total criminal | total votes | ⊞ Dashboard 1 | ⊞ Dashboard 2 | ⊡ Story 1

Story 1

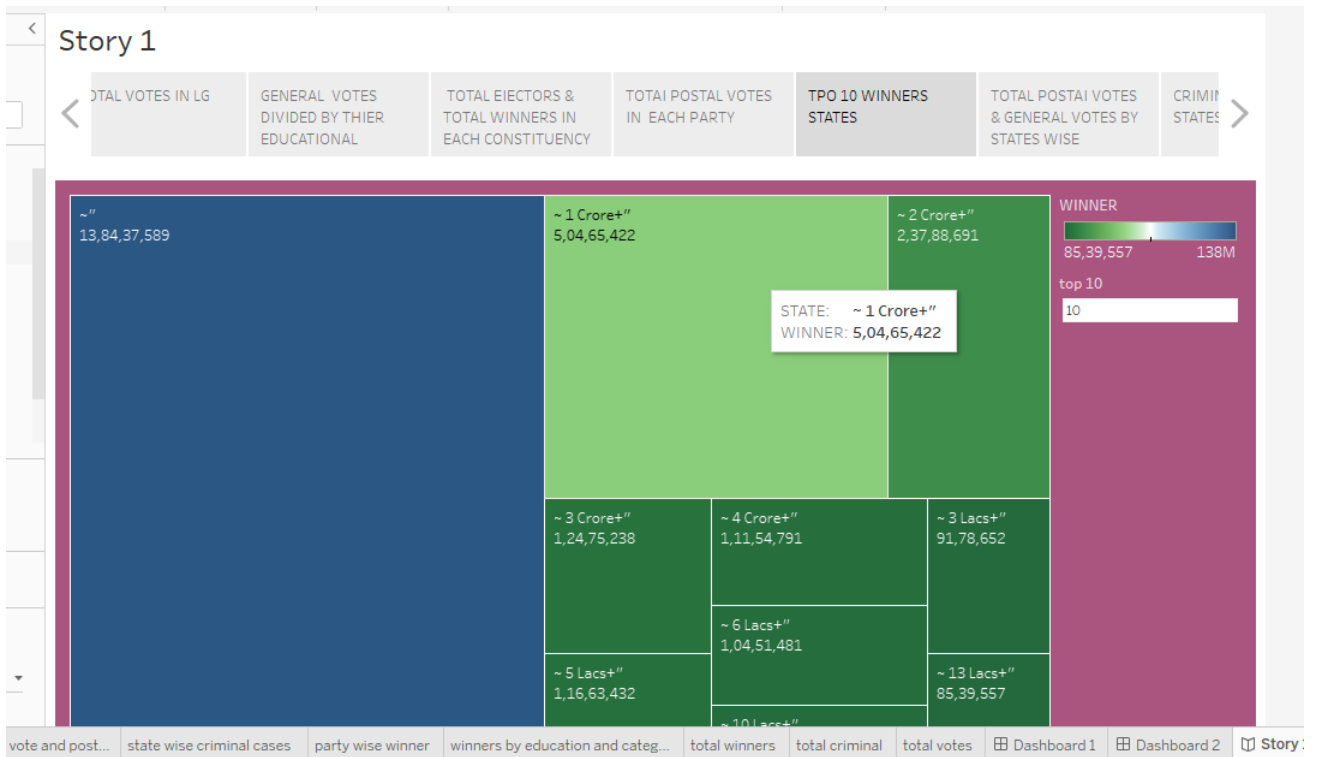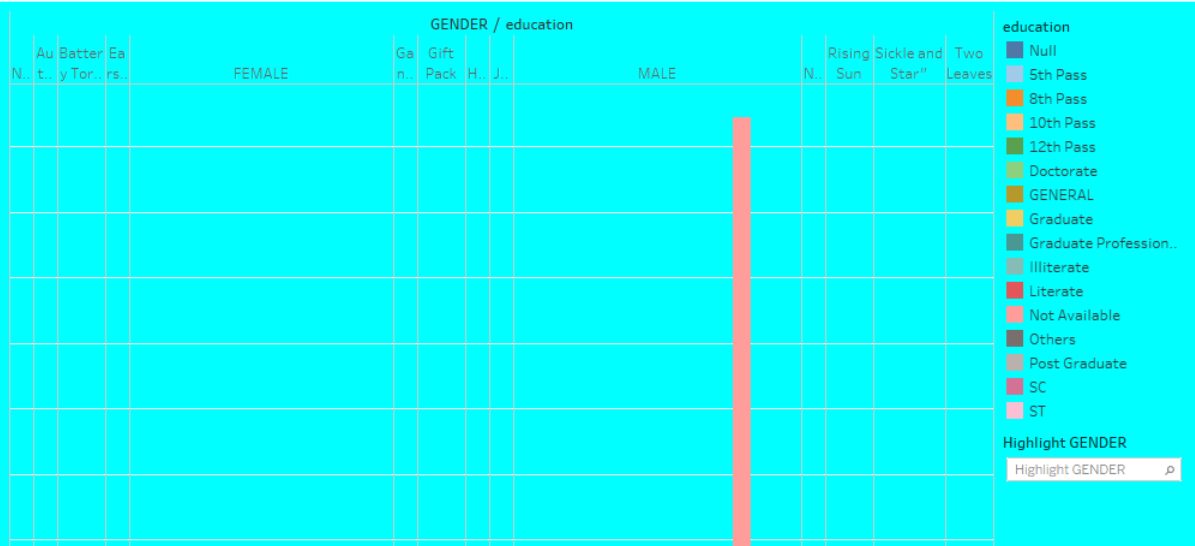| OTAL VOTES IN LG	GENERAL VOTES DIVIDED BY THIER EDUCATIONAL	TOTAL EIECTORS & TOTAL WINNERS IN EACH CONSTITUENCY	TOTAI POSTAL VOTES IN EACH PARTY	TPO 10 WINNERS STATES	TOTAL POSTAI VOTES & GENERAL VOTES BY STATES WISE	CRIMI STATES

12,61,624

2,29,925

Bihar
Tamil Nadu
Uttar Pradesh
Andhra Pradesh
Kerala
West Bengal
Gujarat
Maharashtra
Odisha
Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan
Jharkhand

3,72,517

61,615

21,990

and post... | state wise criminal cases | party wise winner | winners by education and categ... | total winners | total criminal | total votes | ⊞ Dashboard 1 | ⊞ Dashboard 2 | ⊡ St

Story 1

~"
13,84,37,589

~ 1 Crore+"
5,04,65,422

~ 2 Crore+"
2,37,88,691

WINNER
85,39,557   138M

top 10
10

STATE: ~ 1 Crore+"
WINNER: 5,04,65,422

~ 3 Crore+"
1,24,75,238

~ 4 Crore+"
1,11,54,791

~ 3 Lacs+"
91,78,652

~ 6 Lacs+"
1,04,51,481

~ 5 Lacs+"
1,16,63,432

~ 13 Lacs+"
85,39,557

~ 10 Lacs+"

vote and post... | state wise criminal cases | party wise winner | winners by education and categ... | total winners | total criminal | total votes | Dashboard 1 | Dashboard 2 | Story

Story 1

CONSTITUENCY

Measure Names
WINNER
total electors

top 10
10

15,100

14,917

11,060

11,532

10,287

9,720

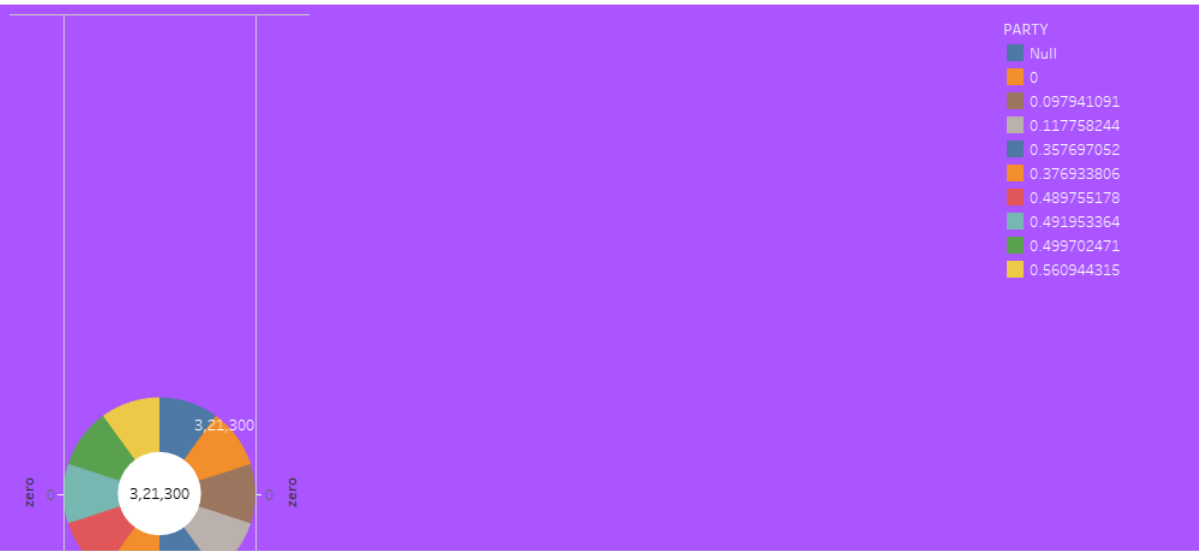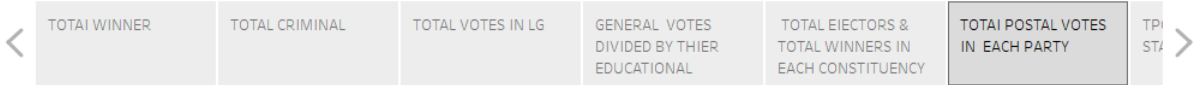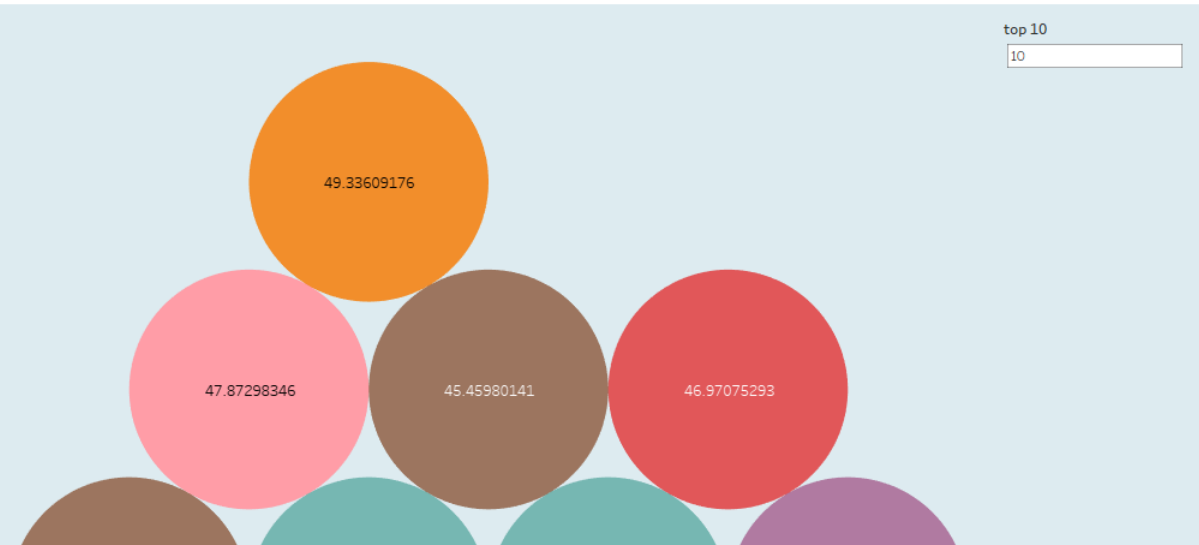8,159

total electors

0

WINNER

vote and post... | state wise criminal cases | party wise winner | winners by education and categ... | total winners | total criminal | total votes | Dashboard 1 | Dashboard 2 | St

Story 1

GENDER / education

	Au N..	t..	Batter y Tor..	Ea rs..	FEMALE	Ga n..	Gift Pack	H..	J..	MALE	N..	Rising Sun	Sickle and Star"	Two Leaves

education
- Null
- 5th Pass
- 8th Pass
- 10th Pass
- 12th Pass
- Doctorate
- GENERAL
- Graduate
- Graduate Profession..
- Illiterate
- Literate
- Not Available
- Others
- Post Graduate
- SC
- ST

Highlight GENDER

Highlight GENDER

Story 1

Total votes
62,59,616

Story 1

Total criminal
1,899

Story 1

total winner
58,79,81,119

Story 1

PARTY
- Null
- 0
- 0.097941091
- 0.117758244
- 0.357697052
- 0.376933806
- 0.489755178
- 0.491953364
- 0.499702471
- 0.560944315

3,21,300

zero 0 - 3,21,300 0 - zero

Story 1

top 10
10

49.33609176

47.87298346   45.45980141   46.97075293

Advantages & Disadvantages

Performing a quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections offers both advantages and disadvantages.

Advantages:

1. Data-Driven Insights
2. Identifying Patterns
3. Comparative Analysis
4. Informed Decision Making
5. Transparency and Accountability

Disadvantages:

1. Simplification and Oversights
2. Data Limitations
3. Subjectivity in Variables
4. In complete Information
5. Exclusion of Qualitative Factors

Balancing quantitative analysis with qualitative insight and considering the limitations ensures a more comprehensive understanding of the electoral process and its intricacies.

APPLICATION

A Quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections can have various practical applications in the field of political science, governance, and electoral strategies. Some of the applications include:

1. Strategic Campaign Planning
2. Resource Allocation
3. Candidate Selection and Training
4. Policy Formulation
5. Electoral Reforms
6. Post-Election Analysis
7. Academic Research
8. Public Awareness and Education
9. International Comparisons
10. Media and Journalism

By applying quantitative analysis to electoral data, stakeholders can enhance their decision-making processes, improve the electoral system, and ultimately contribute to a more informed and efficient democratic process.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a comprehensive quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections offers valuable insights into various facets of the electoral process and its outcomes. By examining candidate profiles, campaign strategies, voter behavior, and other quantifiable factors, we can draw several key conclusions:

1. Diverse candidate profiles
2. Impact of Party Affiliation
3. Campaign Spending and Strategies
4. Regional Variations in Voting Patterns
5. Socioeconomic Factors and Electoral Outcomes
6. Challenges and opportunities
7. Policy Implications

In sum, a quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections yields crucial insights that can inform political parties, policymakers, researchers, and citizens. By leveraging these insights, stakeholders can make informed decisions, strengthen democracy, and contribute to a more inclusive and representative political landscape in India