

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS



सत्यमेव जयते

लोक सभा
LOK SABHA
HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

COLLEGE NAME

GOVINDAMAL ADITANAR COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN, TIRUCHENDUR

III BSC MATHS

OUR TEAM MEMBERS

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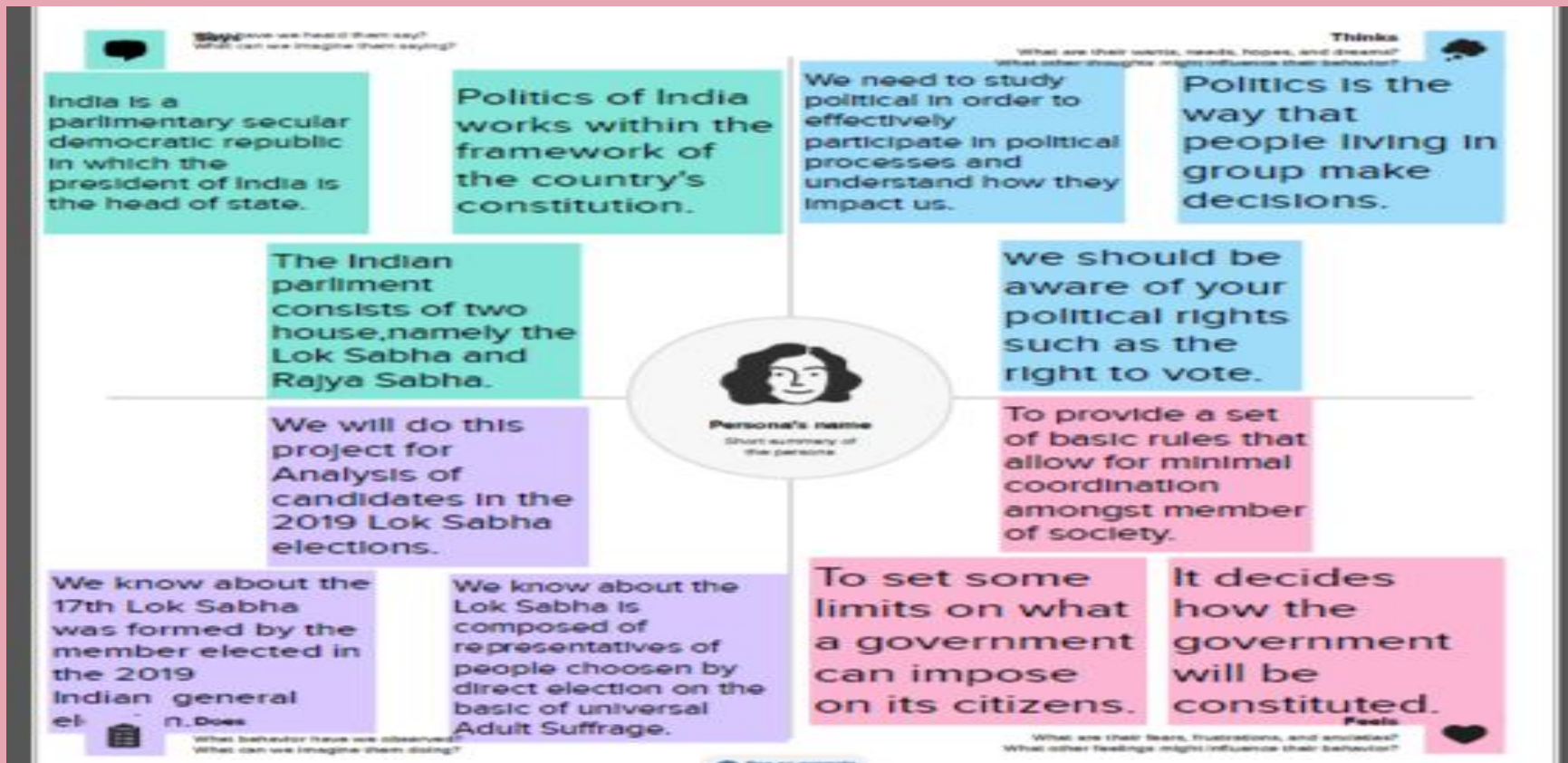
INTRODUCTION

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. The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

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.

DEFINING PROBLEM/PROBLEM UNDERSTANDING

■ EMPATHY MAP



Says

1. India is a parliamentary secular democratic republic in which the president of India is the head of state

2. Politics of India works within the framework of the country's constitution.

3. The Indian parliament consists of two houses, namely the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Thinks

1. We need to study political in order to effectively participate in political processes and understand how they impact us.

2. We should be aware of your political rights such as the right to vote.

3. Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions.

Does

1. We will do this project for Analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections.

2. We know about the 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the member elected in the 2019 Indian general

3. We know about the Lok Sabha Is composed of representatives of people choosen by direct election on the basic of universal Adult Suffrage

Feels

1. To provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst member of society.

2. To set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

3. It decides how the government will be constituted.

BRAINSTORMING MAP

Person 1

voted upon
by all adult
citizens of
India

people must
have trust
on the
candidate

candidates
must have
majority of
votes

Person 2

candidates
must provide
best service
for people

candidates
should have a
good
impression
among people

candidates
must take a
step for
eradicate
corruption

Person 3

It has larger
membership
than rajya
sabha

parliament's
first priority
is Lok sabha

once a money
related bill is
passed by the lok
sabha, it cannot be
rejected by the
rajya sabha

Person 4

The lok sabha
has some
powers that the
Rajya sabha
does not have

Article 81 of the
constitution of India
1949 has specified
the maximum
strength of members
of parliament in the
Lok sabha

Lok sabha is
composed of
representatives of
people choosen by
direct election on the
basis of universal
adult suffrage

RESULTS

Total winners in Lok Sabha Elections 2019

Winners

Total Winners
303

TOTAL CASES ON PARTY PARTICIPANTS IN LOK SABHA ELECTION

Cases on party participants

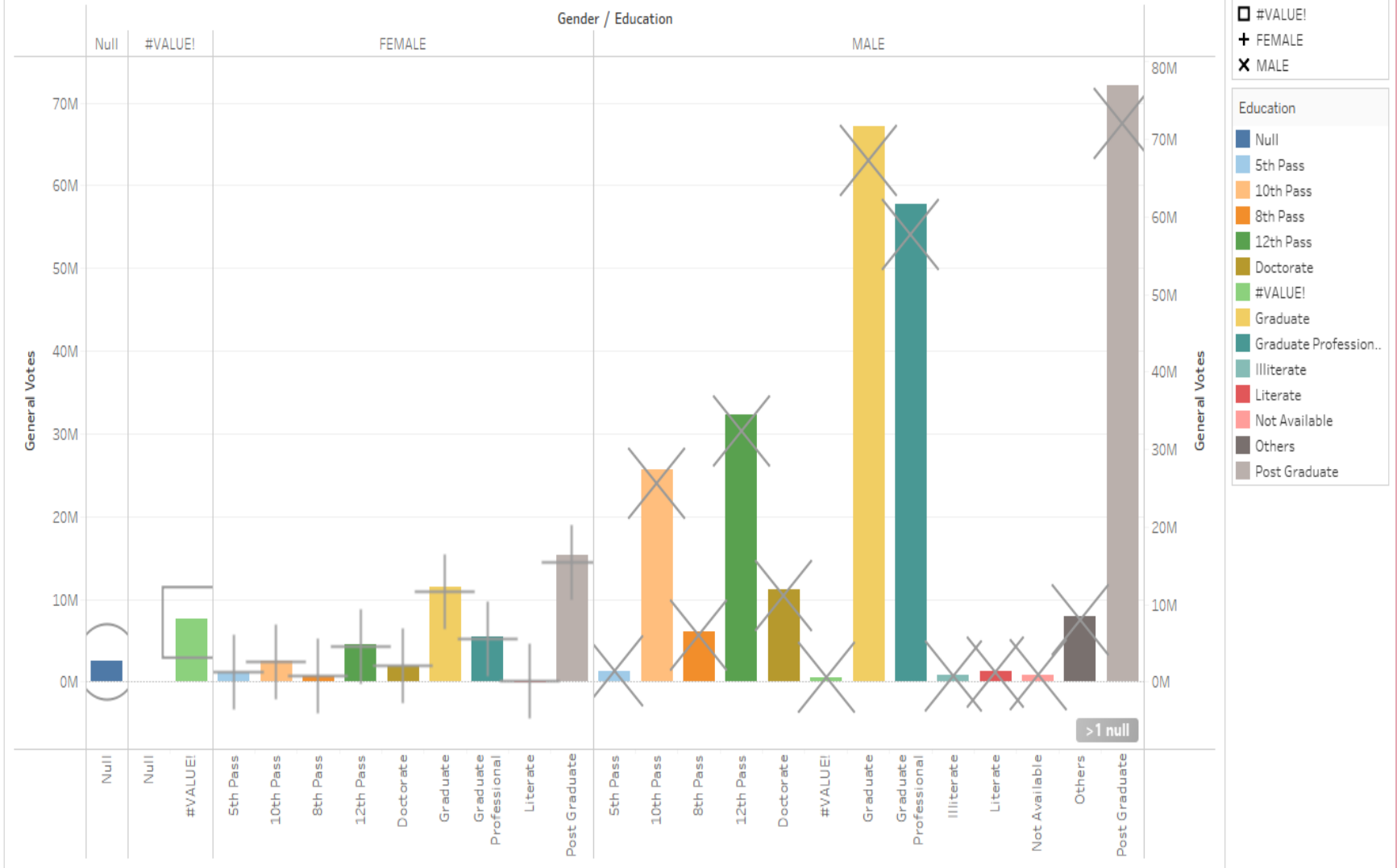
Total Criminal Cases
1,102

TOTAL VOTES IN LOK SABHA ELECTION

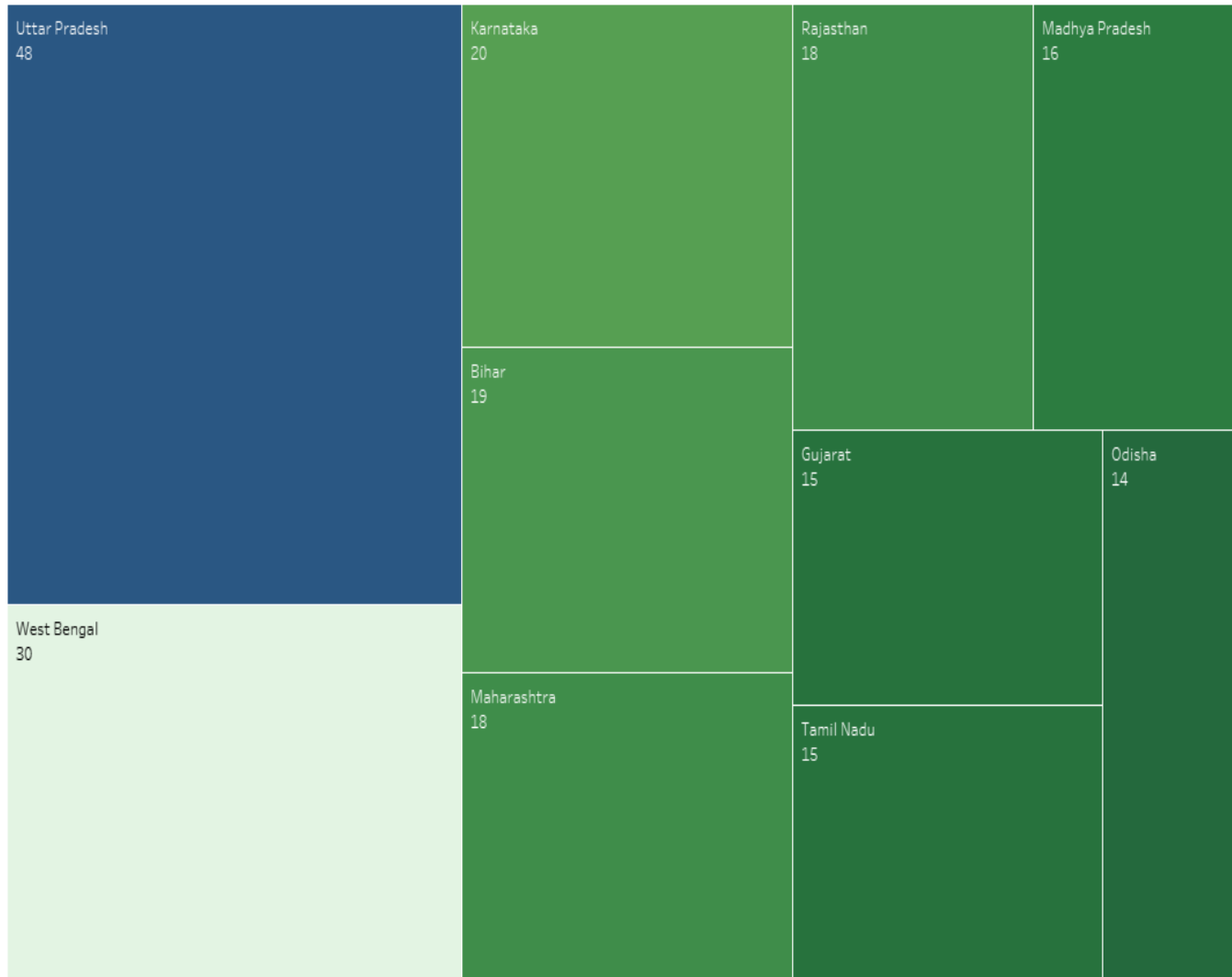
Votes

Total Votes
34,01,53,487

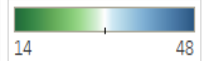
Gender&education wise General Votes



State wise Winners



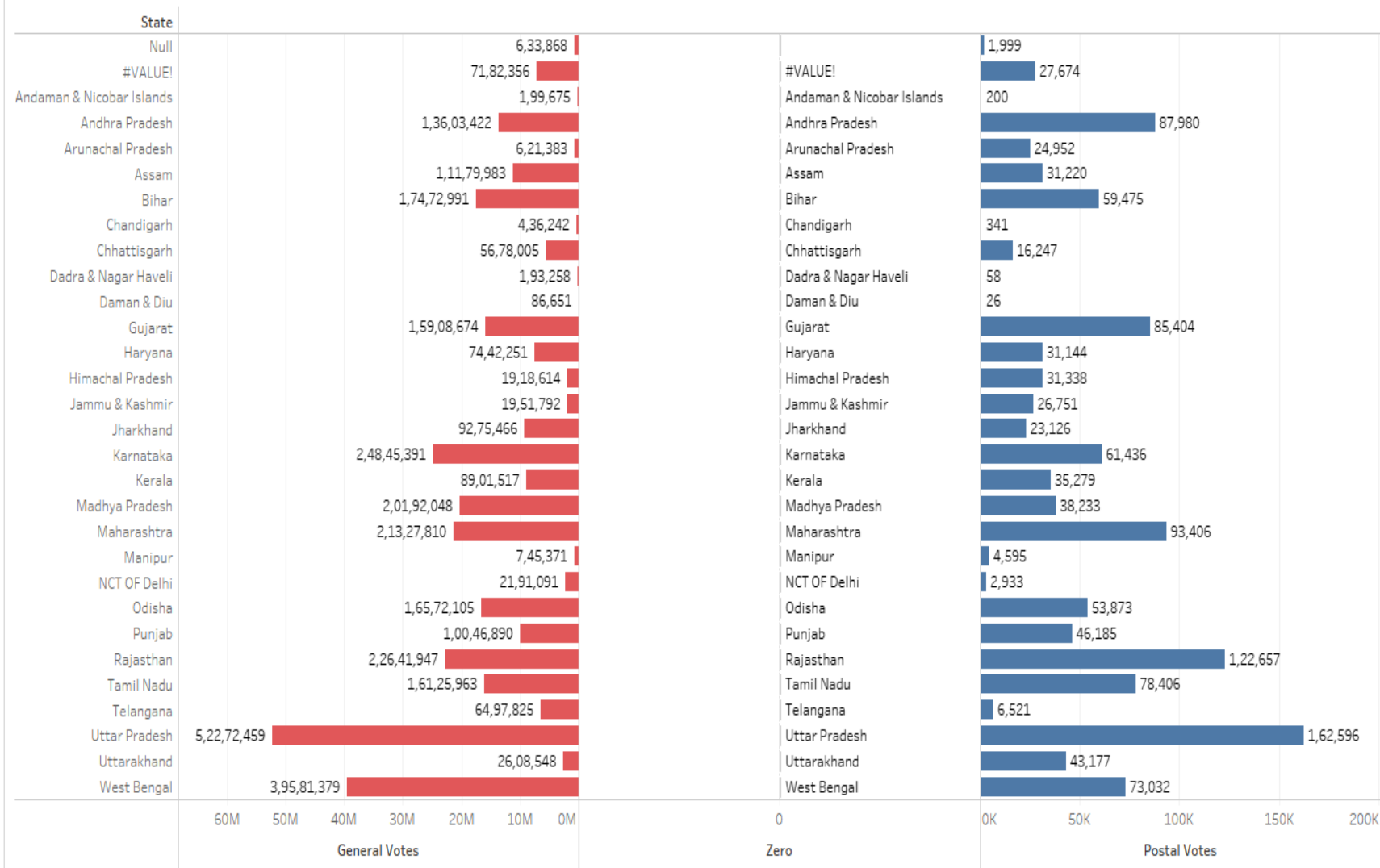
SUM(Winner)



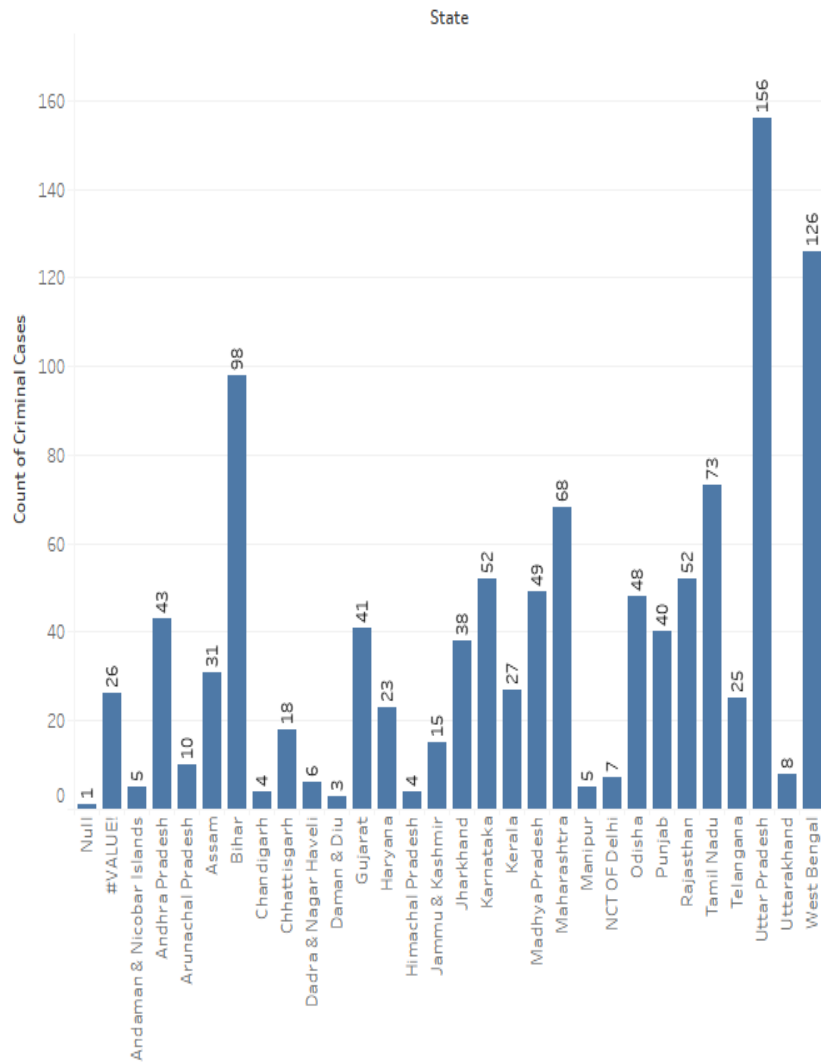
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State wise General Votes and Postal Votes



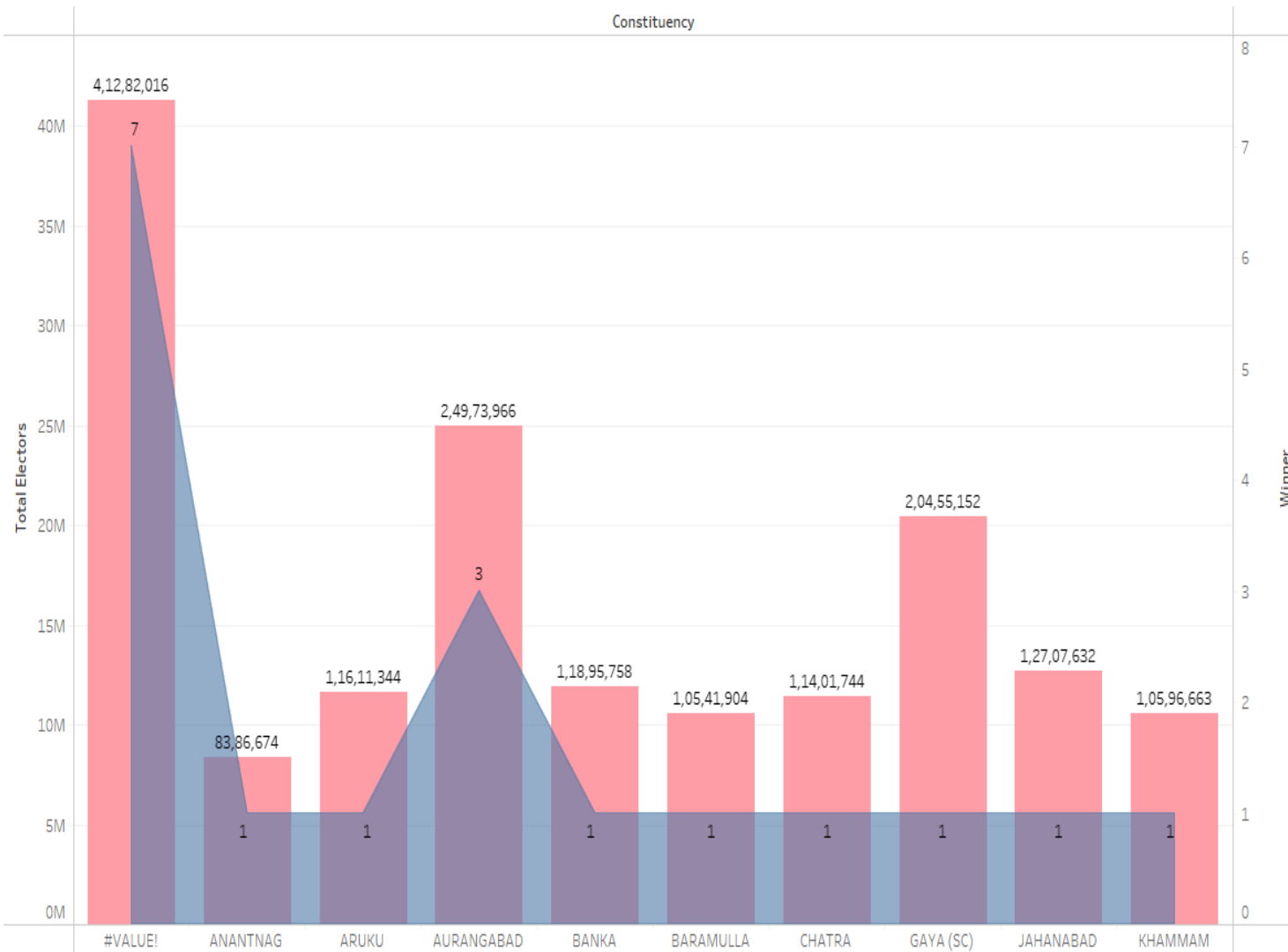
State wise Criminal Cases



Top n

10

Constituency wise Winners and Electors



Constituency

☒ (All)
☒ #VALUE!
☒ ADILABAD
☒ AGRA
☒ AHMADNAGAR
☒ AHMEDABAD EA...
☒ AHMEDABAD W...
☒ AJMER
☒ AKBARPUR
☒ AKOLA
☒ ALAPPUZHA
☒ ALATHUR
☒ ALIGARH
☒ ALIPURDUARS
☒ ALLAHABAD
☒ ALMORA
☒ ALWAR
☒ AMALAPURAM
☒ AMBALA
☒ AMBEDKAR NAG...
☒ AMETHI
☒ AMRAVATI
☒ AMRELI
☒ AMRITSAR
☒ AMROHA
☒ ANAKAPALLI
☒ ANAND

Limit
Top 10 by SUM([AGE])

Measure Names

Total Electors

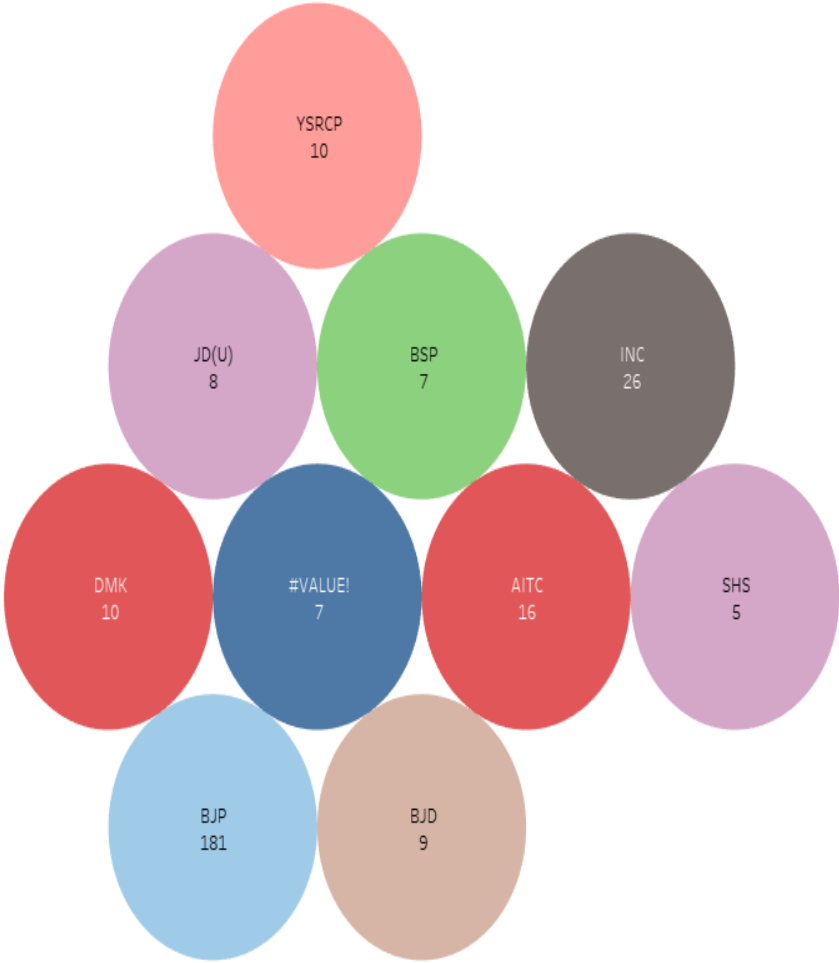
Winner

Top n
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Party wise Winners

Top n

10



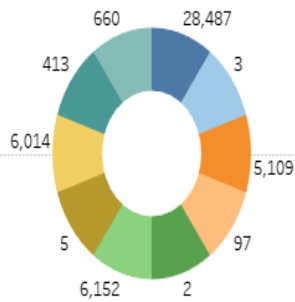
Winners by Education and Category

Top n

10

Category	Education													
	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	#VALUE!	Doctora..	Gradua..	Graduat e Profe..	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Others	Post Gra duate
Null	0												1	
#VALUE!						7								
GENERAL		1	3	18	24	1	11	56	41	1	1	0	8	52
SC		1	3	4	6		2	11	8	0	0	0	0	18
ST		1	1	0	7		0	2	7	0	0			7

Party wise Postal Votes



Party

- #VALUE!
- AAM
- AAP
- ABGP
- ABSKP
- AGP
- AHFBK
- AIADMK
- AIFB
- AIMIM

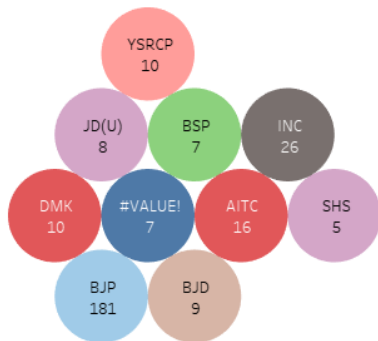
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DASHBOARD

LOK SABHA ANALYSIS 2019

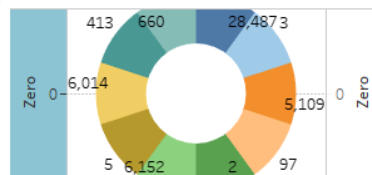
Party wise Winners



Votes

Total Votes
34,01,53,487

Party wise Postal Votes



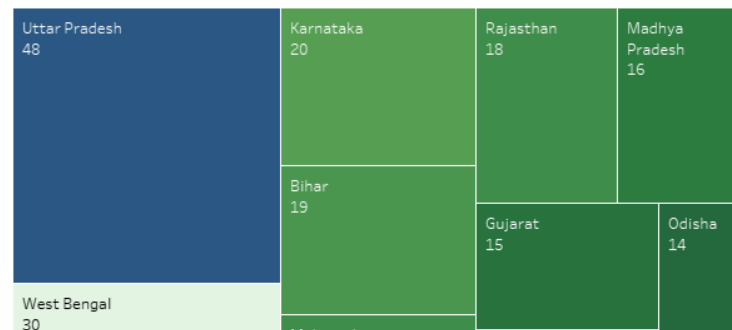
Winners by Education and Category

Category	Education						Gradua..	Gra e P
	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	#VALUE!		
Null	0							
#VALUE!						7		
GENERAL		1	3	18	24	1	11	56
SC		1	3	4	6		2	11
ST		1	1	0	7		0	2

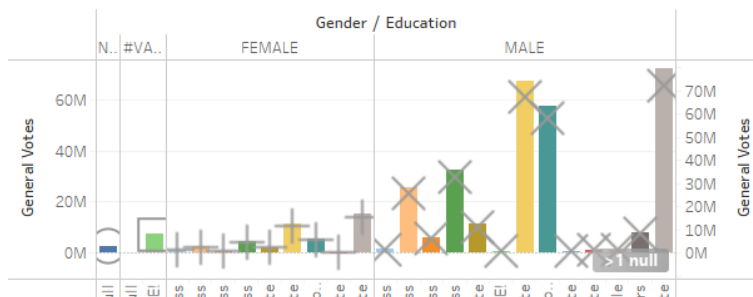
Cases on party participants

Total Criminal Cases
1,102

State wise Winners



Gender&education wise General Votes



- Gender
- Null
 - #VALUE!
 - + FEMALE
 - × MALE
- Education
- Null
 - 5th Pass
 - 10th Pass
 - 8th Pass
 - 12th Pass
 - Doctorate
 - #VALUE!
 - Graduate
 - Graduate Profes
 - Illiterate
 - Literate
 - Not Available
 - Others
 - Post Graduate

Winner
14

Top n
10

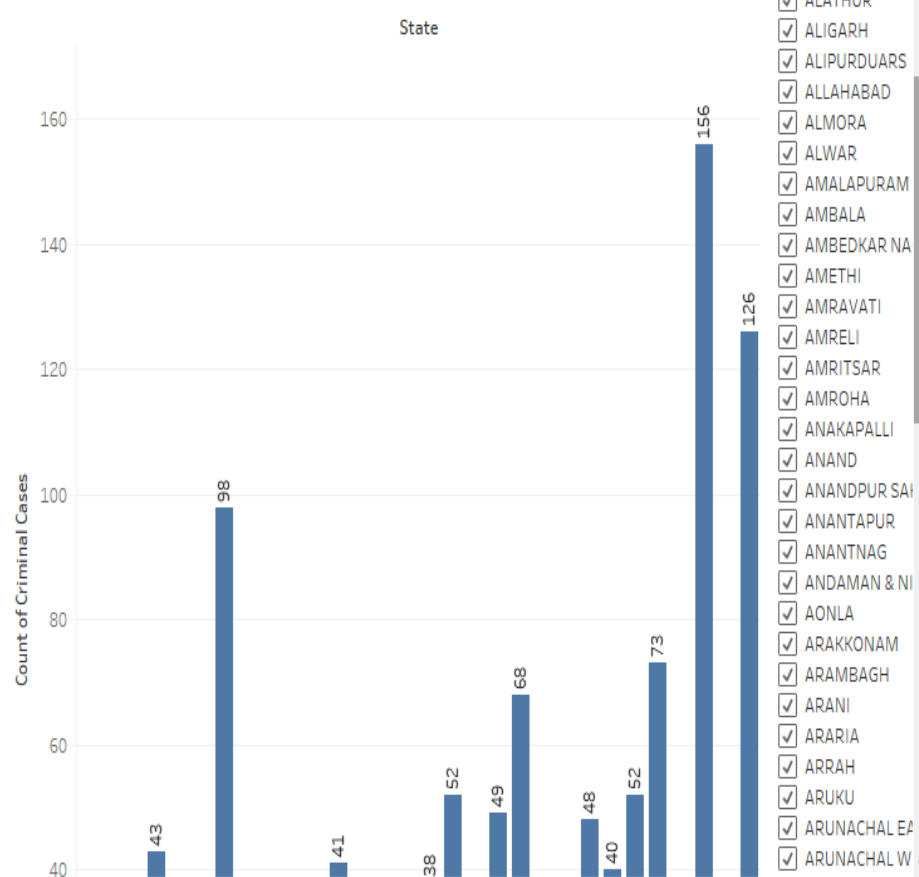
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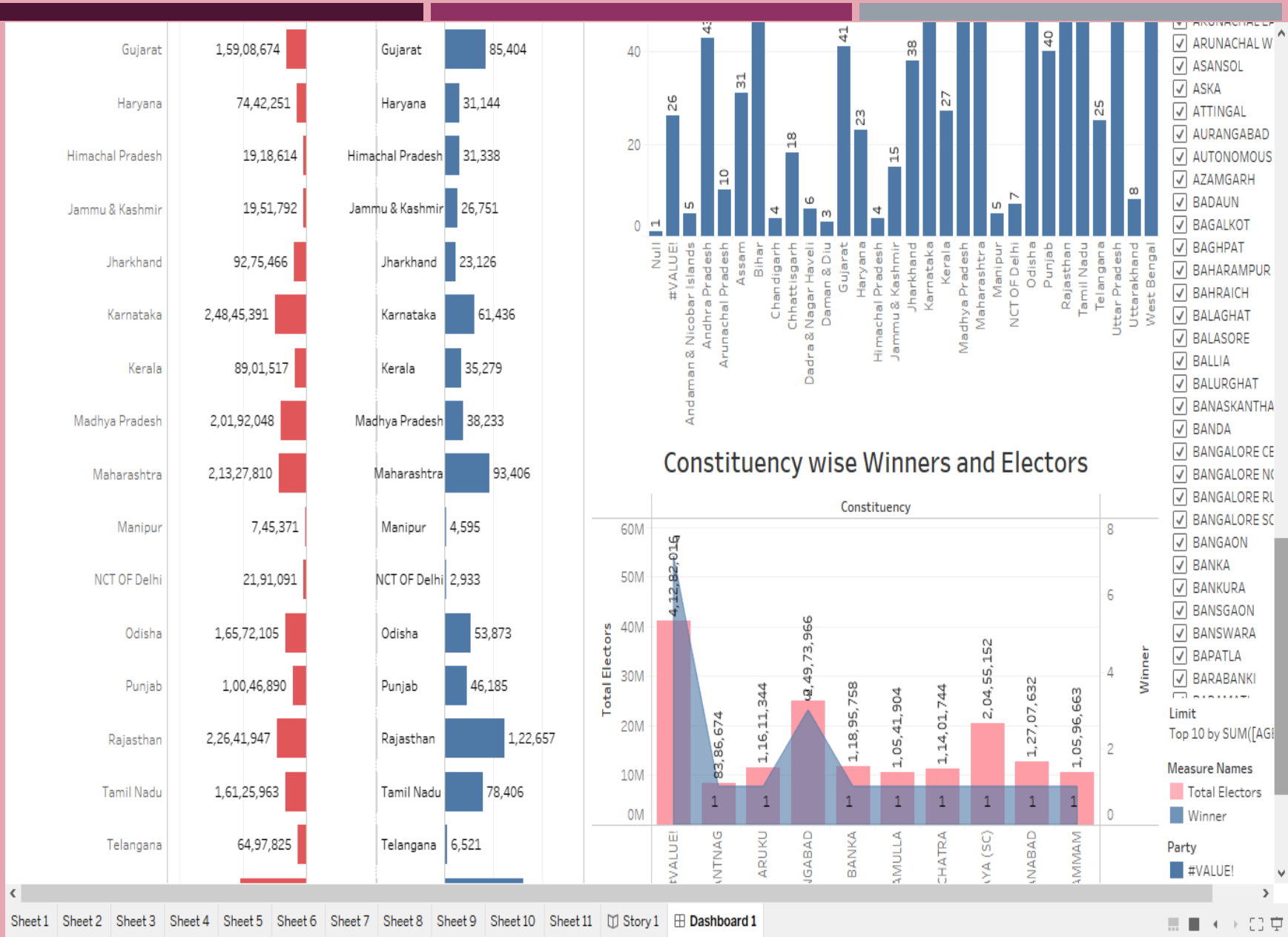
Constituency

- ☒ (All)
- ☒ #VALUE!
- ☒ ADILABAD
- ☐ AGRA

West Bengal			
30	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	
	18	15	

State wise Criminal Cases





Sheet 1

Sheet 2

Sheet 3

Sheet 4

Sheet 5

Sheet 6

Sheet 7

Sheet 8

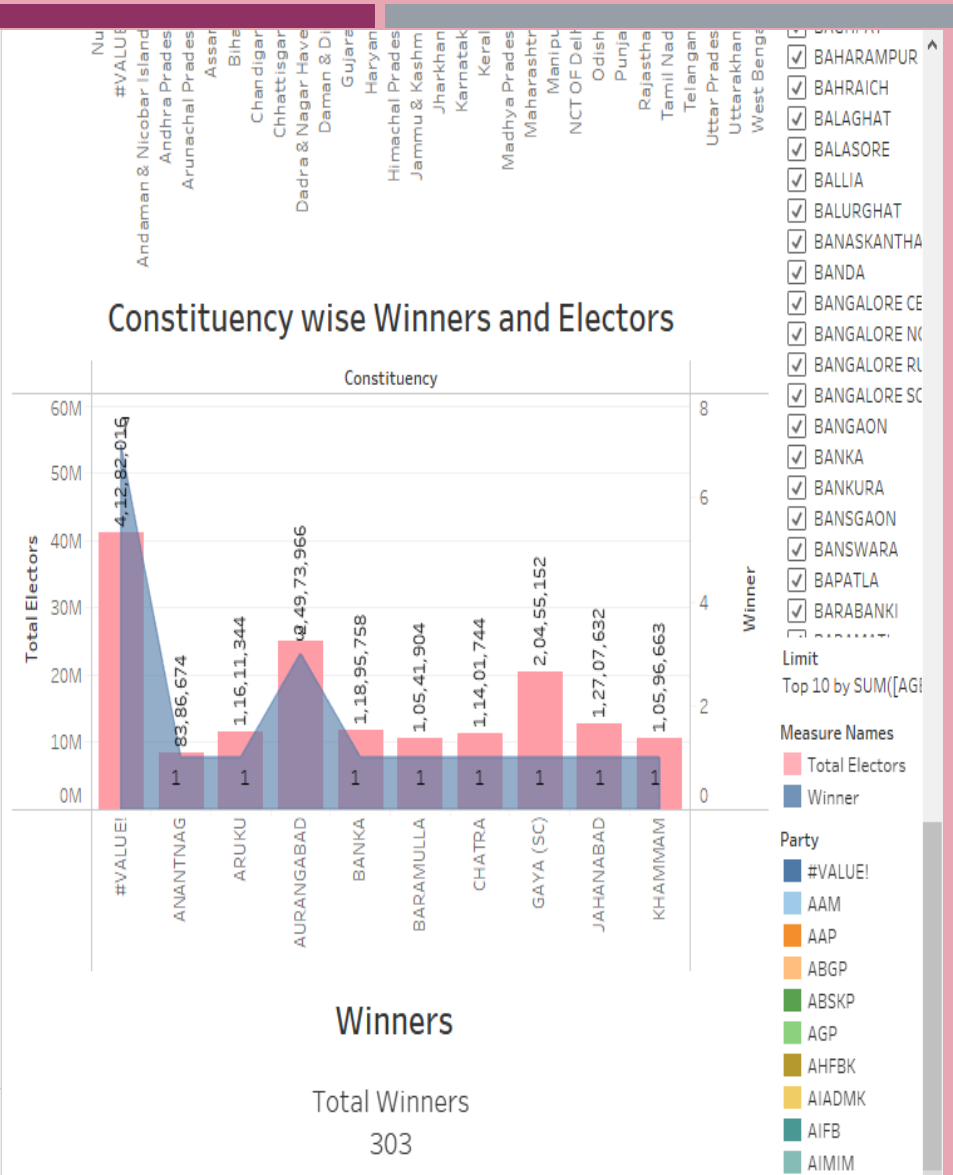
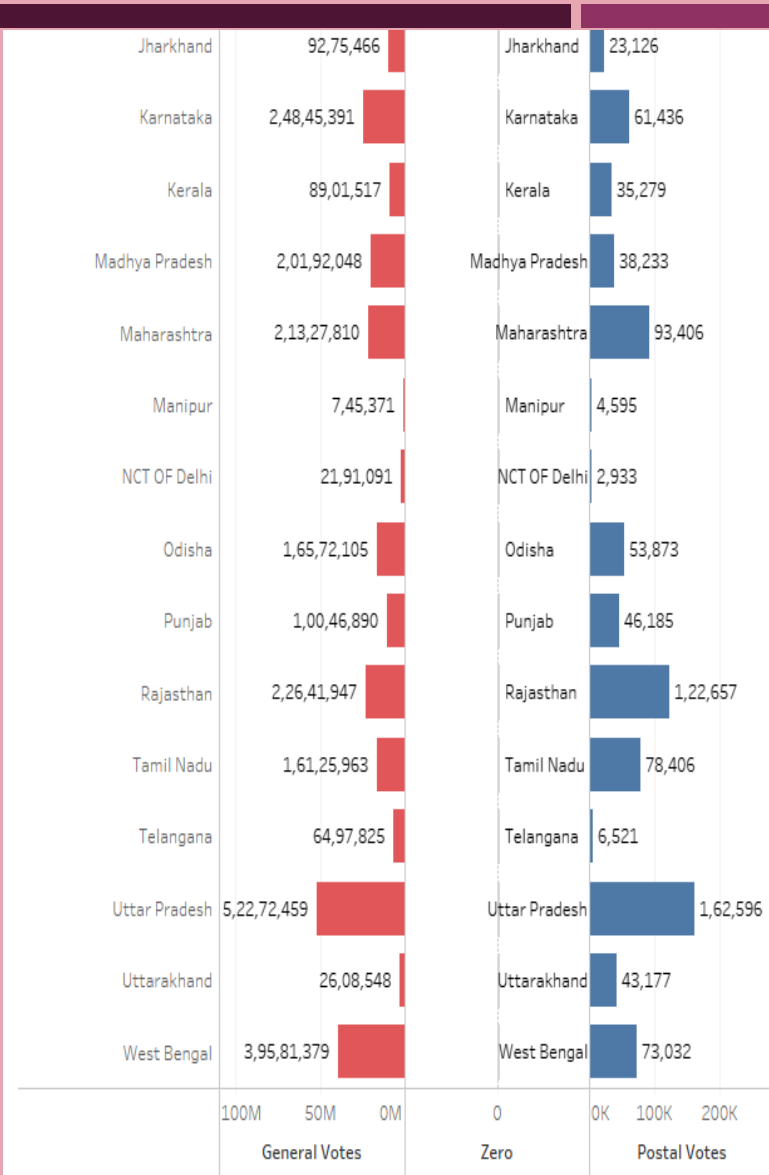
Sheet 9

Sheet 10

Sheet 11

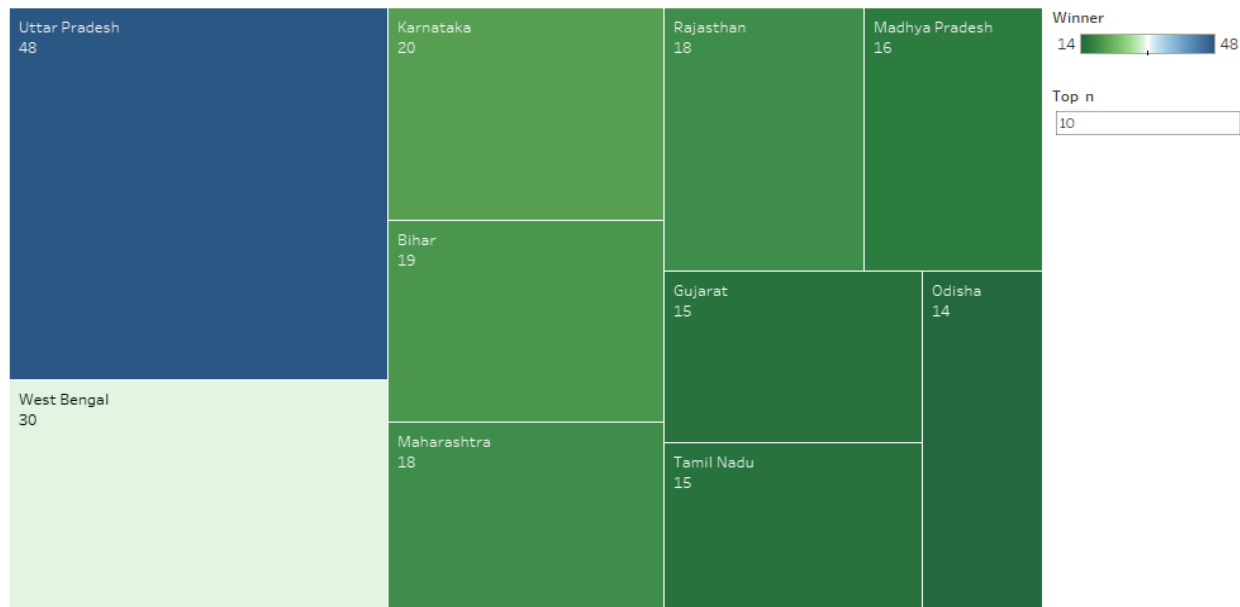
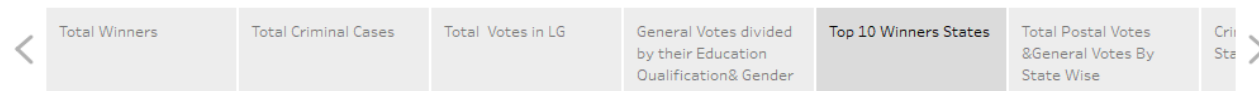
Story 1

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STORY

Story 1



ADVANTAGES

- *It is the supreme law making 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 Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lower house of the Parliament. Thus, the government is accountable to the Lok Sabha for its acts of omission and commission*



DISADVANTAGES

- *Firstly lok Sabha though a body of representatives doesn't has equal representatives from all divisions of society secondly the speaker of the house is many times working under her or his own party pressure thirdly the lack of discipline and it's maintenance is a big problem of lok sabha there are many more disadvantages of the lower house of our parliament but as we know nothing is flawless*
- *Direct elections are very expensive. It incurs huge expenditure on the public exchequer. For example in the nine phased 2014 Lol sabha elections,a whopping 30,000 crore was spent by the government ,political parties and candidates. Out of which , the Election Commission alone spent 3,426 crores.*

APPLICATION

- *The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the House of the People, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Parliament House, New Delhi*
- **Legislature:** Lok sabha has to pass bills and laws and reforms for state and union territories strengthening the national and interstate interests of the country
- **Finance matters of the country:** Lok sabha members are the enacting body of the financial bills and reforms of the country, which are to be successfully implemented in the country
- Consent to the Rajya sabha to make every national or state interest decision
- The country's parliament can only do high court or supreme court judge removal

CONCLUSION

India has parliament made up of the Lok sabha, Rajya sabha and The President. The future of the nation lies within their decisions. The 545 member of lok sabha. 250 of rajya sabha, the president, the prime ministers and the council of ministers are representatives of people of different states. And we citizens of India are the “Keepers of Democracy”. Hereby my Project on “THE UNION PARLIAMENT comes to an end. Any Queries can be mentioned in the questionnaire.



FUTURE SCOPE

- ❖ *Legislative Function-A bill to become law must be passed by the Lok Sabha.*
- ❖ *Executive Function-The council of minister is responsible for the Lok Sabha.*
- ❖ *Financial Function-A money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and not in Raja Sabha.*

These are the three main functions of Lok Sabha.

Thank
you ♡

