

Presidential Election 2019 Analysis

2019 presidential election is going to be held on 16th of December 2019. Who will win the election and why people are going to vote for that candidate need to be found before the election.

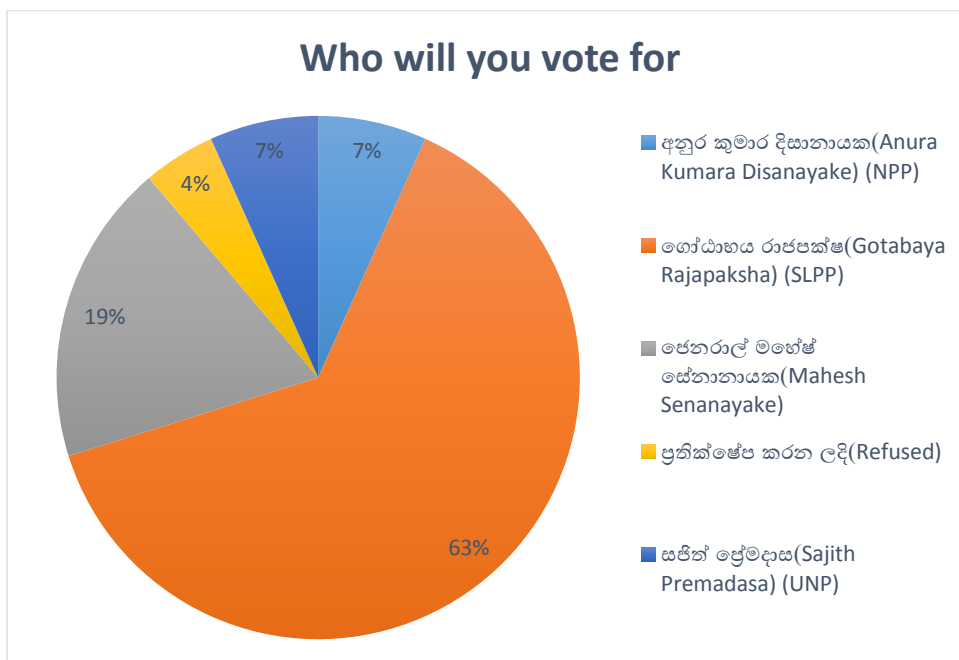
Members

1. W.L.P.H.S. Wijayasinghe 199372U : Created the survey and collected data, created report.
2. M.D. Jayamal 189324R: Collected data, Did analysis between age group and voting candidate, created report

The questionnaire is formed in google forms which is a free platform for surveys. 12 questions were asked. This consist of three main questions and seven classification questions. The survey is mainly distributed through social medias like Facebook, Whatsapp and Viber. Therefore the collected data represent a specific group of the society. 134 records were collected. Initial target was 250. But some people were restrained from voting after the election commissioner's message. The results and analysis are mentioned below.

The most important question in the survey is "Who will you vote for". Out of 134 responses following is the result.

| Candidate | Sum |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Anura Kumara Disanayake (NPP) | 9 |
| Gotabaya Rajapaksha (SLPP) | 85 |
| Mahesh Senanayake | 25 |
| Refused | 6 |
| Sajith Premadasa (UNP) | 9 |
| Total | 134 |



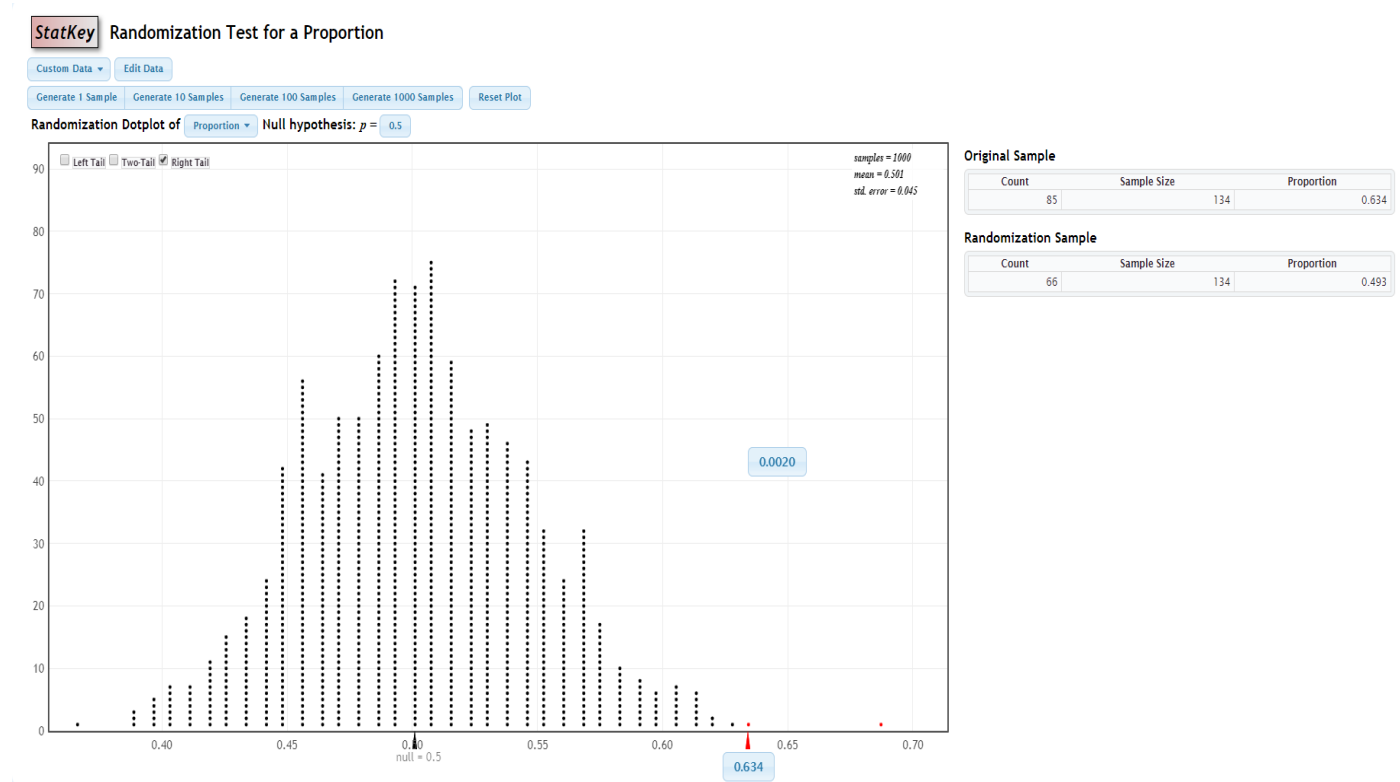
Gotabaya Rajapaksha has got majority of 85 votes out of 134 with 63%. The most interesting part is the second highest voted candidate is Mahesh Senanayake who is a newer to the battle. Anura Kumara and Sajith Premadasa has got 7% each.

We did a hypothesis test to see whether statics are statistically significance. Null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis are defined as follows.

H_0 : Gotabaya Rajapaksha takes less than 50% of the votes

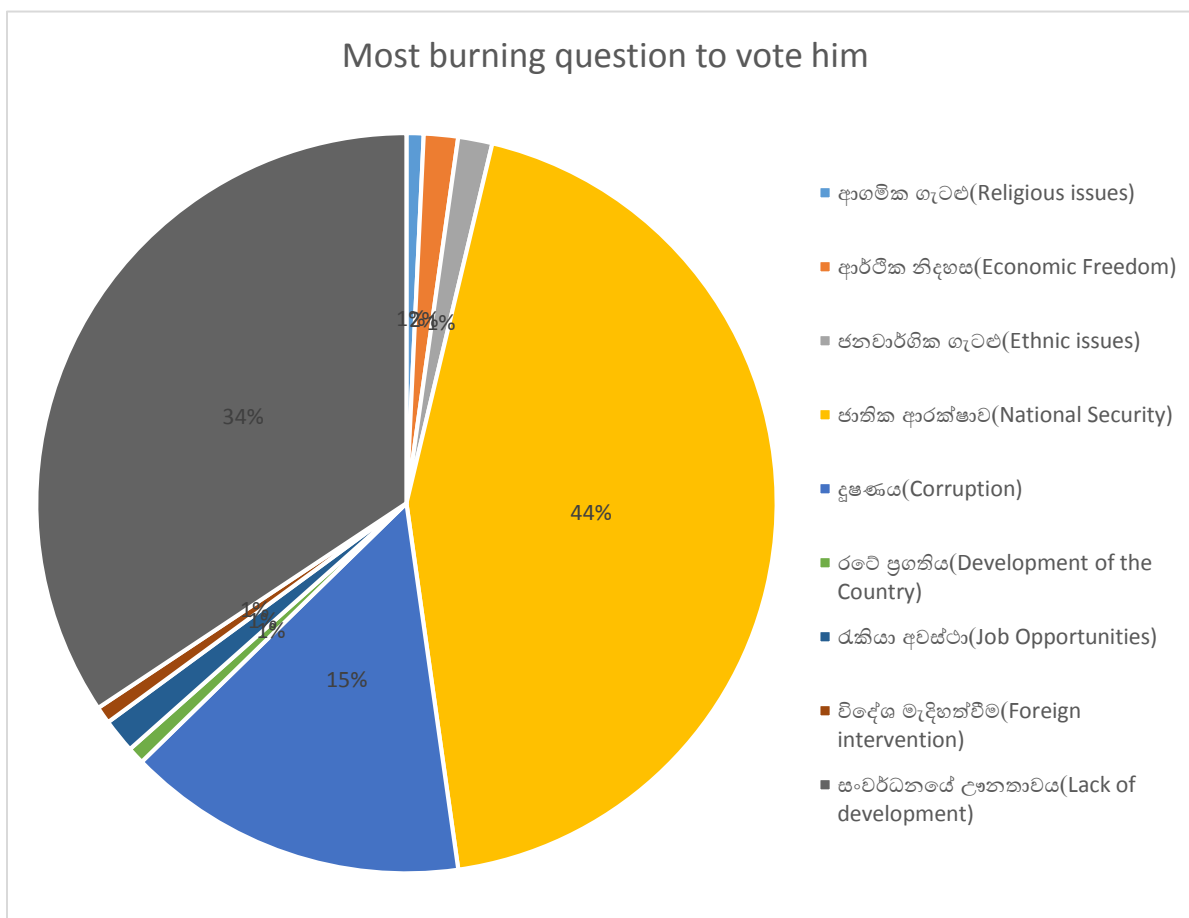
H_a : Gotabaya Rajapaksha takes more than 50% of the votes and wins the election

Following is the randomize distribution with mean 0.5 and standard error 0.045. the p-value for 0.634 is 0.002 which is less that 0.005. Therefore results are statistically significant and null hypothesis can be rejected.



We could find what is the most prominent problem in the country that would resolve with the presidential election. We gave several options. Out of those following were selected.

| Burning Questions | Sum |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Religious issues | 1 |
| Economic Freedom | 2 |
| Ethnic issues | 2 |
| National Security | 59 |
| Corruption | 20 |
| Development of the Country | 1 |
| Job Opportunities | 2 |
| Foreign intervention | 1 |
| Lack of development | 46 |
| Total | 134 |



Most of the people are concerned about the national security out of all the problems listed above. Secondly lack of development and next corruption. The recent activities might have been affected for the above results.

From the sample we selected Gotabaya Rajapaksha has majority votes. More than 90% of them are Sinhala Buddhist and well educated. There for we can conclude that Sinhala Buddhist educated people have more desire towards Gotabaya Rajapaksha than other candidates. More than 80% of them are

graduated. Inflation, lack of job opportunities would be problems over national security and corruption if a different sample is selected for the survey.

The survey is shared through social media. Therefore the sample is biased. Therefore all the conclusions are applied only to the people who use social media. This is a major gap in the survey. We tried face interviews in Colombo areas but most people were reluctant to answer our questions. The media statement of the election commissioner was also affected to this. Next time we would invest more resources and hire people to collect data and ask them to go door by door in selected districts. Then we can get a sample which will represent the country. That would give an unbiased result for the population.

Git Repo : <https://github.com/hesithaw/Presidential-Survey>