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PG DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

PROJECT TITLE:

- **Political Juggernauts: A Quantative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections**

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1.INTRODUCTION:

1.1. Overview

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.

1.2. Purpose

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has unveiled its road map for the next general election at its national executive which also extended the term of party president J.P. Nadda to June 2024.

Under his presidency, the party's electoral performance has been impressive, notwithstanding the recent loss in Himachal Pradesh, his

home State. Mr. Nadda has termed the extension of his tenure a 'privilege and honour' and an 'immense responsibility'.
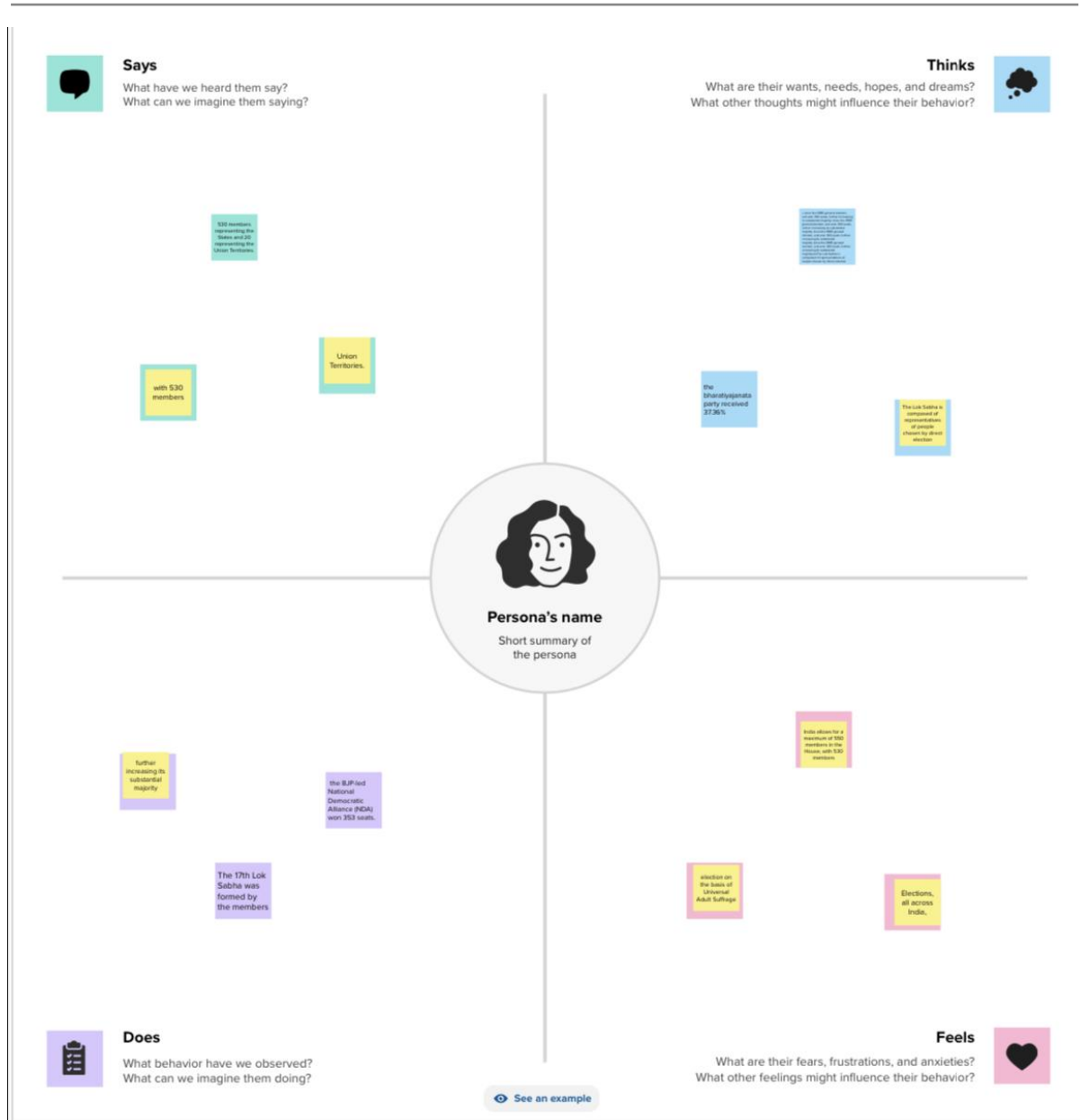
The power commanded by the president is dependent on the occupant in the BJP. Mr. Nadda draws his authority from the confidence he enjoys of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah who are the ultimate decision makers.

This is not unprecedented for the party — A.B. Vajpayee and L.K. Advani were more powerful than party presidents. The party has called upon its cadres to work towards winning all nine Assembly elections due in 2023. The BJP is in power, singlehandedly in Tripura and as part of coalitions in Nagaland and Meghalaya, three States for which elections were announced on Wednesday.

The party is also trying to emerge as a serious contender for power in Telangana for the first time, retain power in the key States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh, and recapture Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir is also likely to have its first election in 2023, where the BJP is experimenting with a new brand of politics.

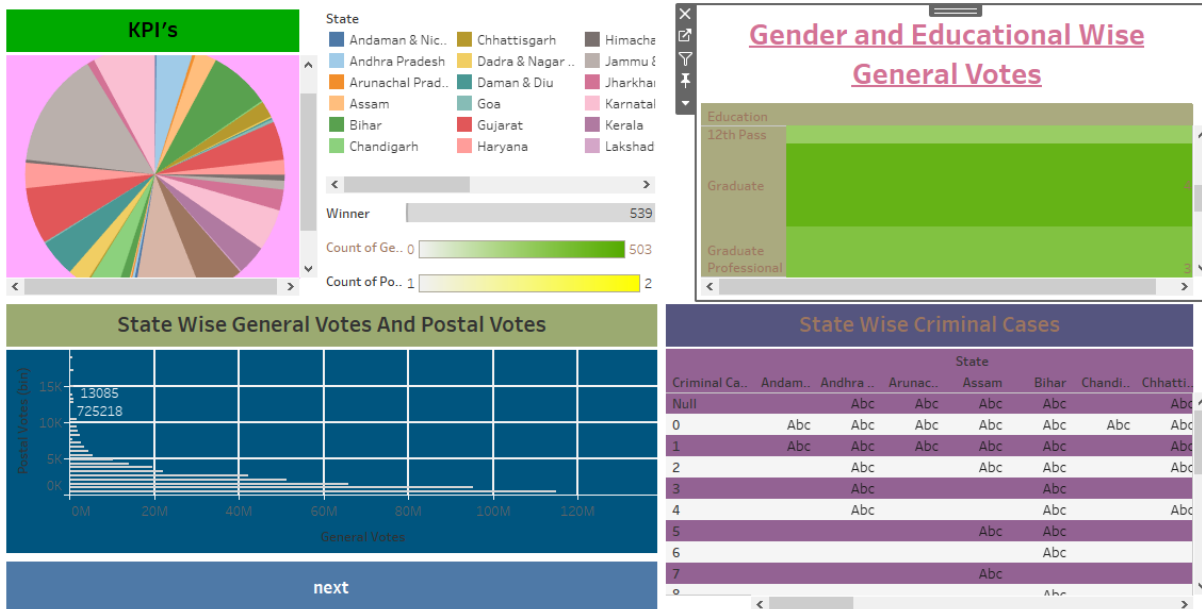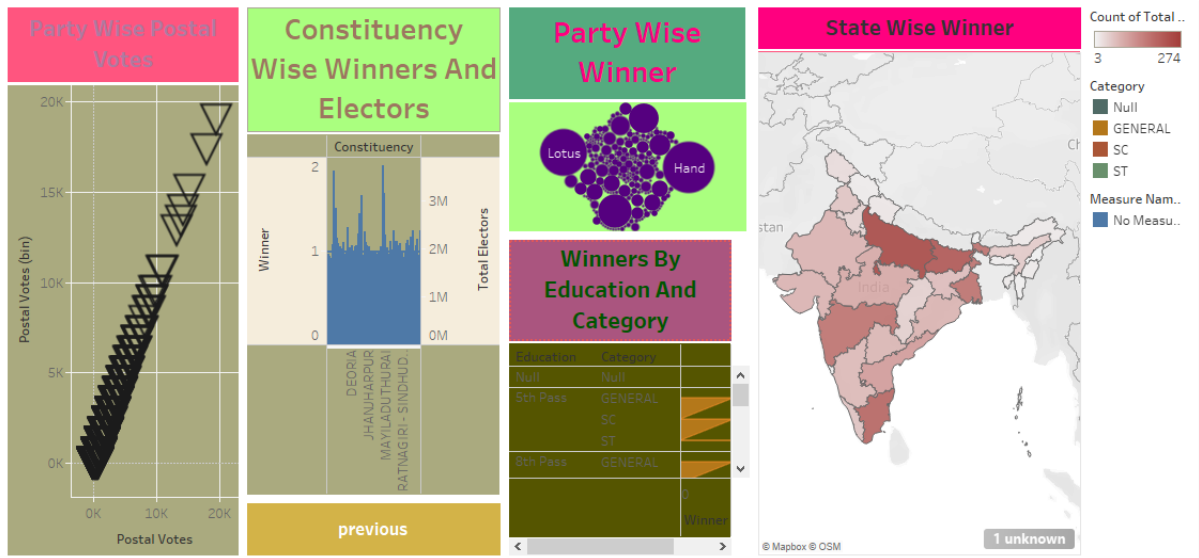# 2. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

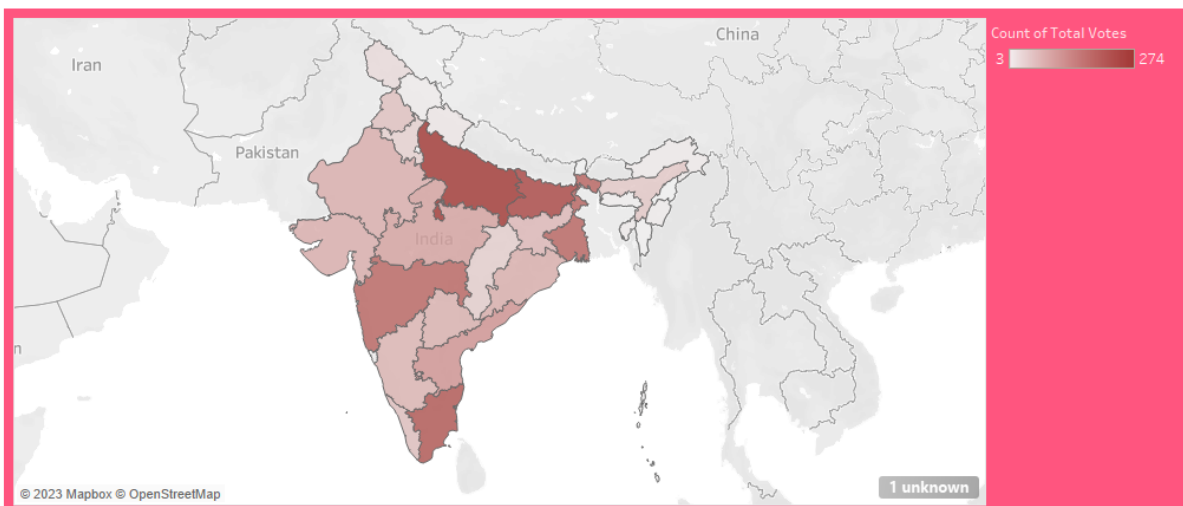## 2.1 EMPATHY MAP:

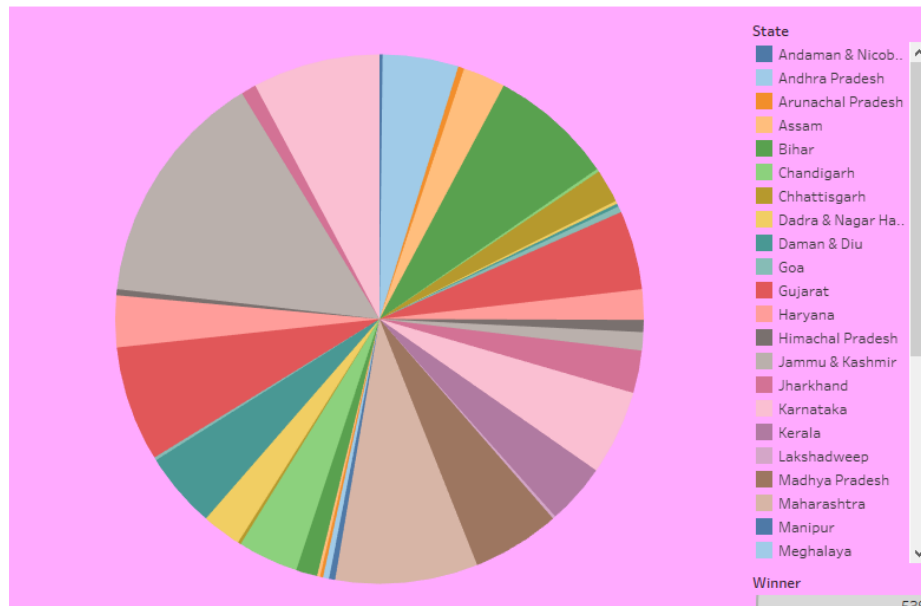## 2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

3. RESULT

DASHBOARDS AND STORIES:

Party Wise Postal Votes

Constituency Wise Winners And Electors

Party Wise Winner

State Wise Winner

Postal Votes (bin)

Postal Votes

Constituency

Winner

Total Electors

DEORIA
JHANJHARPUR
MAYILADUTHURAI
RATNAGIRI - SINDHUD..

previous

Lotus

Hand

Winners By Education And Category

Education	Category	
Null	Null	
5th Pass	GENERAL	
	SC	
	ST	
8th Pass	GENERAL	
	Winner	

Count of Total ..

3   274

Category
- Null
- GENERAL
- SC
- ST

Measure Nam..
- No Measu..

© Mapbox © OSM   1 unknown

Story 1

| Constituency Wise Winners and Electors | Winners by Education and category | Party Wise Postal Votes | State Wise Winners | Total Votes in LG | Gender and Educational wise | State Wi.. Votes An. |

China

Iran

Pakistan

India

Count of Total Votes

3   274

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Story 1

Education		Count of Gender
10th Pass	196	0 — 503
12th Pass	256	
Graduate	441	
Graduate Professional	336	
Illiterate	5	
Literate	30	

State
- Andaman & Nicob..
- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chhattisgarh
- Dadra & Nagar Ha..
- Daman & Diu
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Lakshadweep
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya

Winner
539

Story 1

Story 1

Story 1

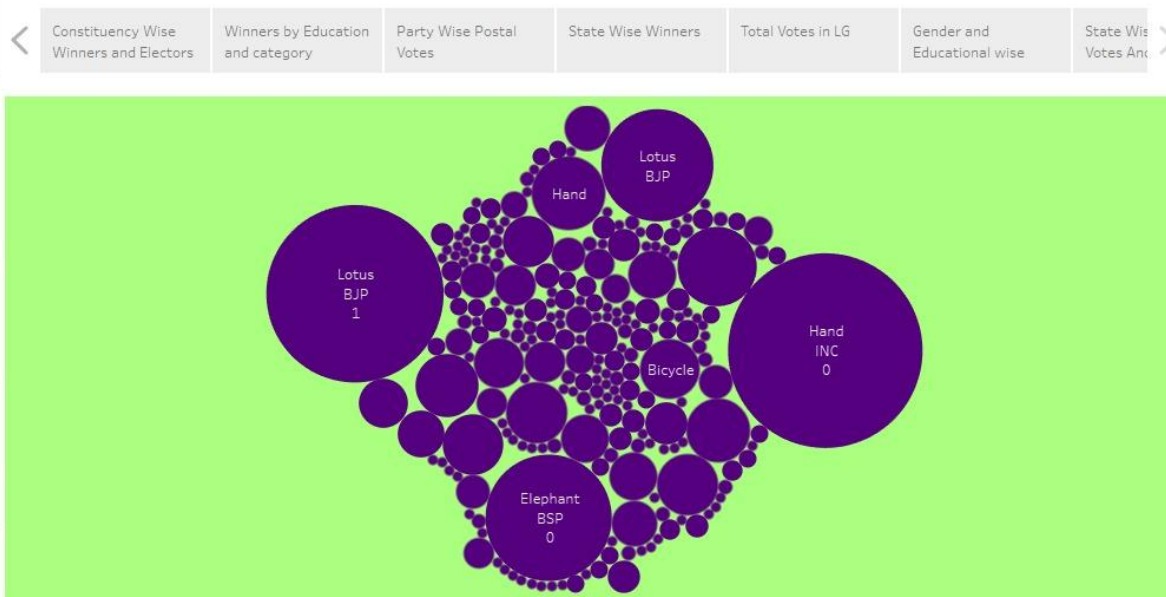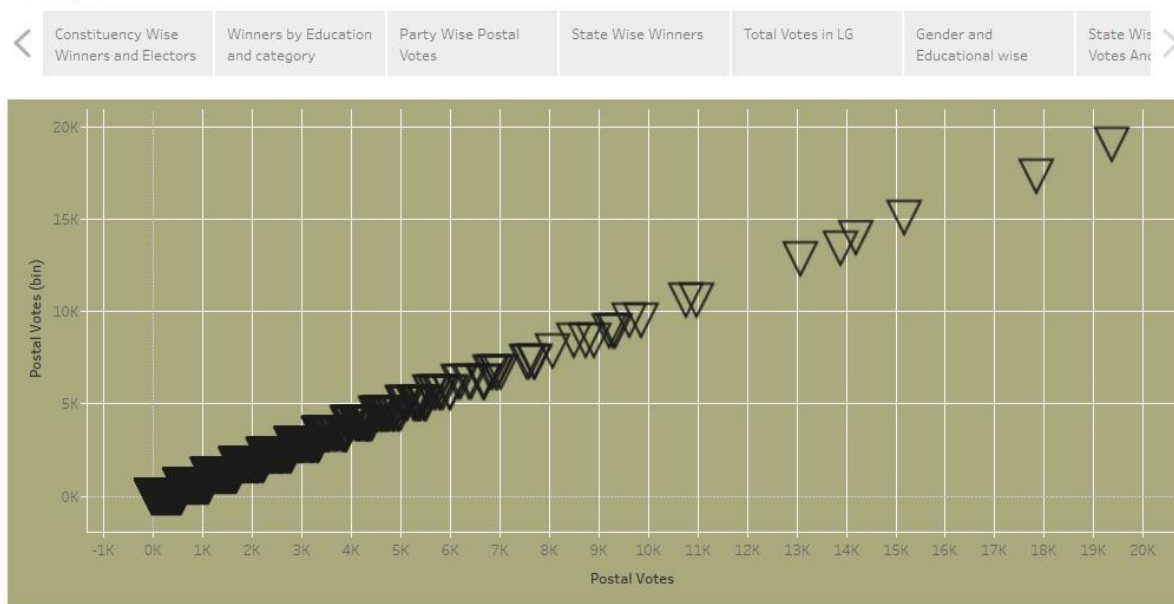| Constituency Wise Winners and Electors	Winners by Education and category	Party Wise Postal Votes	State Wise Winners	Total Votes in LG	Gender and Educational wise	State Wis... Votes An...

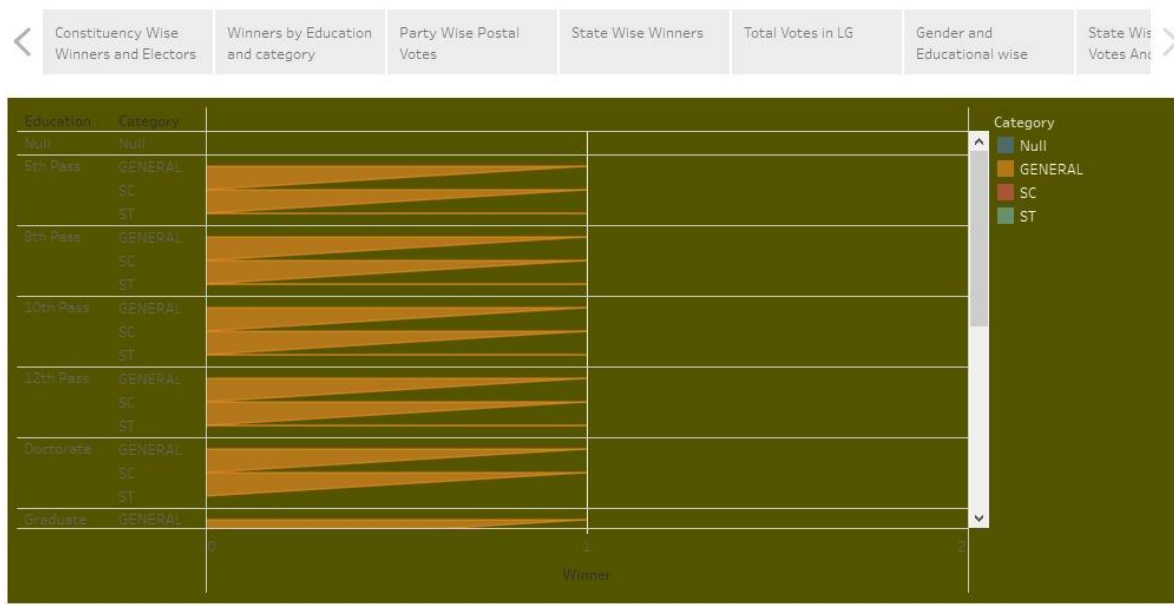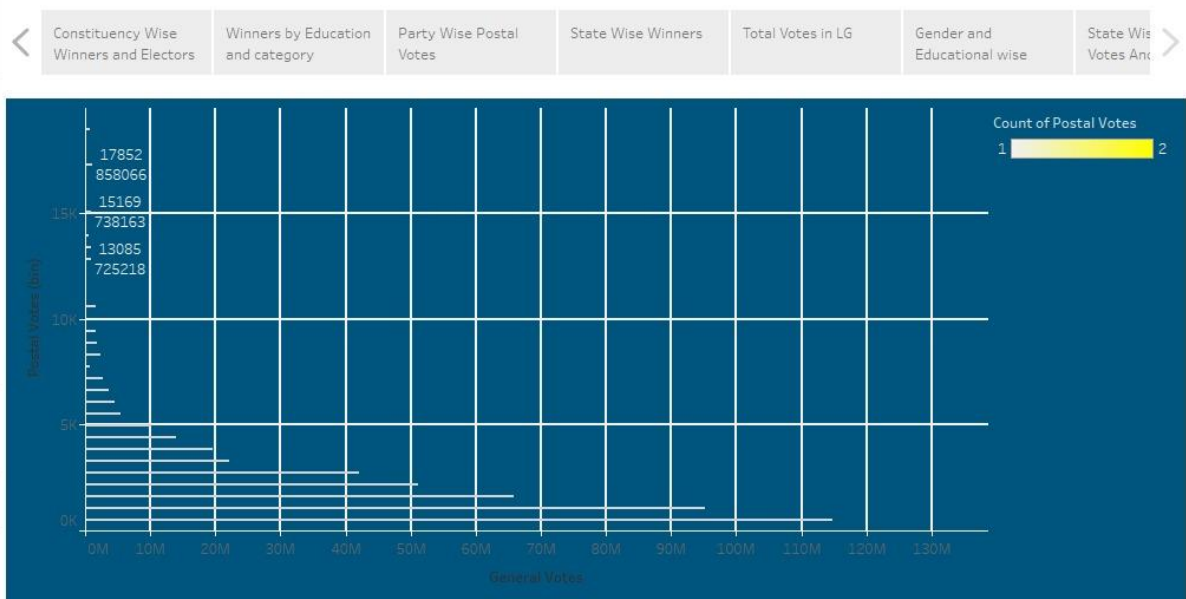## Story 1

Story 1

y Wise Postal s	State Wise Winners	Total Votes in LG	Gender and Educational wise	State Wise General Votes And Postal	Total Criminal Cases	Total Winners

Criminal Ca..	Andam..	Andhra ..	Arunac..	Assam	Bihar	Chandi..	Chhatti..	Dadra &..	Daman ..	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himach..	Jammu ..	Jharkha
Null		Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc		Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc		Abc	Abc	Ab
0	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Ab
1	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc		Abc	Abc		Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Ab
2		Abc		Abc	Abc		Abc				Abc		Abc		Ab
3		Abc			Abc						Abc	Abc	Abc	Abc	Ab
4		Abc			Abc		Abc				Abc				Ab
5				Abc	Abc			Abc							Ab
6					Abc			Abc			Abc	Abc			
7				Abc											
8					Abc				Abc						
9		Abc													
10					Abc										Ab
11															
12					Abc										
13		Abc													Ab
14															
15															
16															

Story 1

Constituency Wise Winners and Electors	Winners by Education and category	Party Wise Postal Votes	State Wise Winners	Total Votes in LG	Gender and Educational wise	State Wis.. Votes Anc

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGE:

Advantages:

- **Establishment of Democracy:** India gained independence from British rule in 1947 and became a democratic republic.This was a great achievement for the Indians, who had struggled for independence for many years.

- **Economic Development:** India has made significant economic development since independence. The economy of India is the sixth largest economy in the world, and it is one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

- **Social Progress:** India has also made social progress after independence. Rights have improved for women, Dalits and other disadvantaged groups.

- **Decentralization:** The Indian political system is decentralized, with significant powers being vested in the state and local governments. This has helped to promote regional autonomy and has allowed for more equitable distribution of resources and development.

Disadvantages:

- **Corruption:** Corruption has been a persistent problem in Indian politics, with allegations of corruption against elected officials and government officials being reported regularly. This has eroded public trust in the political system and has impeded the development of the country.

- **Political polarization:** India's political landscape has become increasingly polarized in recent years, with political parties becoming more ideologically divided and using divisive language to appeal to voters. This has led to a breakdown in the functioning of democratic institutions and has hindered progress on key issues.

- **Economic inequality:** Despite India's rapid economic growth, the country continues to struggle with widespread poverty and economic inequality. This has led to widespread dissatisfaction among the population and has contributed to social and political unrest.

- **Caste-based discrimination:** Despite efforts to address the issue, caste-based discrimination continues to be a major problem in India, affecting millions of people and hindering progress towards a more equal society.

5. APPLICATIONS:

- The BJP is clearly the new natural party of governance, having decisively edged out the Congress in the national context. The party currently has more than 300 MPs and 1,700 MLAs across the country and it rules, along with allies, in as many as 17 States, while growing exponentially in States where it hitherto had only a marginal presence.

- The party recently delivered a blockbuster, winning 57 of the 70 seats in the hill-state of Uttarakhand and a landslide in Uttar Pradesh, where it has roughly retained its extraordinary vote share: from 42.63 per cent in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the BJP has retained 41.57 per cent vote share and won 312 seats in the 403-member Assembly.

"I see these as distinct periods of evolution of the Indian state and society.

- From the ' mai-baap sarkar' phase where licence-quota-permit Raj prevailed in the politics of want, India graduated to identity politics where regional, linguistic, caste and religious identities became the basis for lpartisan support base of different political formations. Now is the phase of political of hope, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi is the biggest symbol of change and hope for the future," Prasad says.

6. CONCLUSION

- while India has made significant progress since independence, there are still many challenges to be addressed, including corruption, political polarization, economic inequality, and caste-based discrimination.

- These challenges have the potential to undermine the country's political stability and hinder its economic and social development.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

- An exercise to redraw Lok Sabha constituencies' boundaries is carried out by the Boundary Delimitation Commission of India every decade based on the Indian census, last of which was conducted in 2011.[9] This exercise earlier also included redistribution of seats among states based on demographic changes but that provision of the mandate of the commission was suspended in 1976 following a constitutional amendment to incentivize the family planning program which was being implemented.[10] The 17th Lok Sabha was elected in May 2019 and is the latest to date.

- The Lok Sabha proceedings are televised live on channel Sansad TV, headquartered within the premises of Parliament.