

## Political juggernauts : A Quantitative Analysis Of Candidates In The 2019 lok

**Team leader :**

Keerthana.P(unm13332113331014012)

**Team members :**

Meenakshi. J (unm13332113331014017)

Mageswari. E (asunm13332113331014015)

Latha. S (asunm13332113331014014)

**College name :** Bharathi women's Arts and science college

**Department:** physics

**Year III**

### Introduction :

Discussion on the first no-confidence motion of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha began today. No-confidence motions and confidence motions are trust votes, used to test or demonstrate the support of Lok Sabha for the government in power. Article 75(3) of the Constitution states that the government is collectively responsible to Lok Sabha. This means that the government must always enjoy the support of a majority of the members of Lok Sabha. Trust votes are used to examine this support. The government resigns if a majority of members support a no-confidence motion, or reject a confidence motion.

So far, 28 no-confidence motions (including the one being discussed today) and 11 confidence motions have been discussed. Over the years, the number of such motions has reduced. The mid-1960s and mid-1970s saw more no-confidence motions, whereas the 1990s saw more confidence motions. 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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.

### Problem understanding :

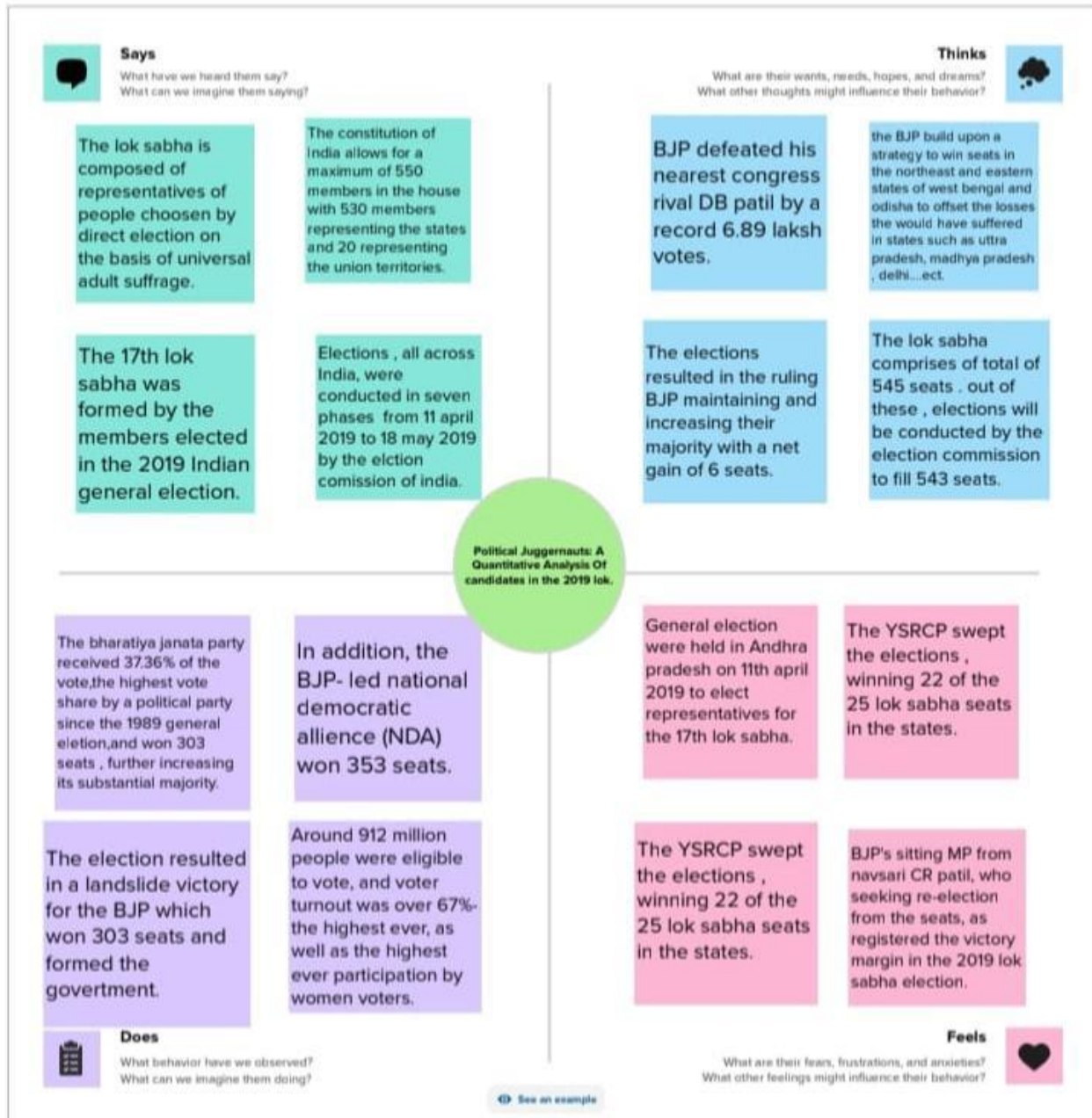
### Empathy and brainstorm :

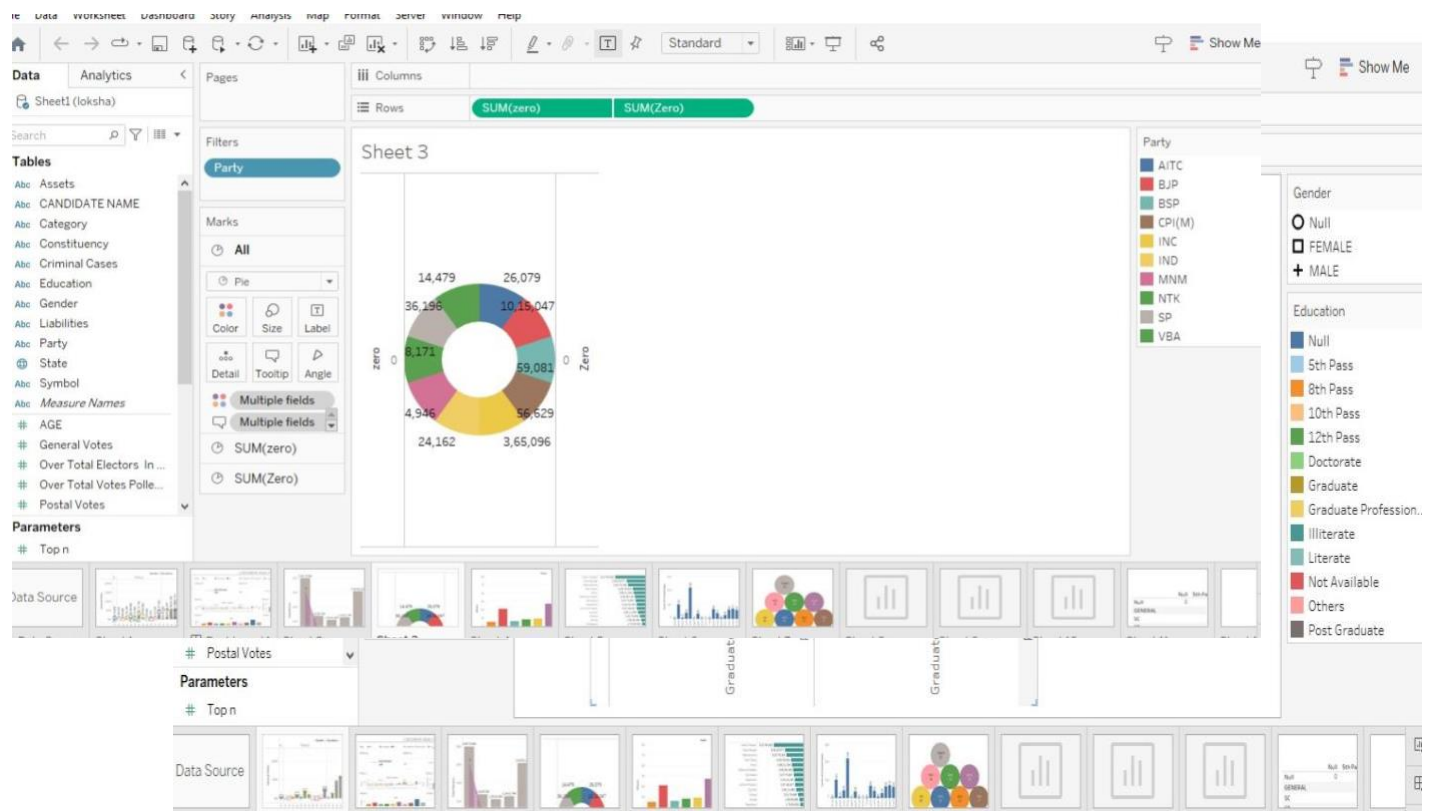
We used empathy and brainstorm map to explain about the quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 lok

## Date visualization :

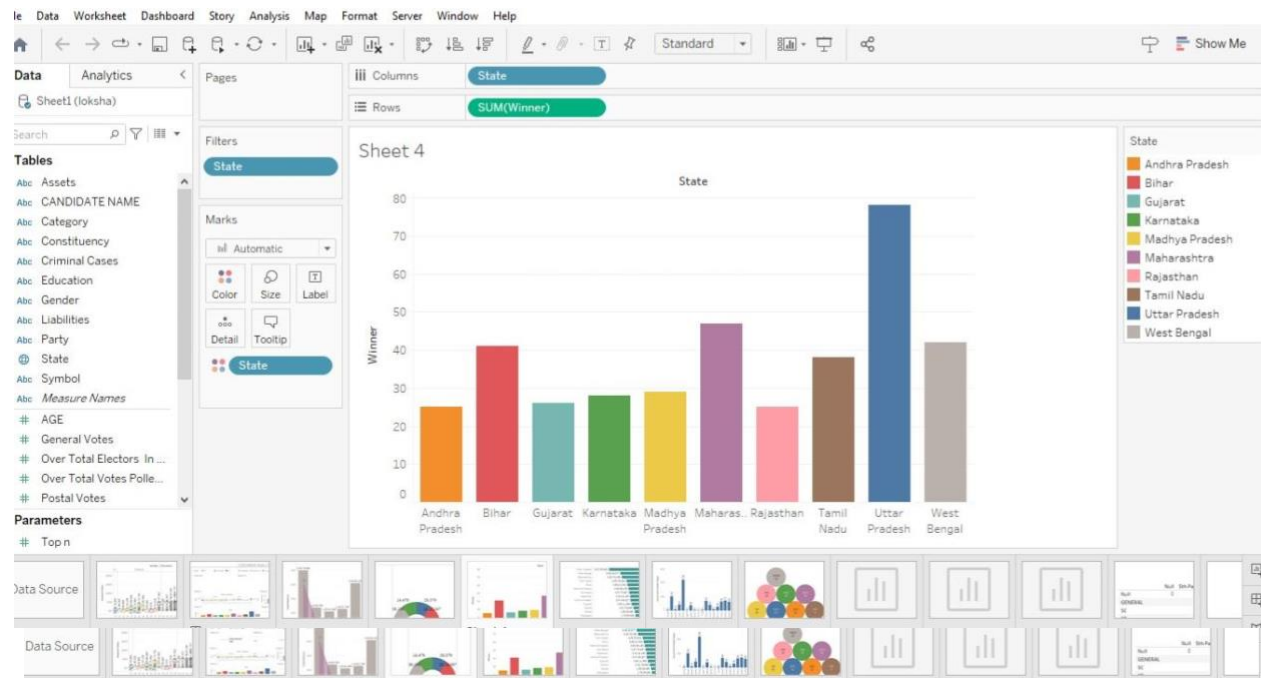
We used five different methods to visualize the data.

### 1. General votes divided by their educational qualification and gender :



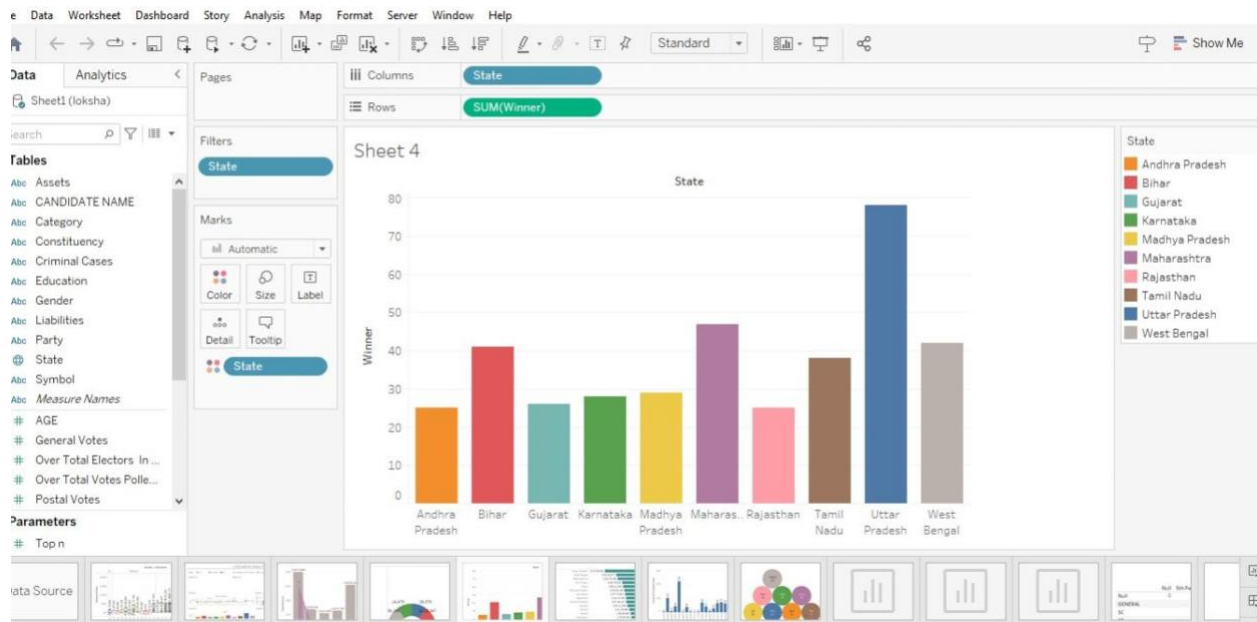


## 2. Total electors and total winners in each constituency :



## 3. Total postal votes in each party :

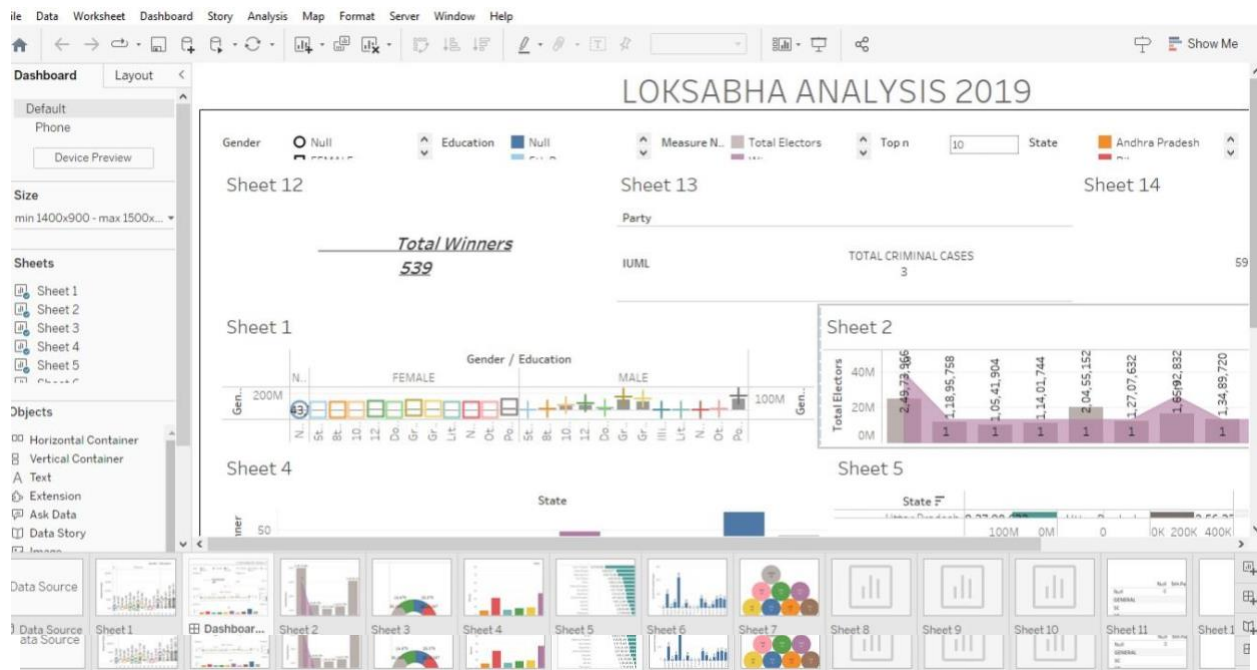
## 4. Top ten winners in state :



## 5. Total postal votes and general votes by statewise :

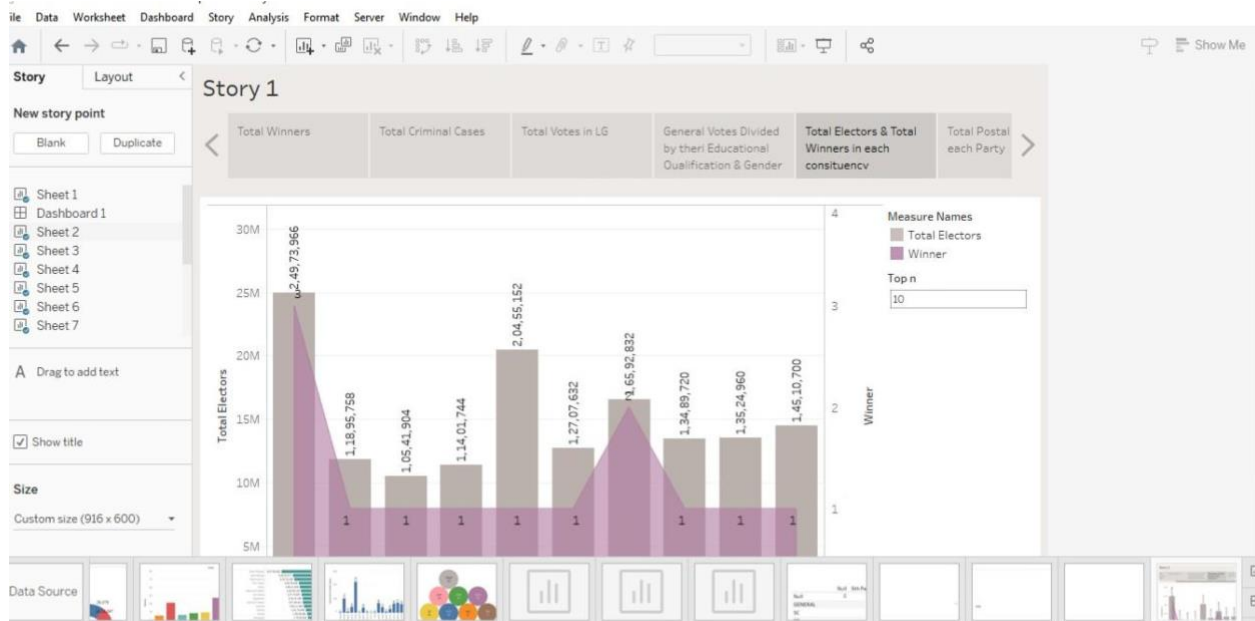
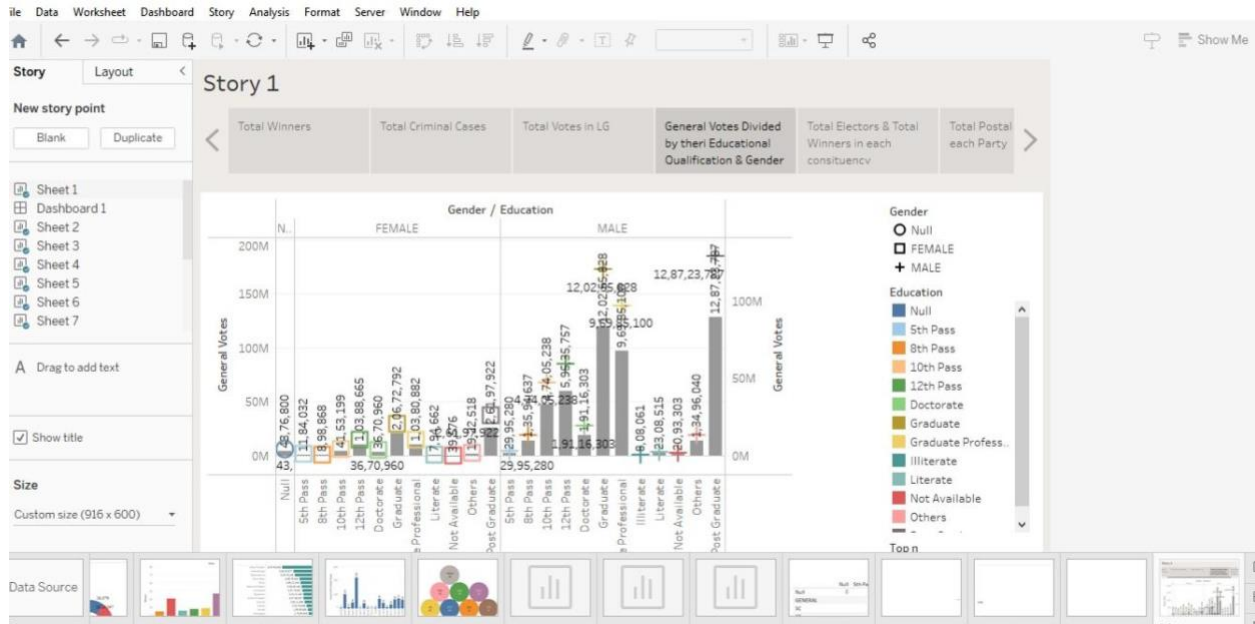
Dashboard :

Loksabha analysis 2019



## Story :

The story provided the main analysis of the lok sabha



## Conclusion :

The nominations for all phases of the General Election have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on candidates who are participating in the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

**Thank you**