

PROJECT REPORT TAMPALATE

Political juggernauts: A quantative analysis of candidates in the 2019 lok sabha elections

Team Leader: S.Saranbala

Team Members: K. Harini

S.Dharshini

T.Aarthi

I.INTRODUCTION

overview

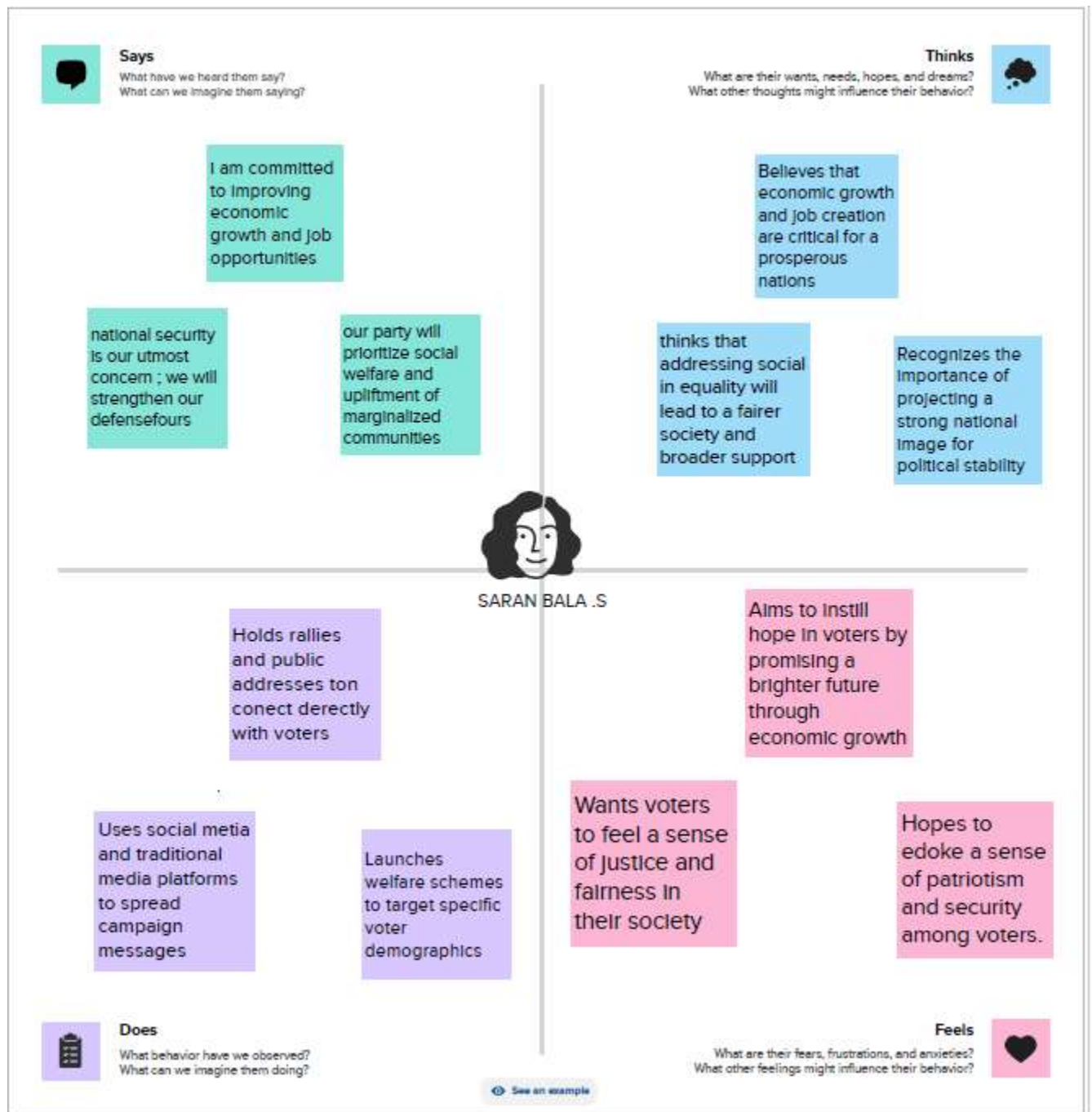
The nominations for all phases of the General Election have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on candidates who are participating in the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

purpose

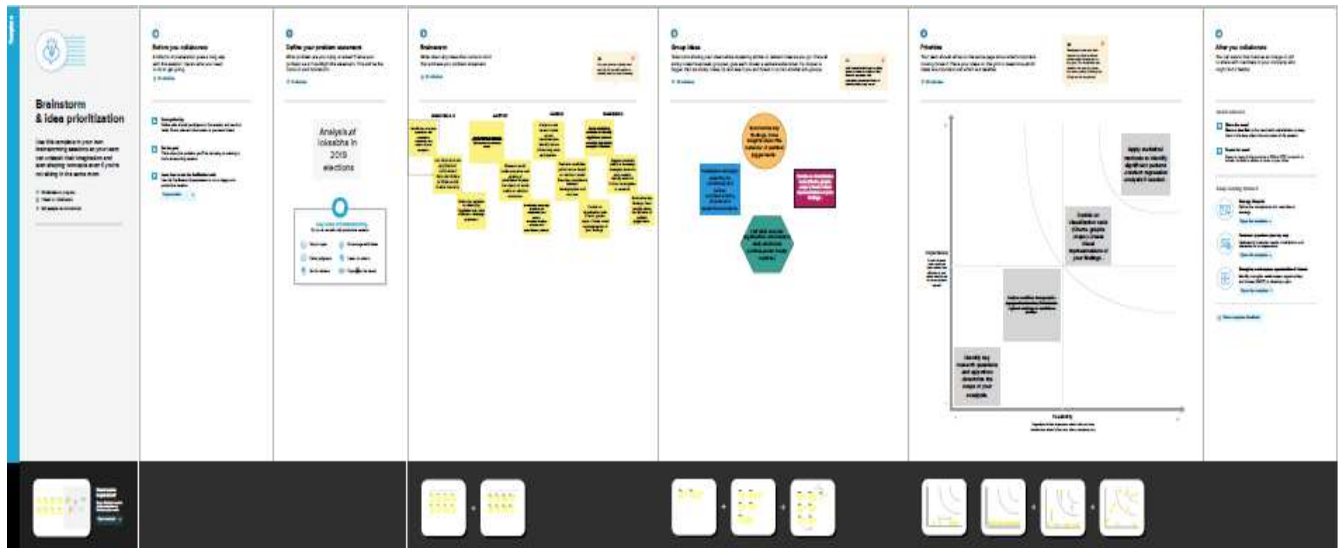
On average, 14.8 candidates are contesting per constituency across the country. Among all the states, Telangana has the highest average number of candidates contesting. This is primarily due to 185 contestants from Nizamabad. Excluding Nizamabad, the state's average number of contestants would be 16.1.

2.PROBLEM DEFINATION & DESIGN THINKING

EMPATHY MAP

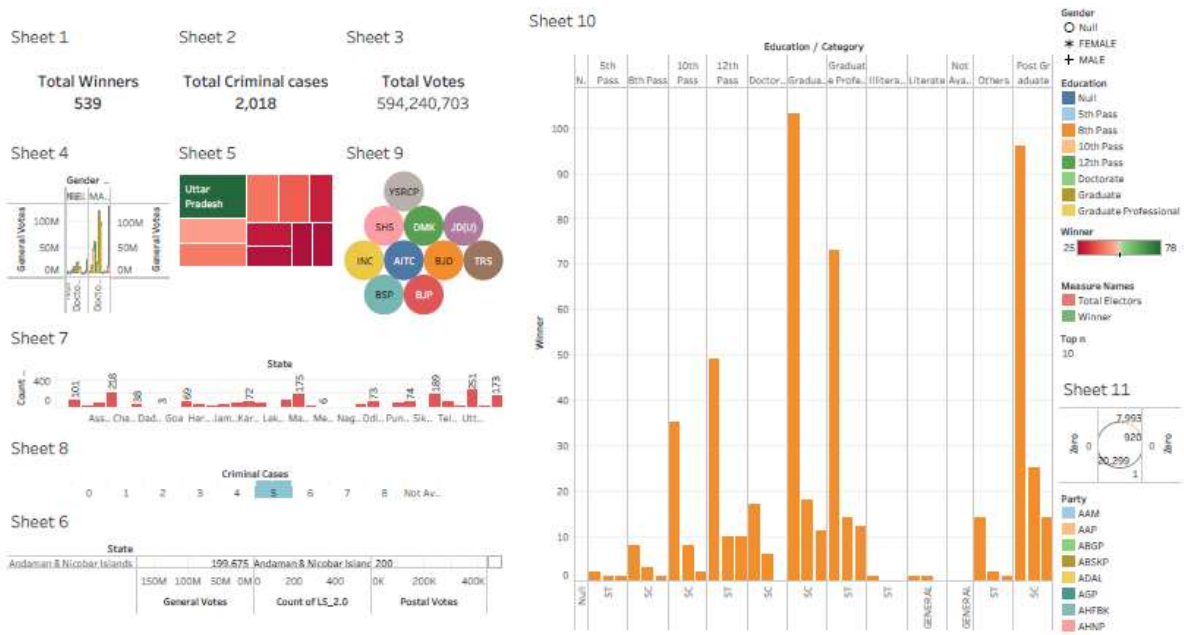


IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP



RESULT

DASHBOARD I



Storyl

Story 1

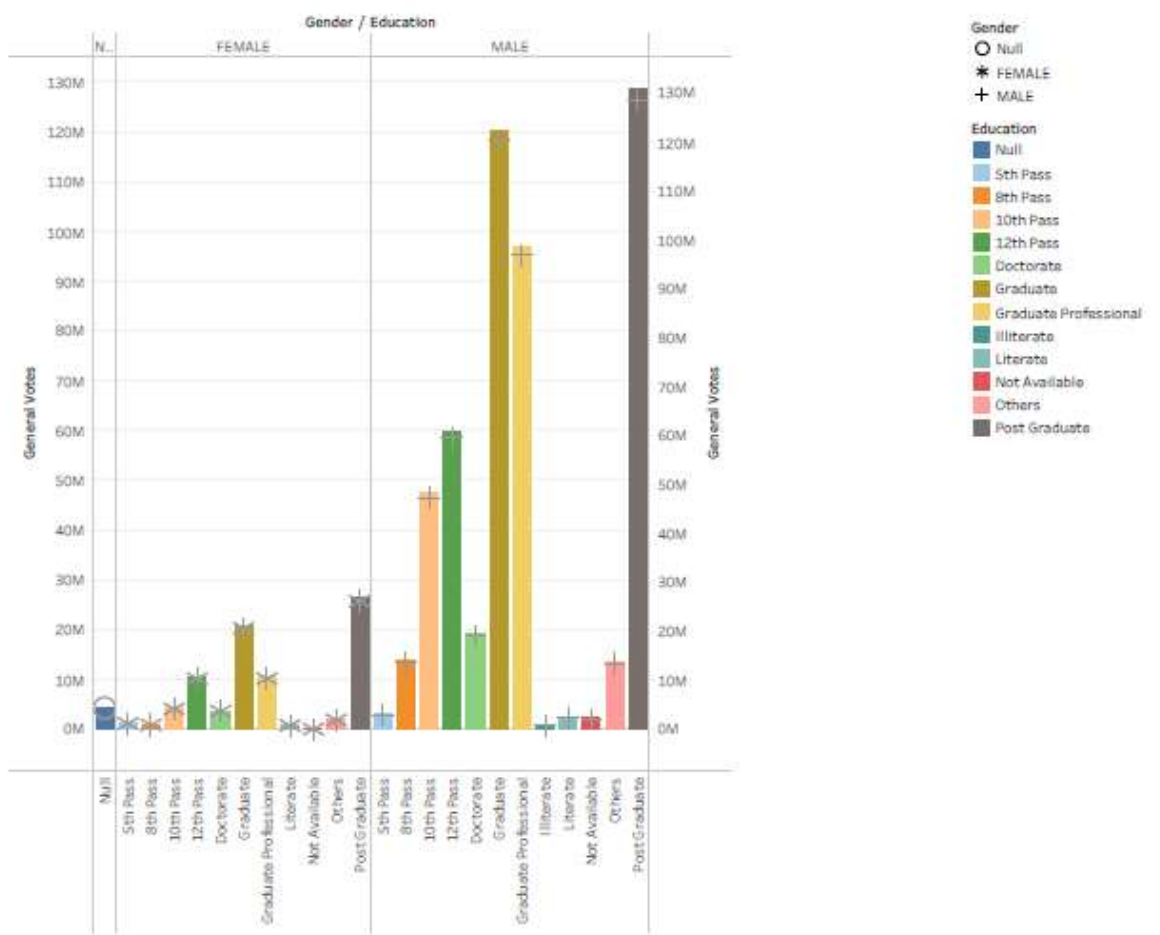
Total Winners	Total crimianal cases	Total Botes in LG	General Vote divided by their Educational ..	state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case
---------------	-----------------------	-------------------	--	-------------------	---	---------------------------

Total Winners
539|

Story I

Story 1

Total Winners	Total criminal cases	Total Botes in LG	General Vote divided by their Educational	state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case
---------------	----------------------	-------------------	---	-------------------	---	---------------------------



STORY I

Story 1

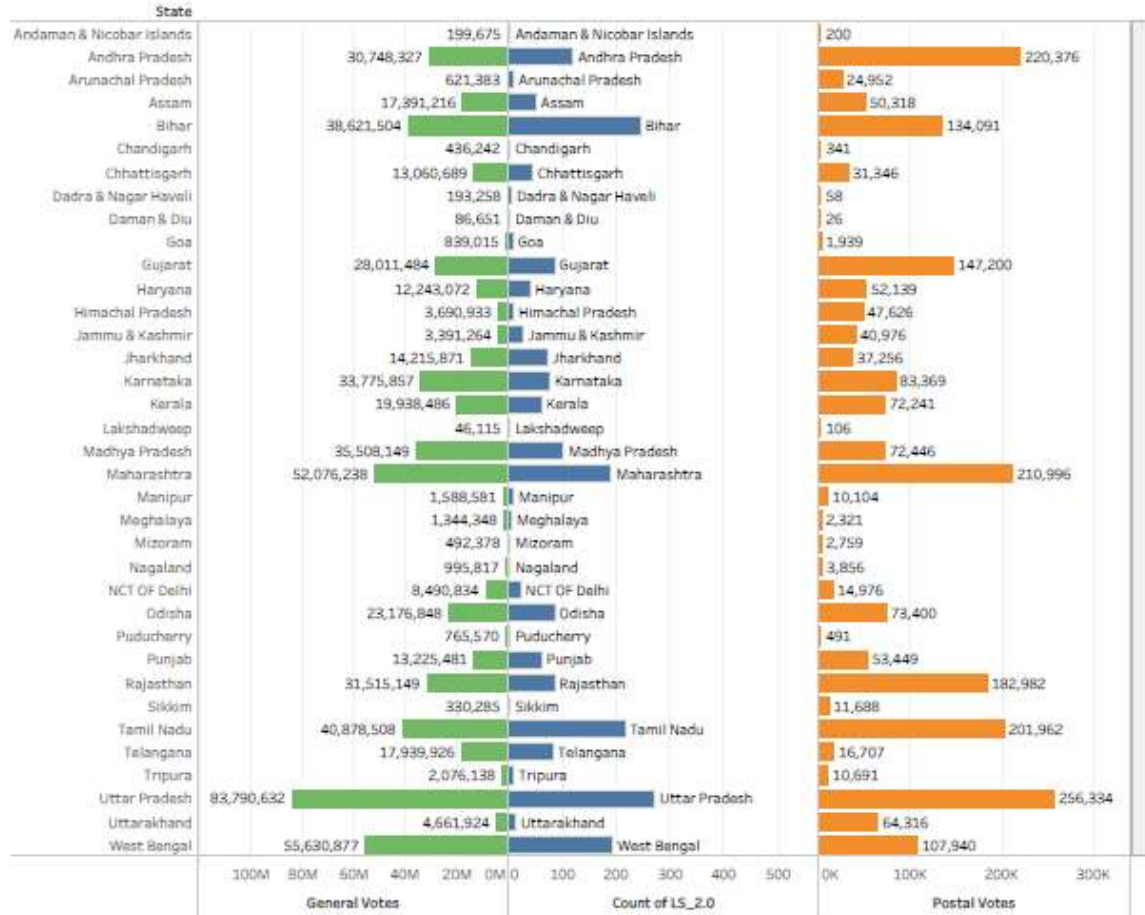
Total criminals cases	Total Botes in LG	General Vote divided by their Educational ...	state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case	constituancy wise winners and electors
-----------------------	-------------------	---	-------------------	---	---------------------------	--



STORY I

Story 1

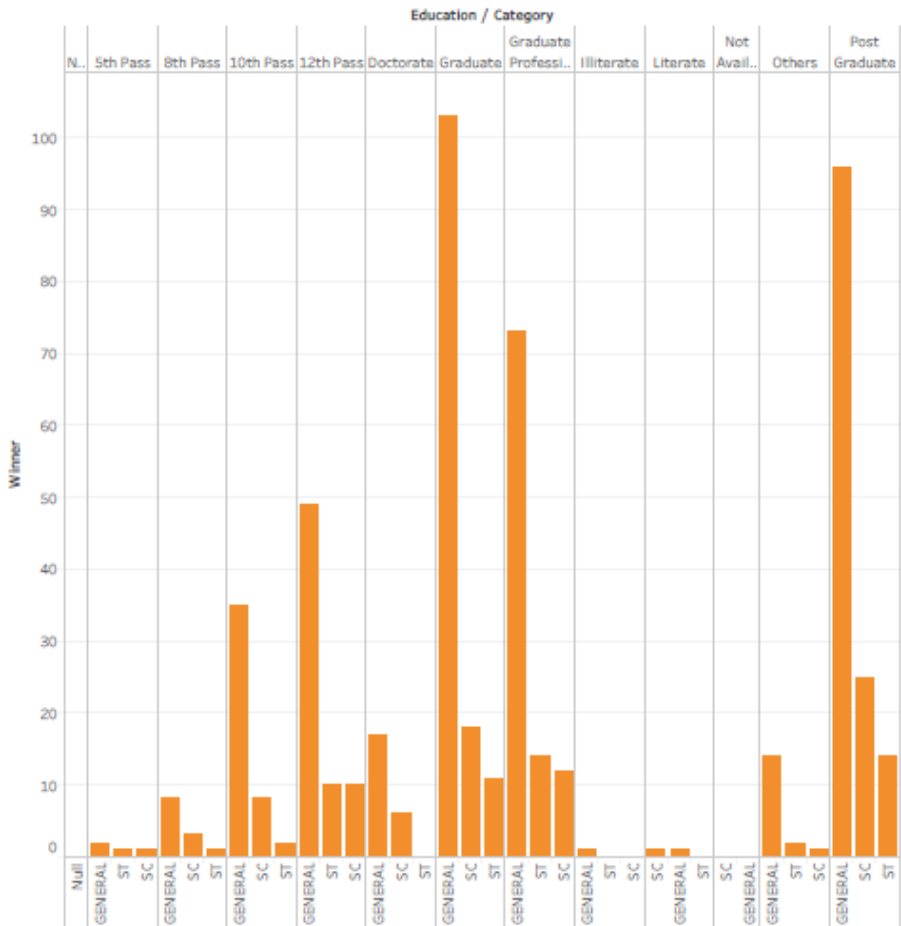
Total Botes in LG	General Vote divided by their Educational ...	state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case	constituancy wise winners and electors	party wise winner
-------------------	---	-------------------	---	---------------------------	--	-------------------



Story 1

Story 1

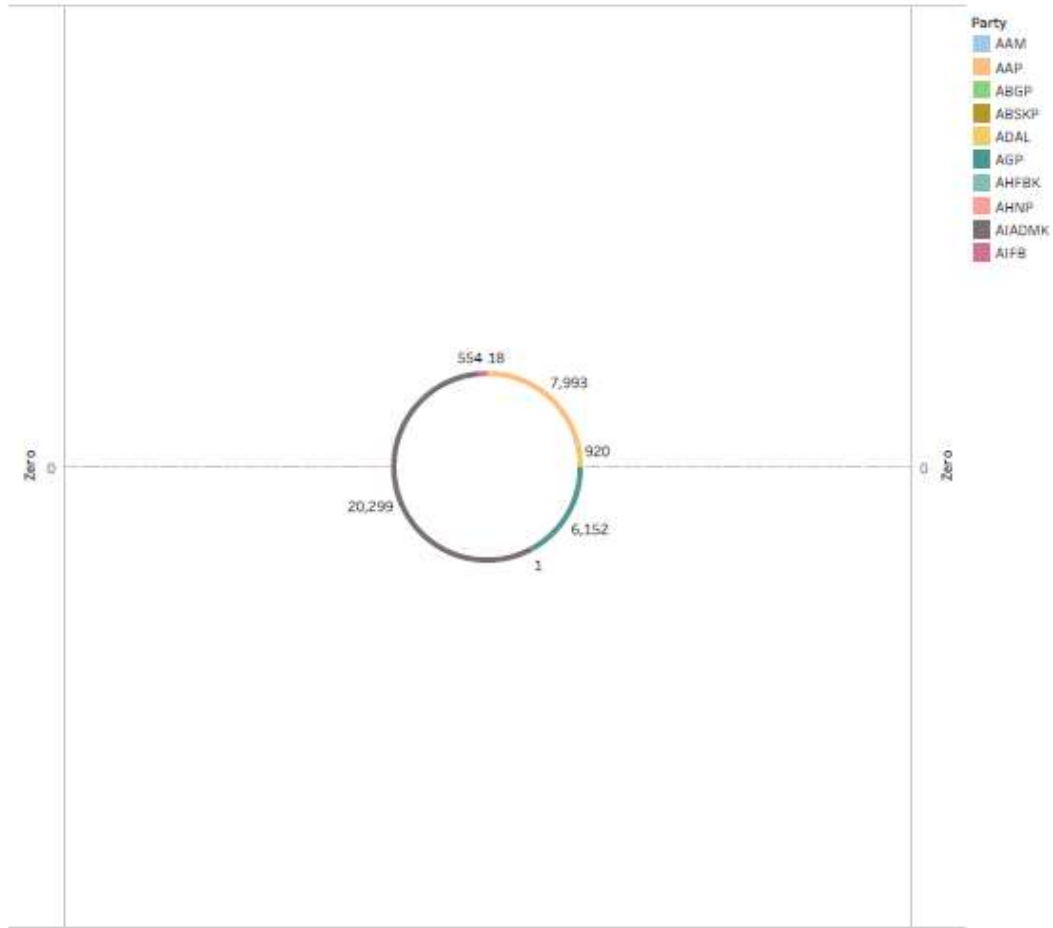
state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case	constituency wise winners and electors	party wise winner	Winners by Education and category	Party wise postal votes
-------------------	---	---------------------------	--	-------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------



Story 1

Story 1

state wise winner	state wise general votes and postal votes	states wise criminal case	constituency wise winners and electors	party wise winner	Winners by Education and category	Party wise postal votes
-------------------	---	---------------------------	--	-------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------



ADVANTAGES

In March, CPR scholars launched the Election Adda, a space for debate and analysis on key issues that have dominated this election. From forecasting and evaluating pollster perspectives to dissecting trends and debating the big themes, this series offers important insights into the 2019 campaign.

DISADVANTAGES

Analysing the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan Yojana (PMSYMY), launched in March, 2019 by the BJP, Yamini Aiyar writes in the Hindustan Times that without a 'clear vision, strategy and institutional architecture for delivering pensions,' it was yet another scheme 'designed to fail'. It was launched days before the election for this reason in a likely bid to woo voters, so that they voted on the 'merits of the promise' rather than performance.

APPLICATIONS

The Election Commission of India recognises parties as either national or state parties based on their performance in previous elections. Delhi and Haryana have a high number of candidates contesting from parties that have not been recognised as either national or state parties.

Conclusion

Vajpayee became Prime Minister again in 1999, and faced another confidence motion. This time, it was put to vote. The motion was defeated by a margin of one vote. This has been the closest result on a trust vote in the history of Lok Sabha. The next closest result was when a motion of no-confidence against P V

Narasimha Rao's government was defeated by 14 votes in 1993. In most cases, results have been in favour of the government by a large margin.

FUTURE SCOPE:

The next Indian general election is expected to be held in India between April and May 2024 to elect the members of the 18th Lok Sabha.

All 543 elected MPs are elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post voting.^[3] The 104th amendment to the constitution abolished the two seats that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian community.^[4]

Eligible voters must be Indian citizens, 18 years or older, an ordinary resident of the polling area of the constituency and registered to vote (name included in the electoral rolls), possess a valid voter identification card issued by the Election Commission of India or equivalent.^[5] Some people convicted of electoral or other offenses are barred from voting.^[6]

Article 83 of the Constitution of India requires elections to the Lok Sabha be held once every five years.^[7]