#### 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

#### **1.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



#### Says

What have we heard them say? What can we imagine them saying?

> I am committed to improving economic growth and Job opportunities

national security is our utmost concern; we will strengthen our defensefours

our party will prioritize social welfare and upliftment of marginalized communities



What are their wants, needs, hopes, and dreams? What other thoughts might influence their behavior?



Believes that economic growth and lob creation are critical for a prosperous nations

thinks that addressing social in equality will lead to a fairer society and broader support

Recognizes the Importance of projecting a strong national Image for political stability



#### SARAN BALA .S

Holds rallies and public addresses ton conect derectly with voters

Uses social metia and traditional media platforms to spread campaign messages

Launches welfare schemes to target specific voter demographics

Alms to Instill hope in voters by promising a brighter future through economic growth

Wants voters to feel a sense of Justice and fairness in their society

Hopes to edoke a sense of patriotism and security among voters.

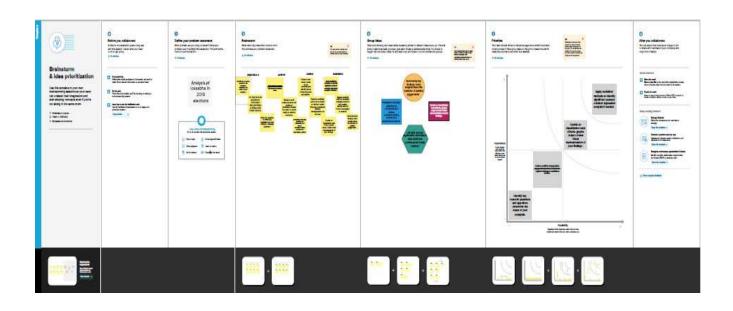


What behavior have we observed? What can we imagine them doing?

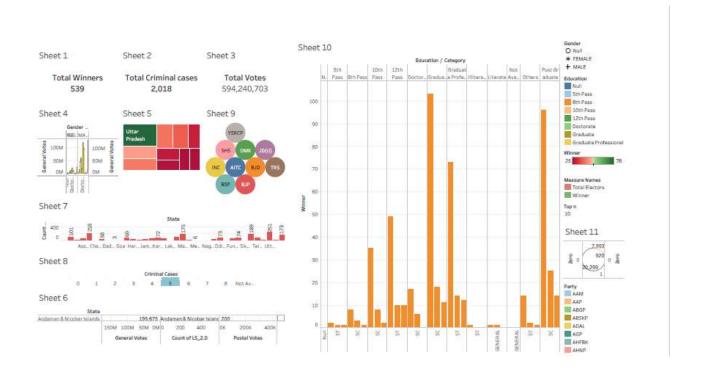
What are their fears, frustrations, and anxieties? What other feelings might influence their behavior?



## **IDIEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP**



# RESULT DASHBOARD I



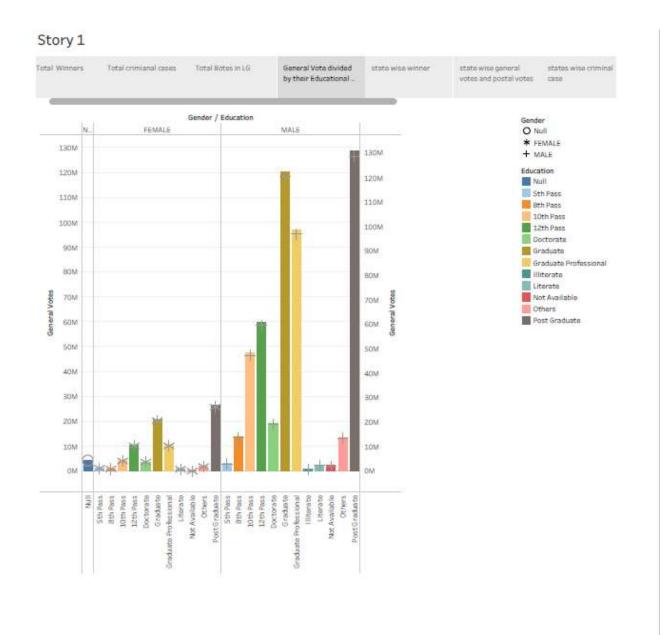
# Storyl

### 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 1

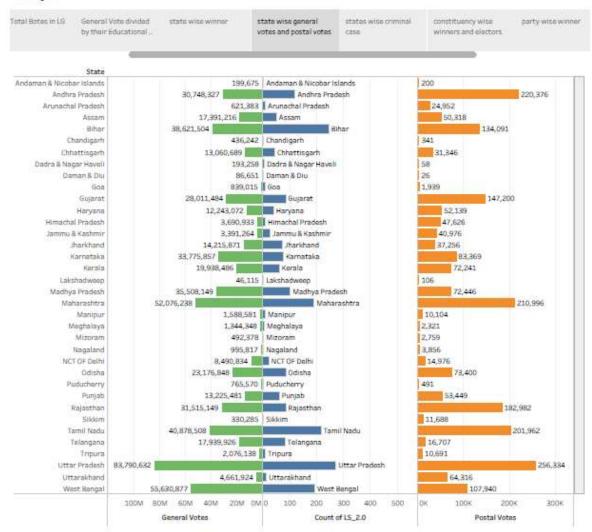


# **STORY I**

### Story 1 General Vote divided by their Educational state wise general states votes and postal votes case constituency wise winners and electors Total crimianal Total Botes in LG state wise winner states wise criminal cases Winner 25 78 Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Karnataka Andhra Pradesh Rajasthan West Sengal Gujarat

# STORY I

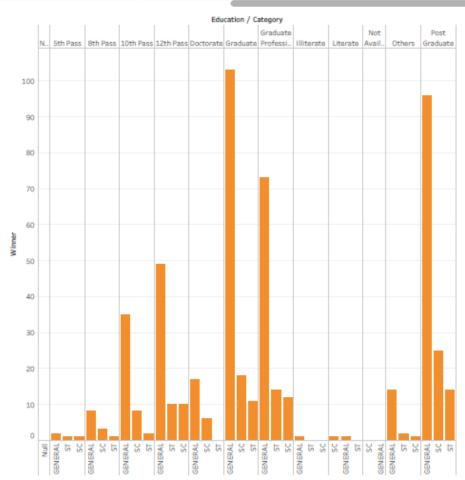
#### Story 1



# **Story 1**

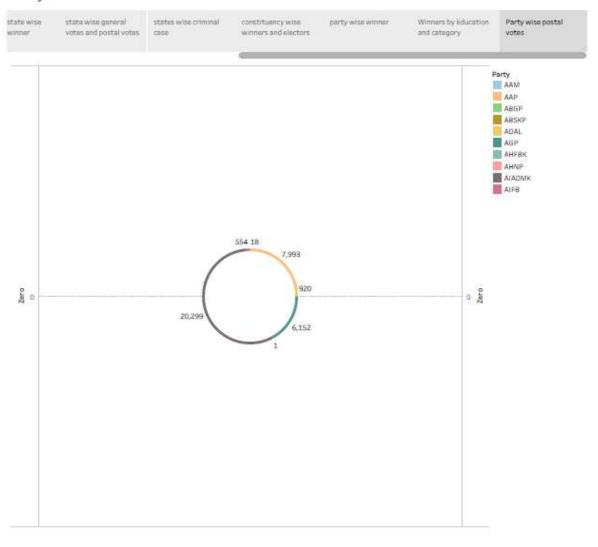
## Story 1

state wise state wise general winner 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
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# Story 1

Story 1



### **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 <u>India</u> 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. The 104th amendment to the constitution abolished the two seats that were reserved for the Anglo-Indian community.

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]