POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 overview

1.1 Project Description:

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.

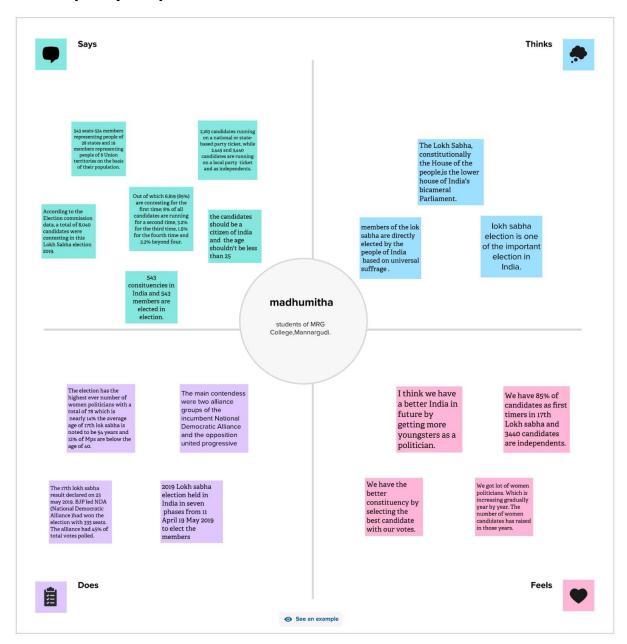
Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India.

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.

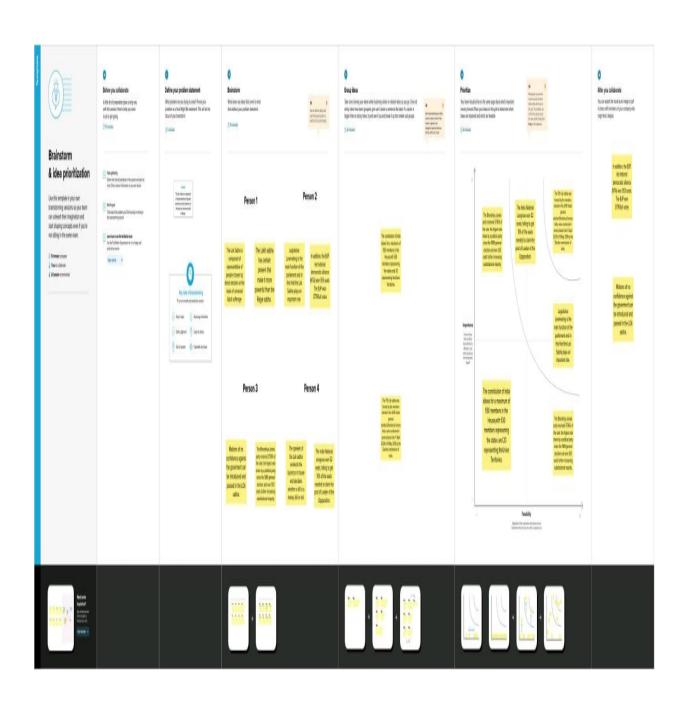
In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation& Brainstroming map:



3.RESULT

3.1 Final findings (Output) of the project along with screenshots.



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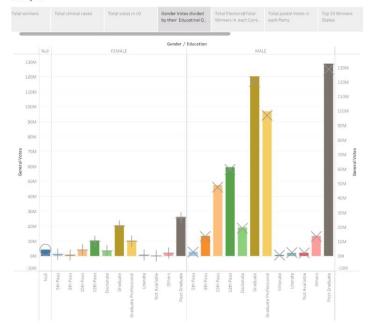
Total winners	Total ciminal cases	Gender Votes divided by their Educatinal Q		Top 10 Winners Sta

Total winners 539

Total winners	Total ciminal cases	Total votes in LG	Gender Votes divided by their Educatinal Q	Total Electors&Total Winners in each Cons	Total postal Votes in each Party	Top 10 Winners Sta.
		То	tal Criminal Case 2,018			

Total winners	Total ciminal cases	Total votes in LG	Gender Votes divided by their Educatinal Q.	Total Electors&Total Winners in each Cons.	Total postal Votes in each Party	Top 10 Winners Sta
		To	otal Total Votes 594,240,703			

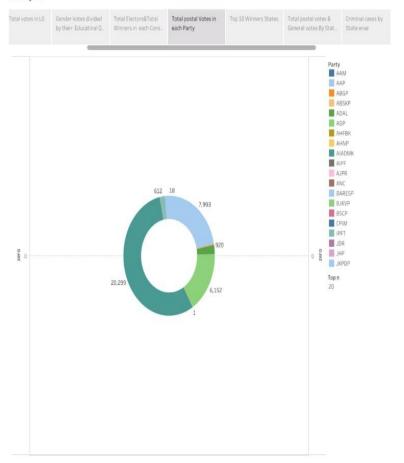
Story 1



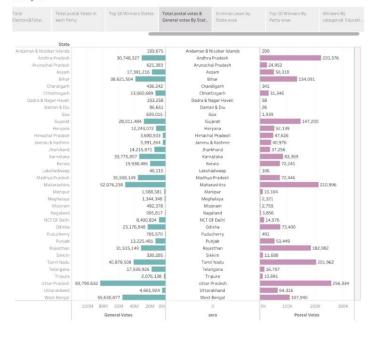
Story 1



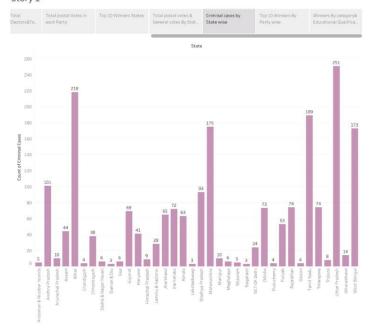
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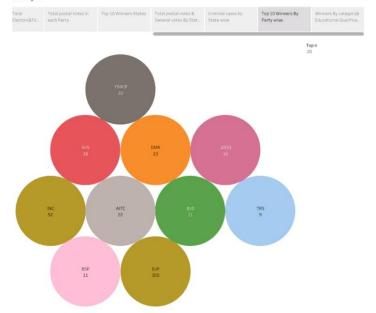




Story 1



Story 1



Total Electors&To	Total postal Votes in each Party	Top 10 Winners States	Total postal votes & General votes By Stat	Criminal cases by State wise	Top 10 Winners By Party wise	Winners By category& Educational Qualifica
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	Education												
				10th	12th			Graduat			Not		Post Gra
Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	Pass	Pass	Doctora	Gradua	e Profe	Illiterate	Literate	Available	Others	duate
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
sc		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2	14



ADVANTAGES OF LOK SABHA ELECTION:

It helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balances.

No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. So, it controls the despotism of the government.

Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha can only suggest a money bill. It cannot reject it.

It formulates laws.

There is the requirement of the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

One should complete 25 years of age to be the member of the Lok Sabha. People of India directly choose the member of Lok Sabha so this house is a direct representation of people. Here people's representatives represent various problems of people from all over the country. At present ,the strength of Lok Sabha is 545.

DISADVANTAGES OF LOK SABHA ELECTION:

The Lok Sabha, the lower house of India's Parliament, plays a crucial role in the country's democratic process. However, like any political institution, it has its disadvantages and challenges. Here are some of the disadvantages associated with the Lok Sabha.

Party Politics and Whip System: Members of the Lok Sabha often vote along party lines due to the strong influence of political parties and the whip system. This can lead to reduced independent thinking and decision-making, as members might prioritize party interests over the interests of their constituents.

Lack of Meaningful Debate: The Lok Sabha sometimes faces disruptions, walkouts, and adjournments due to the adversarial nature of Indian politics. This can result in a lack of meaningful debates on important issues, preventing comprehensive discussions and thorough examination of policies.

CONCLUTION:

In short, the new parliamentary-led coalition has the achievable to reshape the future of Indian politics. But the Alliance additionally faces many challenges. To succeed, the Alliance ought to overcome its weaknesses and capitalize on its strengths.

I assume the alliance is broken. Alliance does now not see a clear imaginative and prescient for India. The coalition has additionally targeted too a great deal on regional issues, and it is doubtful how it will appeal to votes from throughout India.

But I ought to be wrong. This alliance has amazed me and has the workable to be a pressure in Indian politics. Solely time will tell.

STORY LINK;

https://drive.google.com/file/d/10-Q3AwRqzaarzvfXwJ83RzTeXKECyNS7/view?usp=drivesdk

GOOGLE DRIVE VEDIO LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/LokSabhaAnalysis2019storyboard_16967576473140/Story1?:lang_uage=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link_