

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections in India were a significant event in the country's political landscape. The Lok Sabha, or the House of the People, is the lower house of India's Parliament and plays a crucial role in the country's governance.

Data Collection: Researchers collect data on the candidates, including their demographics (age, gender, caste, religion, education), political party affiliation, criminal records, and financial assets.

This data can be obtained from official sources, election commissions, and independent research organizations.

This includes information on the age, gender, and socioeconomic status of the voters.

Analysis of Election Results: Researchers analyze election results to identify trends, patterns, and factors that influence the outcomes

Voter Demographics: Researchers may also collect data on the demographics of the electorate in the constituencies where elections were held



This includes studying the vote share of different parties, the margin of victory, and the impact of various candidate attributes on the results.

For example, researchers may examine whether factors like a candidate's criminal record or educational qualifications influenced their electoral success.

Statistical Analysis: Quantitative methods like regression analysis, chi-square tests, and other statistical tools are used to test hypotheses and establish correlations between different variables.

This can be useful for identifying regional variations and factors that may impact election outcomes in specific areas

Comparative Analysis: Researchers often compare data from the 2019 Lok Sabha elections with data from previous elections to identify trends and changes over time.

Quantitative analysis in political science aims to provide insights into the dynamics of elections and the factors that shape political outcomes

