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

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

i. **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**.

ii. **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.**
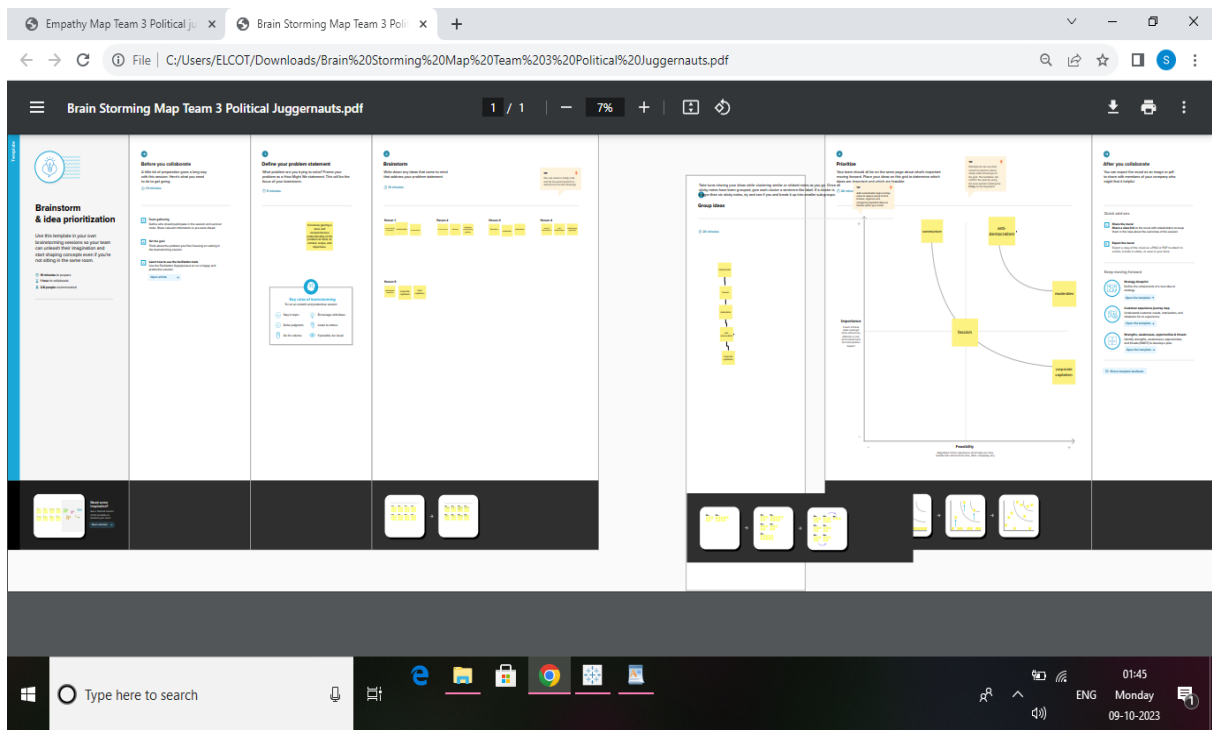
1.2 Purpose

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

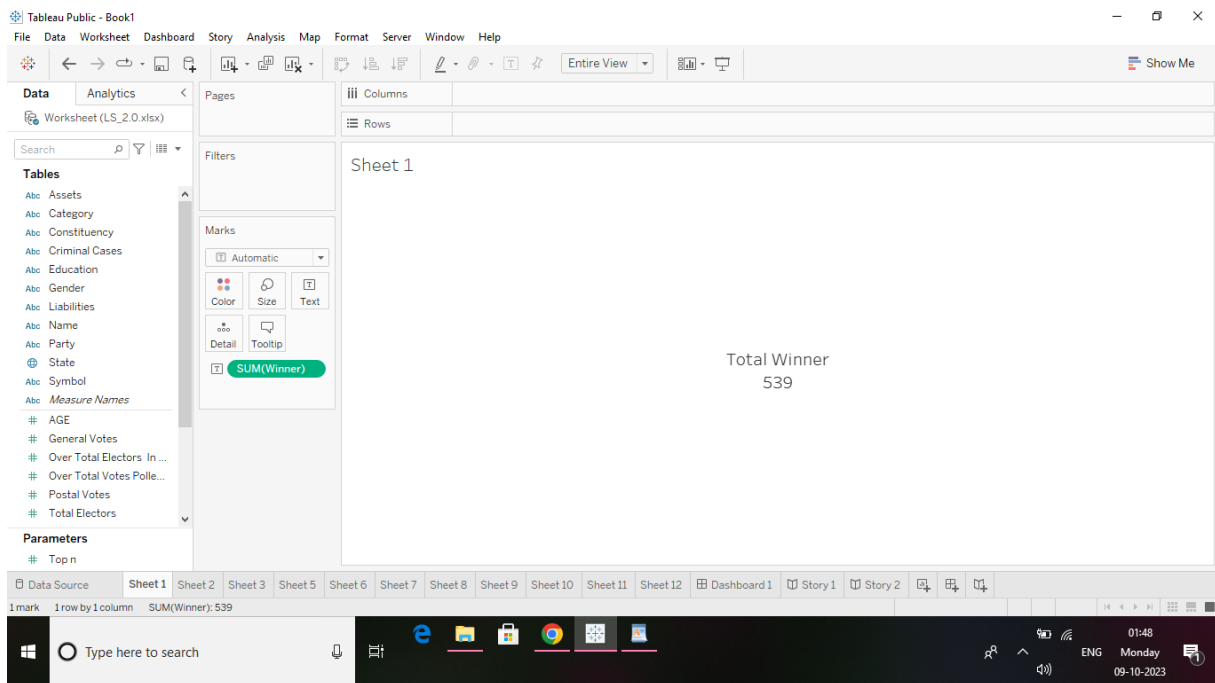## 2.Problem Definition & Design Thinking
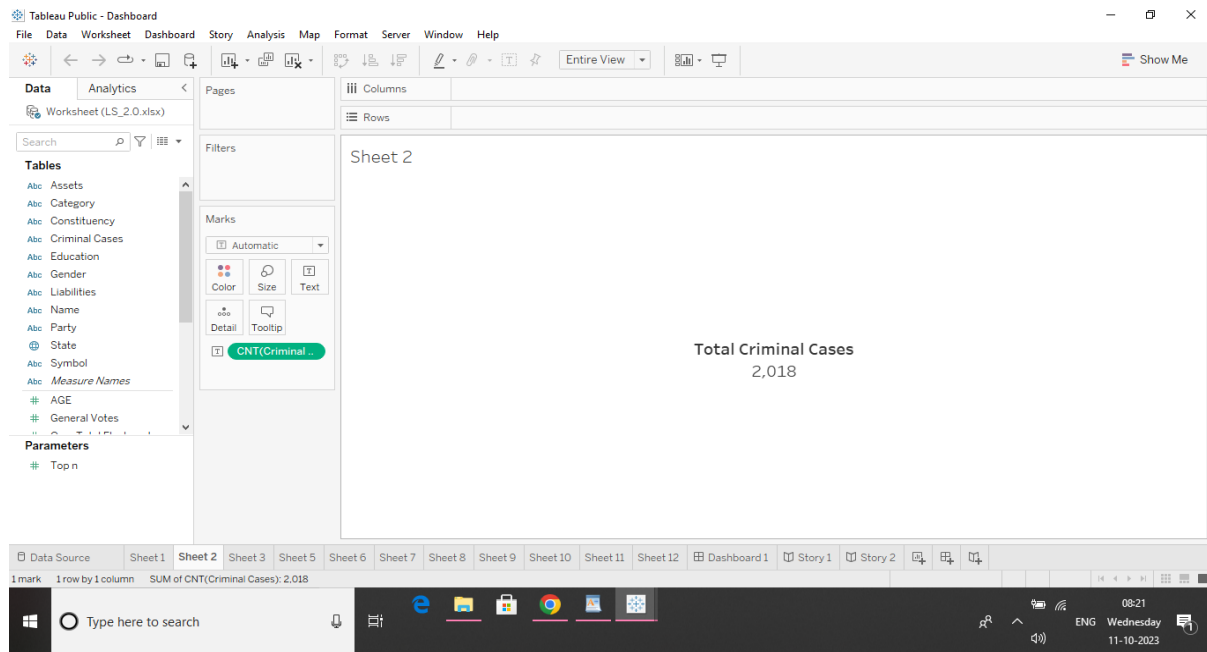
2.1 Empathy map
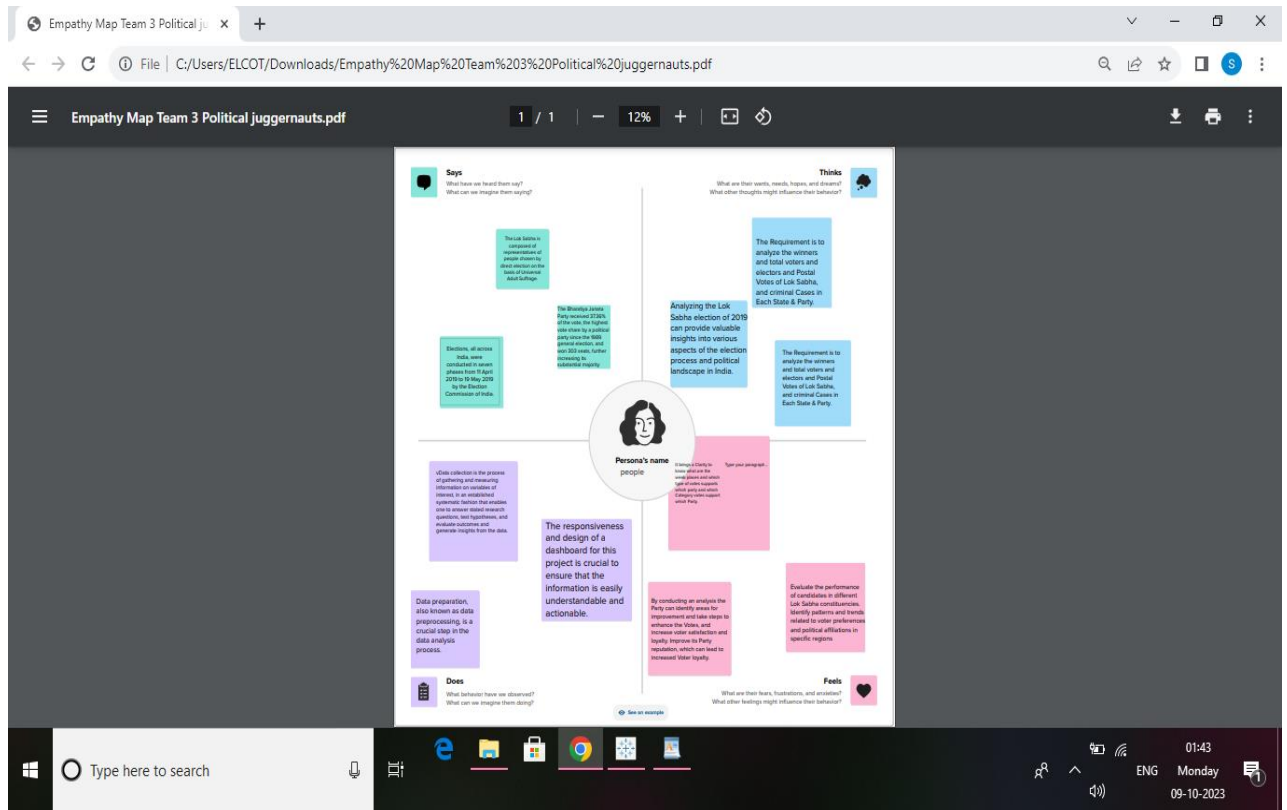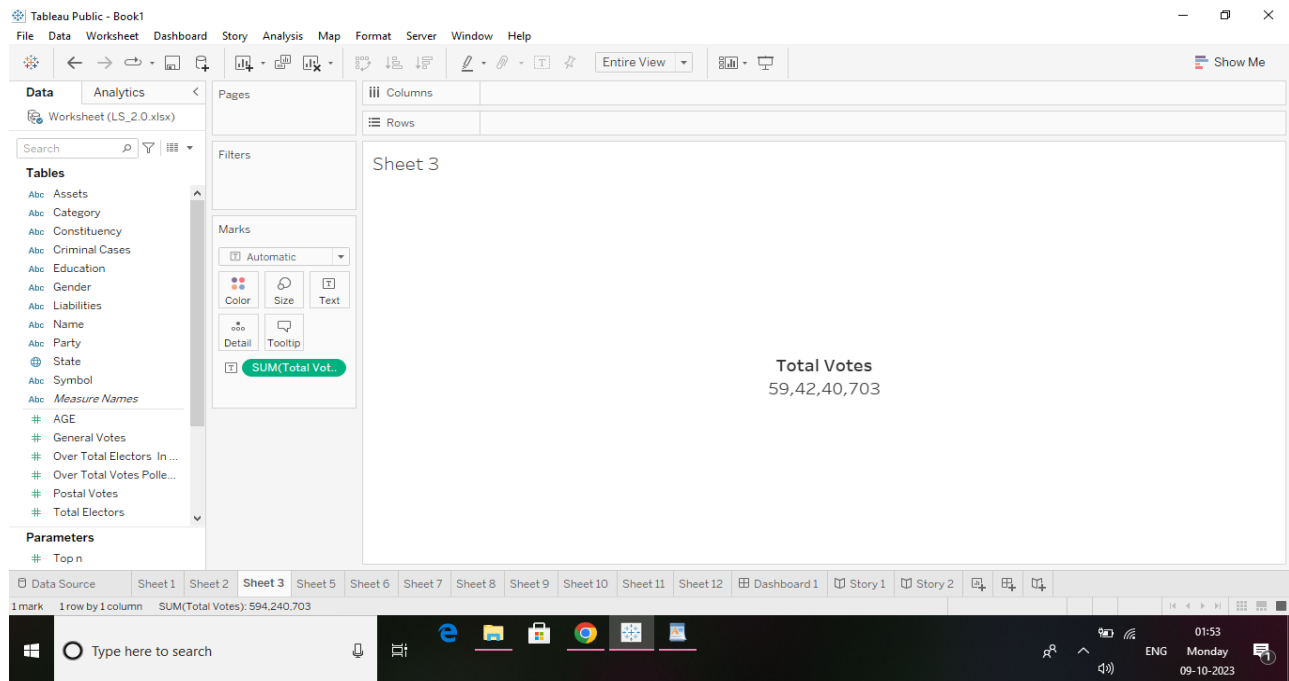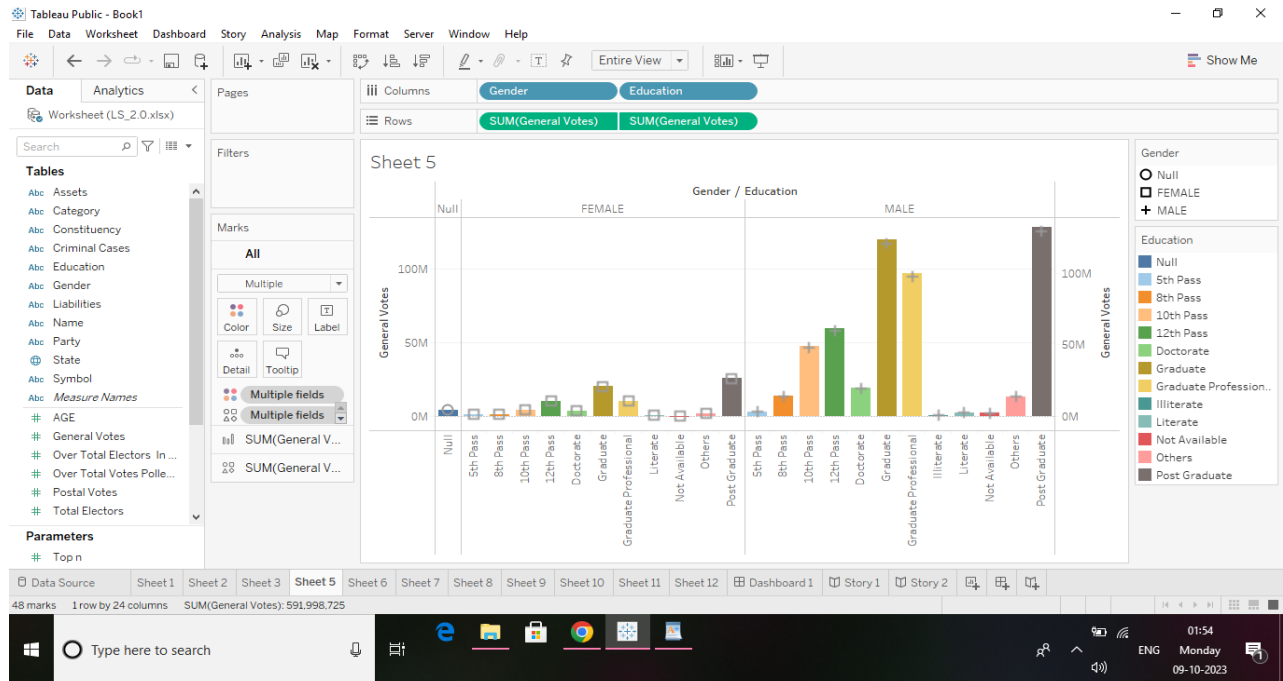
2.2 Ideation&Brainstroming map

3 . RESULT

- **KPIS**

Total Criminal Cases

Total Votes

Gender And Educational Wise General Votes

State Wise Winner

State Wise General Votes And Postal Votes

State Wise Criminal Cases

Constituency Wise Winners And Electors
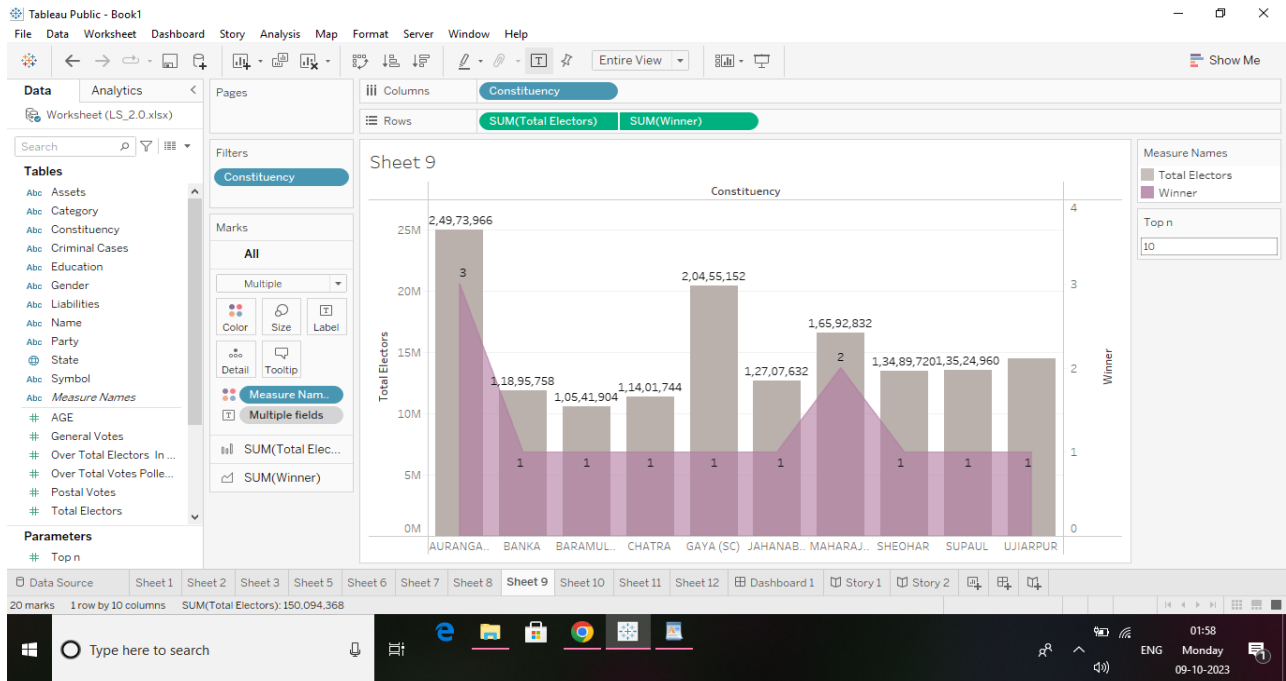
Party Wise Winner
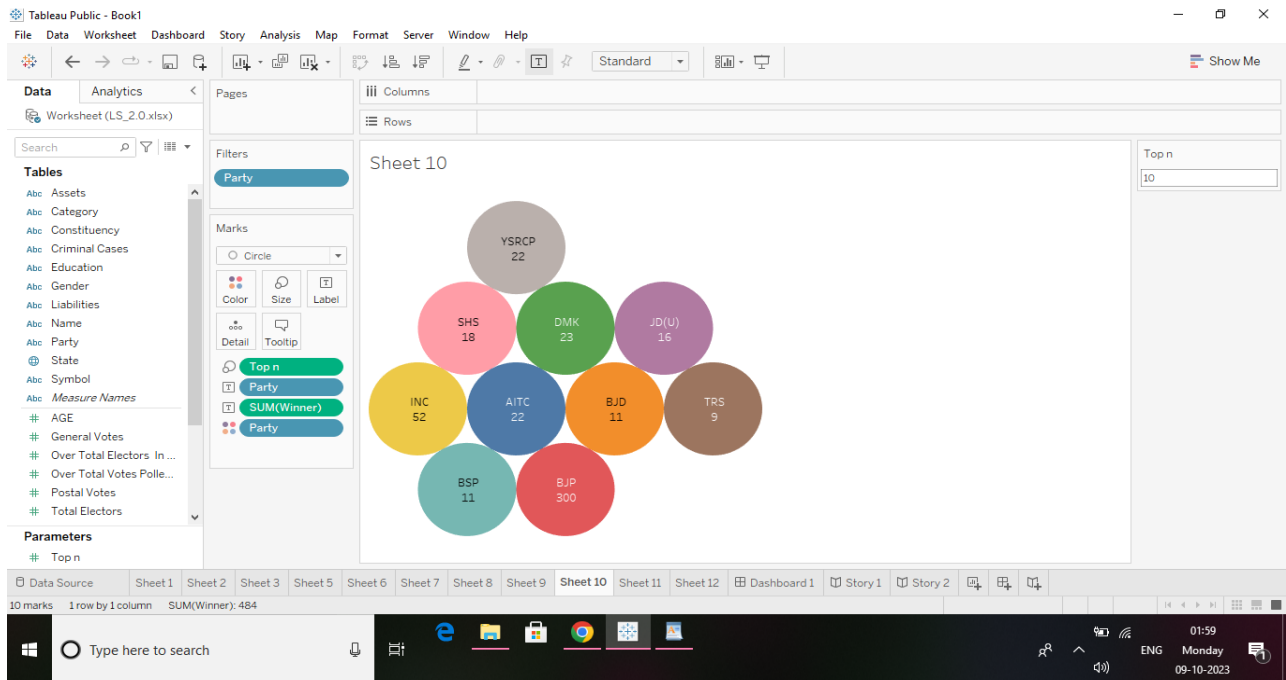
Winners By Education And Category

Sheet 11

Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctora..	Gradua..	Graduate Profe..	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Others	Post Graduate
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
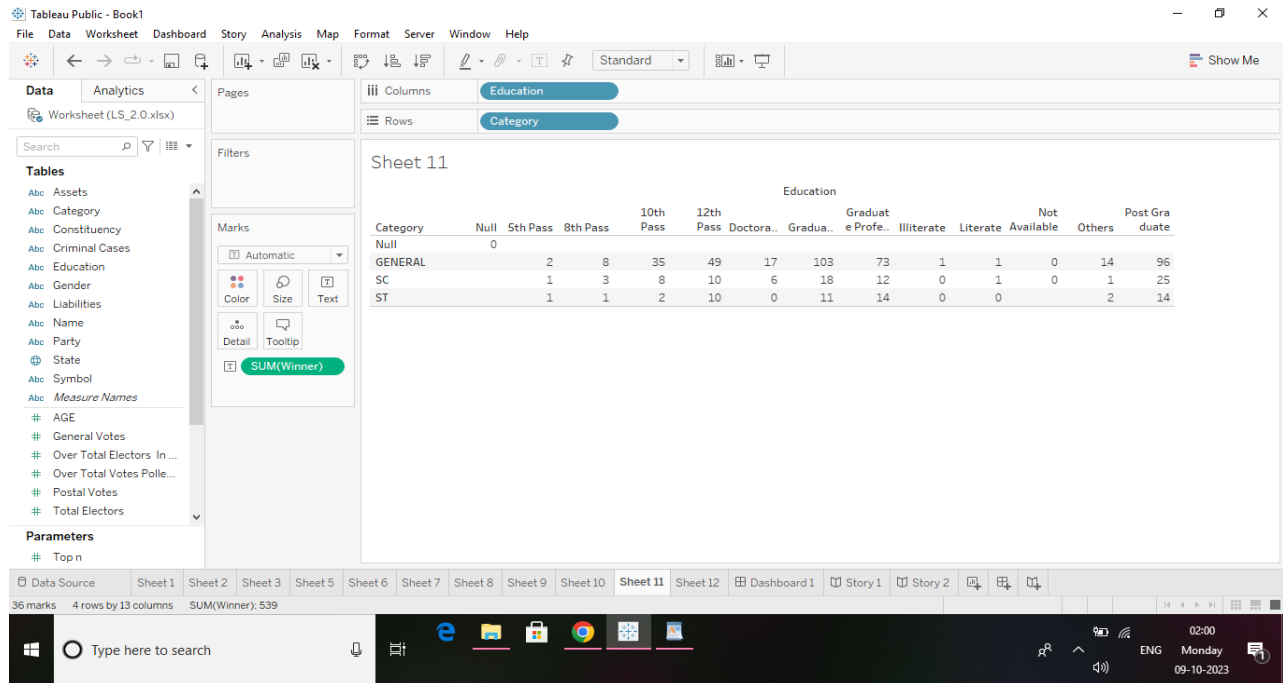
Party Wise Postal Votes
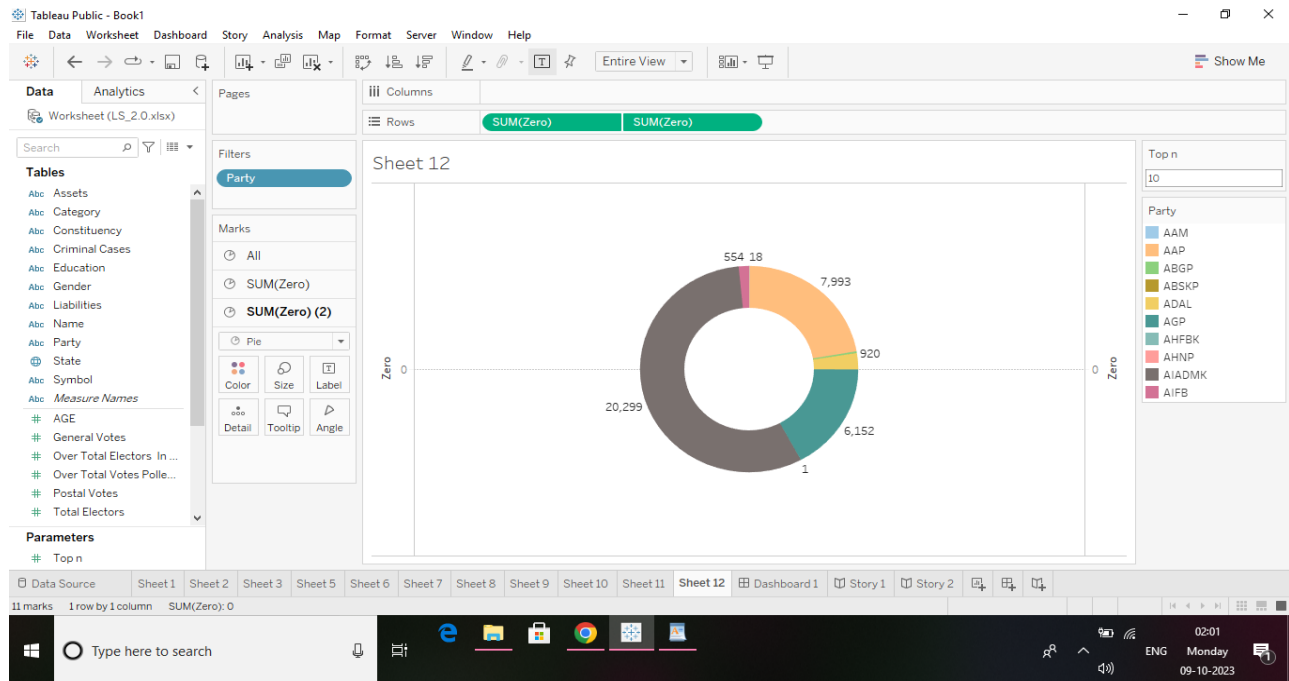
- **DASHBOARD**
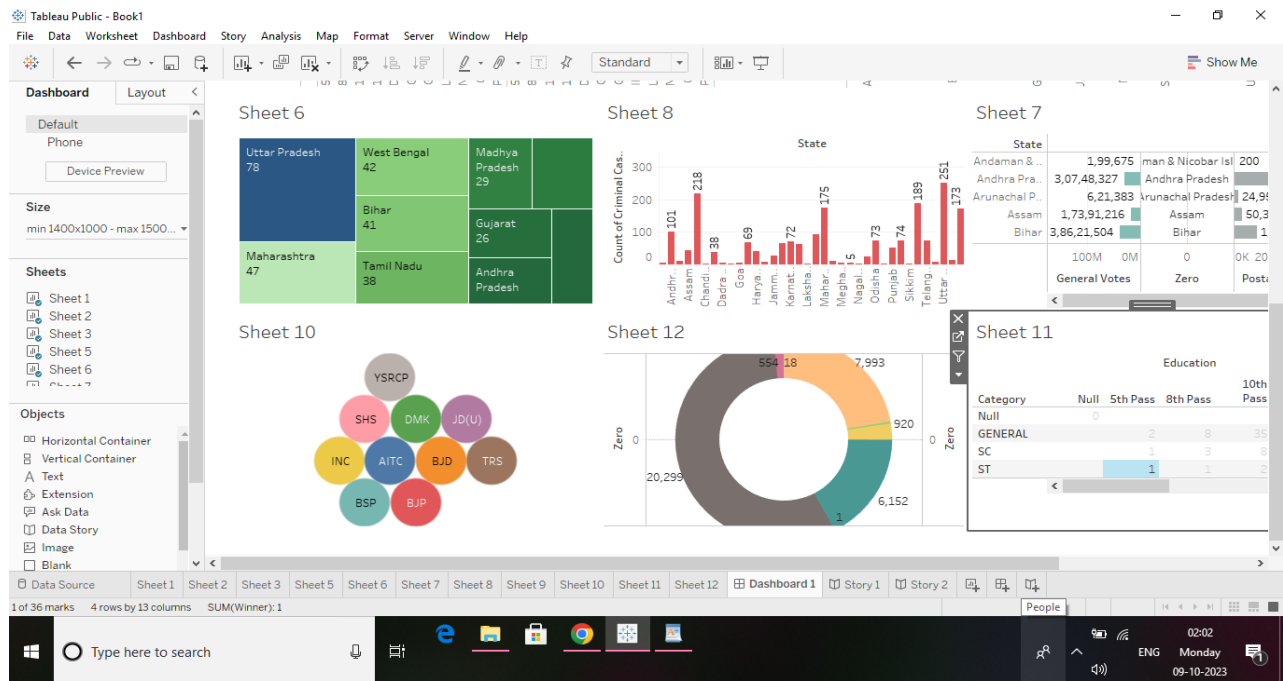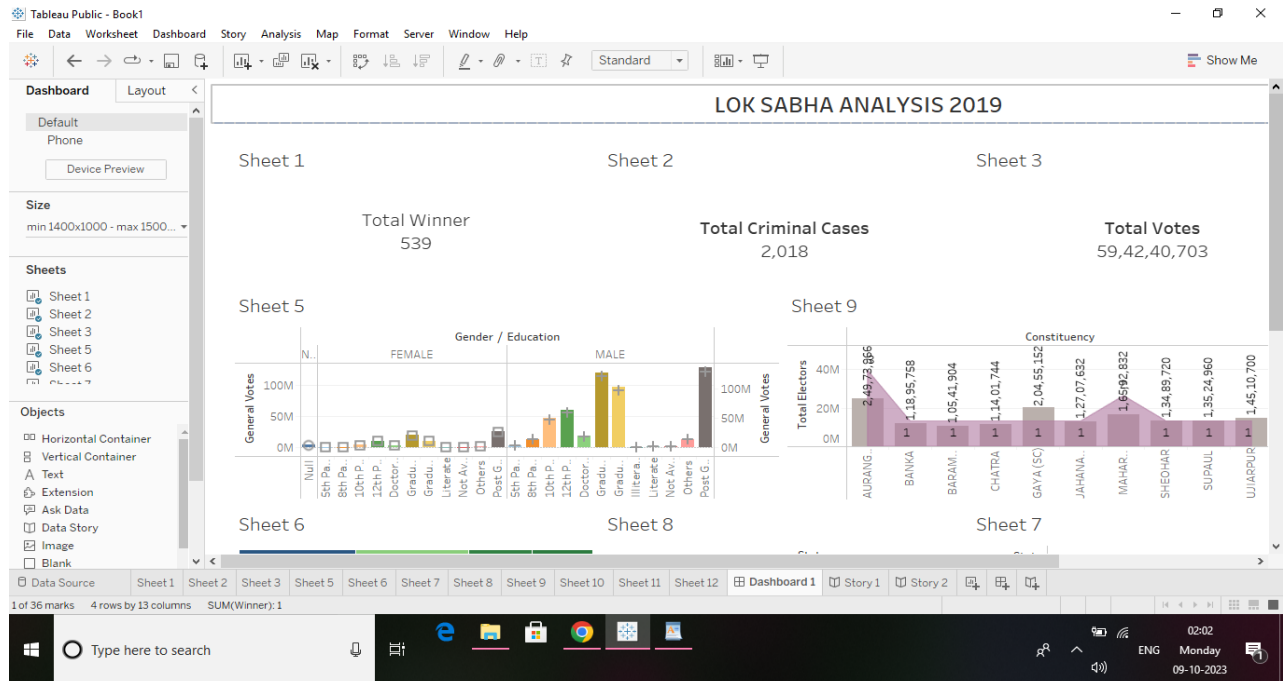
- **STORY**

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

- ### ADVANTAGES

i. 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.

ii. 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

iii. After Telangana, Tamil Nadu has the highest average of independent candidates contesting in this election. On average, of the candidates in each constituency in Tamil Nadu, two-thirds are contesting as independent candidates.

iv. After Nizamabad, the second highest number of candidate representation is seen in Belgaum, Karnataka. The five constituencies that have the highest candidate representation are from the southern states of Telangana, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

DISADVANTAGES

i. India's 2019 general election was undeniably a watershed moment in the country's post–independence political history

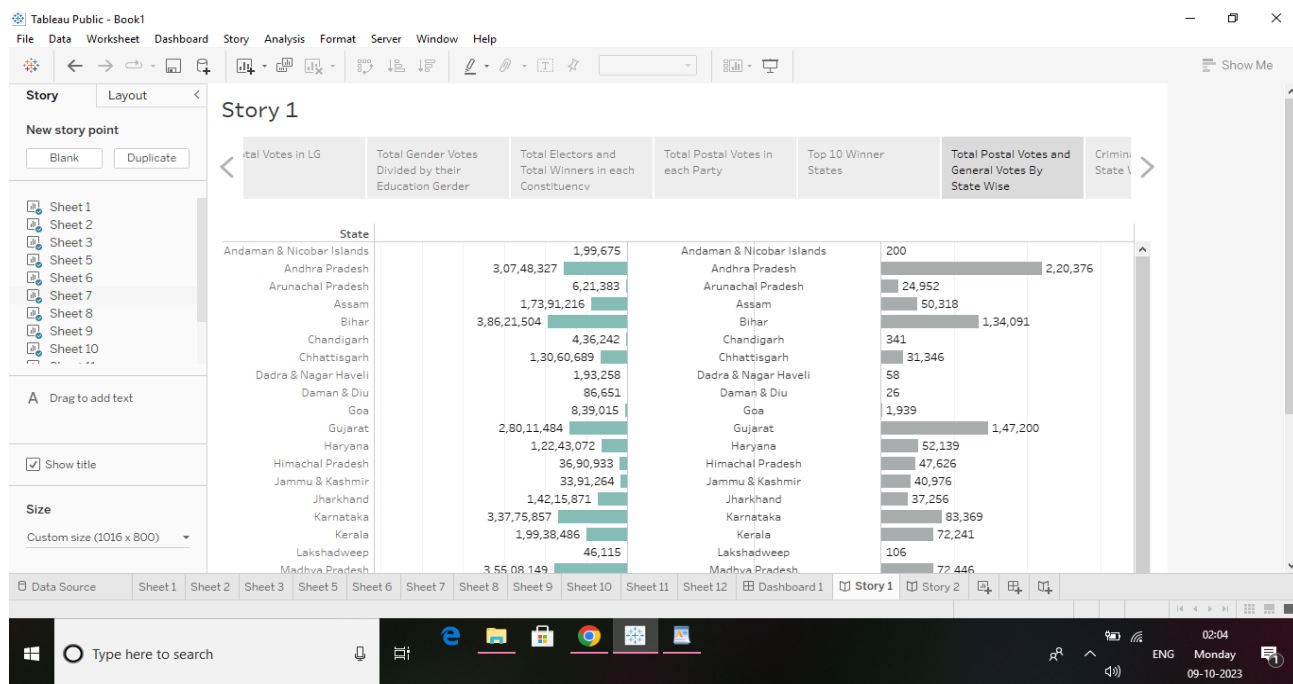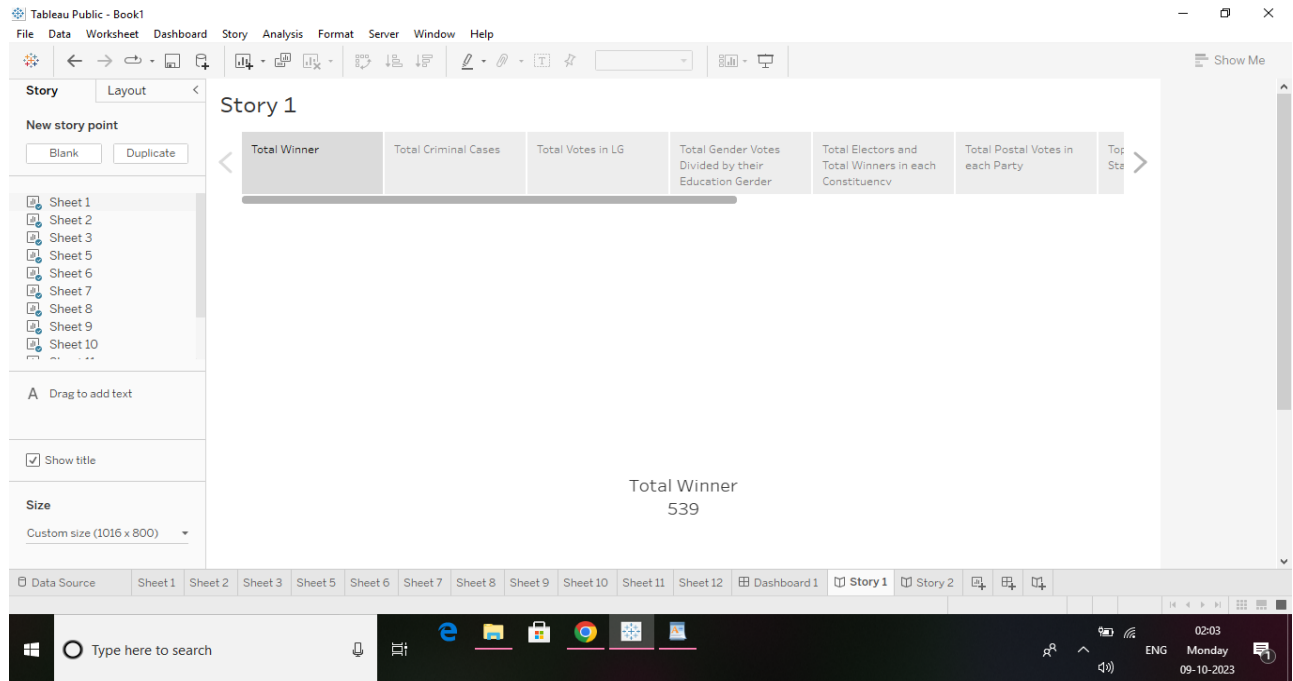ii. Despite concerns about a slumping economy, the baggage of anti–incumbency, and greater opposition coordination, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) of Prime Minister Narendra Modi cruised to victory, attaining a second consecutive single–party majority in the Lok Sabha (lower house of Parliament).

iii. Indeed, it was the first time that a non–Congress government had been brought back to power since 1947..

5.APPLICATIONS

i. The 2019 Indian general election saw the widespread and innovative use of digital media and technology. Most political parties employed digital media extensively for campaigning and voter mobilisation. This extensive use of digital media was due to nearly half of India's 900 million eligible voters having access to the Internet and social media

ii. The country has 300 million Facebook users and over 200 million on WhatsApp, which is more than any other country. Indeed, the 2019 election was dubbed by many as the 'WhatsApp' election. In addition, millions in India use other media platforms such as the regional language platform ShareChat and the globally popular TikTok.

iii. The Institute of South Asian Studies (ISAS) at the National University of Singapore and the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) organised a joint roundtable titled 'Digital Media, Politics and Elections in India' on 28 June 2019. The event brought together researchers, policymakers and representatives of digital media companies. This report largely draws upon the discussions at the roundtable.

6. CONCLUSION

i. We have successfully completed in this project work.we do many task to this project .first we have done with empathy map & Brain storming map and define problem solving.we are downlode data set and linked to tableau.next we are finished many types of graphs.We are making Gender EB chart, tree map,butterfly map, bubble chart,Dounaut chart,Bar chart and more chart and graphs.we have done with their project what are they have asking.

ii. Next,we are create dashboard,Data base wise Combining 9more chart and graphs making line by line.And creating story,analysing and visualation by every sheet given one story line.

7 . FUTURE SCOPE

i. The Indian model of federalism may be one of the most interesting typologies in the world, characterised as it is by a paradox, to begin with: that of being a "centralised federalism." This paper provides a temporal framework in the discourse on Indian federalism by outlining the history of the country's federal structure in four different time periods, from the birth of the Indian republic to these contemporary times.

ii. It shows how the prevailing political factors in each of these phases served to strengthen the Indian federal discourse, despite the centralised constitutional setting of the Indian polity. The paper highlights the different patterns of Indian federal response shaped by various political factors over time, and offers recommendations for strengthening India's federal design.