

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

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

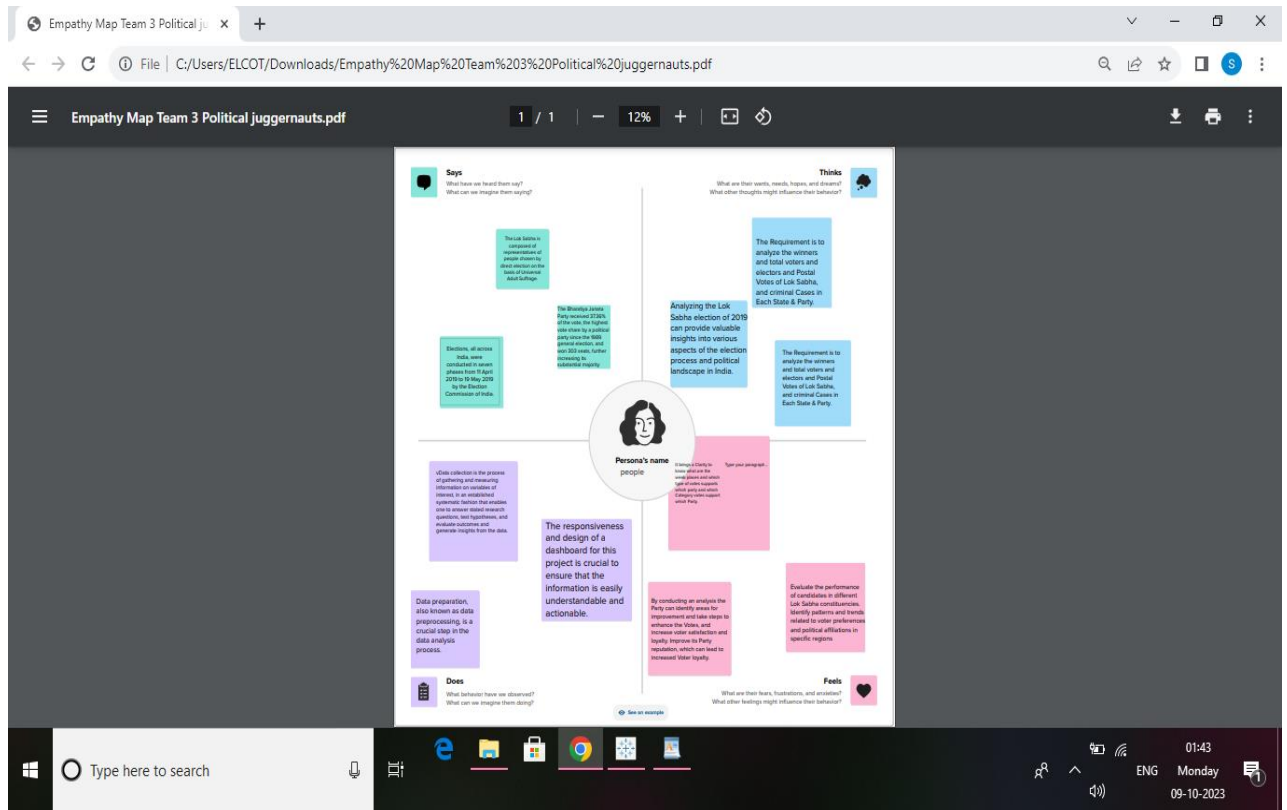
- i. **The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The 17th Lok 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

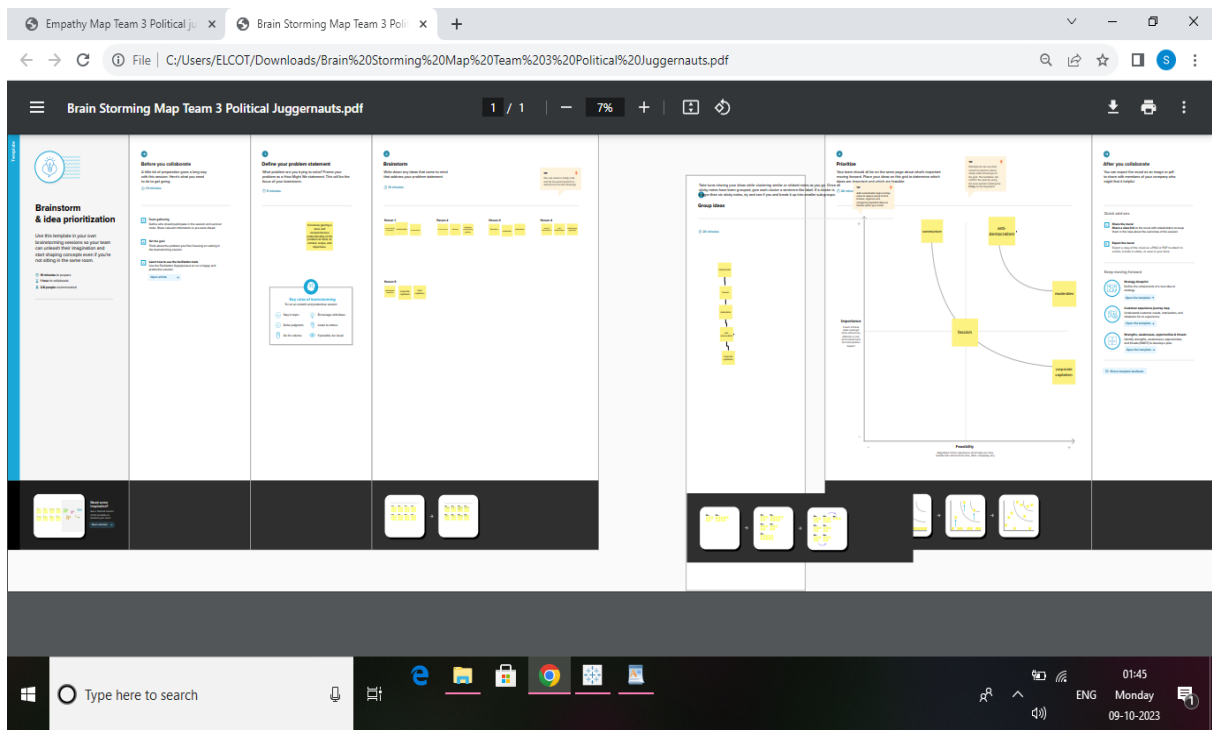
have been submitted. We examine highlights from data on The nominations for all phases of the General Election candidates who are participating in the ongoing elections. There are 8,039 candidates contesting for 542 Parliamentary constituency seats.

2.Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy map

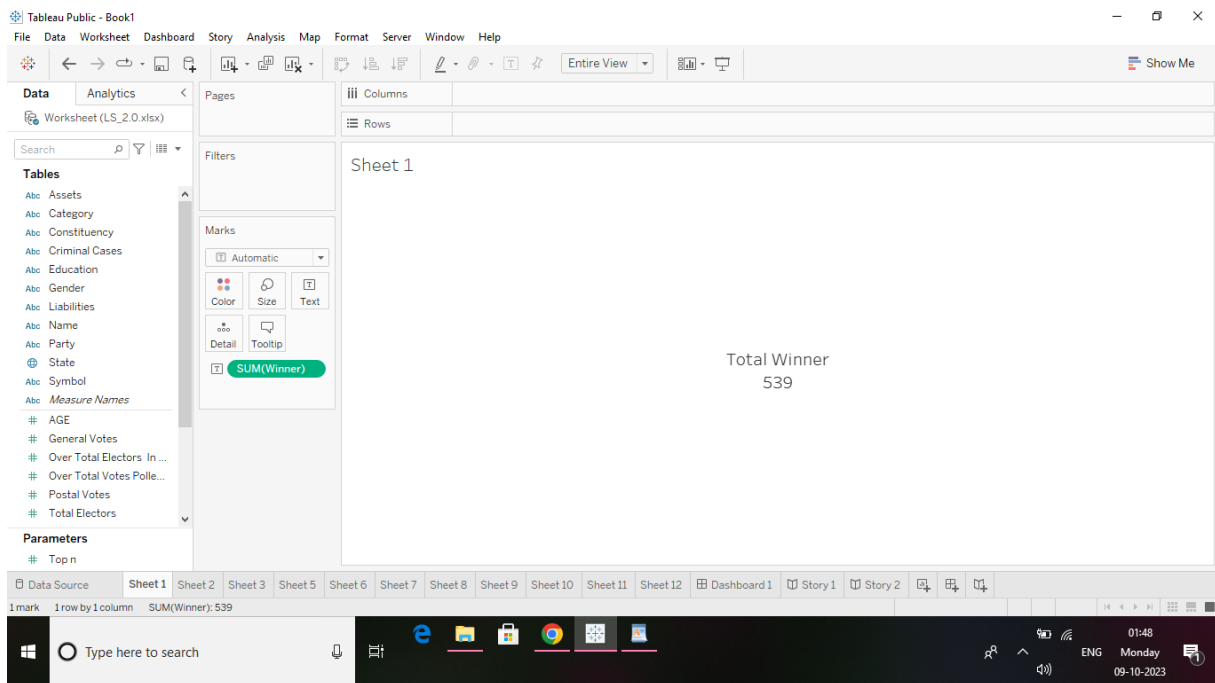


2.2 Ideation&Brainstroming map

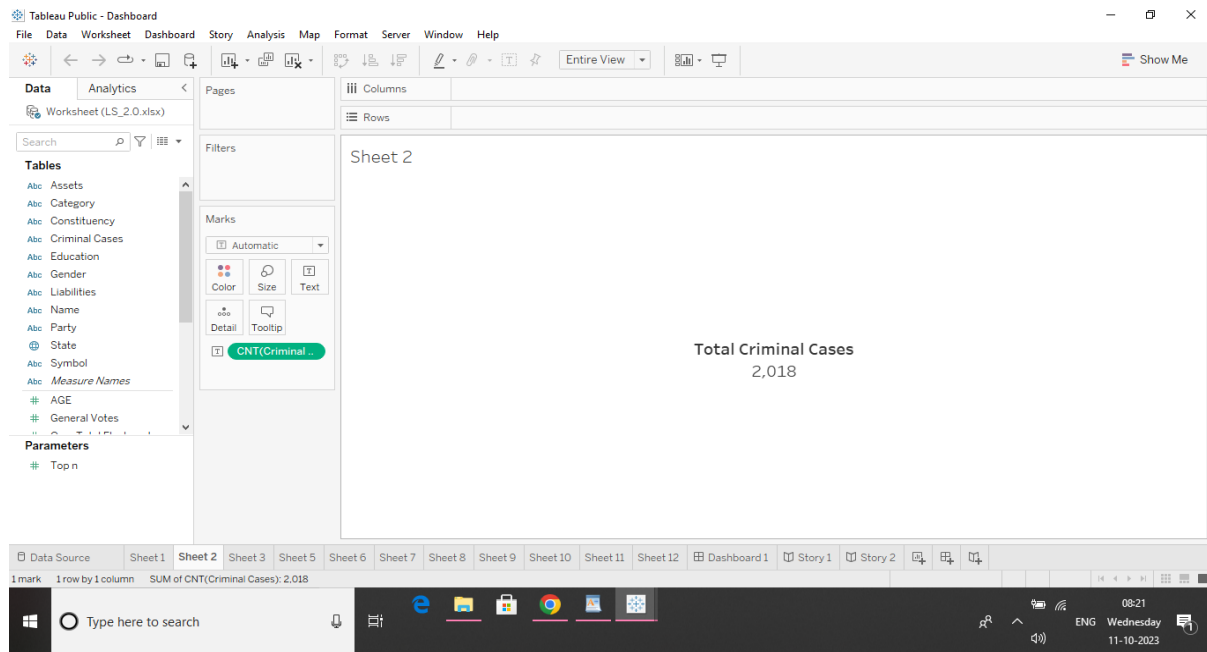


3 . RESULT

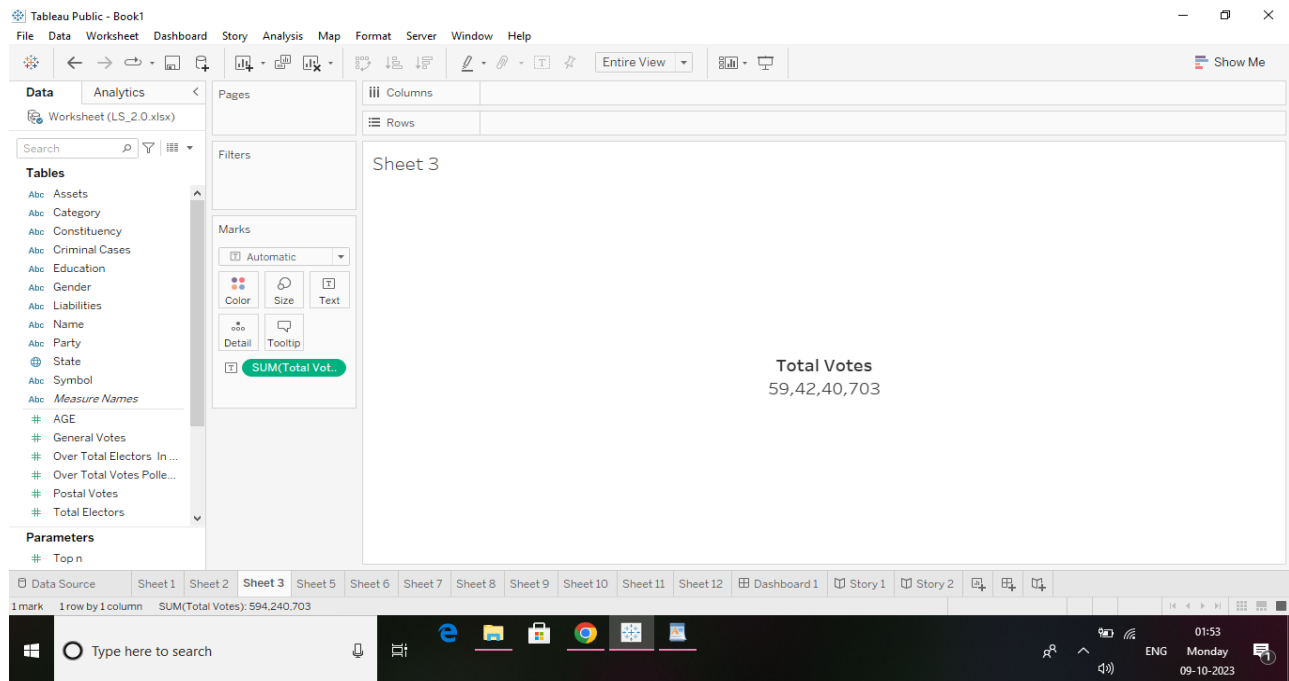
• KPIS



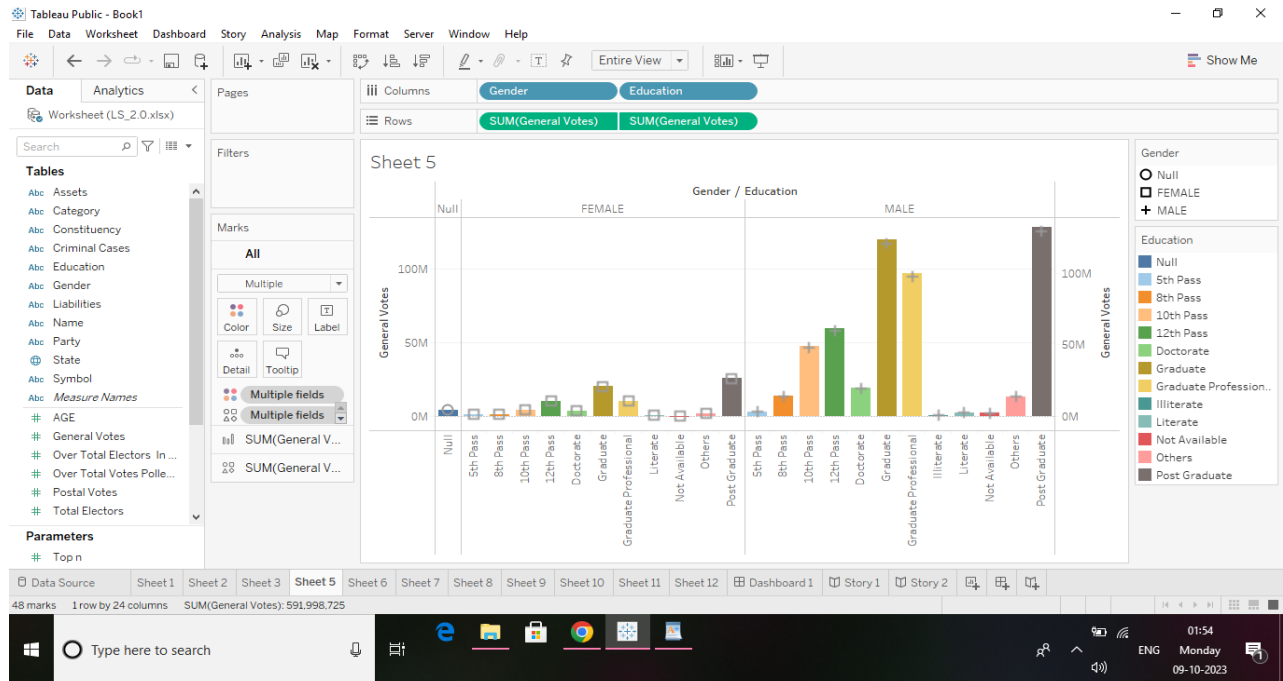
Total Criminal Cases



Total Votes



Gender And Educational Wise General Votes



State Wise Winner

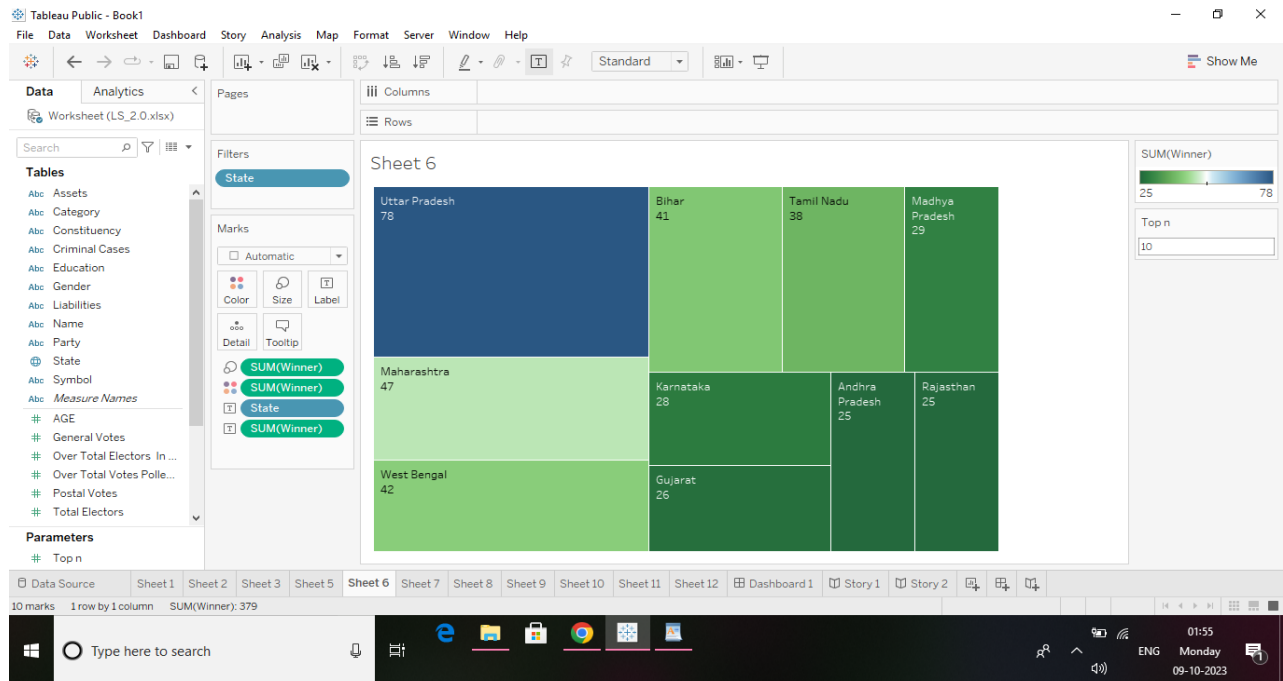


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File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Standard

Show Me

Data Analytics

Pages

Columns SUM(General Votes) SUM(Zero) SUM(Postal Votes)

Rows State

Search

Tables

- Assets
- Category
- Constituency
- Criminal Cases
- Education
- Gender
- Liabilities
- Name
- Party
- State
- Symbol
- Measure Names

Marks

All

Multiple

Color Size Label

Detail Tooltip

Multiple fields

SUM(General V...

SUM(Zero)

SUM(Postal Vo...

Parameters

Top n

Sheet 7

General Votes

State	General Votes
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,99,675
Andhra Pradesh	3,07,48,327
Arunachal Pradesh	6,21,383
Assam	1,73,91,216
Bihar	3,86,21,504
Chandigarh	4,36,242
Chhattisgarh	1,30,60,689
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,93,258
Daman & Diu	86,651
Goa	8,39,015
Gujarat	2,80,11,484
Haryana	1,22,43,072
Himachal Pradesh	36,90,933
Jammu & Kashmir	33,91,264
Jharkhand	1,42,15,871
Karnataka	3,37,75,857
Kerala	1,99,38,486

Zero

State	Zero
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200
Andhra Pradesh	2,20,376
Arunachal Pradesh	24,952
Assam	50,318
Bihar	1,34,091
Chandigarh	341
Chhattisgarh	31,346
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58
Daman & Diu	26
Goa	1,939
Gujarat	1,47,200
Haryana	52,139
Himachal Pradesh	47,626
Jammu & Kashmir	40,976
Jharkhand	37,256
Karnataka	83,369
Kerala	72,241

Postal Votes

100M 80M 60M 40M 20M 0M

0

0K 100K 200K 300K

108 marks 36 rows by 3 columns SUM(Zero): 0

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Tableau Public - Book1

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Columns: State

Rows: CNT(Criminal Cases)

Search

Tables

- Abc Assets
- Abc Category
- Abc Constituency
- Abc Criminal Cases
- Abc Education
- Abc Gender
- Abc Liabilities
- Abc Name
- Abc Party
- State
- Abc Symbol
- Abc Measure Names

Filters

Marks

Automatic

Color Size Label

Detail Tooltip

CNT(Criminal ...)

Sheet 8

State

State	Count of Criminal Cases
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5
Andhra Pradesh	101
Arunachal Pradesh	10
Assam	44
Bihar	218
Chandigarh	4
Chhattisgarh	38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6
Daman & Diu	3
Goa	6
Gujarat	69
Haryana	41
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Jharkhand	65
Karnataka	72
Kerala	63
Lakshadweep	3
Madhya Pradesh	93
Maharashtra	175
Manipur	10
Meghalaya	6
Mizoram	5
Nagaland	3
NCT of Delhi	24
Odisha	73
Puducherry	4
Punjab	53
Rajasthan	74
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	189
Telangana	74
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	251
Uttarakhand	14
West Bengal	173

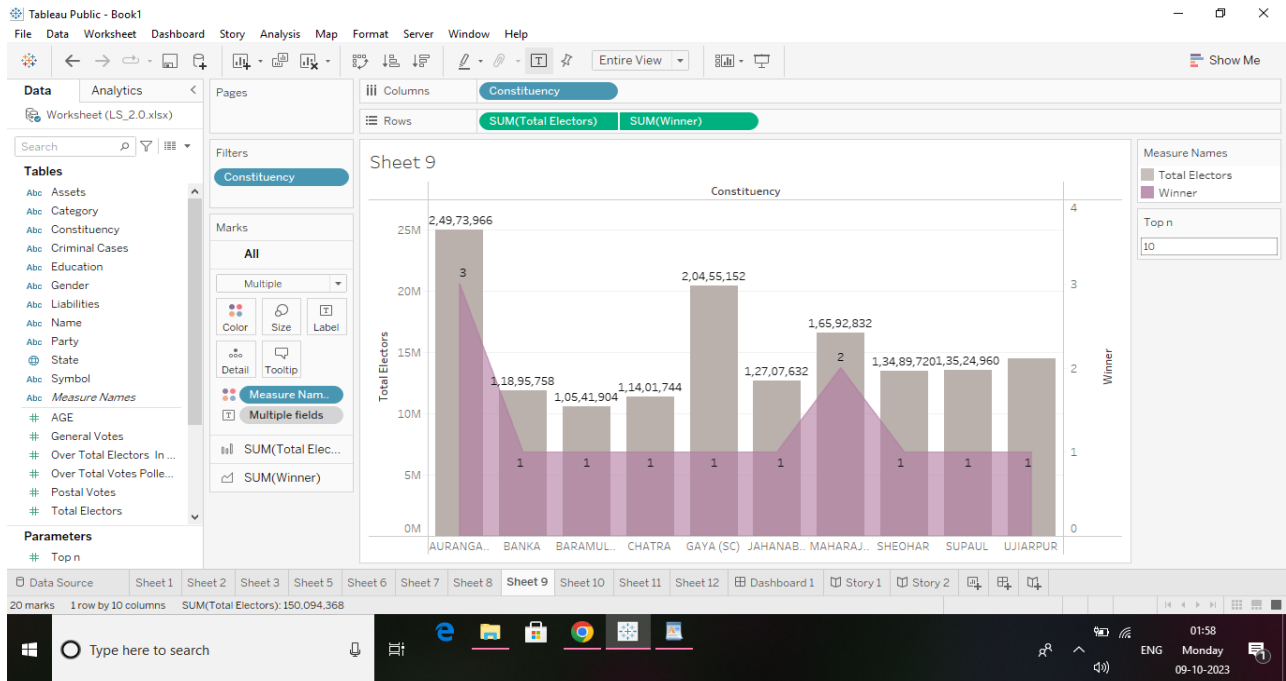
Data Source: Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 Sheet 7 Sheet 8 Sheet 9 Sheet 10 Sheet 11 Sheet 12 Dashboard 1 Story 1 Story 2

36 marks 1 row by 36 columns SUM of CNT(Criminal Cases): 2,018

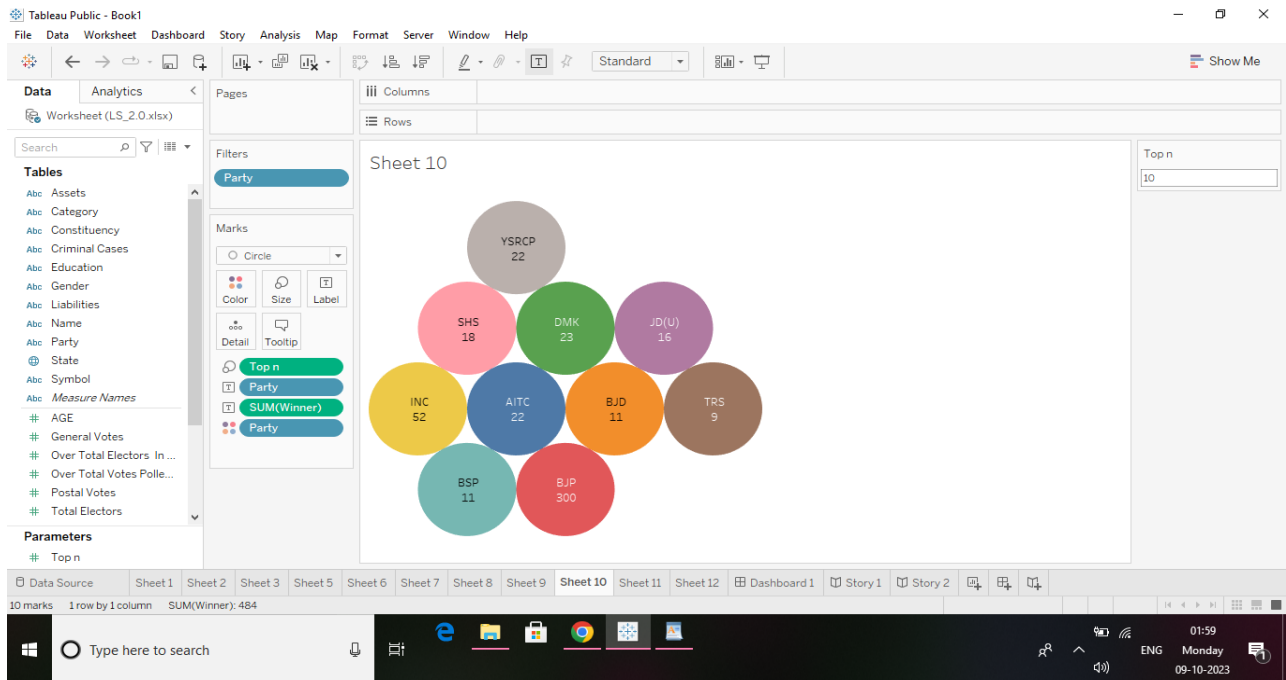
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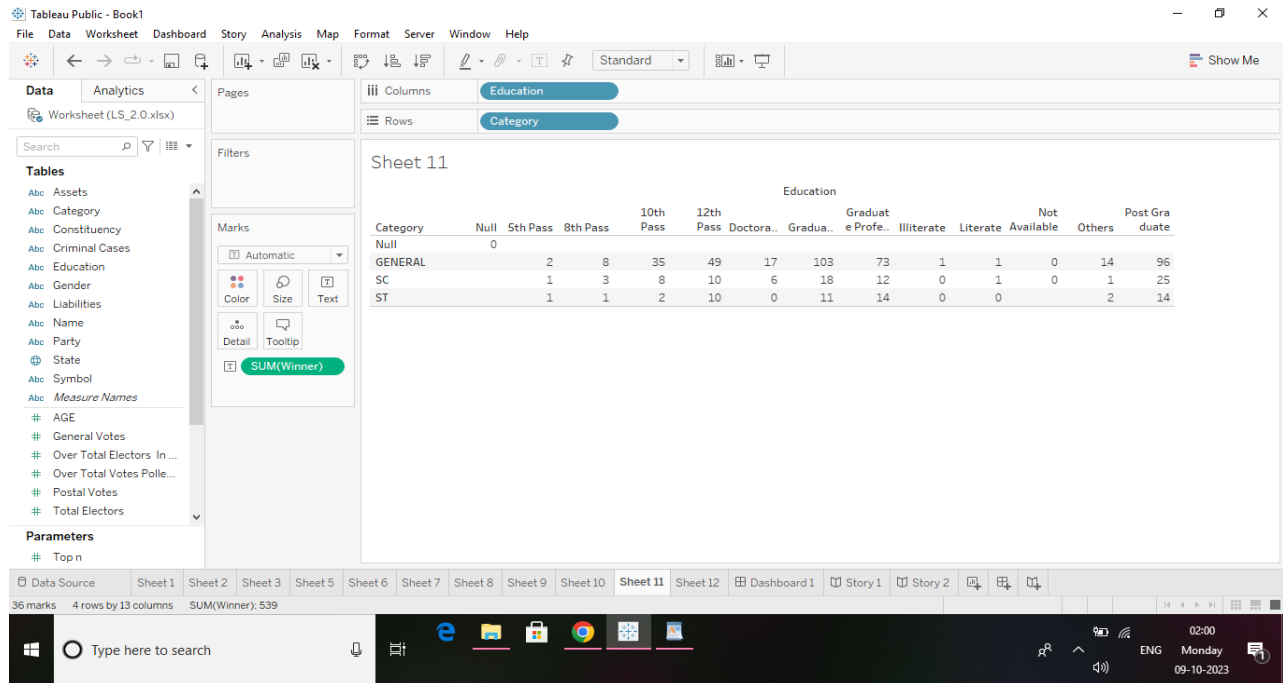
Constituency Wise Winners And Electors



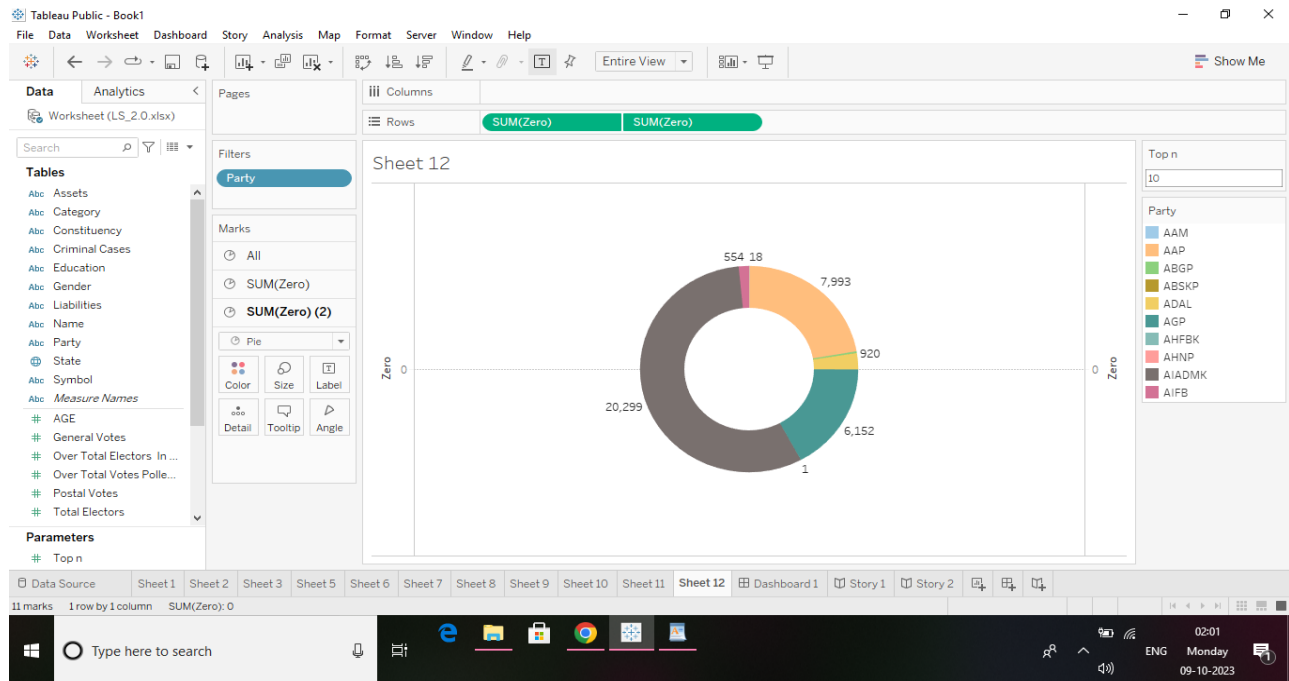
Party Wise Winner



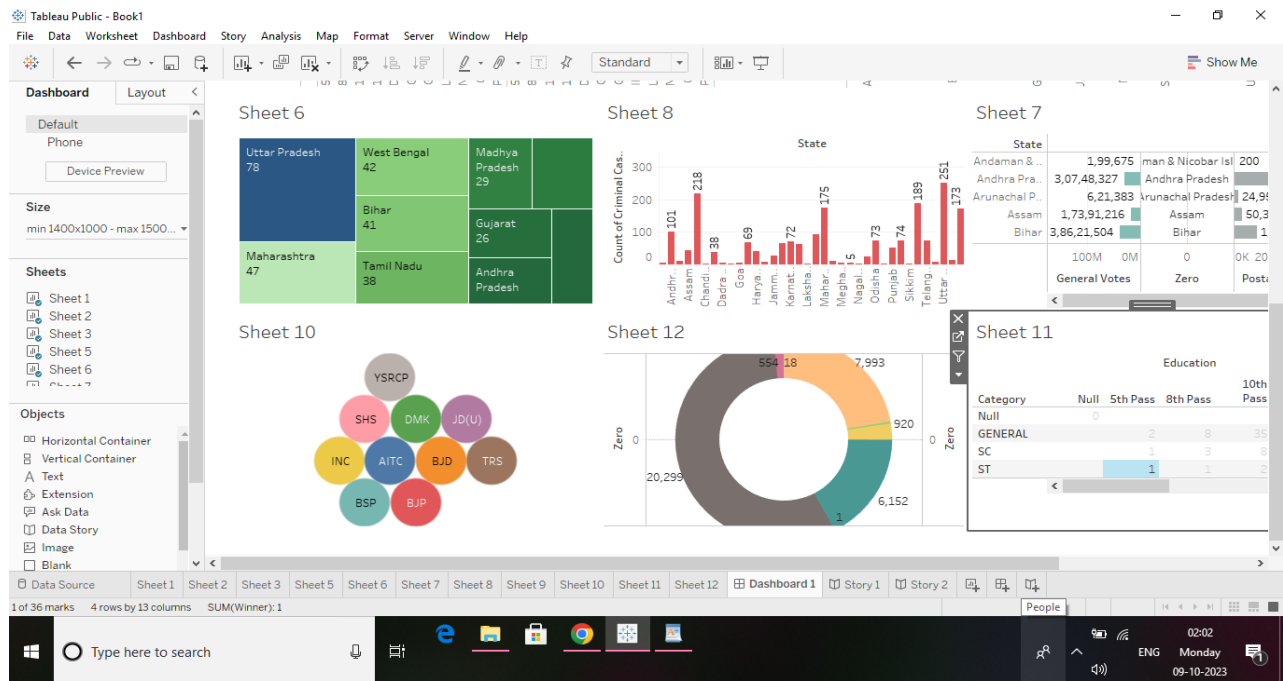
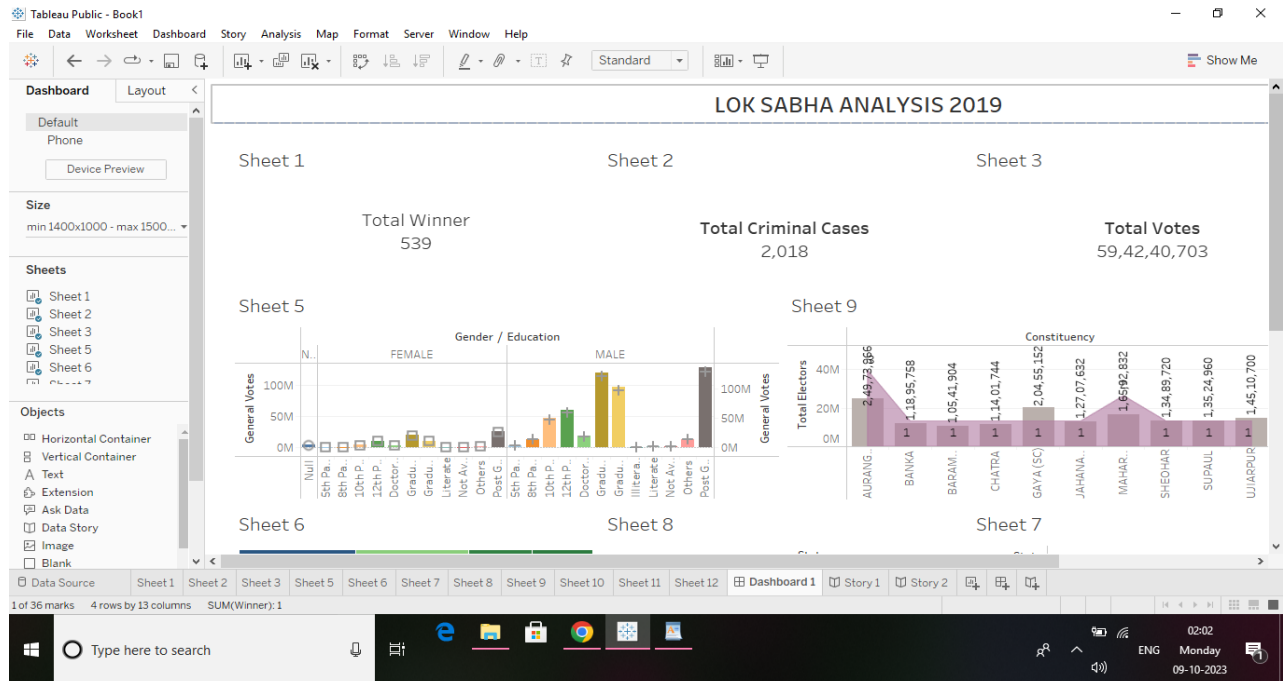
Winners By Education And Category



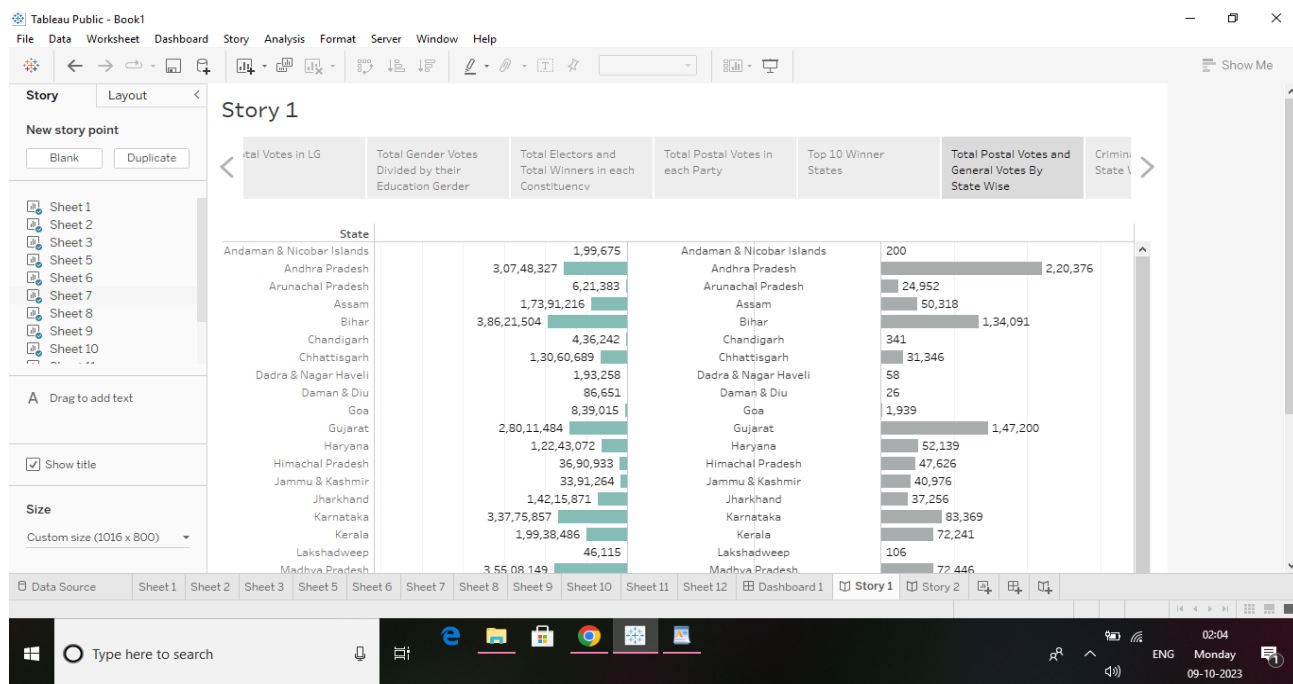
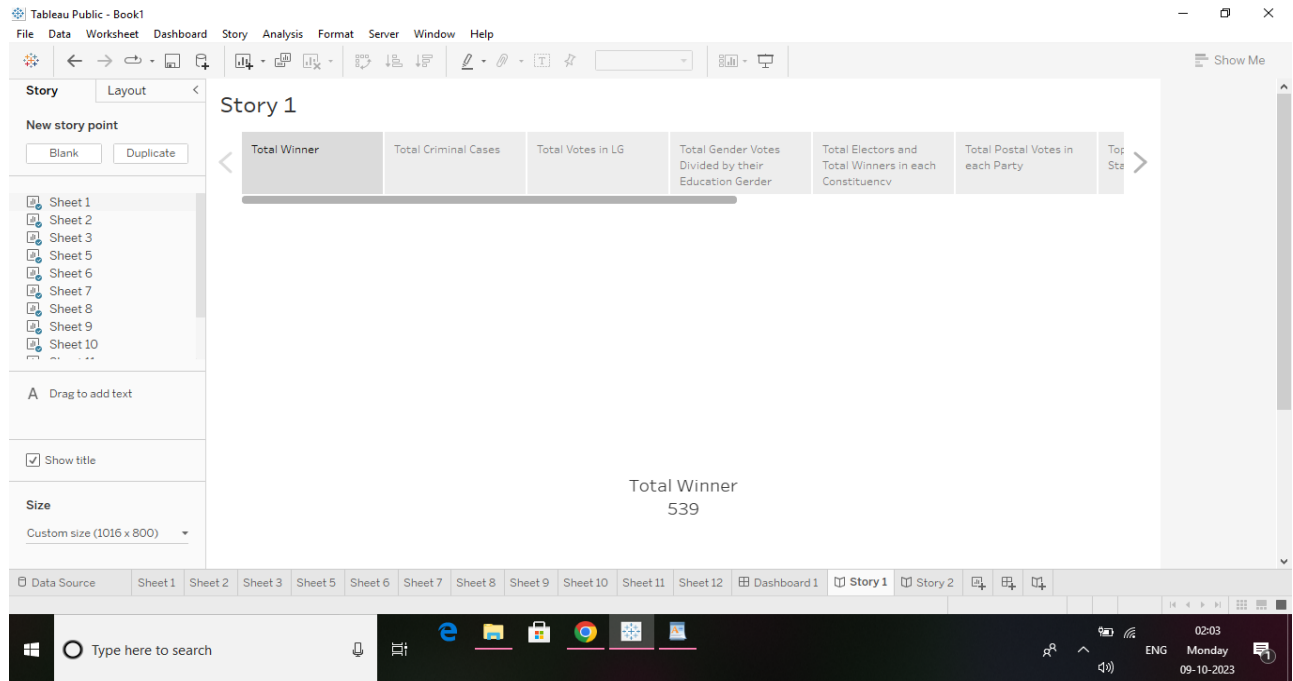
Party Wise Postal Votes



• 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 9 more 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.