CATEGORY:

Data Analyics with Tableau

PROJECT TITLE:

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections.

INTRODUCTION:

1. Overview: A brief description about your project
2. Purpose: The use of this project. What can be achieved using this.
   Problem Definition & Design Thinking

Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers.

The **Lok Sabha**, constitutionally the **House of the People**, is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to

represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Parliament House, New Delhi.

The maximum membership of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 552[3] (Initially, in 1950, it was 500.) Currently, the house has 543 seats which are filed by the election of up to 543 elected members. Between 1952 and 2020, two additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.[4][5] The new parliament has a seating capacity of 888 for Lok Sabha.
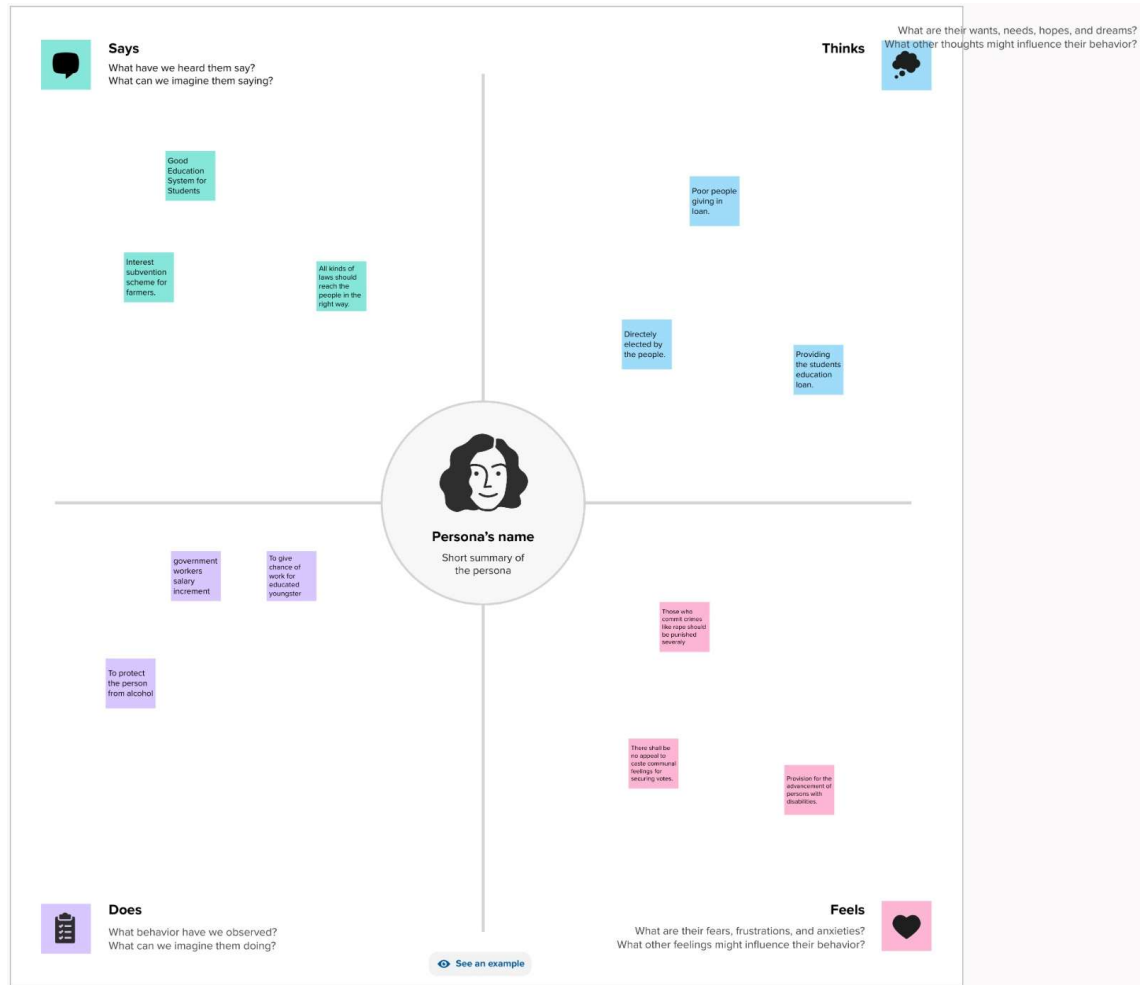
A total of 131 seats (24.03%) are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes (84) and Scheduled Tribes (47). The quorum for the House is 10% of the total membership. The Lok Sabha, unless sooner dissolved, continues to operate for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law or decree.[7][8]

An exercise to redraw Lok Sabha constituencies' boundaries is carried out by the Boundary Delimitation Commission of India every decade based on the Indian census, last of which was conducted in 2011.[9] This exercise earlier also included redistribution of seats among states based on demographic changes but that provision of the mandate of the commission was suspended in 1976 following a constitutional amendment to incentivize the family planning program which was being implemented.[10] The 17th Lok Sabha was elected in May 2019 and is the latest to date.[11]

The Lok Sabha proceedings are televised live on channel Sansad TV, headquartered within the premises of Parliament.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking :

EMPATHY MAP:

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

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

Good Education System for Students

Poor people giving in loan.

Interest subvention scheme for farmers.

All kinds of laws should reach the people in the right way.

Directely elected by the people.

Providing the students education loan.

Persona's name
Short summary of the persona

government workers salary increment

To give chance of work for educated youngster

Those who commit crimes like rape should be punished severely

To protect the person from alcohol

There shall be no appeal to caste communal feelings for securing votes.

Provision for the advancement of persons with disabilities.

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

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

See an example

Brainstorm
& idea prioritization

Use this template in your own
brainstorming sessions so your team
can unleash their imagination and
start shaping concepts even if you're
not sitting in the same room.

🕐 **10 minutes** to prepare
⧗ **1 hour** to collaborate
👤 **2-8 people** recommended

💬 Share template feedback

1

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

⏱ 5 minutes

PROBLEM

How might we [your problem statement]?

Key rules of brainstorming

To run an smooth and productive session

Stay in topic.   Encourage wild ideas.

Defer judgment.   Listen to others.

Go for volume.   If possible, be visual.

→

Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way
with this session. Here's what you need
to do to get going.

🕐 10 minutes

A **Team gathering**
Define who should participate in the session and send an
invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

B **Set the goal**
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in
the brainstorming session.

C **Learn how to use the facilitation tools**
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and
productive session.

Open article →

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

🕐 10 minutes

Person 1

| good education system | Government workers salary increment | To protect the person from alcohol |

Person 2

| poor people giving in loan | Interest subvention scheme for farmers | directely elected by the people |

Person 3

| Houses of the poor people. | providing the students education loan | Those who commit crimes like rape should be punished severely |

Person 4

| Helping poor people to build houses. | All kinds of laws should reach the people in the right way. | To give chance of work for educated youngster. |

Person 5

| There shall be no appeal to caste commune feelings for securing votes. | Youth should join politics as a career. | Provided the students higher education fund. |

Person 6

Person 7

Person 8

3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.
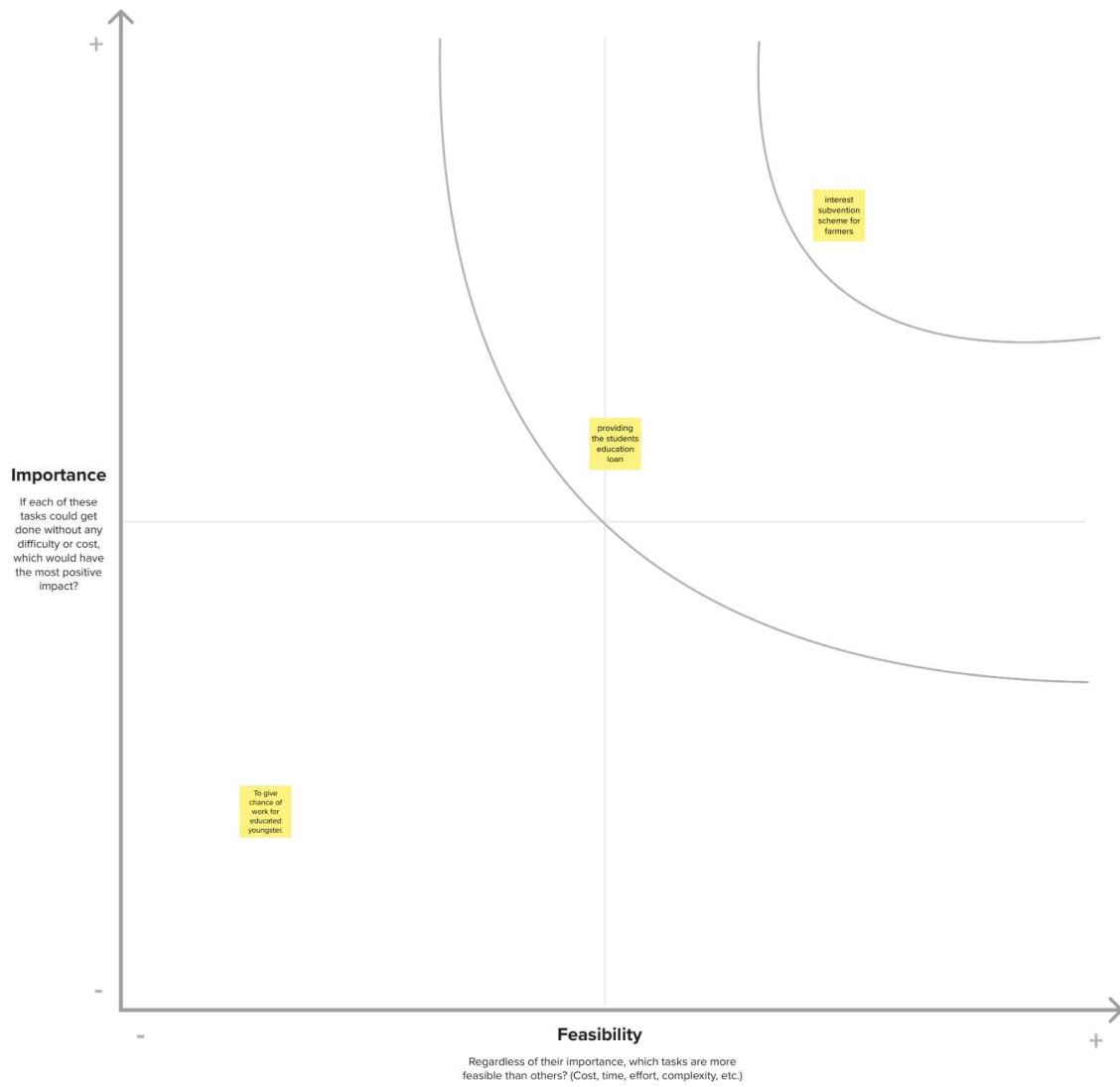
🕐 **20 minutes**

To give chance of work for educated youngster	providing the students education loan	Interest subvention scheme for farmers	All kinds of laws should reach the people in the right way.	There should be appeal to state communal feelings for wooing votes.
Helping poor people to build houses.	Those who commit crimes like rape should be punished brutally	Houses of the poor people	directely elected by the people	Youth should join politics as a career.
To protect the person from alcohol	Government workers salary increment	good education system	Houses of the poor people.	Provided the students higher education fund.

Importance

If each of these tasks could get done without any difficulty or cost, which would have the most positive impact?

interest subvention scheme for farmers

providing the students education loan

To give chance of work for educated youngster.

Feasibility

Regardless of their importance, which tasks are more feasible than others? (Cost, time, effort, complexity, etc.)

→

After you collaborate

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

Quick add-ons

A **Share the mural**
Share a view link to the mural with stakeholders to keep them in the loop about the outcomes of the session.

B **Export the mural**
Export a copy of the mural as a PNG or PDF to attach to emails, include in slides, or save in your drive.

Keep moving forward

Strategy blueprint
Define the components of a new idea or strategy.

Open the template →

Customer experience journey map
Understand customer needs, motivations, and obstacles for an experience.

Open the template →

Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats
Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to develop a plan.

Open the template →

🗨 **Share template feedback**

QUALIFICATION:

1. They should be a citizen of India, and must subscribe before the Election Commission of India, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
2. They should not be less than 25 years of age.
3. They possess other such qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by the Parliament.
4. They should not be proclaimed criminal i.e. they should not be a convict, a confirmed debtor or otherwise disqualified by law; and
5. They should have their name in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.

ELECTION SCHEDULE:

The election schedule was announced by Election Commission of India (ECI) on 10 March 2019, and with it the Model Code of Conduct came into effect.[22][23]

The election was scheduled to be held in seven phases. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the election was held in all seven phases. The polling for the Anantnag constituency in the state of Jammu and Kashmir was held in three phases, due to violence in the region.[24]

		Election dates and number of constituencies						
		Phase 1	**Phase 2**	**Phase 3**	**Phase 4**	**Phase 5**	**Phase 6**	**Phase 7**
State/Union territory	**Total constituencies**	**11 April**	**18 April**	**23 April**	**29 April**	**6 May**	**12 May**	**19 May**
Andhra Pradesh	25	25						
Arunachal Pradesh	2	2						
Assam	14	5	5	4				
Bihar	40	4	5	5	5	5	8	8

Phase-wise polling constituencies in each state hide

State	Total							
Chhattisgarh	11	1	3	7				
Goa	2			2				
Gujarat	26			26				
Haryana	10						10	
Himachal Pradesh	4							4
Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	2	⅓[n 1]	⅓[n 1]	1⅓[n 1]		
Jharkhand	14				3	4	4	3
Karnataka	28		14	14				
Kerala	20			20				
Madhya Pradesh	29				6	7	8	8
Maharashtra	48	7	10	14	17			
Manipur	2	1	1					
Meghalaya	2	2						
Mizoram	1	1						
Nagaland	1	1						
Odisha	21	4	5	6	6			
Punjab	13							13
Rajasthan	25				13	12		
Sikkim	1	1						
Tamil Nadu	39		38[n 2]					
Telangana	17	17						
Tripura	2	1		1[n 3]				
Uttar Pradesh	80	8	8	10	13	14	14	13
Uttarakhand	5	5						

State	Total							
West Bengal	*42*	2	3	5	8	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	*1*	1						
Chandigarh	*1*							1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*1*			1				
Daman and Diu	*1*			1				
Delhi	*7*						7	
Lakshadweep	*1*	1						
Puducherry	*1*		1					
Constituencies	**543**	**91**	**95**	**116⅓**	**71⅓**	**50⅓**	**59**	**59**
Total constituencies by end of phase	**542**	**91**	**186**	**302⅓**	**373⅔**	**424**	**483**	**542**[n 2]
% complete by end of phase		**17%**	**34%**	**56%**	**69%**	**78%**	**89%**	**100%**

1. ^ Jump up to:ᵃ ᵇ ᶜ Polling in Anantnag was scheduled over three days.
2. ^ Jump up to:ᵃ ᵇ Polling in Vellore was cancelled, with the election later held on 5 August 2019. (see below)
3. ^ Polling in Tripura East was rescheduled from 18 to 23 April.

Rescheduled voting, cancellations

- Vellore, Tamil Nadu: Over ₹11 crore (US$1.4 million) in cash was seized in Vellore from DMK leaders – a regional party in Tamil Nadu. According to *The News Minute*, this cash is alleged to have been for bribing the voters.[25] Based on the evidence collected during the raids, the Election Commission of India cancelled the 18 April election date in the Vellore constituency. The DMK leaders denied wrongdoing and alleged a conspiracy.[26]
- Tripura East, Tripura: The Election Commission of India deferred polling from 18 to 23 April due to the law and order situation.[27] The poll panel took the decision following reports from the Special Police Observers that the circumstances were not conducive for holding

RESULT:

	Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/–
	Bharatiya Janata Party	229,076,879	37.30	303	+21
	Indian National Congress	119,495,214	19.46	52	+8
	Trinamool Congress	24,929,330	4.06	22	−12
	Bahujan Samaj Party	22,246,501	3.62	10	+10
	Samajwadi Party	15,647,206	2.55	5	0
	YSR Congress Party	15,537,006	2.53	22	+13
	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	14,363,332	2.34	24	+24
	Shiv Sena	12,858,904	2.09	18	0
	Telugu Desam Party	12,515,345	2.04	3	−13
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	10,744,908	1.75	3	−6
	Biju Janata Dal	10,174,021	1.66	12	−8
	Janata Dal (United)	8,926,679	1.45	16	+14
	Nationalist Congress Party	8,500,331	1.38	5	−1
	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	8,307,345	1.35	1	−36

	Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/–
	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	7,696,848	1.25	9	–2
	Rashtriya Janata Dal	6,632,247	1.08	0	–4
	Shiromani Akali Dal	3,778,574	0.62	2	–2
	Vanchit Bahujan Aaghadi	3,743,560	0.61	0	New
	Communist Party of India	3,576,184	0.58	2	+1
	Janata Dal (Secular)	3,457,107	0.56	1	–1
	Lok Janshakti Party	3,206,979	0.52	6	0
	Aam Aadmi Party	2,716,629	0.44	1	–3
	Pattali Makkal Katchi	2,297,431	0.37	0	–1
	Jana Sena Party	1,915,127	0.31	0	New
	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1,901,976	0.31	1	–1
	Naam Tamilar Katchi	1,695,074	0.28	0	New
	Makkal Needhi Maiam	1,613,708	0.26	0	New
	Indian Union Muslim League	1,592,467	0.26	3	+1
	Asom Gana Parishad	1,480,697	0.24	0	0

	Party	Votes	%	Seats	+/–
	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	1,462,518	0.24	0	–3
	Rashtriya Lok Dal	1,447,363	0.24	0	0
	All India United Democratic Front	1,402,088	0.23	1	–2
	All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1,201,542	0.20	2	+1
	Apna Dal (Sonelal)	1,039,478	0.17	2	New
	Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)	956,501	0.16	0	New
	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	929,590	0.15	0	0
	Swabhimani Paksha	834,380	0.14	0	–1
	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)	750,799	0.12	0	0
	Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation	711,715	0.12	0	0
	Revolutionary Socialist Party	709,685	0.12	1	0
	Vikassheel Insaan Party	660,706	0.11	0	New
	Rashtriya Loktantrik Party	660,051	0.11	1	New
	All Jharkhand Students Union	648,277	0.11	1	+1
	Jannayak Janta Party	619,970	0.10	0	New

LIST OF INDIAN GENERAL ELECTIONS:

Election year	Lok	Total seats	Turnout	Single largest party	Government seats	Minority	Percentage in the Parliament	Leader
1951–52	First	489	45.70%	Indian National Congress	364	119	74.48%	Jawaharlal Nehru
1957	Second	494	55.42%	Indian National Congress	371	123	75.10%	Jawaharlal Nehru
1962	Third		55.42%	Indian National Congress	361	113	73.08%	Jawaharlal Nehru
1967	Fourth	520	61.04%	Indian National Congress	283	22	54.42%	Indira Gandhi
1971	Fifth	518	55.27%	Indian National Congress	352	92	67.95%	Indira Gandhi
1977	Sixth	542	60.49%	Janata Party	295	23	54.98%	Morarji Desai
1980	Seventh	529	56.92%	Indian National Congress	353	88	64.76%	Indira Gandhi

Year	Lok Sabha	Seats	Turnout	Party	Won	+/-	%	Leader
1984	Eighth	541	64.01%	Indian National Congress	414	143	76.52%	Rajiv Gandhi
1989	Ninth	529	61.95%	Indian National Congress	197	−68	36.86%	V. P. Singh
1991	Tenth	521	55.88%	Indian National Congress	244	−17	46.83%	P. V. Narasimha Rao
1996	Eleventh	543	57.94%	Bharatiya Janata Party	161	−111	29.65%	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
1998	Twelfth	543	61.97%	Bharatiya Janata Party	182	−90	33.39%	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
1999	Thirteenth		59.99%	Bharatiya Janata Party	182	−90	33.39%	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2004	Fourteenth	543	58.07%	Indian National Congress	145	−127	26.70%	Manmohan Singh
2009	Fifteenth	543	58.21%	Indian National Congress	206	−66	37.80%	Manmohan Singh
2014	Sixteenth		66.44%	Bharatiya Janata Party	282	10	51.74%	Narendra Modi

2019	Seventeenth	543	67.40%	Bharatiya Janata Party	303	31	55.80%	Narendra Modi

CONCLUSION:

General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha. Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.