POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDITATES IN THE 2019 LOKSHABHA ELECTION

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS

TEAM ID : NM2023TMID35643

TEAM LEADER : Ms. B. SUBHARANJANI
MEMBERS : Ms. J. SANDHIYA

Ms. S. SHANWARIYA SHREE

Ms. V. SUBALAKSHMI

Under the Guidance of

Ms.S. MOHANA PRIYA, M.Sc.,M.Phil.,

Assistant Professor, **Department of Mathematics**

KSRCASW
KSR College of Arts and Science For Women
Wings of Wisdom

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

K.S.R COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN

TIRUCHENGODE – 637215,

NAMAKKAL DISTRICT, TAMILNADU.

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDITATES IN THE 2019 LOKSHABHA ELECTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW:

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.

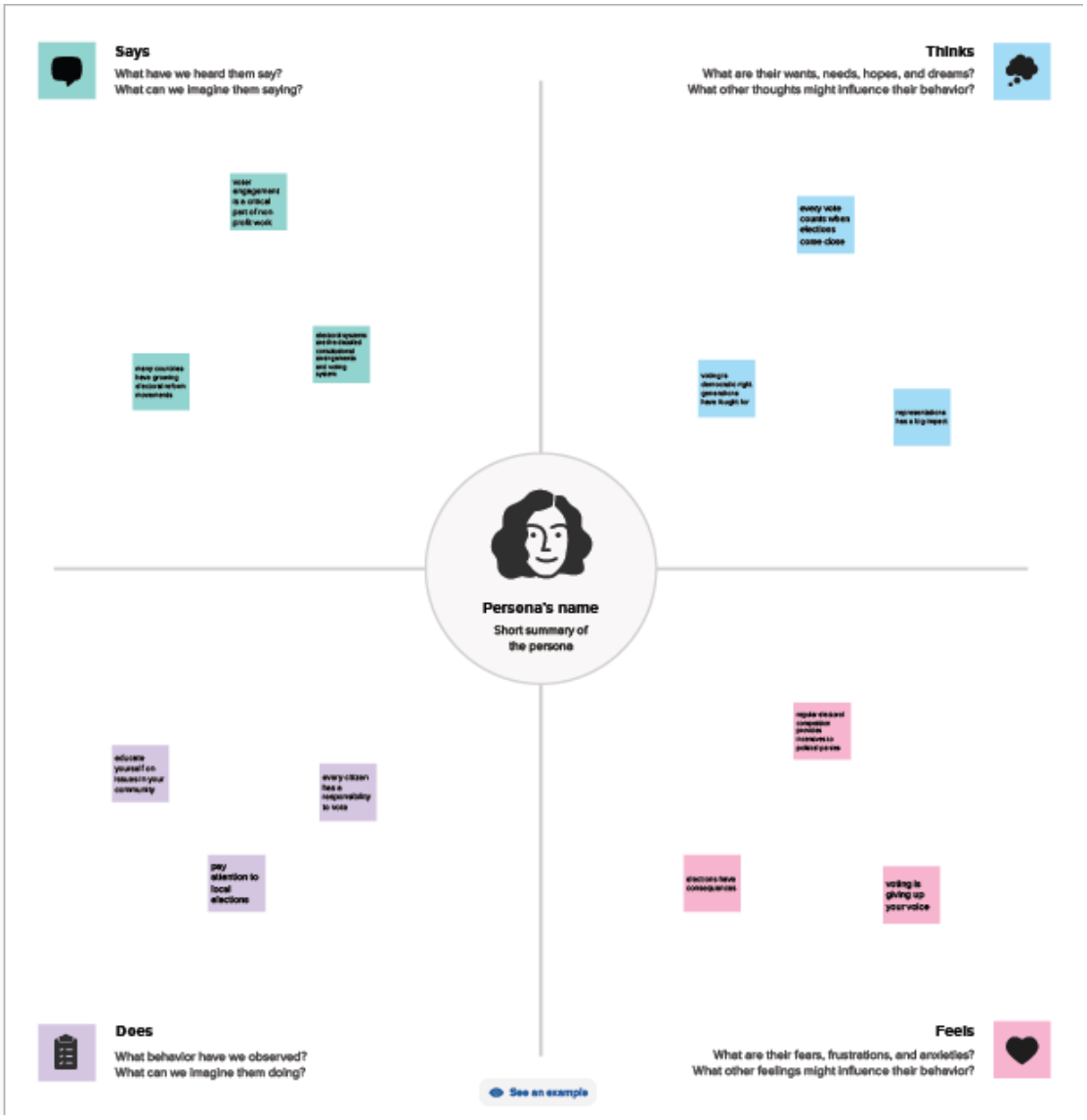
1.2 PURPOSE:

To analyse the winners and total voters and electors and Postal Votes of Lok Sabha, and criminal Cases in Each State & Party. In which State There are more winners and which party got more seats and liabilities and assets of each state. For this Created KPI's and interactive Visualizations and Dashboard and story Board to bring clean and deep understanding of the data.

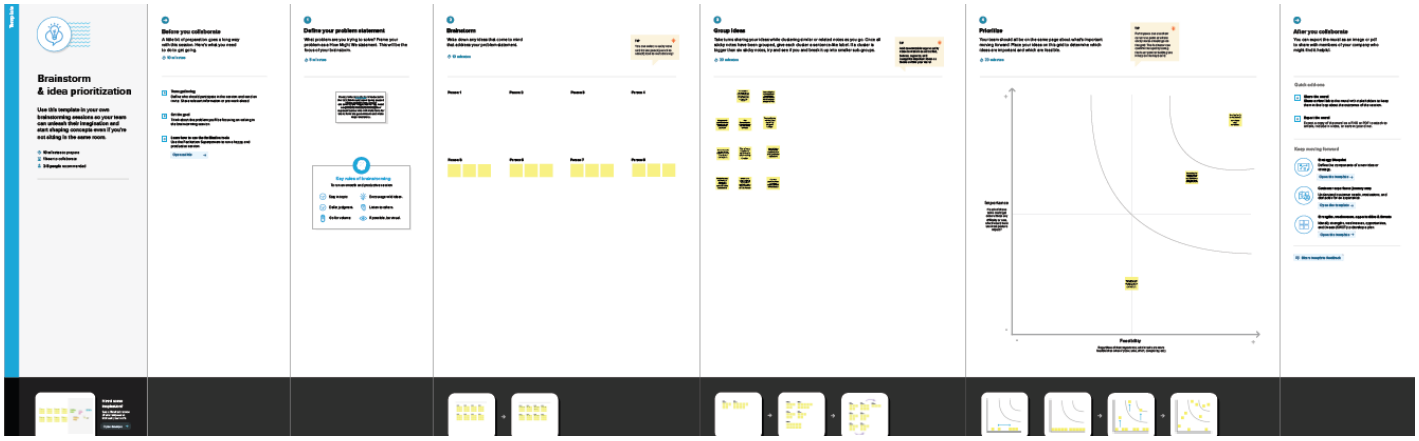
2.PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

By conducting an analysis the Party can identify areas for improvement and take steps to enhance the Votes, and increase voter satisfaction and loyalty. Improve its Party reputation, which can lead to increased Voter loyalty.

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:

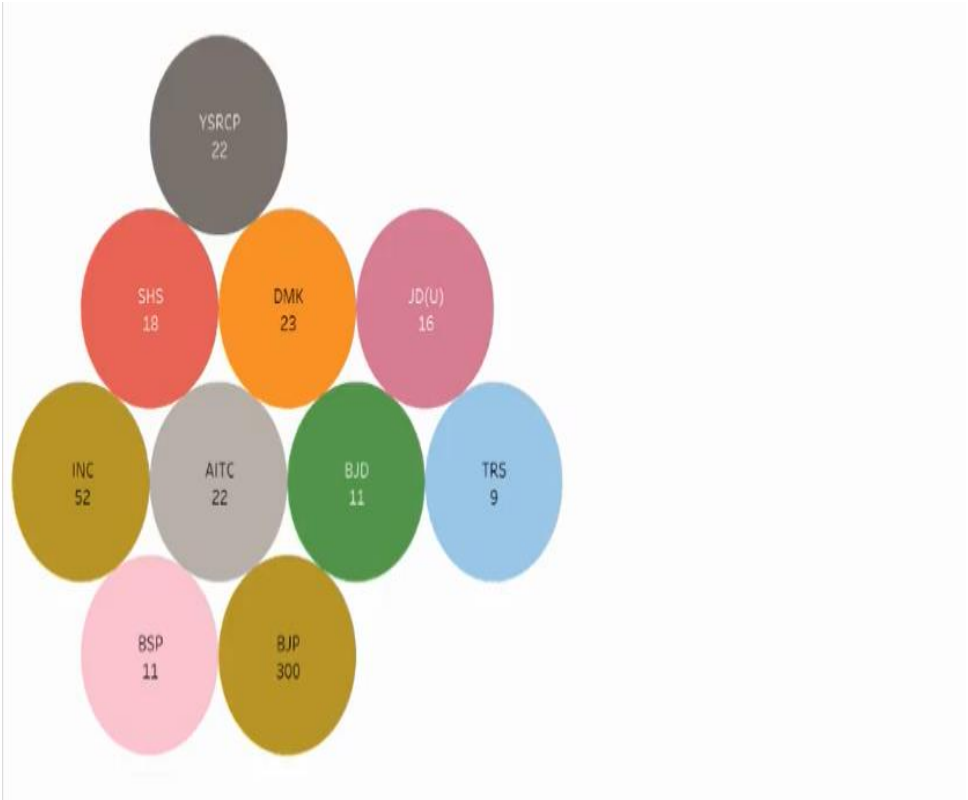


2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP :



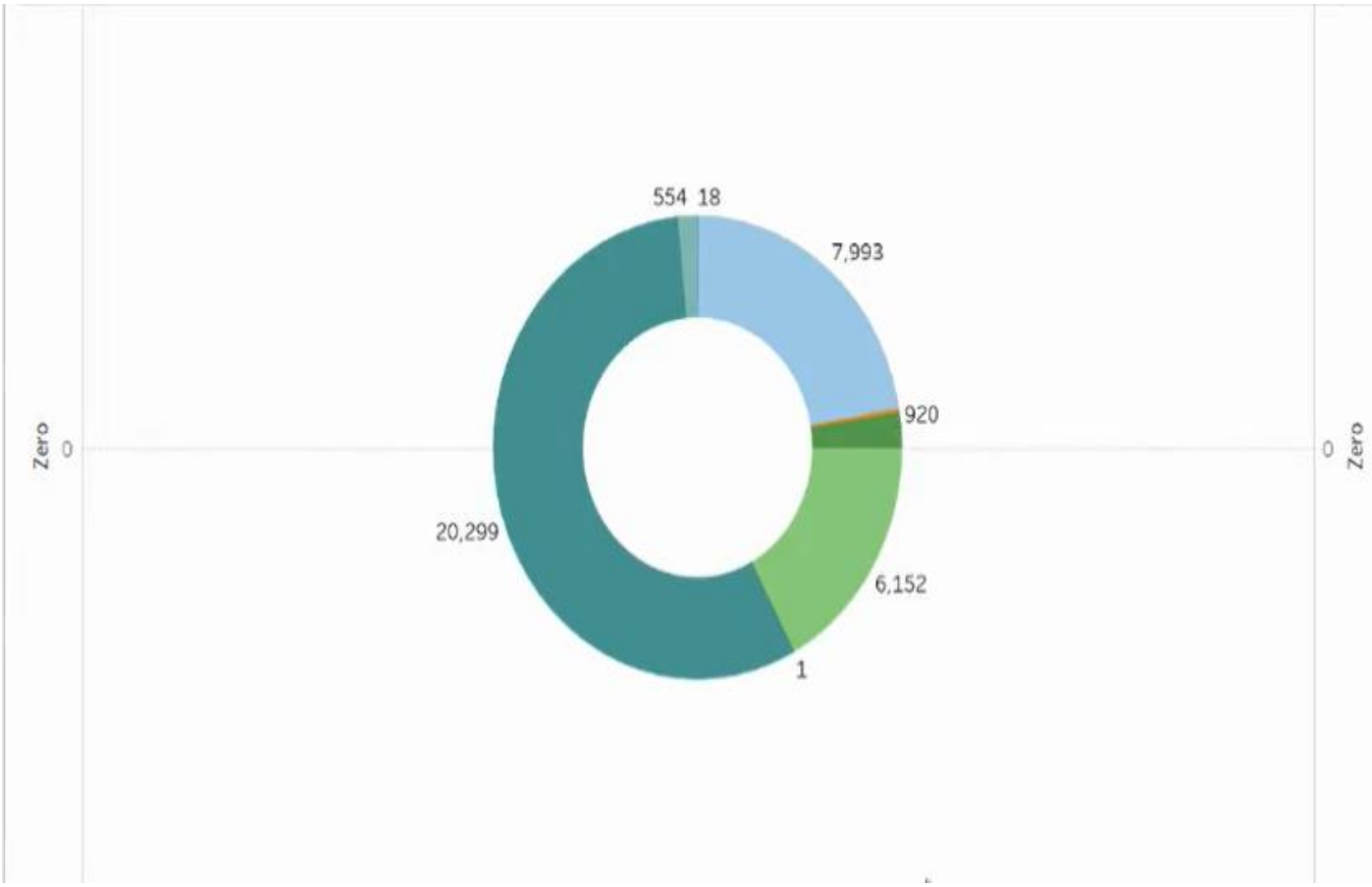
3. RESULT

SHEETS:

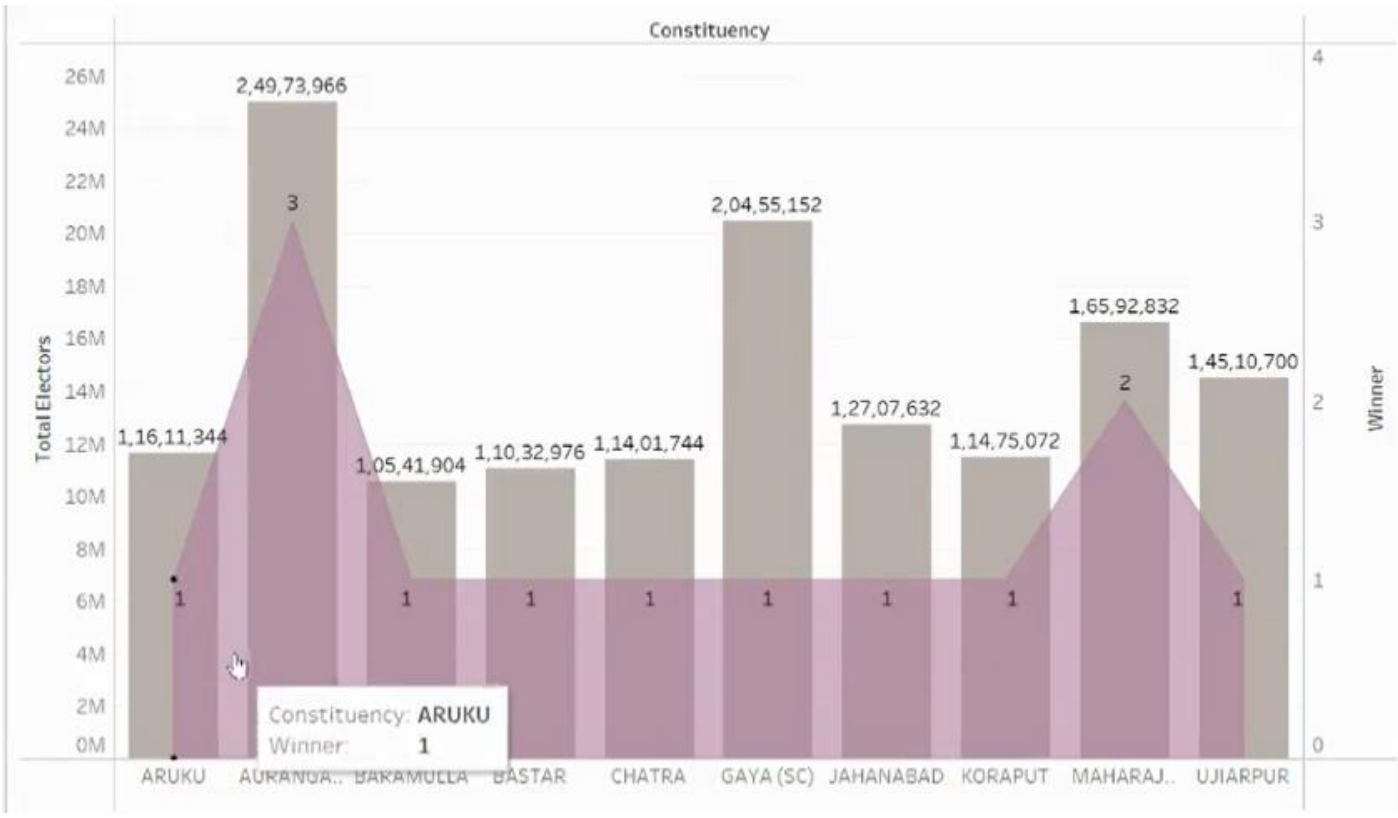


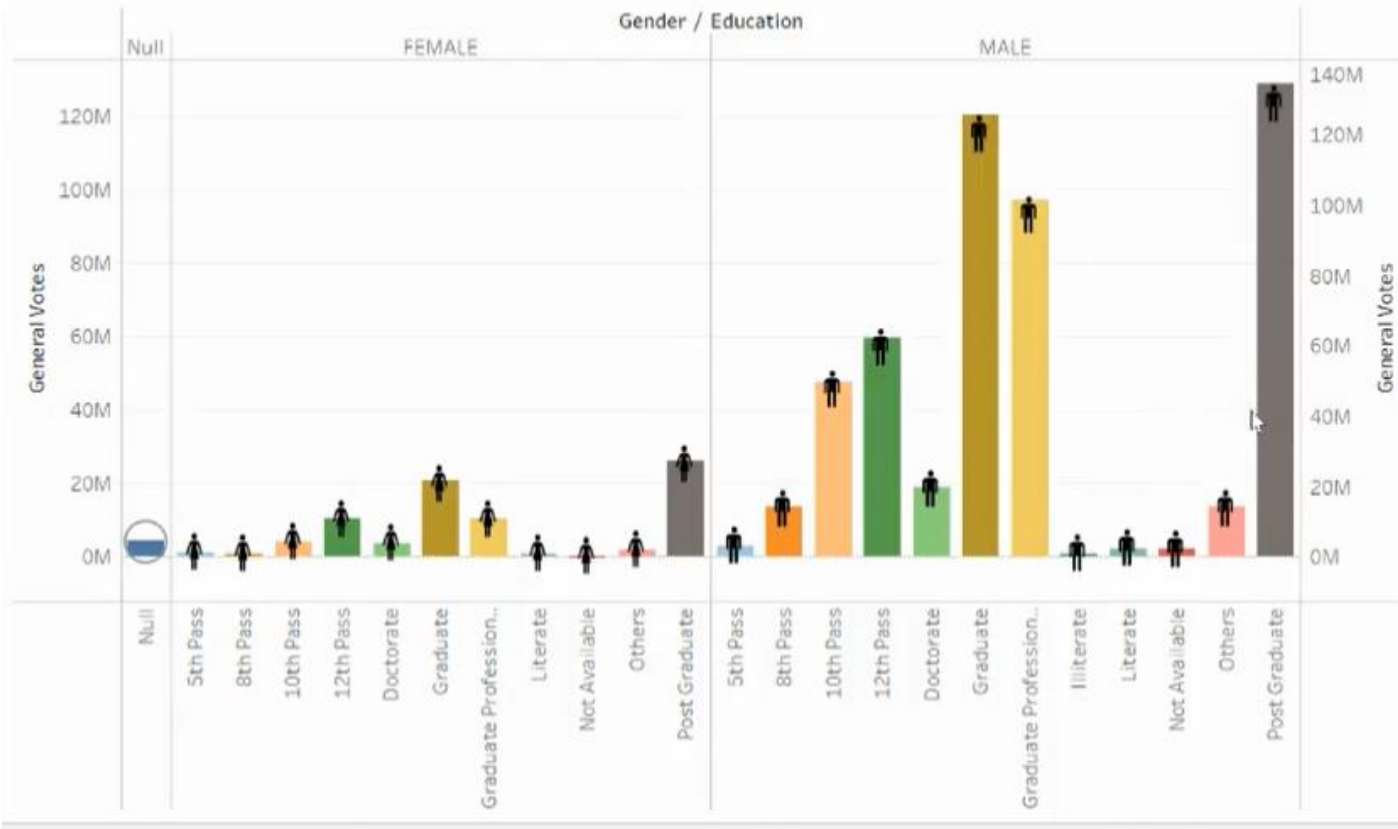
Education

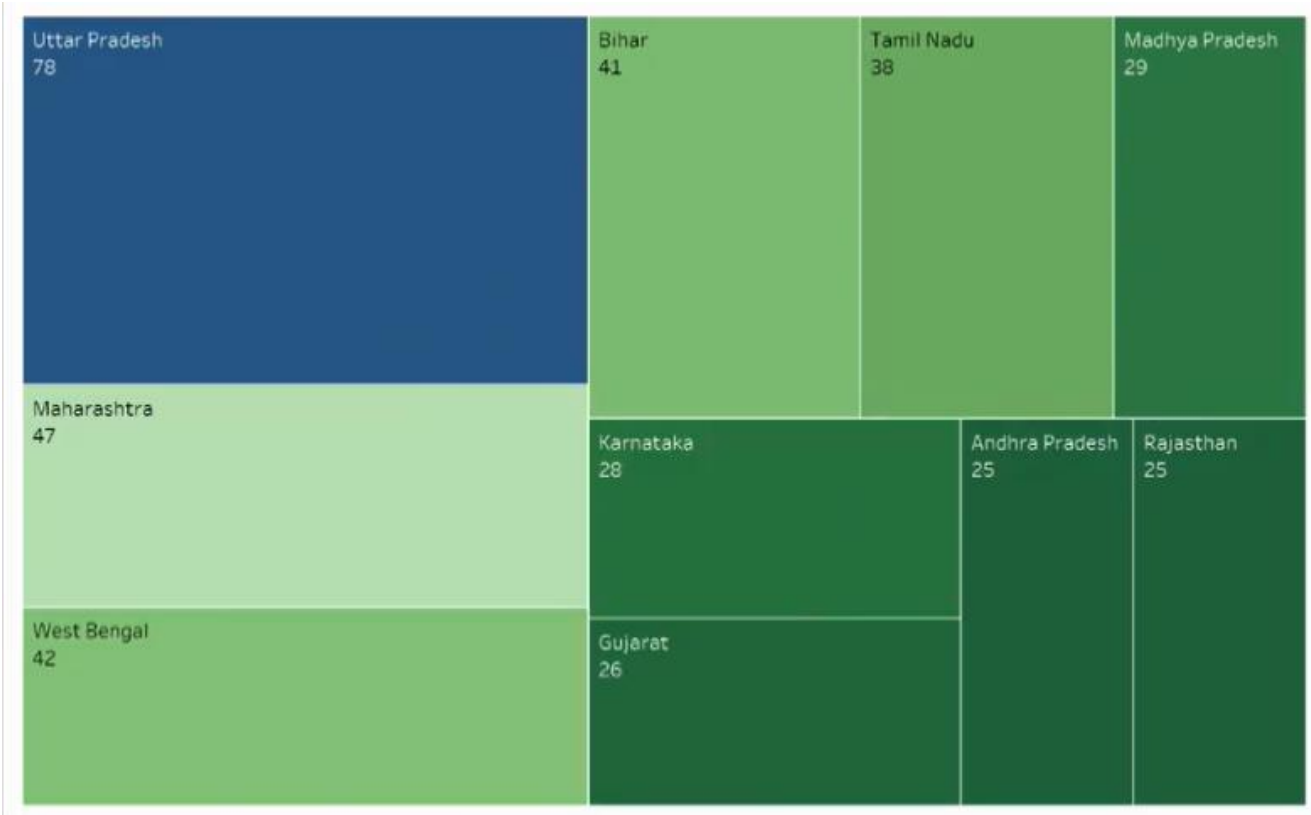
Category	Null	5th P..	8th P..	10th ..	12th ..	Docto..	Gradu..	Gradu..	Illiter..	Litera..	Not A..	Others	Post ..
Null	0												
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14	96
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1	25
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2	14

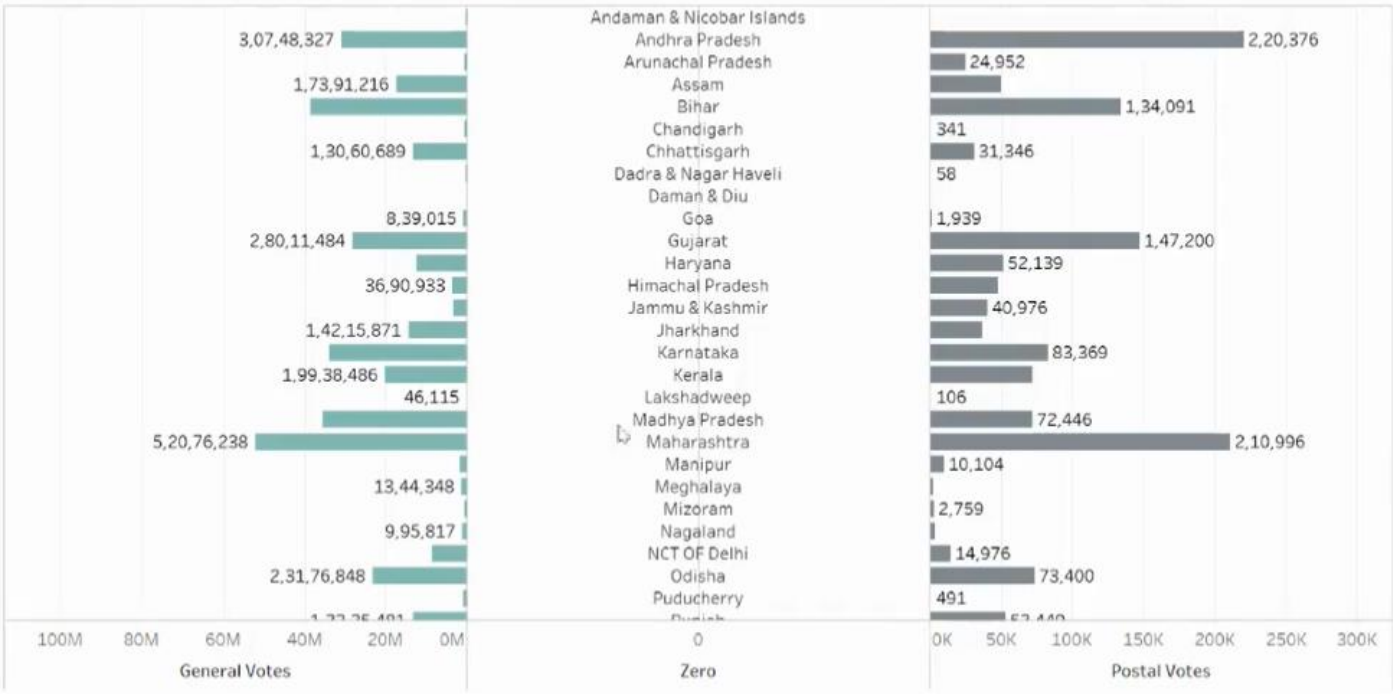


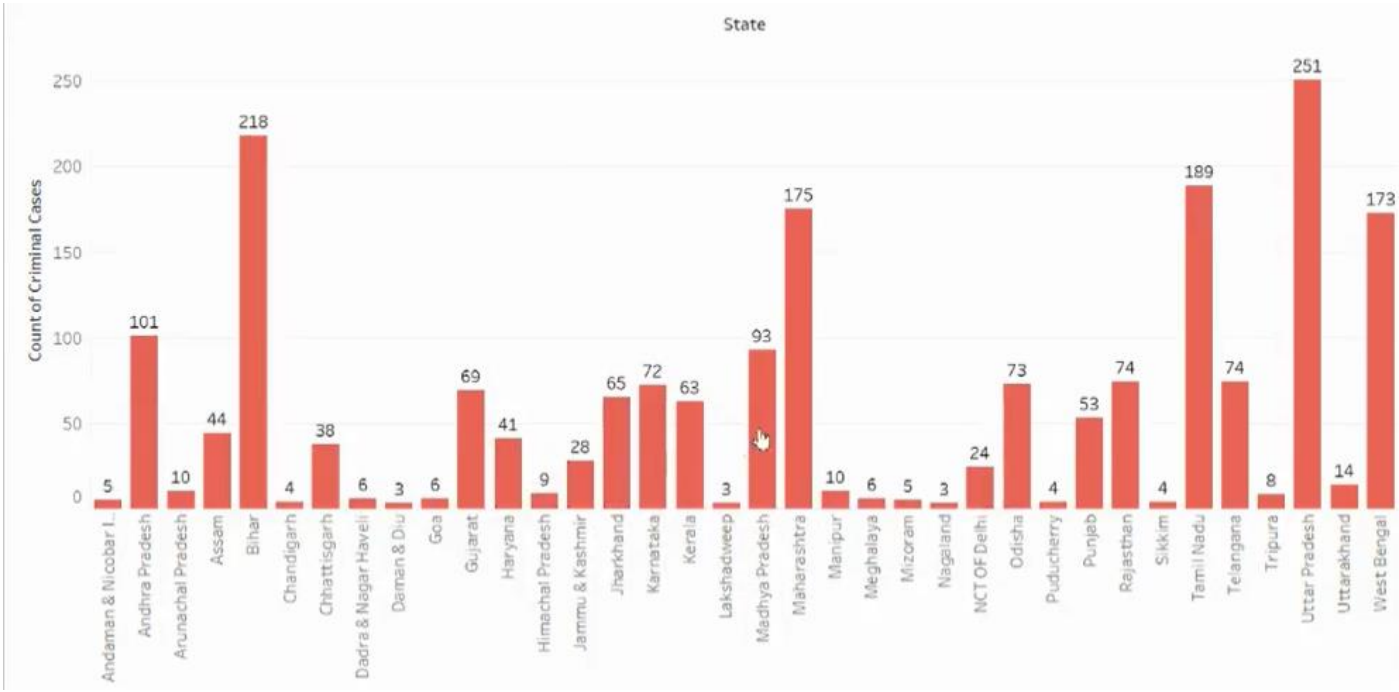
Total Winners
539




Gender / Education
Null
FEMALE
MALE
General Votes
140M
120M
100M
80M
60M
40M
20M
0M
Null
5th Pass
8th Pass
10th Pass
12th Pass
Doctorate
Graduate
Graduate Profession...
Literate
Not Available
Others
Post Graduate
Illiterate


Uttar Pradesh
78
Bihar
41
Tamil Nadu
38
Madhya Pradesh
29
Maharashtra
47
Karnataka
28
Andhra Pradesh
25
Rajasthan
25
West Bengal
42
Gujarat
26

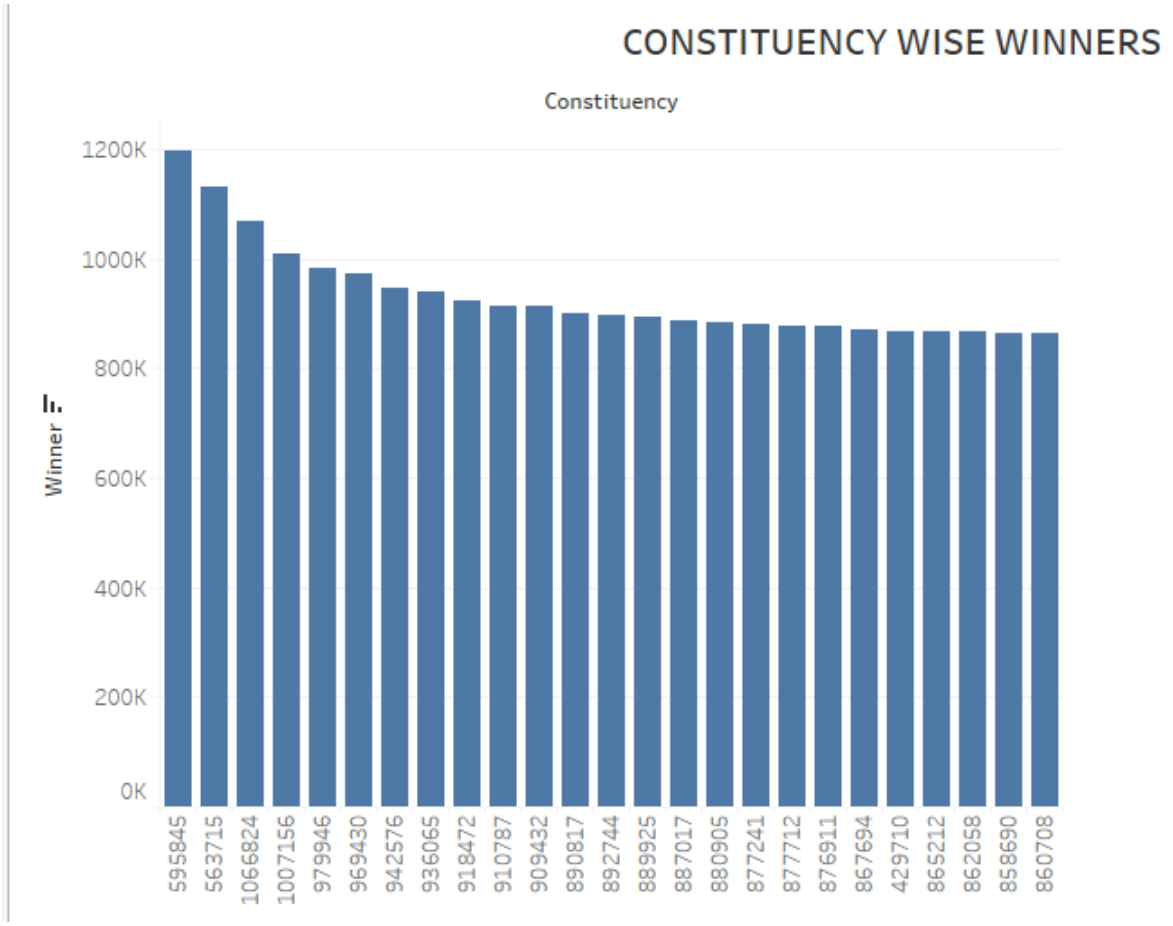

Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Bihar
Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Goa
Gujarat
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir
Jharkhand
Karnataka
Kerala
Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Manipur
Meghalaya
Mizoram
Nagaland
NCT OF Delhi
Odisha
Puducherry
3,07,48,327
1,73,91,216
1,30,60,689
8,39,015
2,80,11,484
36,90,933
1,42,15,871
1,99,38,486
46,115
5,20,76,238
13,44,348
9,95,817
2,31,76,848
2,20,376
24,952
1,34,091
341
31,346
58
1,939
1,47,200
52,139
40,976
83,369
106
72,446
2,10,996
10,104
2,759
14,976
73,400
491
100M
80M
60M
40M
20M
0M
General Votes
0
Zero
0K
50K
100K
150K
200K
250K
300K
Postal Votes


State
Count of Criminal Cases
250
200
150
100
50
0
Andaman & Nicobar I...
Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Bihar
Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Daman & Diu
Goa
Gujarat
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir
Jharkhand
Karnataka
Kerala
Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Manipur
Meghalaya
Mizoram
Nagaland
NCT OF Delhi
Odisha
Puducherry
Punjab
Rajasthan
Sikkim
Tamil Nadu
Telangana
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
West Bengal
5
101
10
44
218
4
38
6
3
6
69
41
9
28
65
72
63
3
93
175
10
6
5
3
24
73
4
53
74
4
189
74
8
251
14
173

Total Criminal Cases

2,018

Count of Criminal Cases: **2,018**



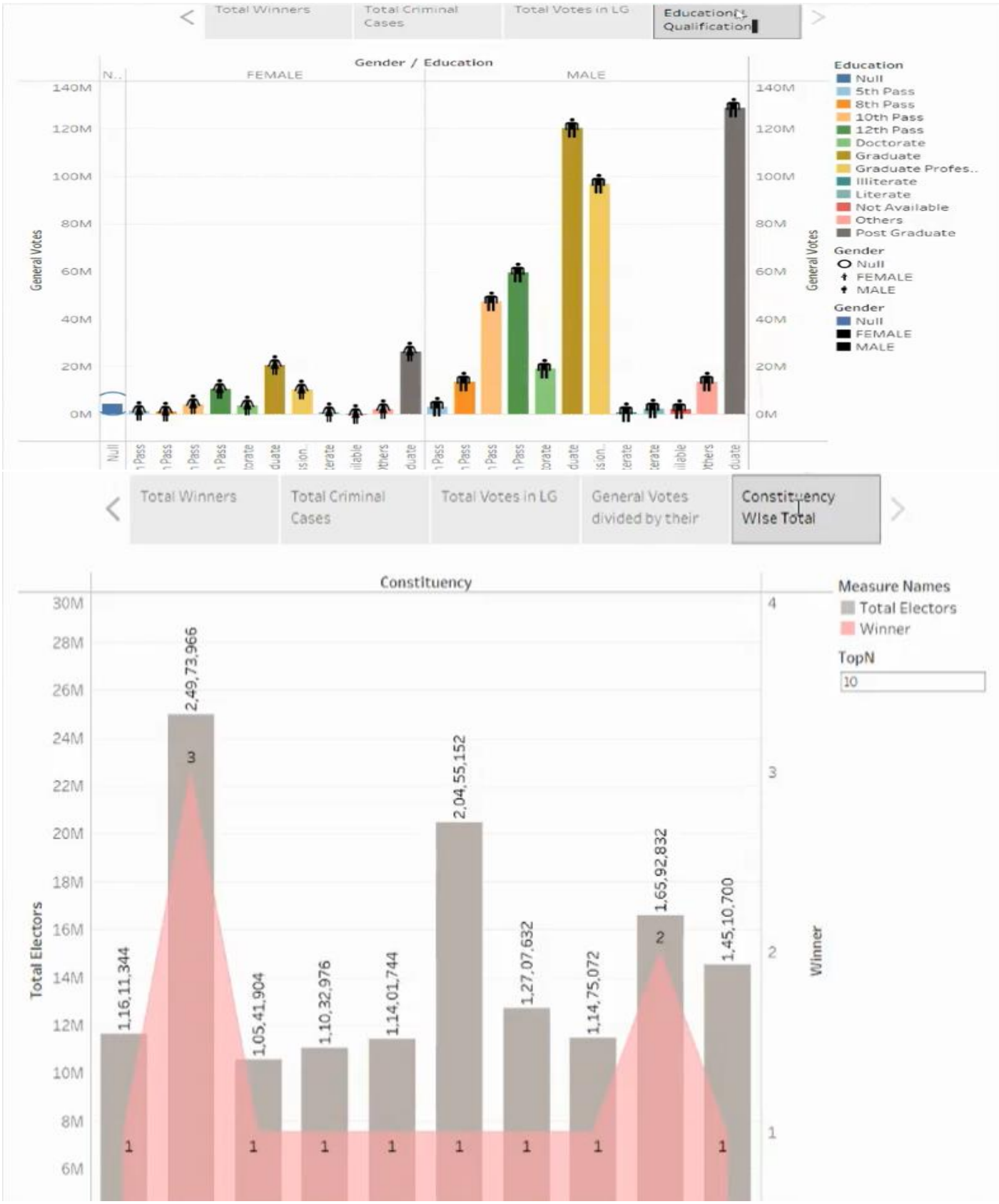
DASHBOARD:

Gender / Education
FEMALE
MALE
Constituency
Total Electors
Winner
Sheet 4
Uttar Pradesh 78
West Bengal 42
Madhya Pradesh 29
Bihar 41
Gujarat 26
Maharashtra 47
Tamil Nadu 38
Andhra Pradesh
Sheet 7
State
Count of Criminal C...
Sheet 5
Uttar Pradesh 2,56,334
Bihar
Tamil Nadu 2,01,962
West Bengal
Maharashtra 2,10,996
Andhra Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan 1,82,982
4,08,78,508
5,20,76,238
3,55,08,149
General Votes
Zero
Postal Votes
Sheet 8
Sheet 3
3,65,096
14,479
20,629
56,629
59,081
10,15,047

STORY:

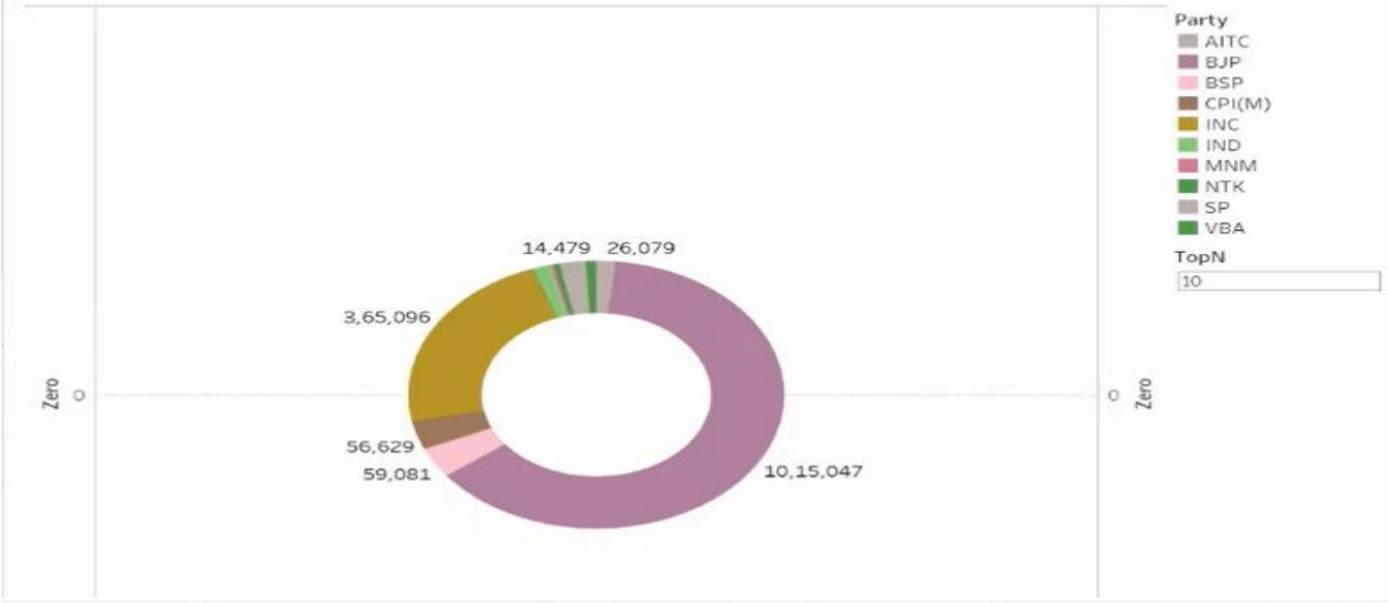
Story 1
Total Winners
Total Criminal Cases
Total Criminal Cases
2,018

Story 1
Total Winners
Total Winners
539


Total Winners
Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
Education Qualification
Gender / Education
FEMALE
MALE
General Votes
140M
120M
100M
80M
60M
40M
20M
0M
Education
Null
5th Pass
8th Pass
10th Pass
12th Pass
Doctorate
Graduate
Graduate Profes..
Illiterate
Literate
Not Available
Others
Post Graduate
Gender
Null
FEMALE
MALE
Total Winners
Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their
Constituency Wise Total
Constituency
Total Electors
Winner
Measure Names
Total Electors
Winner
TopN
10
1,16,11,344
2,49,73,966
1,05,41,904
1,10,32,976
1,14,01,744
2,04,55,152
1,27,07,632
1,14,75,072
1,65,92,832
1,45,10,700

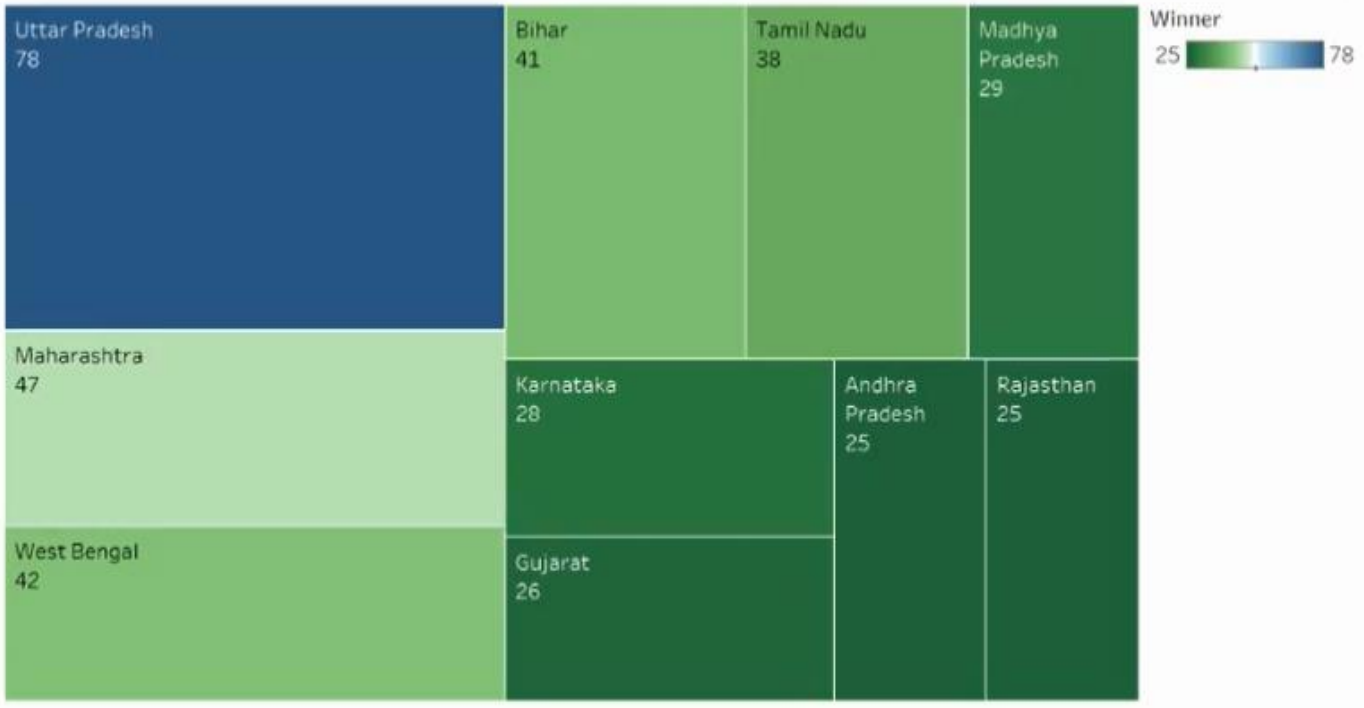
Story 1

Total Winners | Total Criminal Cases | Total Votes in LG | General Votes divided by their | Total Electors & Total winners in | total Posatal Votes in Each



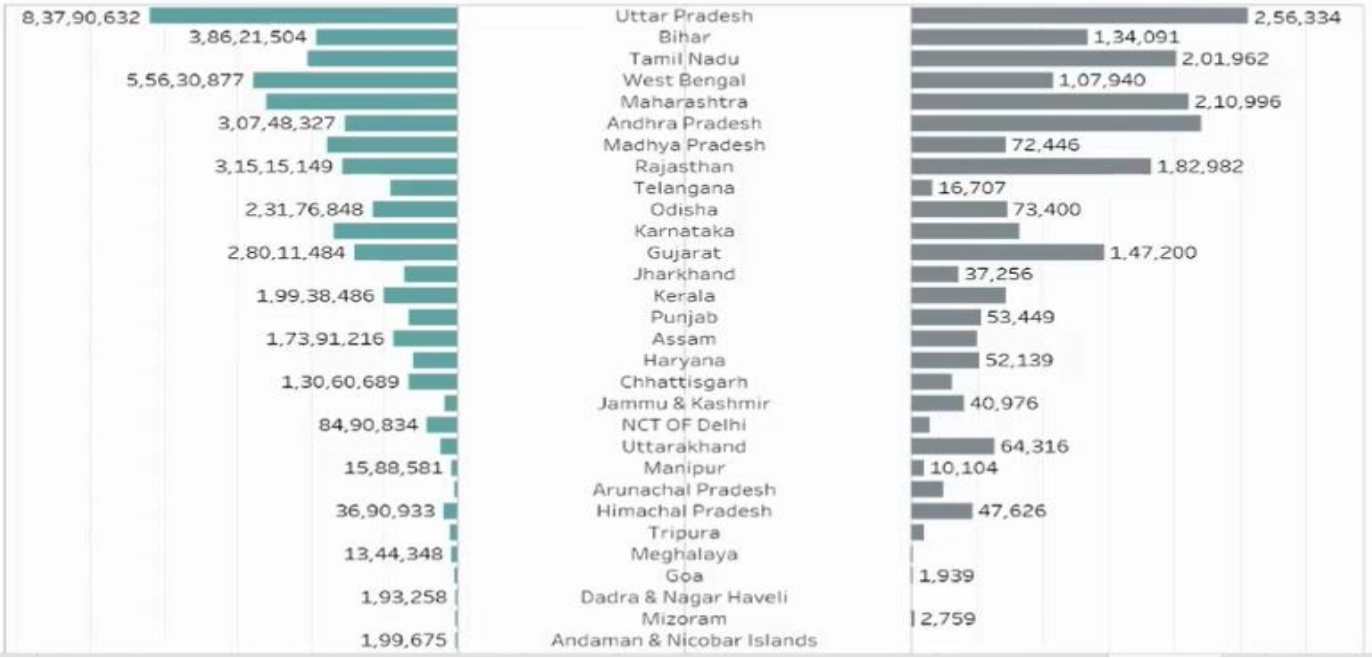
Story 1

Total Criminal Cases | Total Votes in LG | General Votes divided by their | Total Electors & Total winners in | total Posatal Votes in Each | Top 10 winners States

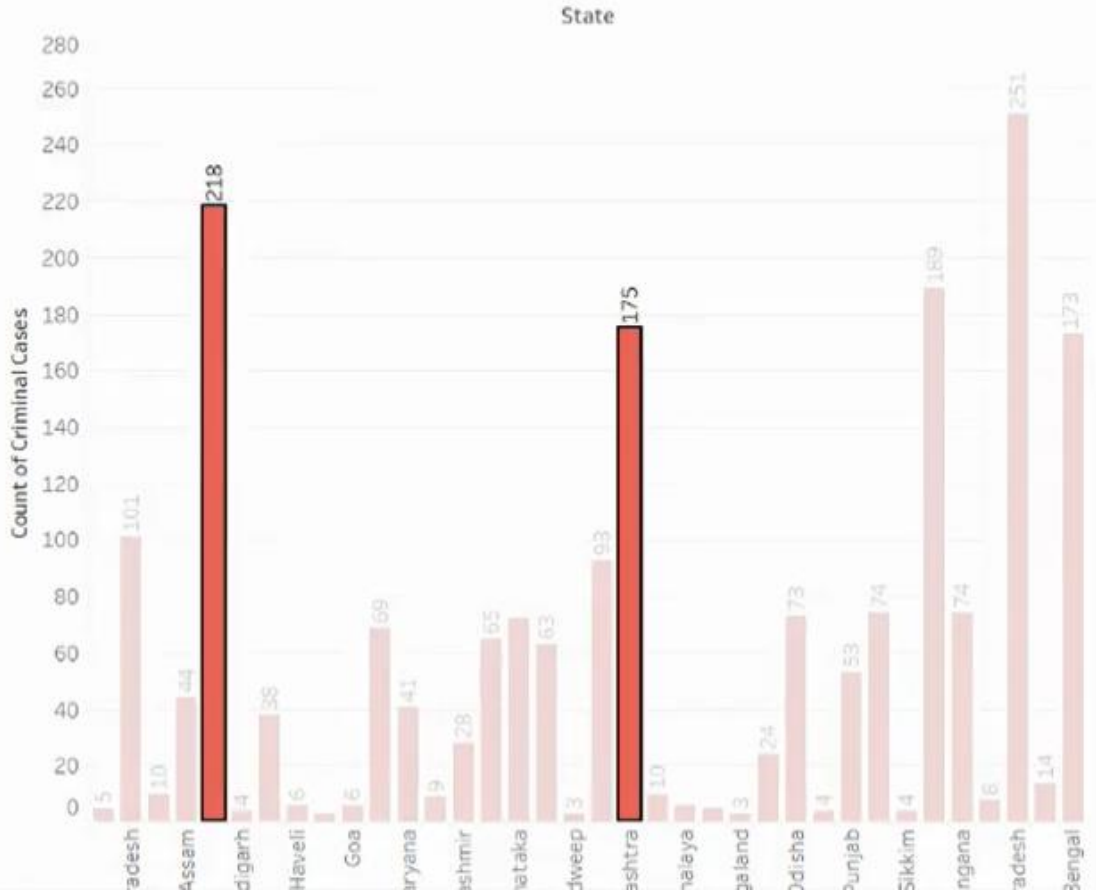


Story 1

Total Votes in LG | General Votes divided by their | Total Electors & Total winners in | total Posatal Votes in Each | Top 10 winners States | Total Postal Votes &General Votes By



General Votes divided by their | Total Electors & Total winners in | total Posatal Votes in Each | Top 10 winners States | Total Postal Votes &General Votes By | Criminal Cases By State Wise



Category	Null	5th P..	8th P..	10th ..	12th ..	Docto..	Gradu..	Gradu..	Illiter..	Litera..	Not A..	Others	Post ..
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

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. . In which State There are more winners and which party got more seats and liabilities and assets of each state.

4.ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE

ADVANTAGE:

- 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 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.
- It is the supreme law making body of the country. It formulates laws. It controls the budget of the state. A Money bill can only be introduced in the Loksabha.

DISADVANTAGE:

- ***There is no disadvantages with the Loksabha. There are some problems like disruption of the proceedings by Congress members and other members. Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings. These members should be admonished to be active in Loksabha. The rules are too rigid on facts and figures.***
- ***Many members are afraid to raise issues or make statements due to fear of mistakes in facts. That system should go and members should be allowed to speak from their heart. Whip and party guidelines also stop the expressions of some members.***
- ***Many improvements are needed there. The most important one is about the No Confidence Motion. The PM is the most powerful person in India. But he is liable to loose confidence every six months. He should be elected by the members of Loksabha for a full term of five years. The MPs need not be Ministers on regular basis. Prfessionals should be made ministers and should be approved by the Loksabha as done in USA and other countries. Then the Loksabha may fulfill its formation in the country.***

5.APPLICATION:

- The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence against the government can be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha.
- If passed by a majority vote, the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers resign collectively.
- 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.

6.CONCLUSION:

- In conclusion, It brings a Clarity to know what are the weak places and which type of votes supports which party and which Category votes support which Party.
- 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. KPI's and interactive Visualizations and Dashboard and story Board to bring clean and deep understanding of the data.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

- People would elect their representatives to the Parliament, then, one group from among these elected representatives forms the government.
- The Parliament, which is made up of all representatives together, controls and guides the government.
- One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive. An executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the Parliament.