

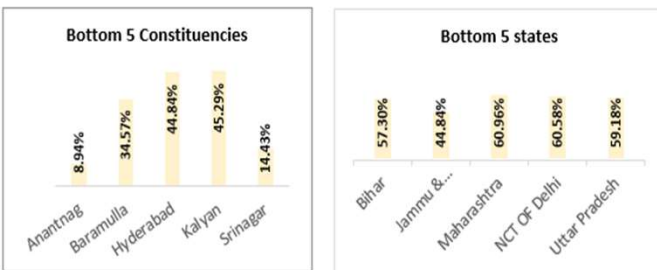
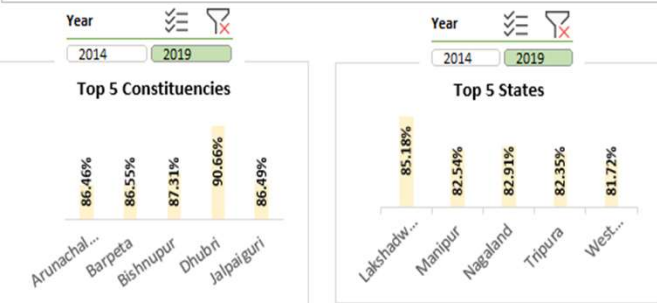
Elections in India



Insights from 2014 & 2019 Lok Sabha elections

Prepared by : Shree Pinakpani

INSIGHTS FROM 2014 & 2019 LOKSABHA ELECTIONS



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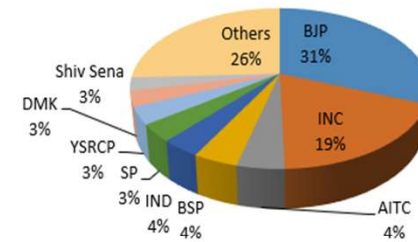
pc_name	party	2014	2019
Surat	BJP	75.79%	74.47%
Navsari	BJP	70.72%	74.37%
Vadodara	BJP	72.79%	72.30%
Kangra	BJP	57.06%	72.02%
Bhilwara	BJP	57.09%	71.59%
Mumbai North	BJP	70.15%	71.40%
Karnal	BJP	49.84%	70.08%
Gandhinagar	BJP	68.12%	69.67%
Rajsamand	BJP	65.65%	69.61%
Hoshangabad	BJP	64.89%	69.35%

Comparing the consecutive win constituencies, BJP's total vote share increased compared to the elections held in 2014.

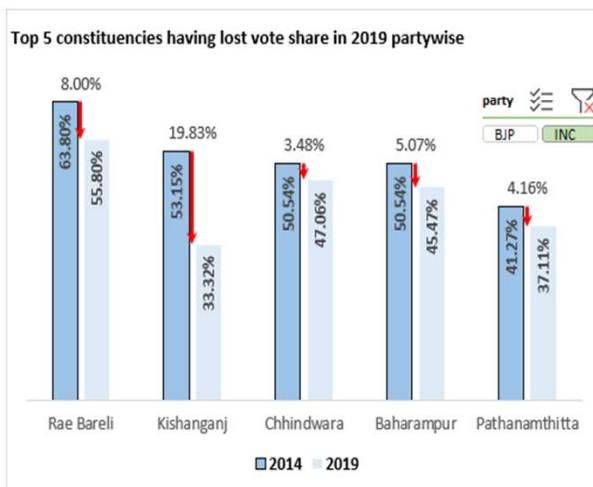
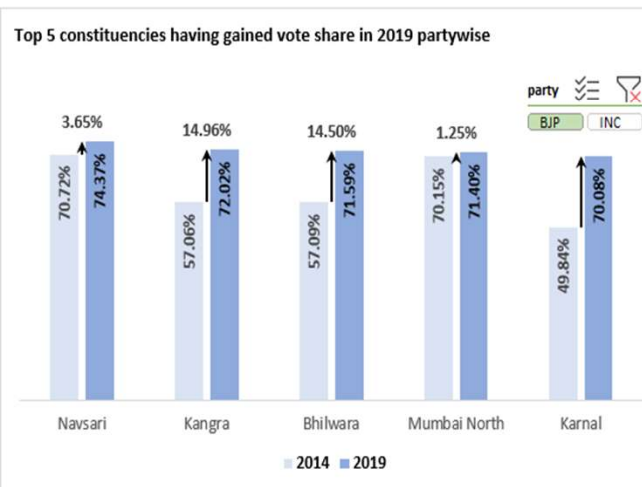
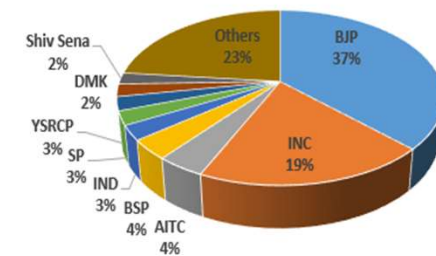
Top 10 Constituencies voting different parties

pc_name	party	2019 party	2014	Difference
Alipurduars	BJP	AITC	29.62%	24.77%
Autonomous District	BJP	INC	39.23%	22.49%
Kanniyakumari	INC	BJP	37.64%	22.19%
Puducherry	INC	AINRC	34.57%	21.70%
Bhagalpur	JD(U)	RJD	37.74%	21.56%
Sambhal	SP	BJP	34.08%	21.52%
Jhunjharpur	JD(U)	BJP	35.64%	21.16%
Chikkballapur	BJP	INC	33.63%	20.15%
Ghazipur	BSP	BJP	31.11%	20.09%
Supaul	JD(U)	INC	34.30%	19.48%

2014 % split of votes national level



2019 % split of votes national level





OBJECTIVES



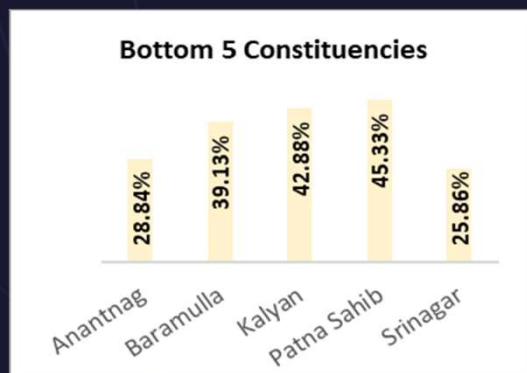
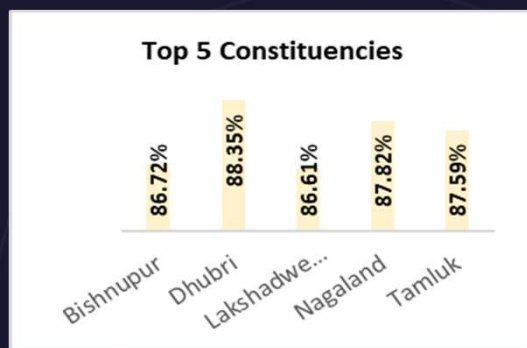
- Atliq media is a private media company & they wanted to telecast show on Loksabha elections 2024 in India.
- For achieving this objective, they want to present insights from 2014 & 2019 elections.
- The company seeks recommendations by analysing a list of primary and secondary questions.
- Each question will be evaluated in the coming slides.

List top 5/ bottom 5 constituencies of 2014 & 2019 in terms of voter turnout ratio.

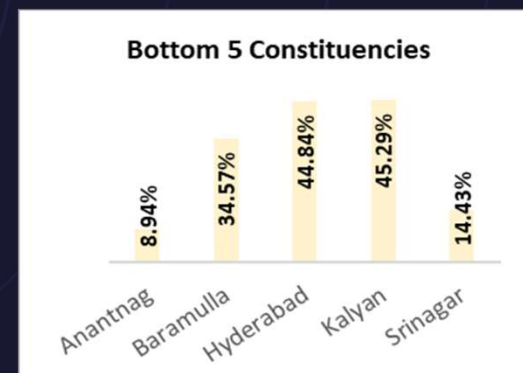
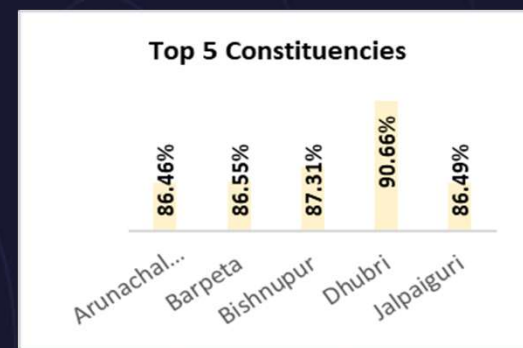


- We can see from data that Dhubri, located in Assam & Bishnupur located in the state of Manipur has highest voter turnout ratio in both consecutive years due to diverse demographics, geographical factors & efforts by election authorities.
- Also, Anantnag, Baramulla, and Srinagar, all located in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, have often experienced lower voter turnout ratios due to security concerns, communication disruptions and disinterest in electoral process.

2014



2019

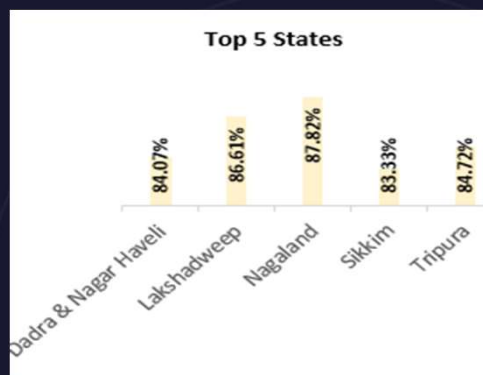


List top 5/ bottom 5 states of 2014 & 2019 in terms of voter turnout ratio.

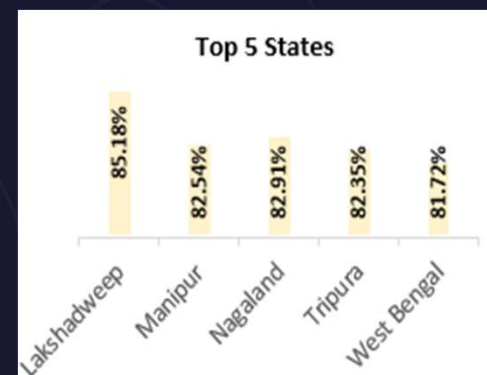


- We can see that Lakshadweep, Nagaland & Tripura have high turnout ratio in consecutive years due to community engagement, Electoral awareness & social responsibility.
- On the other hand we can observe that low turnout ratio in Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh in consecutive years due to various reasons like in Bihar due to illiteracy & migration. In J&K for security reasons & political alienation. In Maharashtra urban apathy may be the reason and lastly in Uttar Pradesh complex demographics.

2014



2019





Which constituencies have elected the same party for two consecutive elections?



There is an exhaustive list. But if we curtail it to Top 10, we can observe that people have voted for BJP for two consecutive elections. Also overall in most of the constituencies, people have chosen BJP for two consecutive years.

pc_name	party	2014	2019
Surat	BJP	75.79%	74.47%
Navsari	BJP	70.72%	74.37%
Vadodara	BJP	72.79%	72.30%
Kangra	BJP	57.06%	72.02%
Bhilwara	BJP	57.09%	71.59%
Mumbai North	BJP	70.15%	71.40%
Karnal	BJP	49.84%	70.08%
Gandhinagar	BJP	68.12%	69.67%
Rajsamand	BJP	65.65%	69.61%
Hoshangabad	BJP	64.89%	69.35%



Which constituencies have voted for different parties in two elections?



- Top 10 constituencies where people have voted for different parties in two elections.
- For example In the 2019 general elections, the BJP managed to win in constituencies like Alipurduars, which had previously supported the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) due to antiincumbency sentiment.
- Also voters in Kanyakumari and Puducherry chose the Indian National Congress (INC) over the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the All India N.R. Congress (AINRC), can be attributed to strong local leadership, effective alliances, regional issues, anti-incumbency sentiments, and strategic campaigning that resonated with the voters' preferences and concerns.

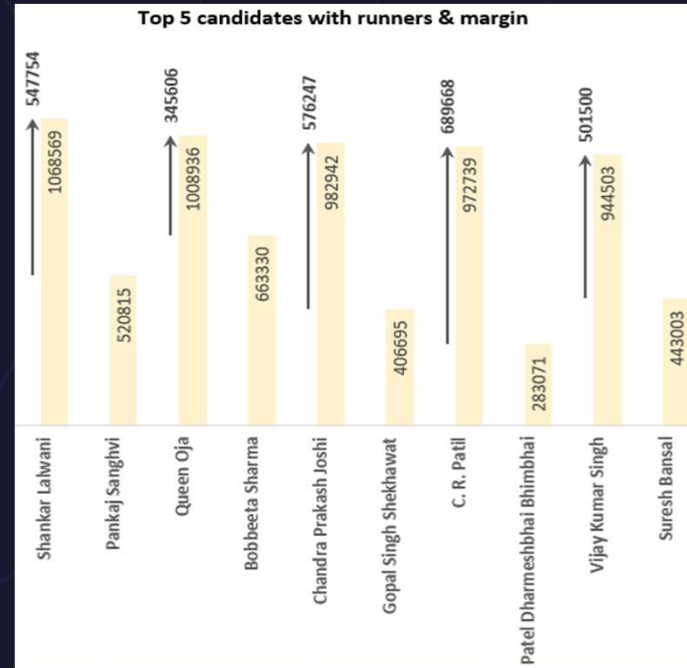
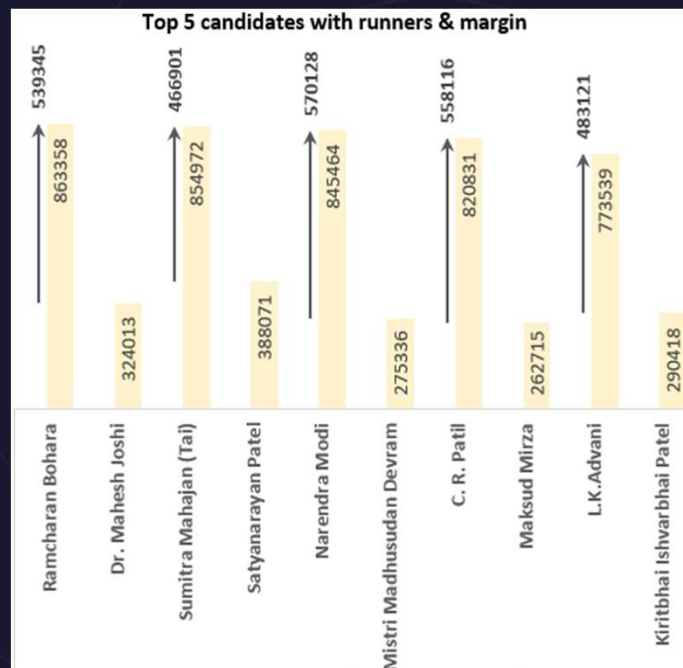
pc_name	party	2019	party	2014	Difference
Alipurduars	BJP	54.40%	AITC	29.62%	24.77%
Autonomous District	BJP	61.73%	INC	39.23%	22.49%
Kanniyakumari	INC	59.83%	BJP	37.64%	22.19%
Puducherry	INC	56.27%	AINRC	34.57%	21.70%
Bhagalpur	JD(U)	59.30%	RJD	37.74%	21.56%
Sambhal	SP	55.60%	BJP	34.08%	21.52%
Jhanjharpur	JD(U)	56.80%	BJP	35.64%	21.16%
Chikballapur	BJP	53.78%	INC	33.63%	20.15%
Ghazipur	BSP	51.20%	BJP	31.11%	20.09%
Supaul	JD(U)	53.78%	INC	34.30%	19.48%

Top 5 candidates based on margin difference with runners in 2014 & 2019.

2014

2019

- Narendra Modi contested from two constituencies in the 2014 Indian general elections - Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and Vadodara in Gujarat. He won both seats, but he won with the highest margin of victory in Vadodara.
- In the 2019 Indian general elections, C.R. Patil won from Navsari constituency in Gujarat with the highest margin of victory. Navsari is known for being one of the constituencies with significant electoral margins in favor of the winning candidate.





% split of votes of parties between 2014 vs 2019 at national level.



- On a national level, the BJP's vote share increased by approximately 7%, indicating a significant rise in popularity and support for the party across the country from 2014 to 2019.
- On the other hand the overall nationwide increase for the INC's vote share was around 1% from 2014 to 2019.

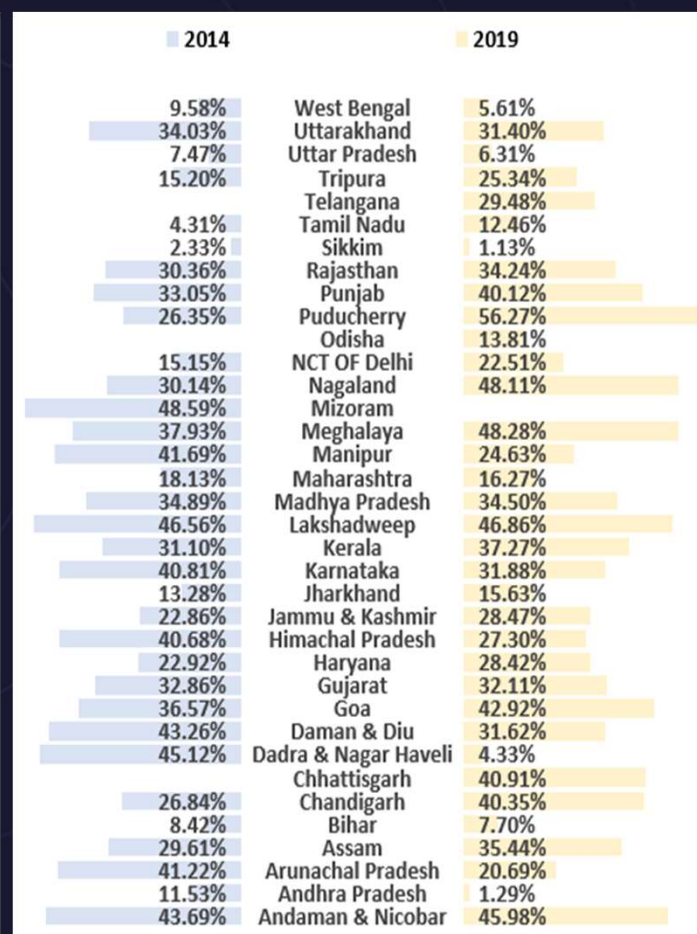
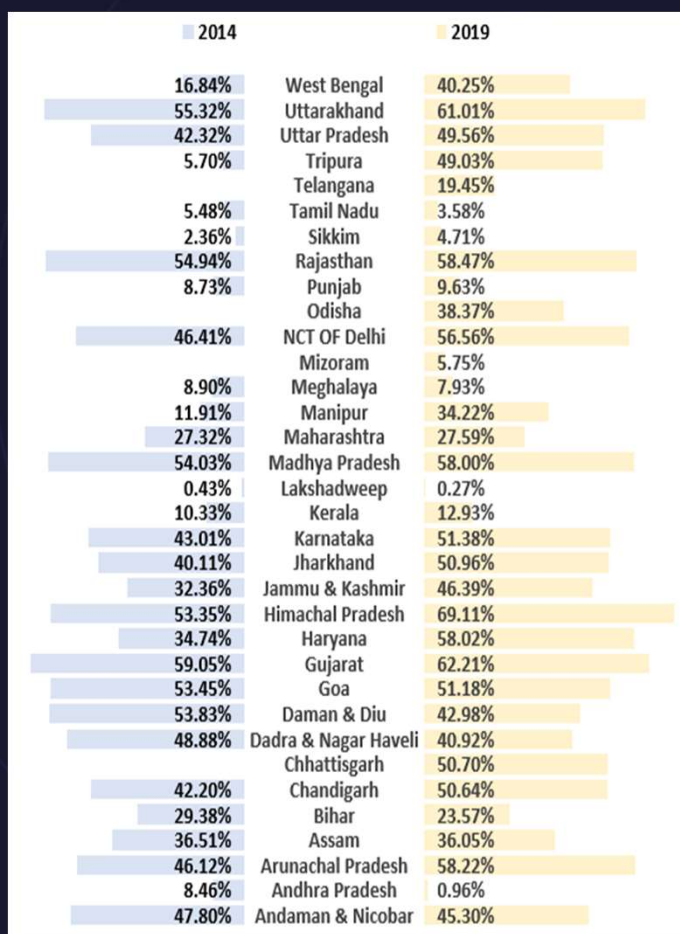
2014	
party	% split of votes
BJP	30.97%
INC	18.58%
BSP	4.31%
AITC	4.08%
SP	3.58%
AIDMK	3.48%
CPM	3.45%
IND	3.06%
TDP	2.71%
Others	25.77%
Total	100.00%

2019	
party	% split of votes
BJP	37.30%
INC	19.46%
AITC	4.06%
BSP	3.62%
IND	2.70%
SP	2.55%
YSRCP	2.53%
DMK	2.34%
Shiv Sena	2.09%
Others	23.35%
Total	100.00%

% split of votes of parties between 2014 vs 2019 at state level.

BJP

INC



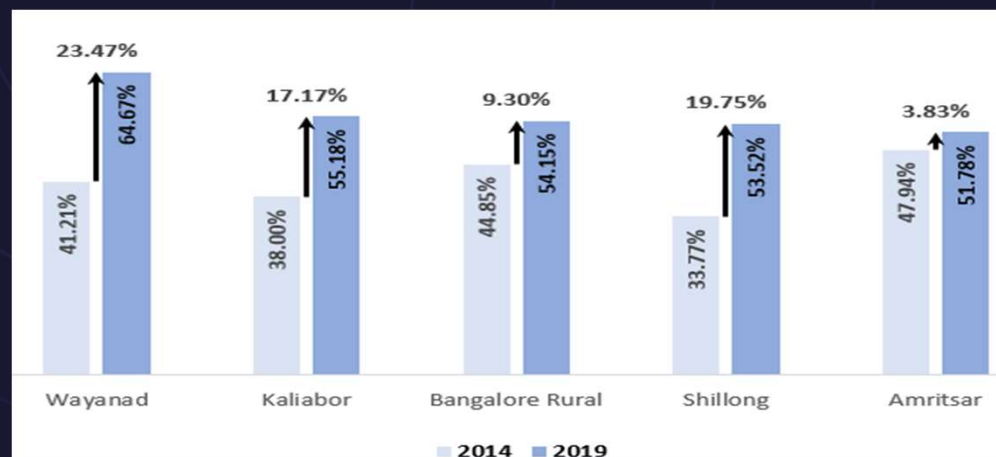
- In general, the BJP's increase in vote share from 2014 to 2019 was more significant and widespread compared to the INC's, but the specific dynamics varied depending on regional factors, local politics, and other considerations.

List top 5 constituencies of two major national parties where they have gained vote share in 2019 as compared to 2014.

BJP



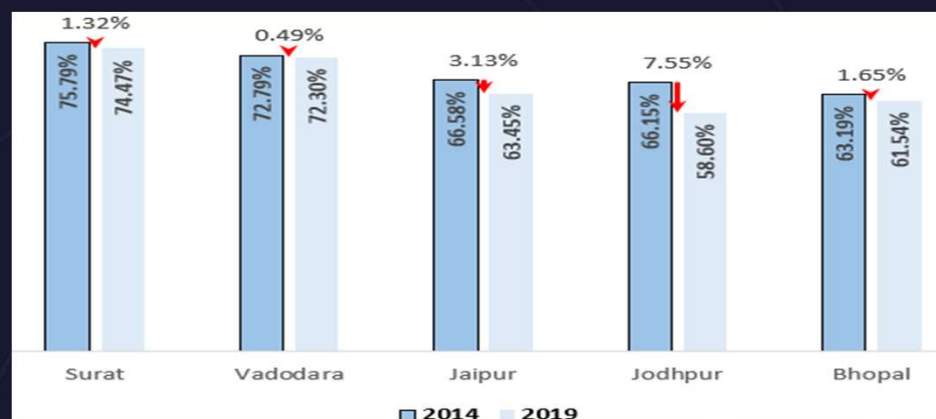
INC



- For BJP, Navsari, Kangra, Bhilwara, Mumbai North, and Karnal—experienced an increase in vote share for the winning BJP candidates in the 2019 general elections compared to 2014.
- For congress, Wayanad, Kaliabor, Bangalore rural, Shillong & Amritsar constituencies saw an increase in vote share for the winning party/candidate in the 2019 elections compared to the 2014 elections.

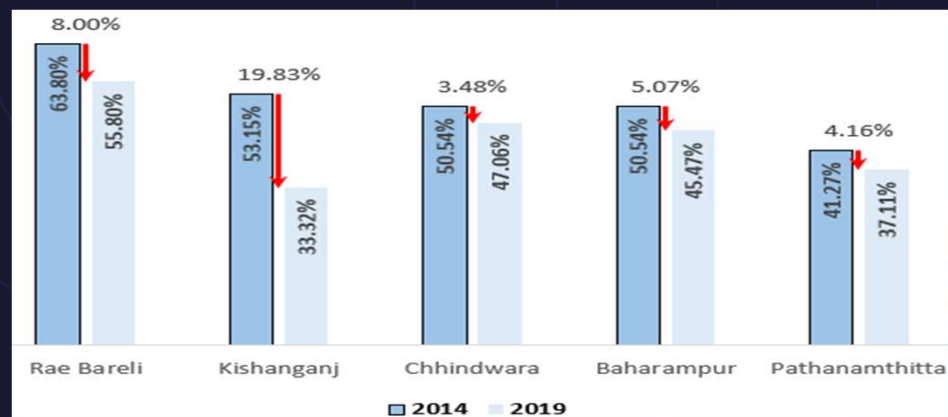
List top 5 constituencies of two major national parties where they have lost vote share in 2019 as compared to 2014.

BJP



- For BJP Surat, Vadodara, Jaipur, Jodhpur & Bhopal—experienced an decrease in vote share for the winning BJP candidates in the 2019 general elections compared to 2014.
- For congress, Raebareli, Kishanganj, Chhindwara, Baharampur, Pathanamthitta constituencies saw an decrease in vote share for the winning party candidate in the 2019 elections compared to the 2014 elections.

INC





Which constituency has voted most for NOTA?



Constituency Gopalganj had highest NOTA votes of 51660 in 2019.

Year	pc_name	party	% vote share
2019	Gopalganj (Sc)	NOTA	5.04%



Which constituencies have elected candidates whose party has less than 10% vote share at state level in 2019?



Highlighting top 10 elected candidates with less than 10% vote share at state level in 2019.

pc_name	party	candidate	less than 10% vote share at state level in 2019
West Delhi	BJP	Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma	9.97404%
North West Delhi	BJP	Hans Raj Hans	9.77834%
Almora	BJP	Ajay Tamta	9.18146%
North East Delhi	BJP	Manoj Tiwari	9.07706%
East Delhi	BJP	Gautam Gambhir	8.02114%
South Delhi	BJP	Ramesh Bidhuri	7.91581%
Faridabad	BJP	Krishan Pal	7.20119%
Karnal	BJP	Sanjay Bhatia	7.18836%
Gurgaon	BJP	Rao Inderjit Singh	6.95141%
Durg	BJP	Vijay Baghel	6.23877%



Is there any correlation between postal votes % & voter turnout %?

- I have taken Pearson correlation coefficient between postal votes percentage and voter turnout percentage. A value close to 1 indicates a strong positive correlation, a value close to -1 indicates a strong negative correlation, and a value around 0 indicates no correlation.
- The very weak correlation of 0.13 suggests that there is minimal to no linear relationship between the percentage of postal votes and voter turnout percentage. While there might be a slight trend, it is not strong enough to make any definitive conclusions.

state	Postal_votes %	Voter_turnout_%
Andhra Pradesh	0.72%	80.22%
Arunachal Pradesh	3.85%	81.15%
Assam	0.30%	81.57%
Bihar	0.34%	57.30%
Goa	0.23%	75.10%
Gujarat	0.52%	64.41%
Haryana	0.42%	70.23%
Himachal Pradesh	1.27%	72.24%
Jammu & Kashmir	1.23%	44.84%
Karnataka	0.24%	68.77%
Kerala	0.36%	77.79%
Madhya Pradesh	0.20%	71.16%
Maharashtra	0.40%	60.96%
Manipur	0.68%	82.54%
Meghalaya	0.17%	71.40%
Mizoram	0.57%	63.05%
Nagaland	0.42%	82.91%
Odisha	0.31%	73.22%
Punjab	0.42%	65.89%
Rajasthan	0.57%	66.27%
Sikkim	3.37%	81.02%
Tamil Nadu	0.48%	72.39%
Tripura	0.51%	82.35%
Uttar Pradesh	0.30%	59.18%
West Bengal	0.19%	81.72%
Chhattisgarh	0.24%	71.59%
Jharkhand	0.26%	66.78%
Uttarakhand	1.35%	61.64%
Telangana	0.09%	62.75%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.10%	65.09%
Chandigarh	0.08%	70.60%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.03%	79.58%
Daman & Diu	0.03%	71.85%
Nct Of Delhi	0.18%	60.58%
Lakshadweep	0.28%	85.18%
Puducherry	0.06%	81.24%

Corelation coefficient **0.132603**





Is there any correlation between GDP of state & voter turnout %?

- GDSP growth % data taken from RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states.
- This correlation coefficient is very close to 0, which suggests that there is no significant linear relationship between the two variables. In other words, variations in the GDP of a state do not appear to be strongly associated with variations in voter turnout percentage. The correlation is essentially negligible.

state	GDP growth rate	Voter_turnout_ %
Andhra Pradesh	15.23%	80.22%
Arunachal Pradesh	9.20%	81.15%
Assam	11.60%	81.57%
Bihar	14.50%	57.30%
Goa	9.47%	75.10%
Gujarat	13.50%	64.41%
Haryana	11.00%	70.23%
Himachal Pradesh	10.30%	72.24%
Jammu & Kashmir	8.20%	44.84%
Karnataka	12.10%	68.77%
Kerala	10.70%	77.79%
Madhya Pradesh	18.91%	71.16%
Maharashtra	12.15%	60.96%
Manipur	7.90%	82.54%
Meghalaya	8.40%	71.40%
Mizoram	16.30%	63.05%
Nagaland	10.10%	82.91%
Odisha	11.42%	73.22%
Punjab	10.72%	65.89%
Rajasthan	10.70%	66.27%
Sikkim	11.10%	81.02%
Tamil Nadu	11.42%	72.39%
Telangana	12.00%	62.75%
Tripura	15.14%	82.35%
Uttar Pradesh	10.00%	59.18%
West Bengal	17.81%	81.72%
Chhattisgarh	16.76%	71.59%
Jharkhand	7.20%	66.78%
Uttarakhand	11.20%	61.64%
Telangana	12.00%	62.75%
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10.20%	65.09%
Chandigarh	8.60%	70.60%
Nct Of Delhi	11.20%	60.58%
Puducherry	10.00%	81.24%

Corelation coefficient **0.083823**





Is there any correlation between literacy % of state & voter turnout %?

- Literacy % data taken from RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states.
- A weak positive correlation of 0.27 means that as literacy rates increase, voter turnout tends to increase slightly. The relationship is not strong, but there is a obvious trend.
- While the correlation is weak, it is still meaningful. It suggests that initiatives aimed at improving literacy could have a positive, although limited, impact on voter turnout. This could be especially relevant in areas with low literacy rates, where improvements could lead to greater civic participation.

state	Literacy %	Voter_turnout_%
Andhra Pradesh	67.02	80.22
Arunachal Pradesh	65.39	81.15
Assam	72.19	81.57
Bihar	61.80	57.30
Goa	88.70	75.10
Gujarat	78.03	64.41
Haryana	75.55	70.23
Himachal Pradesh	82.80	72.24
Jammu & Kashmir	67.16	44.84
Karnataka	75.37	68.77
Kerala	94.00	77.79
Madhya Pradesh	69.32	71.16
Maharashtra	82.34	60.96
Manipur	79.20	82.54
Meghalaya	74.43	71.40
Mizoram	91.33	63.05
Nagaland	79.60	82.91
Odisha	72.89	73.22
Punjab	75.84	65.89
Rajasthan	66.11	66.27
Sikkim	81.42	81.02
Tamil Nadu	80.09	72.39
Tripura	87.22	82.35
Uttar Pradesh	67.68	59.18
West Bengal	76.26	81.72
Chhattisgarh	70.28	71.59
Jharkhand	66.41	66.78
Uttarakhand	78.82	61.64
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.63	65.09
Chandigarh	86.05	70.60
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.24	79.58
Daman & Diu	87.10	71.85
Nct Of Delhi	86.21	60.58
Lakshadweep	91.85	85.18
Puducherry	85.85	81.24

Corelation coefficient **0.27117**





Provide recommendations on what the election commission / government can do to increase voter turnout %.



To improve voter turnout, targeted efforts are needed to:

- 1.Enhance Voter Education**
- 2.Ensure Security**
- 3.Improve Infrastructure**
- 4.Build Trust**
- 5.Facilitate Voting**



Thank you !

