

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS

1. Introduction:

1.1. Overview:

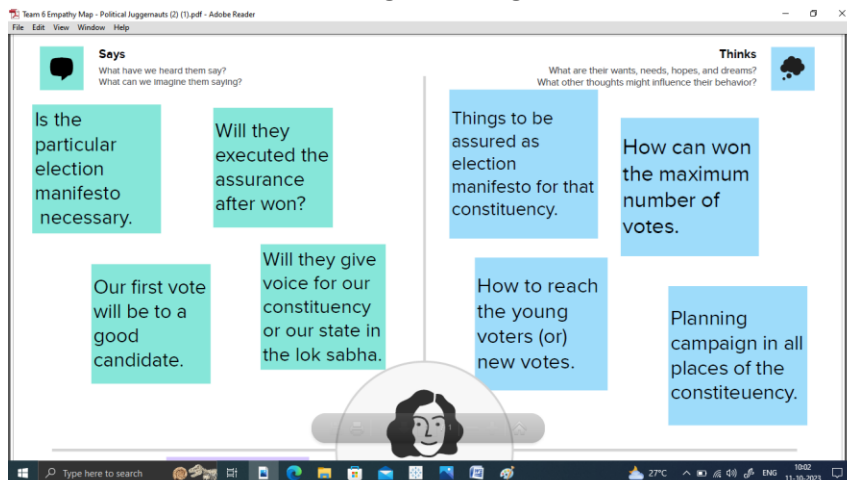
The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The constitution of India allows for a maximum of **550** members in the house, with **530** members representing the states and **20** representing the union Territories. The **17th** 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 (NAD) won **353** seats.

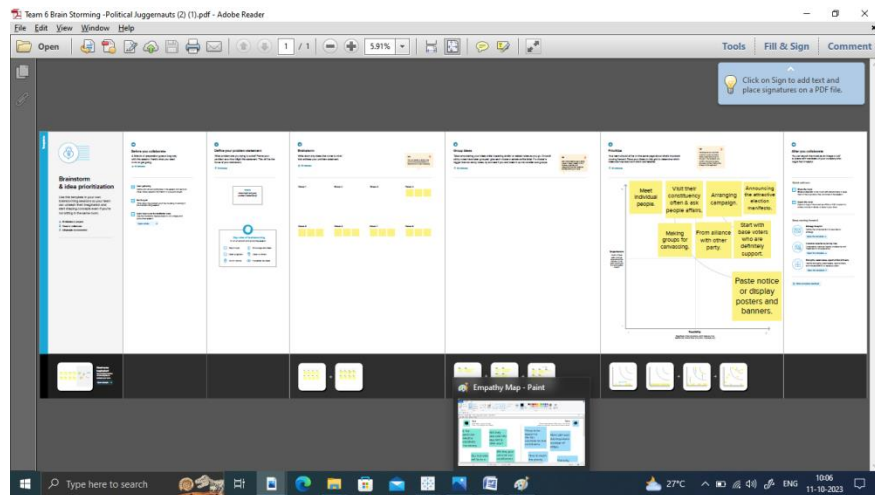
1.2. Purpose:

The purpose is to analyse the performance of candidates in the Lok Sabha election **2019** and to analyse the winners and total votes and electors of Lok Sabha.

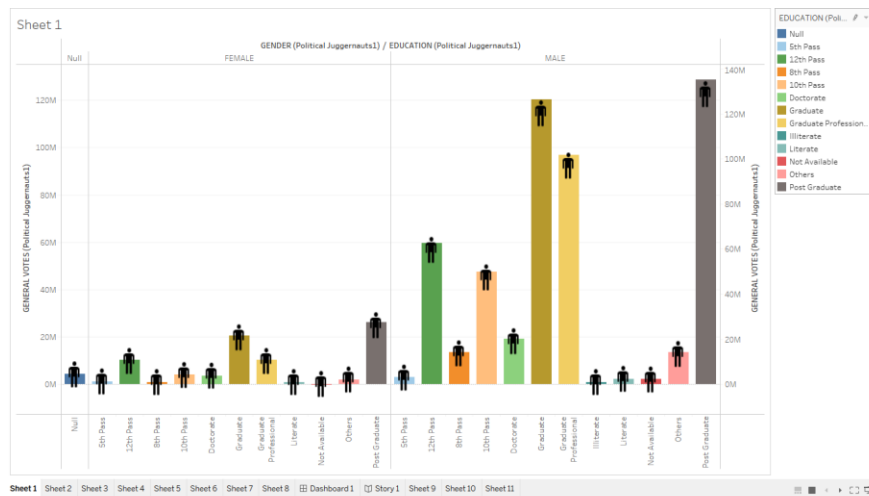
2. Problem Statement and Design Thinking:

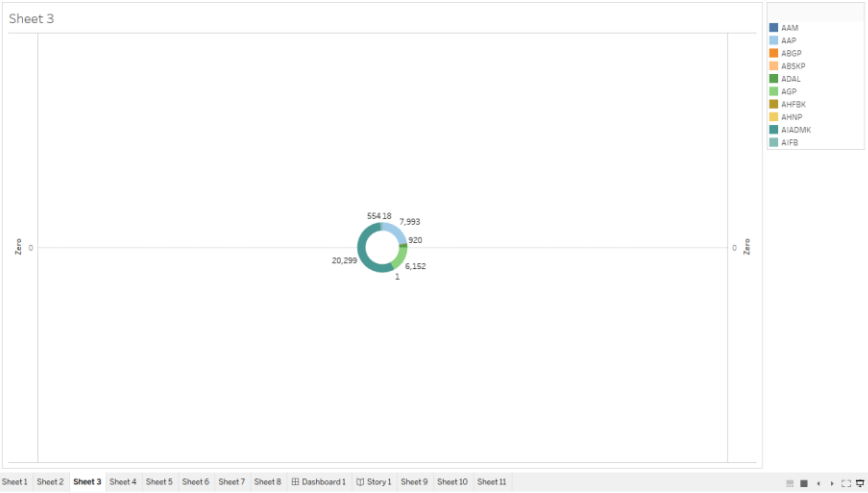
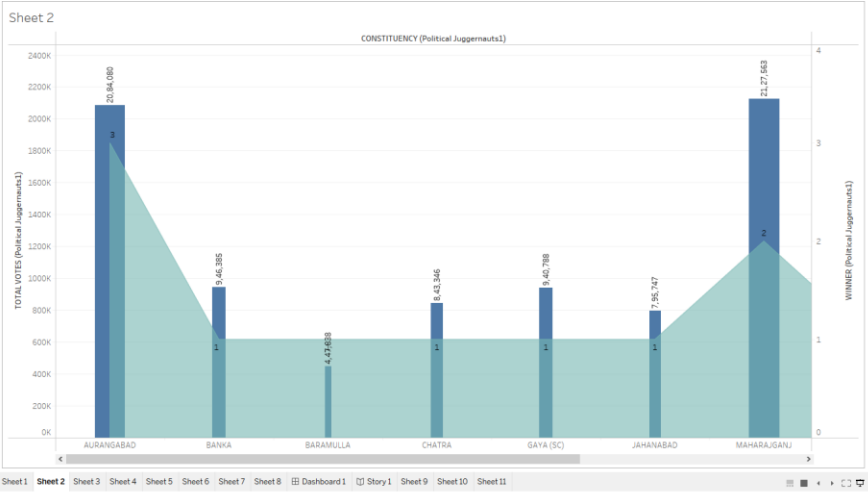


2.2 .Ideation and Brainstorming Map:

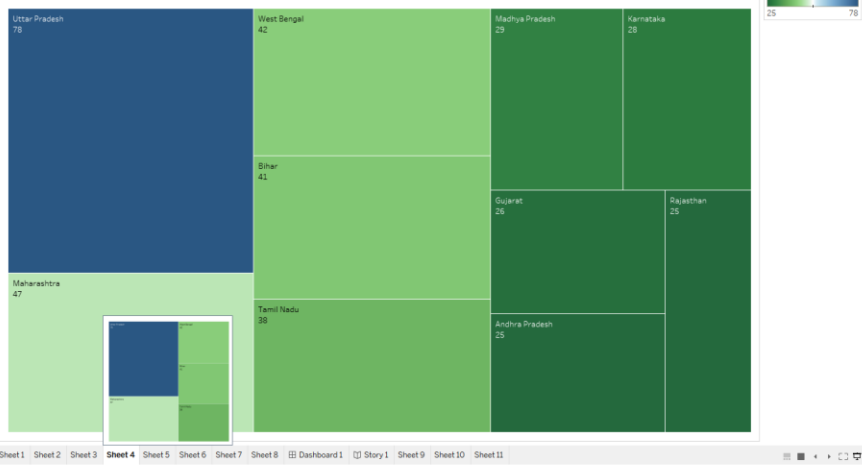


3. Result



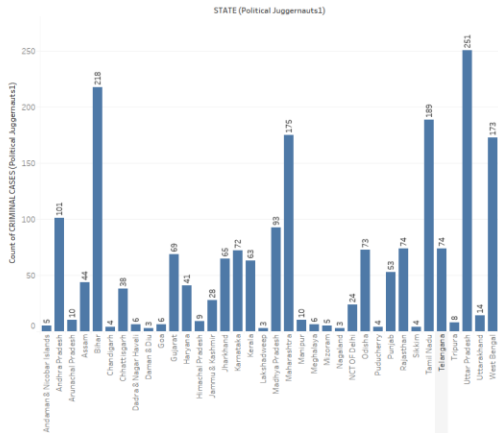


Sheet 4



Sheet 5

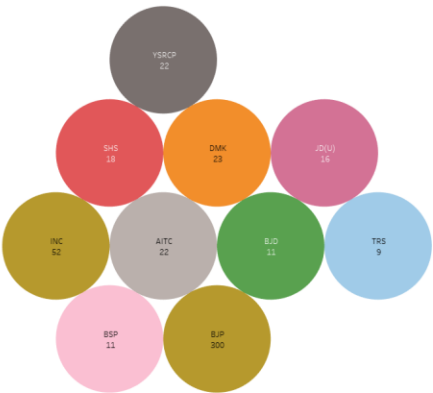
A.	3,07,48,327	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200
A.	6,21,383	Andhra Pradesh	2,20,376
A.	1,72,91,215	Assam	24,952
B.	3,86,21,504	Bihar	50,318
C.	4,36,242	Chandigarh	1,34,091
C.	1,30,60,689	Chhattisgarh	341
D.	1,93,258	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31,346
D.	86,661	Delhi	58
G.	8,39,015	Goa	26
G.	2,80,11,484	Gujarat	1,939
H.	1,22,43,072	Haryana	1,47,200
H.	36,90,993	Himachal Pradesh	62,139
J.	33,91,264	Jammu & Kashmir	47,626
J.	1,42,15,871	Jharkhand	40,976
K.	3,37,76,867	Karnataka	37,256
K.	1,99,38,486	Kerala	83,369
L.	46,115	Lakshadweep	72,241
M.	2,55,08,149	Madhya Pradesh	106
M.	6,20,76,238	Maharashtra	72,446
M.	15,88,581	Manipur	2,10,996
M.	13,44,348	Meghalaya	10,104
M.	4,95,378	Mizoram	2,921
N.	9,95,817	Nagaland	2,769
N.	84,90,834	NCT of Delhi	3,856
O.	2,31,76,848	Odisha	14,976
P.	7,65,670	Puducherry	73,400
P.	1,32,25,481	Punjab	491
R.	3,15,11,149	Rajasthan	53,449
S.	3,30,285	Sikkim	1,82,982
T.	4,08,78,508	Tamil Nadu	11,688
T.	1,79,39,505	Telangana	2,01,962
T.	20,76,138	Tripura	16,707
U.	8,37,90,632	Uttar Pradesh	10,691
U.	46,61,924	Uttarakhand	2,56,334
W.	5,56,30,877	West Bengal	64,316
			1,07,940



Sheet 7

Top n

10



Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 Sheet 7 Sheet 8 Dashboard 1 Story 1 Sheet 9 Sheet 10 Sheet 11



Sheet 8

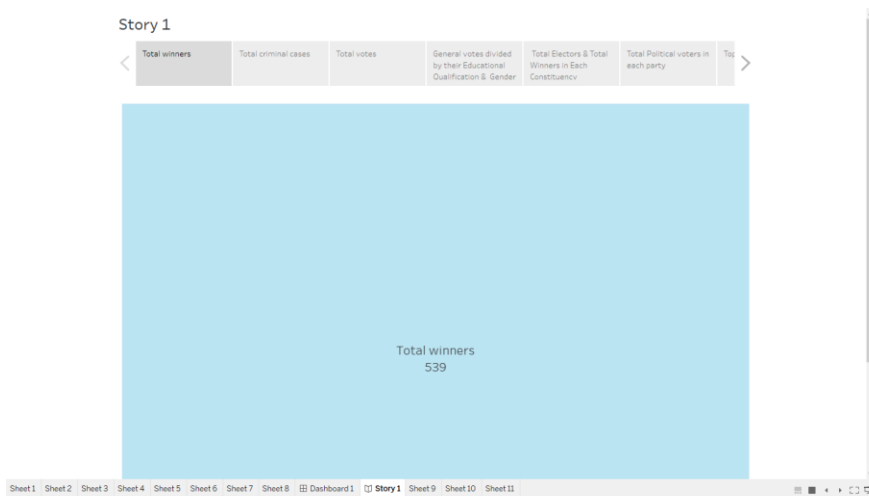
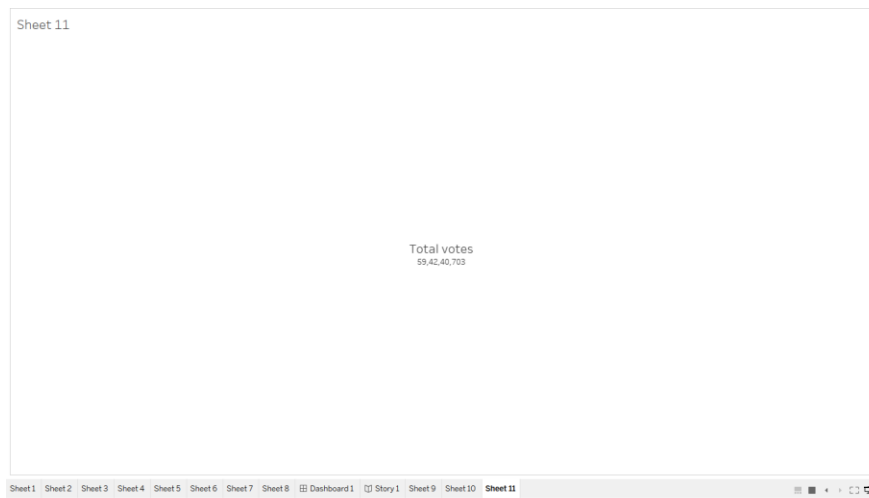
EDUCATION (Political Juggernauts)												
CATEGORY	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctorate	Graduate	Graduate	Literate	Literate	Net Available	Post Graduate
Null	0											
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2

Null	5th Pa
0	
GENERAL	
SC	
ST	

Sheet 9

Total winners
539

Total criminal cases
2,018



4. Advantages:

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.

By conducting an analysis the party can identify areas for improvement and take steps to enhance the votes, and increase the voter satisfaction and loyalty.

Improve its party reputation, which can lead to increased voter loyalty.

Disadvantages:

From the analysis, it is seen that a candidates with more criminal cases are also participated.

And also illiterates are also participated in some number.

5. Application:

It helps the candidates to know what are weak places for their party and which type of votes they get more.

It helps the party to identify the areas to be improved for their party and to enhance the votes to the particular area.

This analysis is also helpful for the votes.

6. Conclusion:

From this analysis, it is conclude that BJP is the party that has the most winners. The most of candidates are post graduates. The state Uttar Pradesh has the candidate with more criminal cases. And it is the state that has more general votes and postal votes together. AIADMK wins the more number of postal votes. Nagaland, Diu & Daman and Lakshadweep are the constituency with less number of criminal cases. These are the things we have analysed in the analysis of Lok Sabha **2019**.

7. Future Scope:

This analysis helps the candidates participated in the future election to know the various information about the votes.

In future, candidates can use the analysis for improving their state in the weak places for their party.

We can analyse this data in next election to know, which party improve its level to higher or which party falls down.