POLITICAL JUGGERNATUATES: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTION

1.INTRODUTION:

1.1 OVER VIEW

The lok sabha is composed of representatives of people choosen by direct election on the basis of universal adult sufferage . T he constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members representing the status 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 phase from 11 april 2019 to 19 may 2019 by the election communication of India.

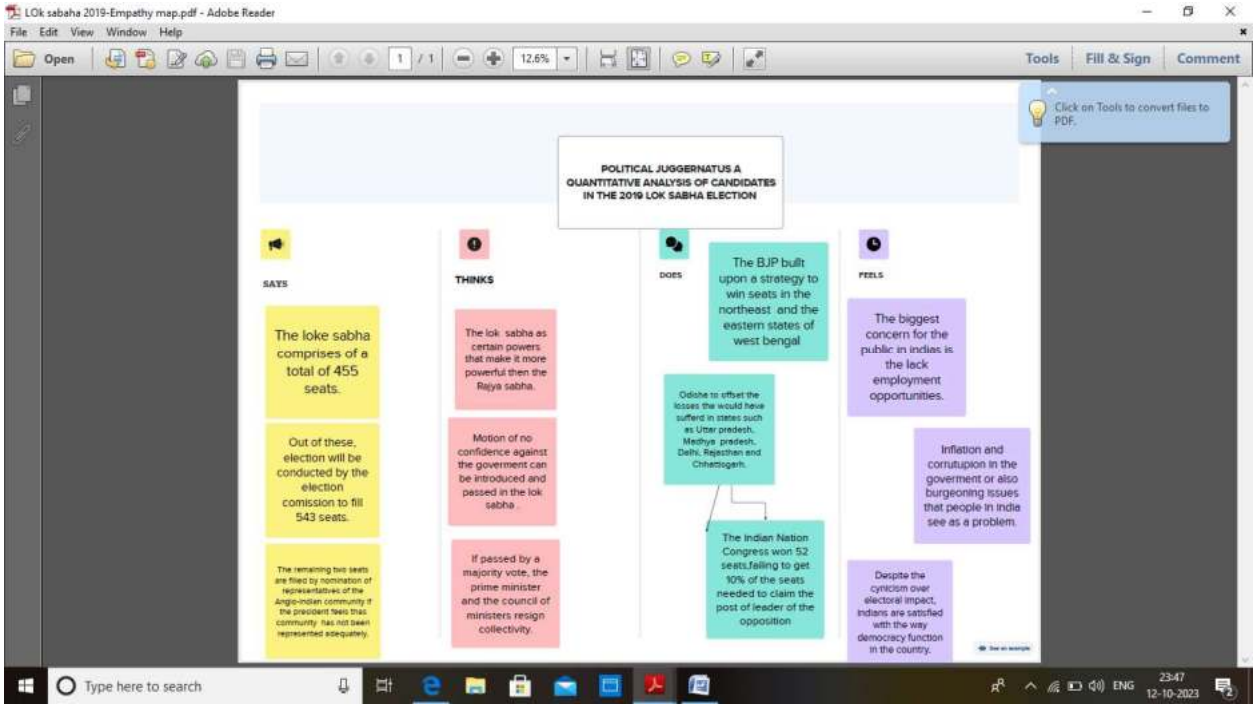
The bharatiya Janatha paty received 37.36% of the vote. The highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election ,and won 303 seats ,further increasing its substantial majority in addition, the BJP-led national democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

1.2 PURPOSE

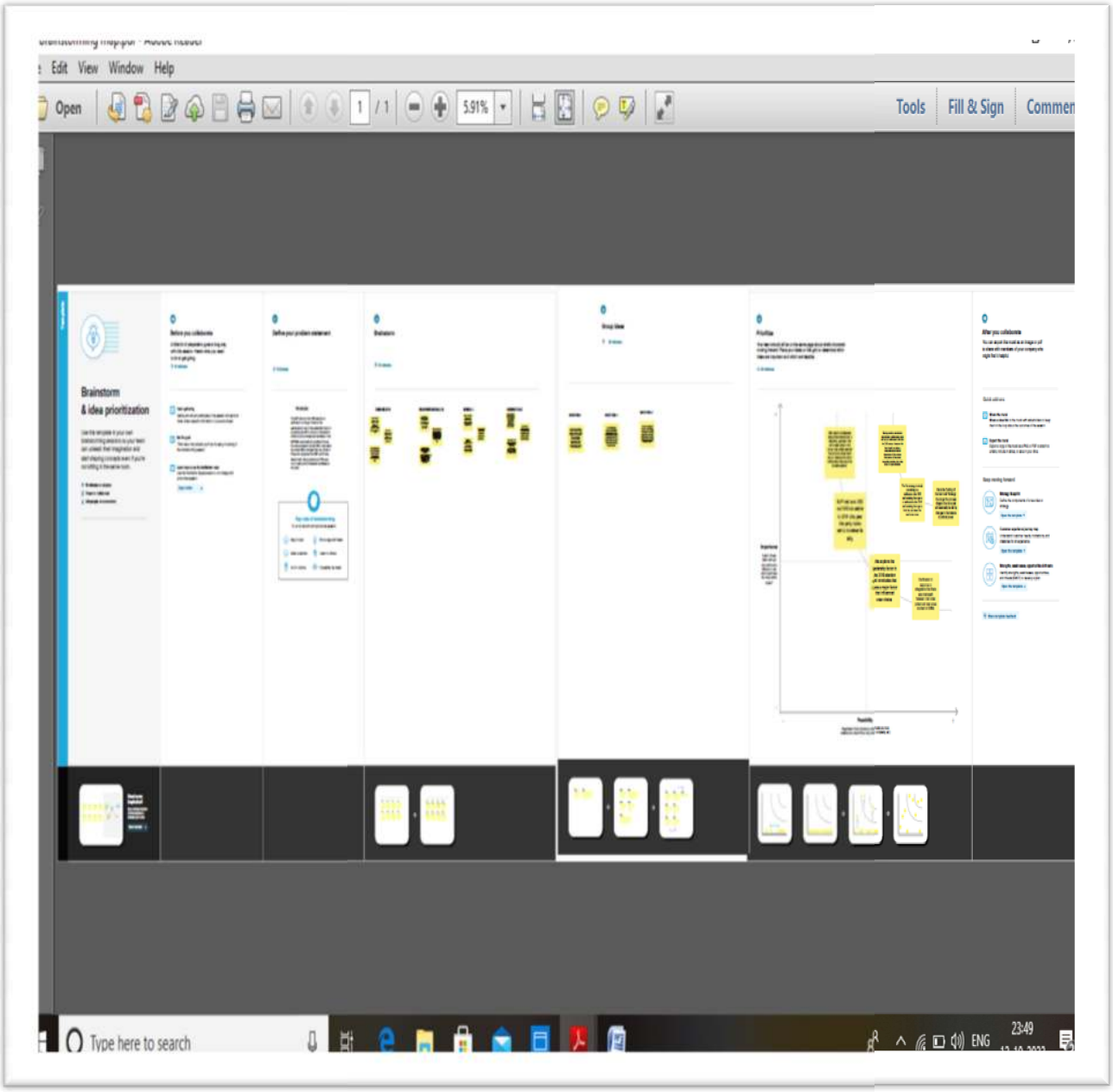
The lok sabha has certain powers that make it more powerfull than the Rajya sabha. Motion of no confidance against the government can be introduced and passed in the lok sabha .If passed by a majority vote. The prime minister and the council of ministers resing collectively.

2.PROBLEM DEFINITON AND DESIGN THINKING:

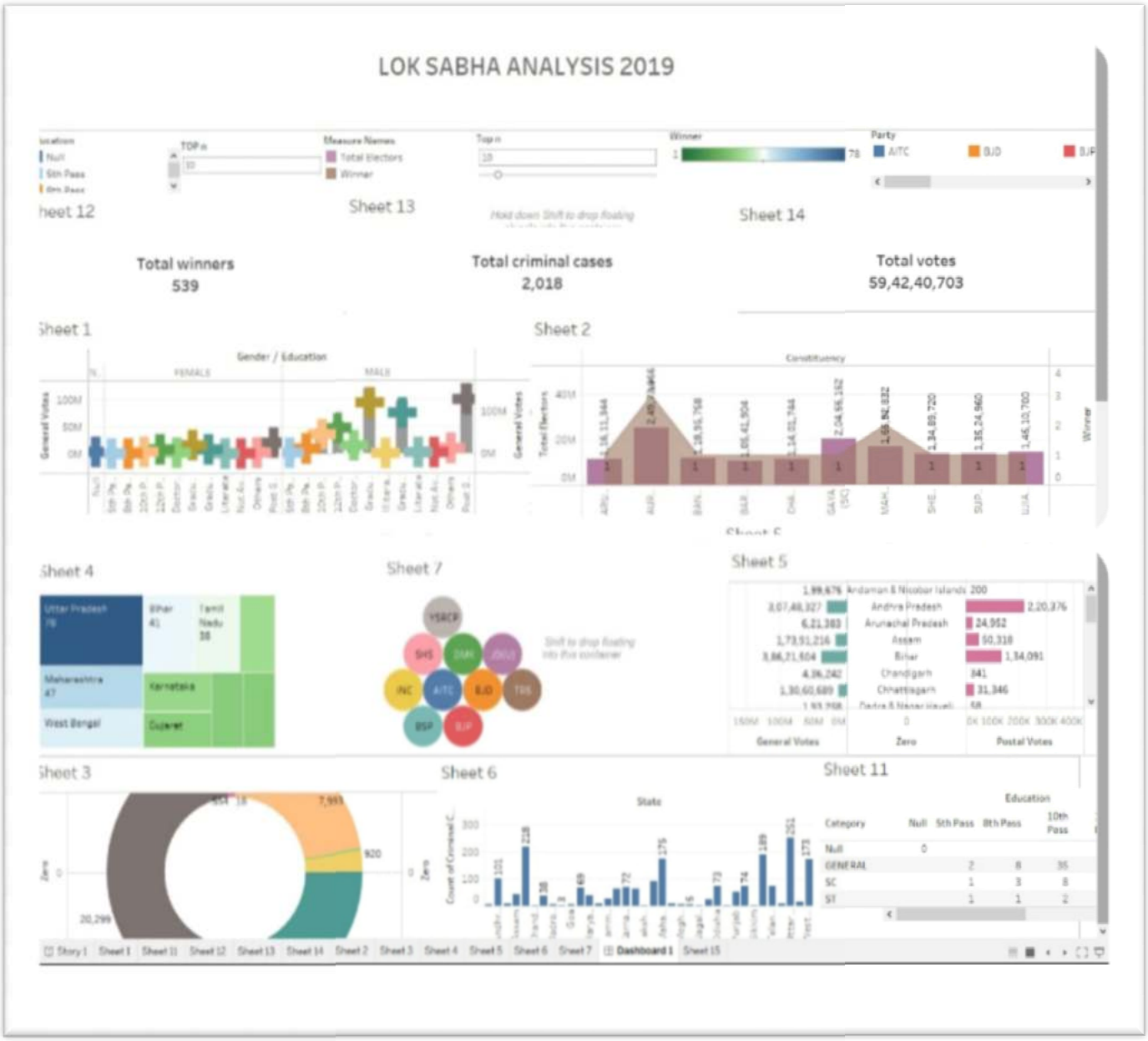
2.1 EMPATHY MAP:



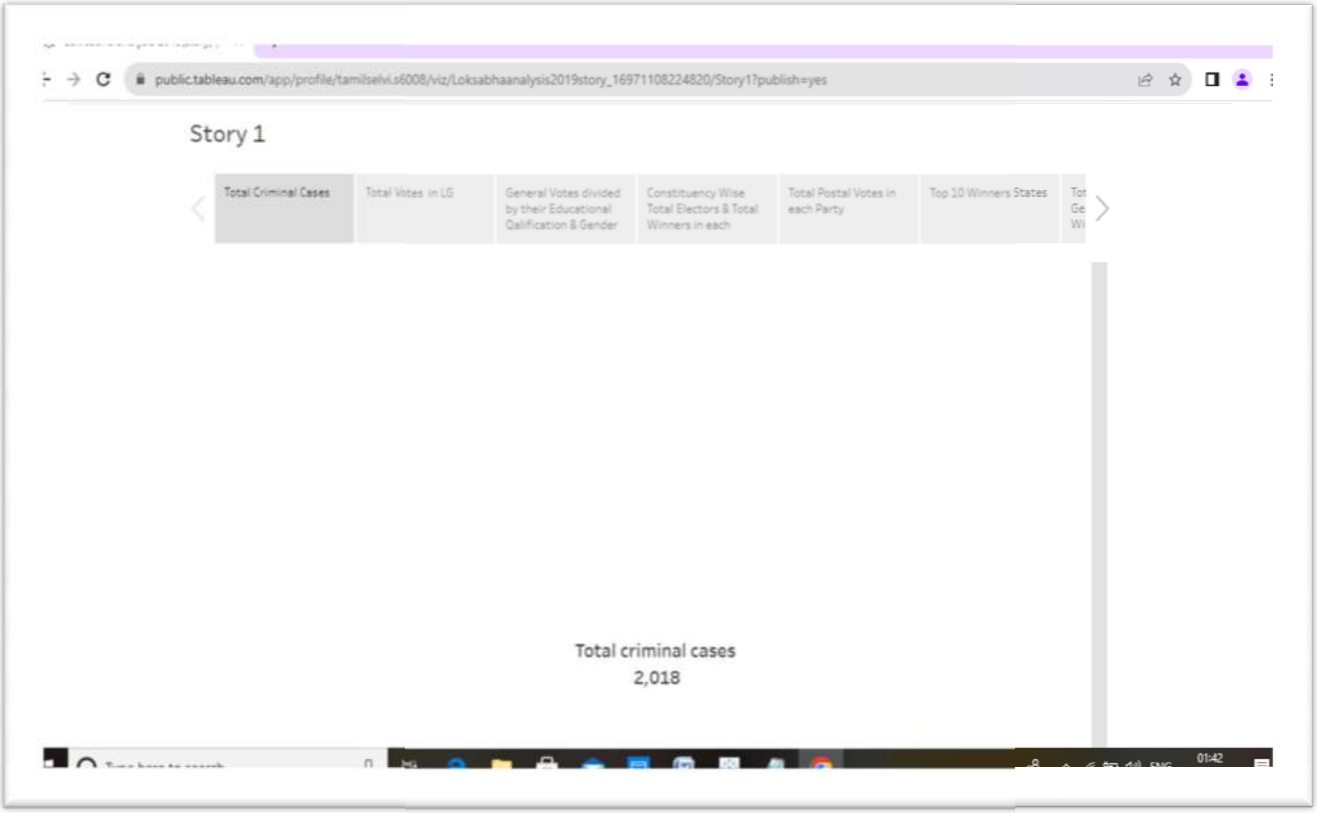
2.2 BRAINSTORMING

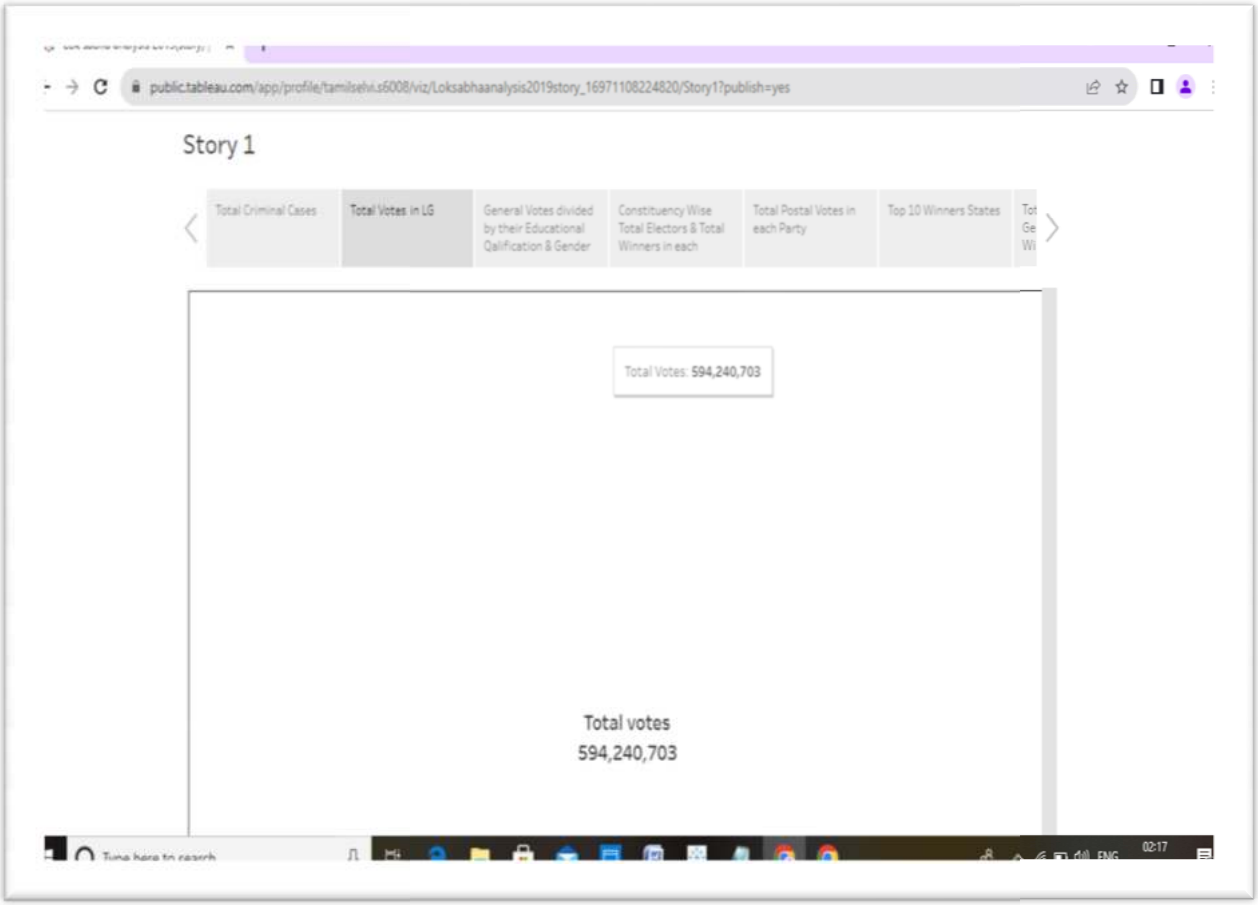


2.3 DASHBOARD:

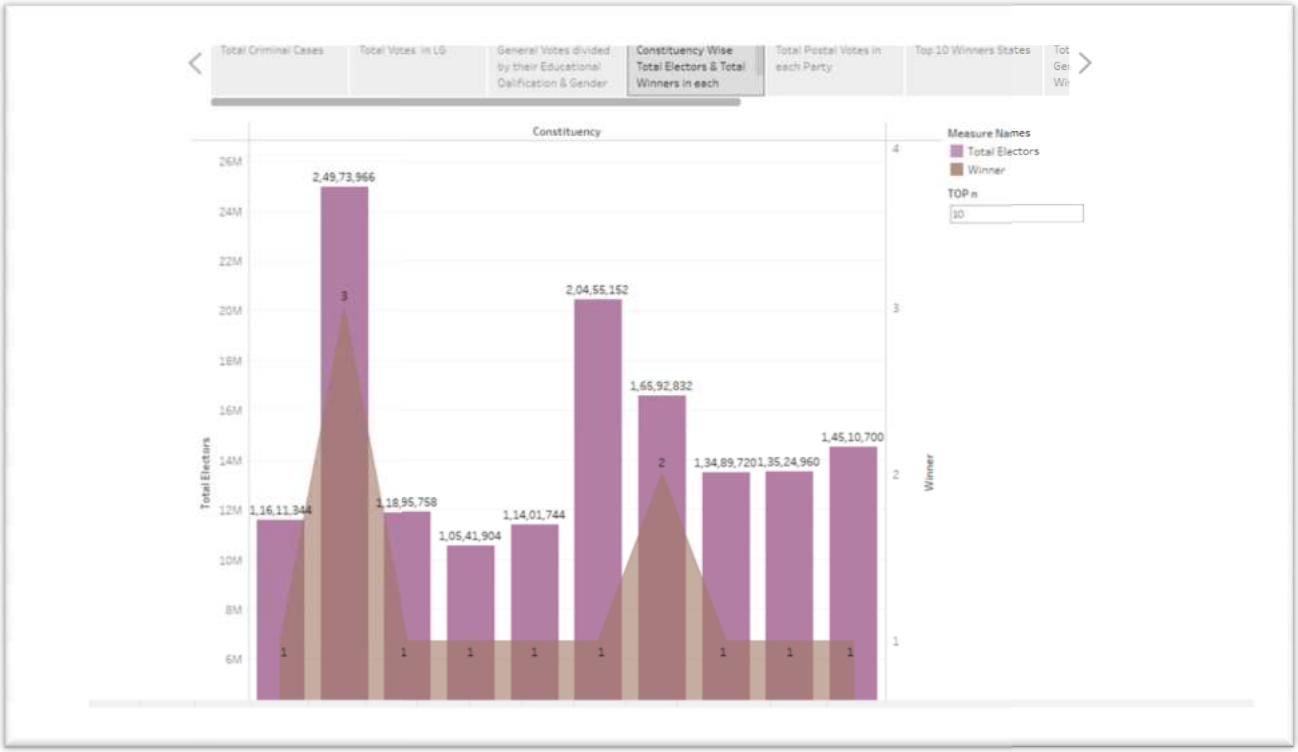


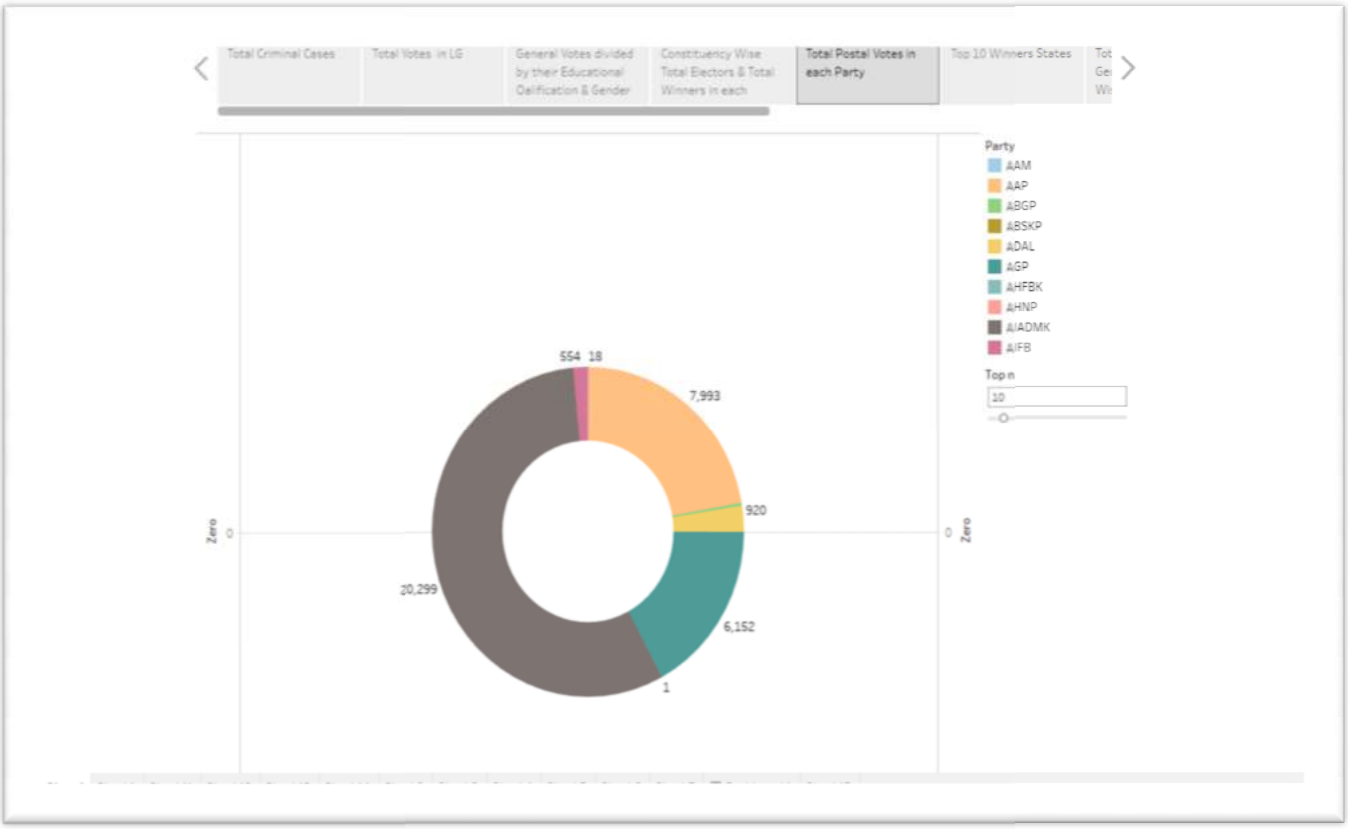
2.4 STORY BOARD

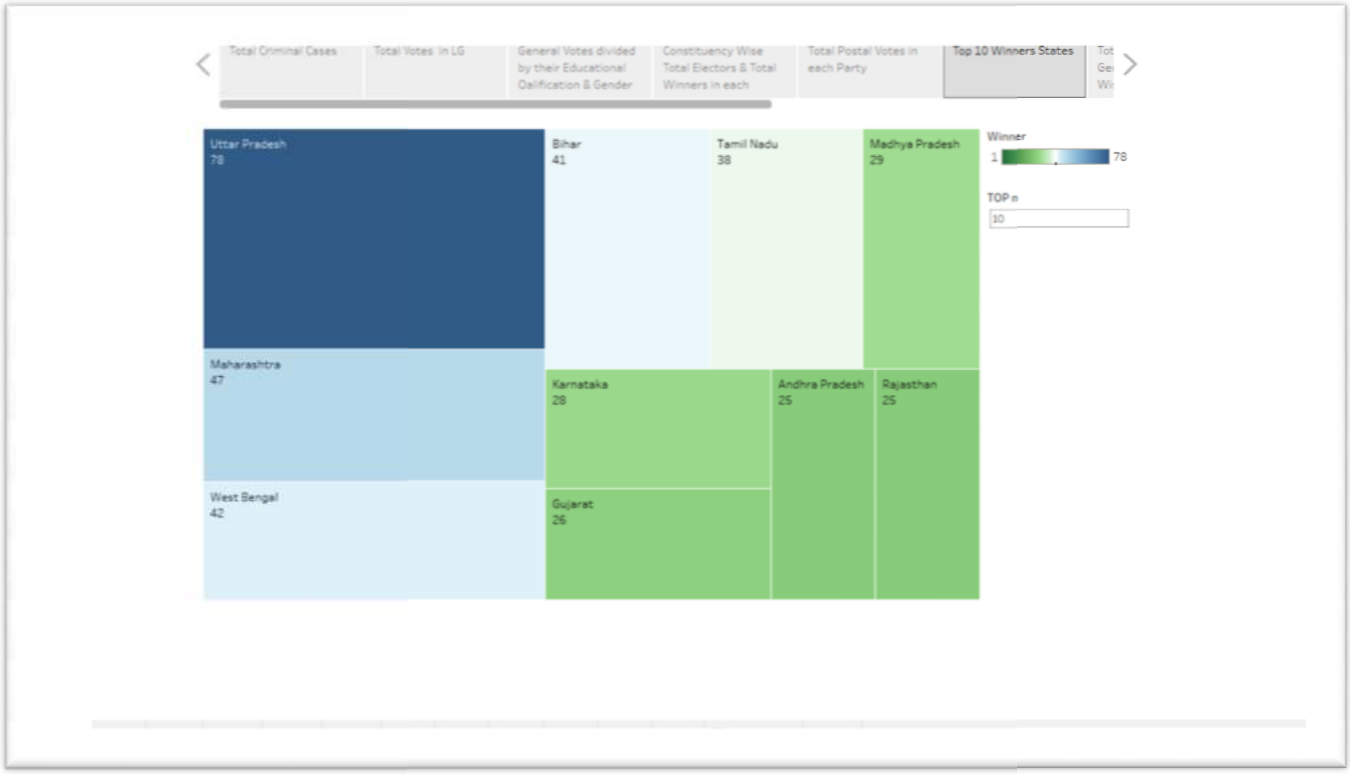


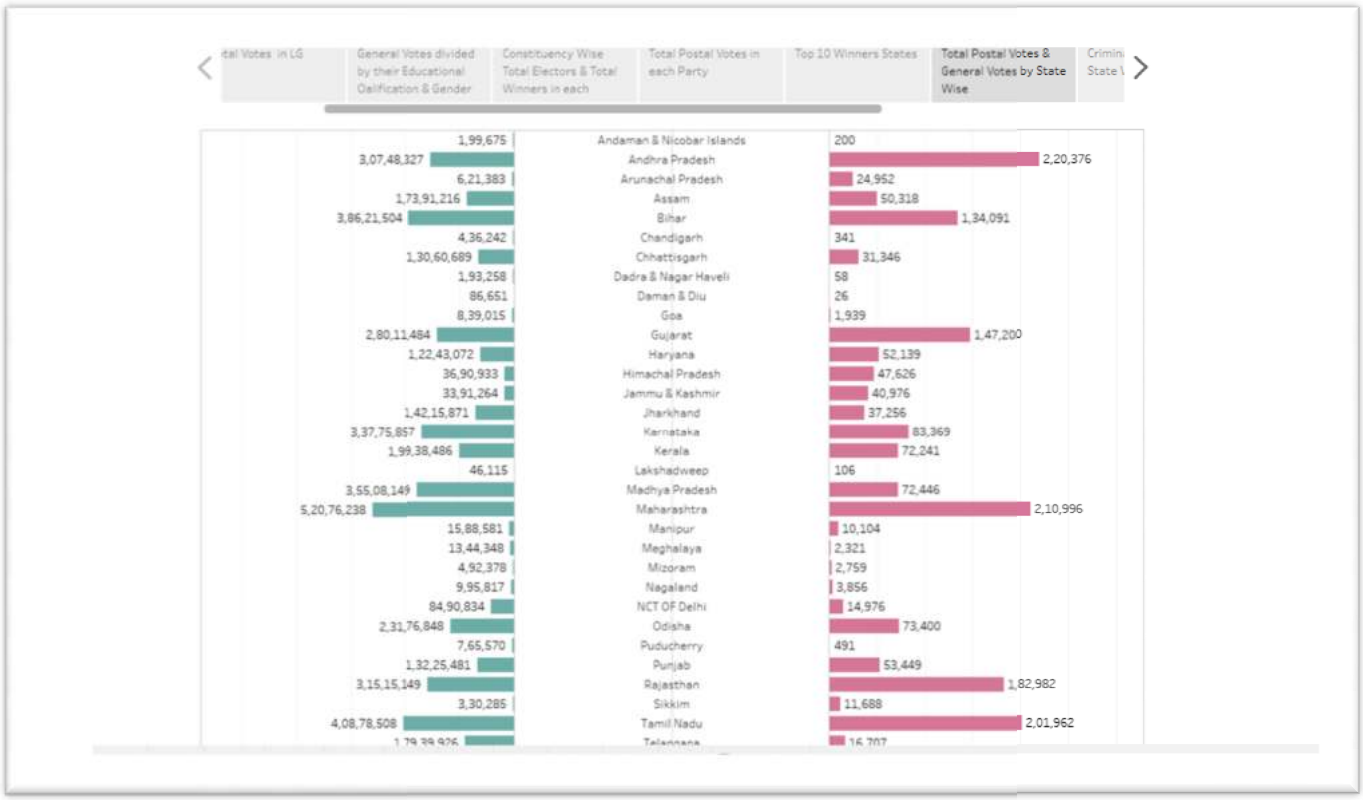

public.tableau.com/app/profile/tamilselvi.s6008/viz/Loksabhaanalysis2019story_16971108224820/Story1?publish=yes
Story 1
Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Total Votes: 594,240,703
Total votes
594,240,703

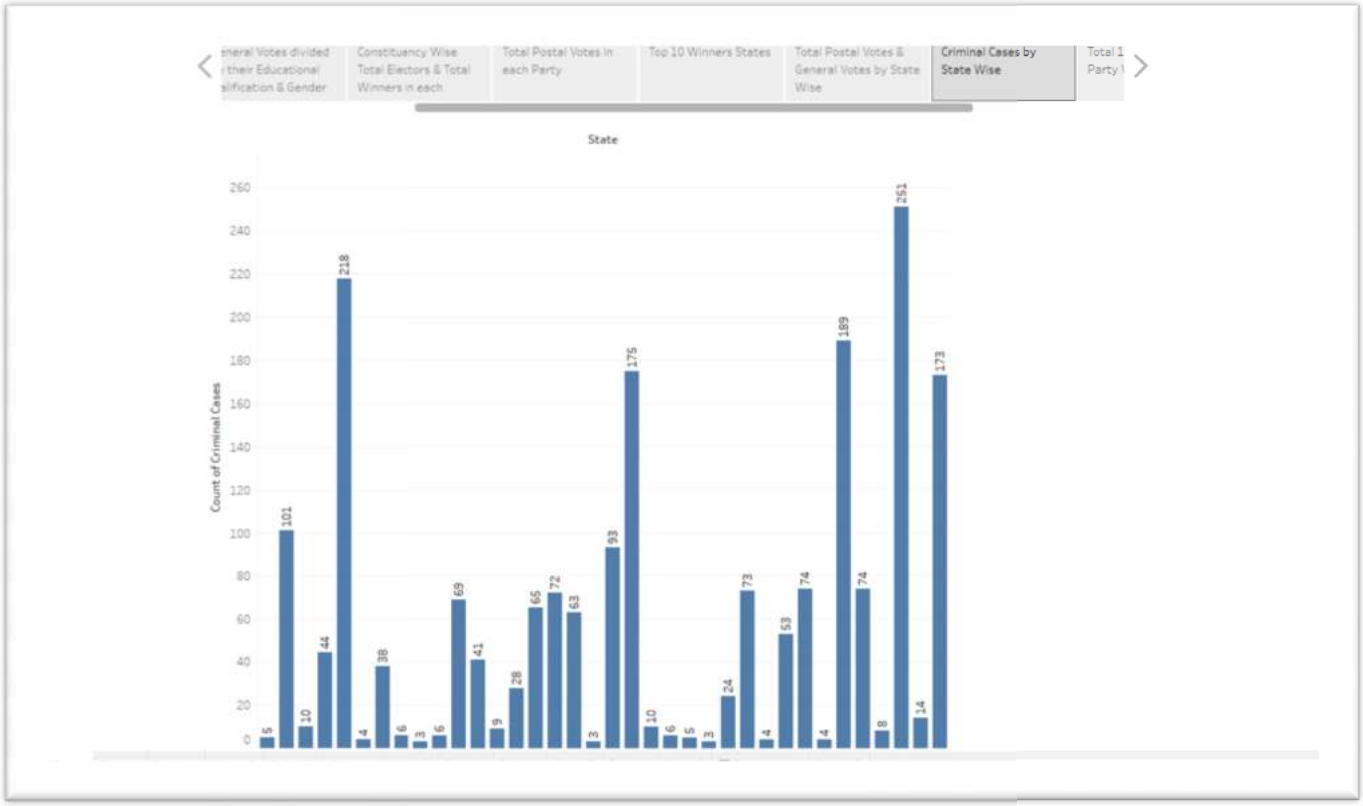
Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Gender / Education
Null
FEMALE
MALE
General Votes
130M
120M
110M
100M
90M
80M
70M
60M
50M
40M
30M
20M
10M
0M
Education
Null
5th Pass
8th Pass
10th Pass
12th Pass
Doctorate
Graduate
Illiterate
Graduate Profession...
Literate
Not Available
Others
Post Graduate


Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Constituency
Total Electors
Winner
Measure Names
Total Electors
Winner
TOP n
10
26M
24M
22M
20M
18M
16M
14M
12M
10M
8M
6M
2,49,73,966
2,04,55,152
1,66,92,832
1,45,10,700
1,35,24,960
1,34,89,720
1,18,95,758
1,16,11,344
1,14,01,744
1,05,41,904
4
3
2
1


Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Party
AAM
AAP
ABGP
ABSKP
ADAL
AGP
AHFBK
AHNP
AIADMK
AIFB
Top n
10
554
18
7,993
920
6,152
1
20,299
Zero
0


Total Criminal Cases
Total Votes in LG
General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
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
Winner
1
78
TOP n
10


General Votes divided by their Educational Qalification & Gender
Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Total Postal Votes & General Votes by State Wise
1,99,675 Andaman & Nicobar Islands 200
3,07,48,327 Andhra Pradesh 2,20,376
6,21,383 Arunachal Pradesh 24,952
1,73,91,216 Assam 50,318
3,86,21,504 Bihar 1,34,091
4,36,242 Chandigarh 341
1,30,60,689 Chhattisgarh 31,346
1,93,258 Dadra & Nagar Haveli 58
86,651 Daman & Diu 26
8,39,015 Goa 1,939
2,80,11,484 Gujarat 1,47,200
1,22,43,072 Haryana 52,139
36,90,933 Himachal Pradesh 47,626
33,91,264 Jammu & Kashmir 40,976
1,42,15,871 Jharkhand 37,256
3,37,75,857 Karnataka 83,369
1,99,38,486 Kerala 72,241
46,115 Lakshadweep 106
3,55,08,149 Madhya Pradesh 72,446
5,20,76,238 Maharashtra 2,10,996
15,88,581 Manipur 10,104
13,44,348 Meghalaya 2,321
4,92,378 Mizoram 2,759
9,95,817 Nagaland 3,856
84,90,834 NCT OF Delhi 14,976
2,31,76,848 Odisha 73,400
7,65,570 Puducherry 491
1,32,25,481 Punjab 53,449
3,15,15,149 Rajasthan 1,82,982
3,30,285 Sikkim 11,688
4,08,78,508 Tamil Nadu 2,01,962


Constituency Wise Total Electors & Total Winners in each
Total Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Total Postal Votes & General Votes by State Wise
Criminal Cases by State Wise
State
Count of Criminal Cases
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
220
240
260
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 Postal Votes in each Party
Top 10 Winners States
Total Postal Votes & General Votes by State Wise
Criminal Cases by State Wise
Total 10 Winers by Party Wise
Winers by Category & Educational Qualification
Party
AITC
BJD
BJP
BSP
DMK
INC
JD(U)
SHS
TRS
YSRCP
Top n
10
YSRCP 22
SHS 18
DMK 23
JD(U) 16
INC 52
AITC 22
BJD 11
TRS 9

Total Postal Votes in each Party | Top 10 Winners States | Total Postal Votes & General Votes by State Wise | Criminal Cases by State Wise | Total 10 Winers by Party Wise | Winers by Category & Educational Qualification

						Education							
Category	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctora..	Gradua..	Graduate Profe..	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Others	Post Graduate
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

4.RESULT:

General election 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 on the result was declared on 23 may. The election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seates and formed the government.

5. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

5.1 ADVANTAGES

There are the following advantages of the lok sabha in 2019;

- The help in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balances.
- No confidance motion can only be introduced and passed in the lok sabha . So it controles the despotism of the government .
- Money bills can be only introduced the lok sabha .the Rajya sabha can only suggest a money bill it cannot reject it formulates laws.

5.2 DISADVANTAGES

- The congress party comparing highlighted “agrarian distress” as an election issus.
- The BJP campaign highlighted that the congress party had been in power for five generations of the Nehru dynarty and its part promises and campaign issues have been empty.

6. APPLICATION:

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 states and 20 representingthe union territories.

7.CONCLUSION:

The purposeof this review was the lok sabha analysis2019 concerning Indian’s political development since the re-election of the BJP in the2019 lok sabha election. In the acadamic work included there are two different main trends of argumentation concening political developed ments in India since the re-election of the BJP .The first argues for change in the political system,both ideologically and structurally ,while the second argues that india is in the process of the changing the party system.While these are different conclusion, they are not exclusionary with some authors arguing the case for both.