2023

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUT

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019
LOKSABHA ELECTION

NANDHANA S

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TEAM LEADER NAME   -   NANDHANA.S

TEAM MEMBER NAME   -   MEENA.M

                                   MUTHUSELVI.G

                                   NATHIYA.T

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW

The analysis may examine the demographics of candidates, such as age gender, educational background and occupation.

Collect data on all the candidates who participated on the election. This data should include information such as candidate demographics party affiliation, educational background, criminal records, and campaign expenditure.

Clean and preprocess the data to ensure its accuracy and consistency. This may involve dealing with missing values, outliers, and data in constitution.

Use statistical techniques to analyse the data. This can include running regression models to understand how various factors (like education, criminal party affiliation) influence a candidate's vote share or electoral success.

Create visualizations, such as graphs and charts, to present your findings effectively. Visuals can help in conveying complex information in a more understandable manner.

If you have specific hypotheses about candidate behaviour, you can conduct hypothesis tests to determine if your observations are statistically significant.

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Interpret the results of your analysis what do the numbers and statistics reveal about the candidates and the election? Are there any patterns or trends that emerge?

Summarize your findings and draw conclusion based on your analysis discuss the implications of your results for the 2019 Lok Sabha election and potentially for future elections.

1.1 PURPOSE:

Analysing candidate data can help researchers and political scientists understand how voters make choice. By examining factors like candidate demographics, party affiliation, and campaign strategies, they can gain insights into what influences voter's decisions.

Political parties and candidates can use quantitative analysis to assess the effectiveness of their campaign strategies. They can identify which statics, messaging or outreach efforts had the most impact on their electoral performance.
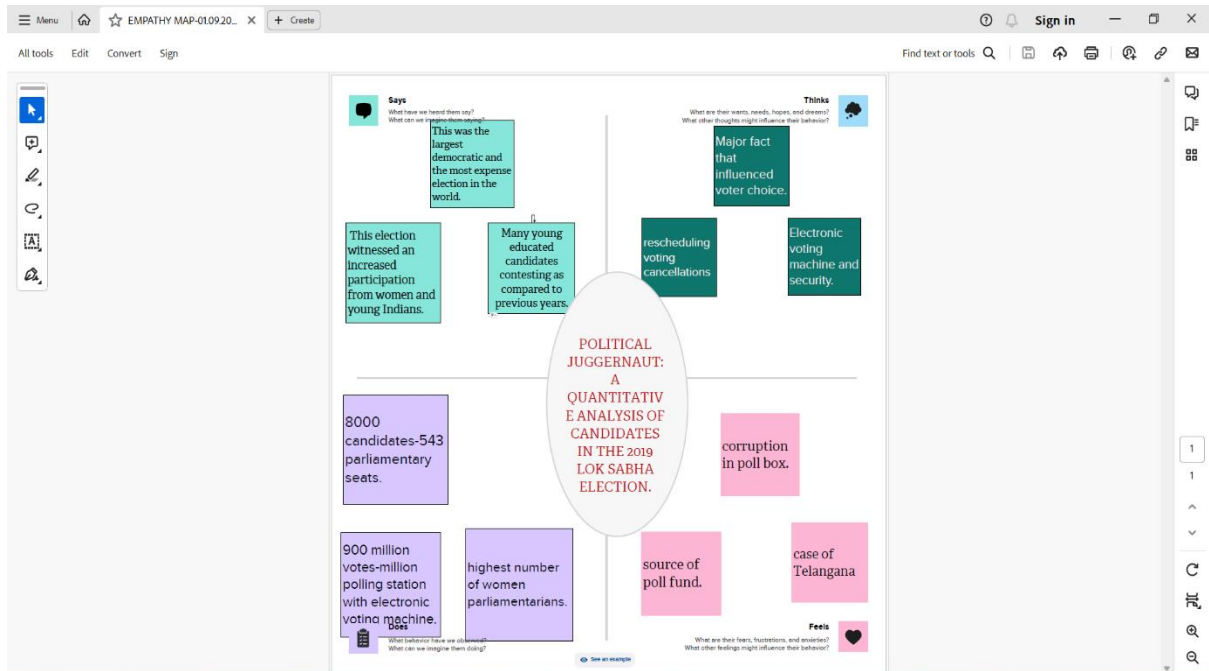
Quantitative analysis can be used to evaluate the qualifications and characteristics of candidates. Researchers may examine the relationship between a candidate's educational background, prior political experience or criminal record and their success in the election.

Many quantitative analyses if elections are conducted for academic research purposes. Scholars may seek to contribute to the academic understanding of political science, electoral behaviour, or public policy.
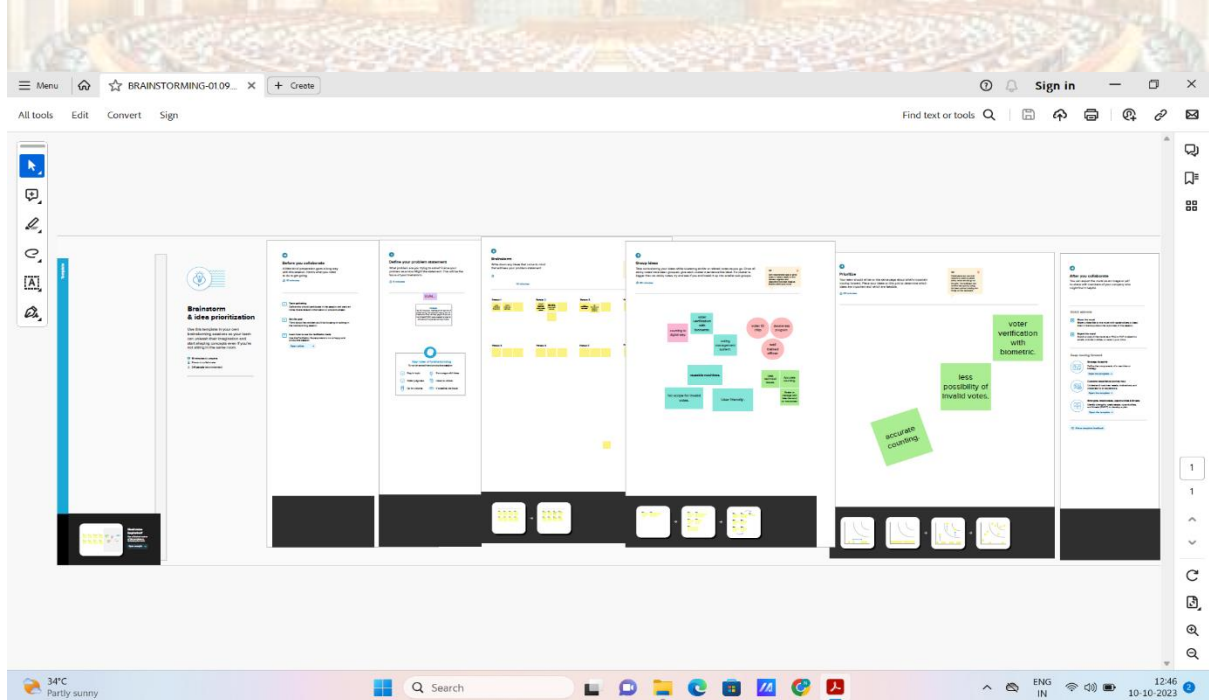
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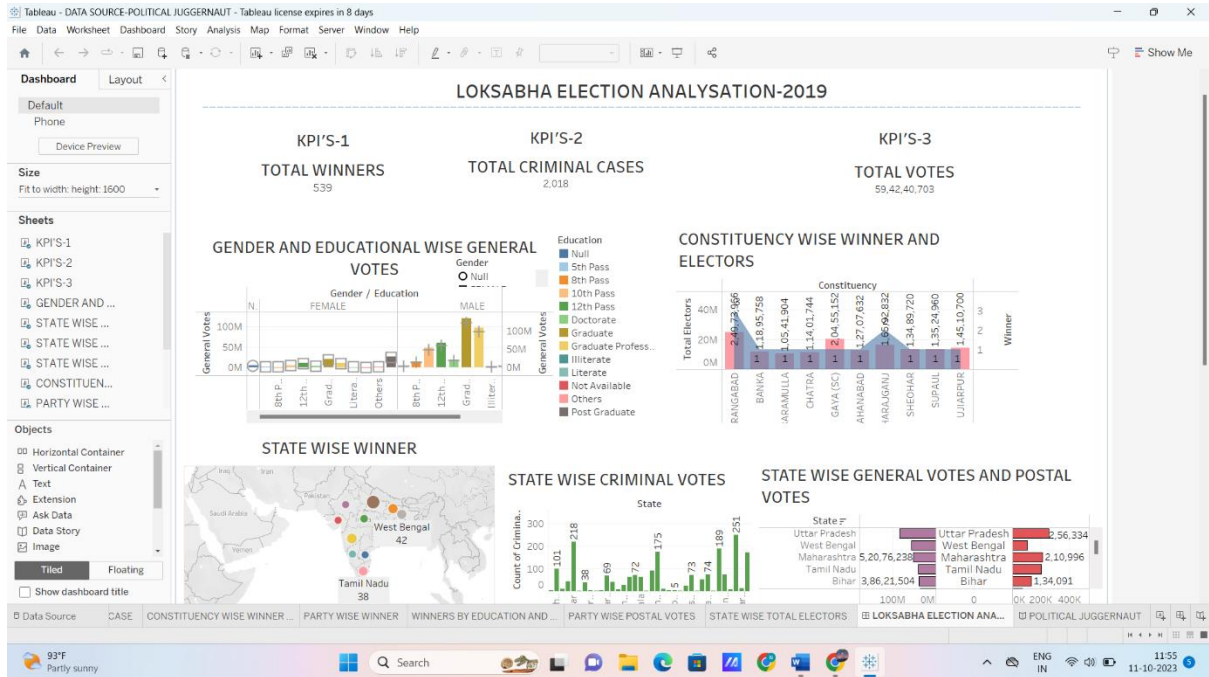## 2.PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1   EMPATHY MAP
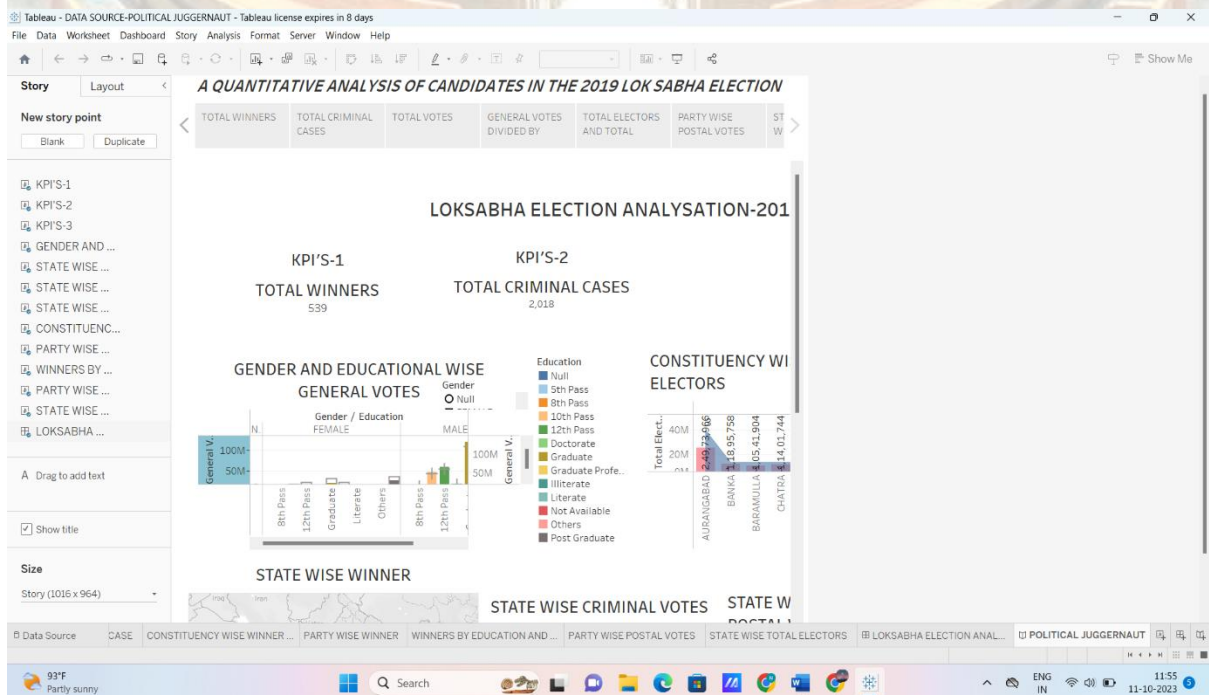

2.2   IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING MAP

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3. RESULT

DASHBOARD

STORY

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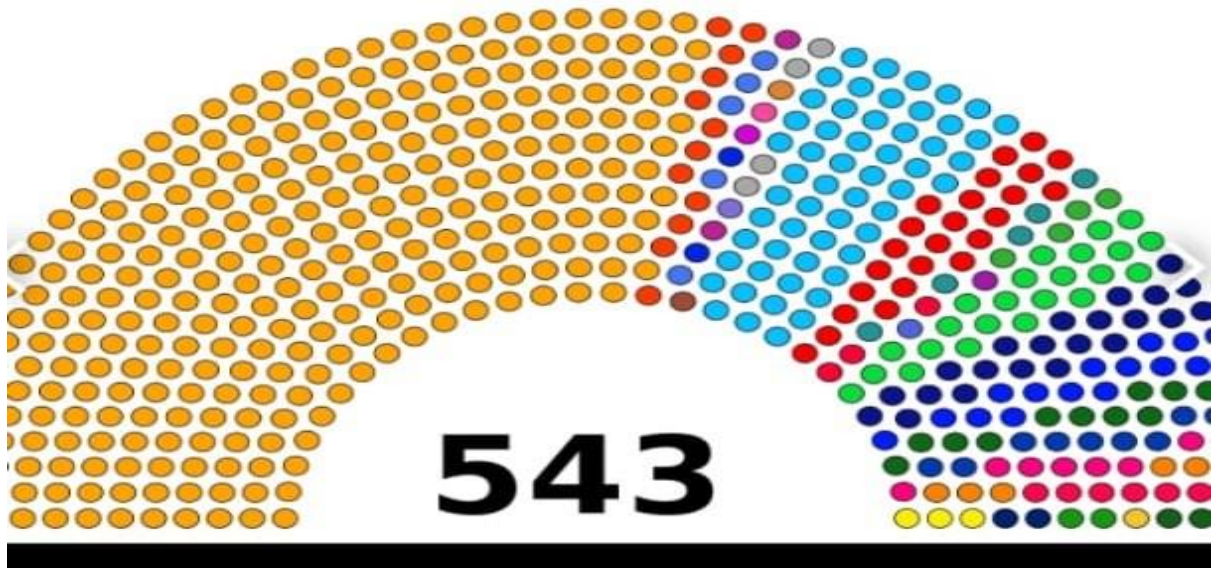
4.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE
• 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 DEPOSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT. • MONEY BILLS CAN BE ONLY INTRODECED IN THE LOK SABHA. THE RAJYA SABHA CAN ONLY SUGGEST A MONEY BILL. IT CANNOT REJECT IT. • 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.	PARTY POLITICS AND WHIP SYSTEM: • MEMBERS OF THE LOK SABHA OFTEN VOTE ALONG PARTY LINES DUE TO THE STRONG INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE WHIP SYSTEM. LAKCK OF MEANINGFUL DEBATE: • SABHA SOMETIMES FACES DISRUPTIONS, WALKOOUTS, AND ASJOURNMENTS DUE TO THE ADVERSARIAL NATURE OF THE INDIAN POLITICS. DYNASTIC POLITICS: • NEW AND DIVERSE LEADERSHIP, POTENTIALLY LIMITING FRESH IDEAS AND PERSPECTIVES. SHORTCOMINGS IN REPRESENTATION: • LEADING TO POLICY DECISIONS THAT DO NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THEIR CONCERNS.

5. APPLICATION

- VOTER INDIVIDUAL FINGERPRINT.
- CONTROL UNDER ONE APPLICATION.
- VOTER ID SHOULD BE LINKED WITH VOTERS MOBILE NUMBER.
- AFTER VOTING SHOULD BE GET CONFORMATIONNMESSAGE.
- COUNTING TO DIGITAL WAY.
- VOTER VERIFICATION WITH BIOMETRIC.
- VOTING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.
- IMPLEMENT OF ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY WITHOUT COMPUTATION.
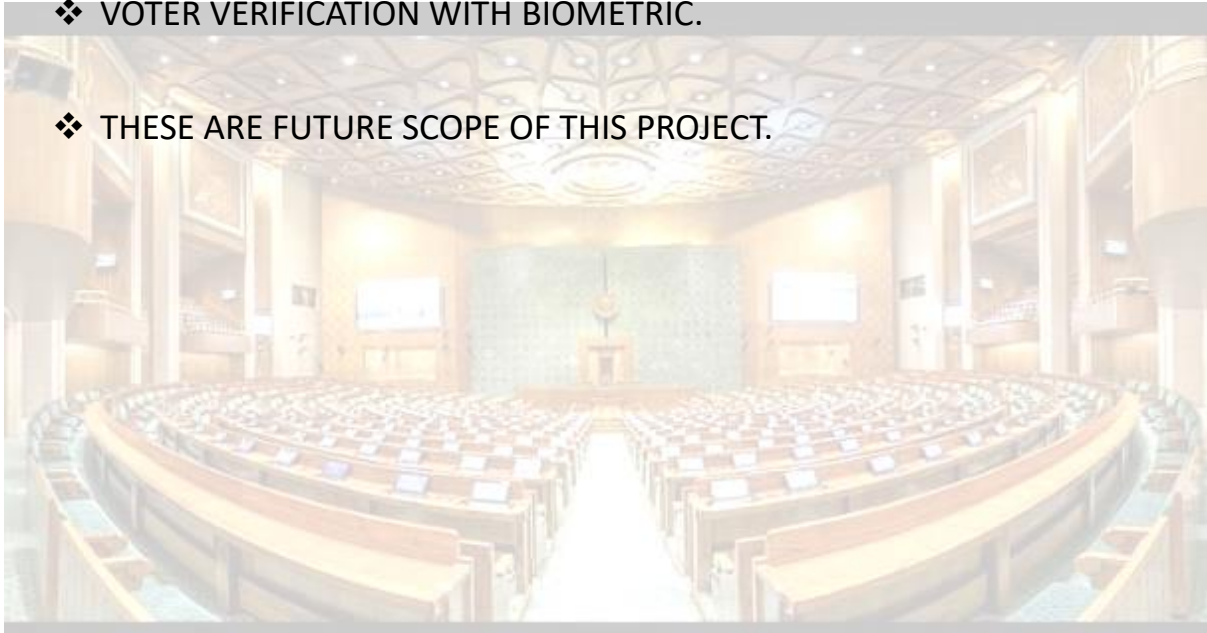
6. CONCLUTION

- 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.

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7.FUTURE SCOPE

- ❖ VOTER ID CHIP

- ❖ NO SCOPE FOR INVALID VOTES

- ❖ EASIER TO MANAGE WITH LESS DEMAND ON MANPOWER.

- ❖ WE INTRODUCE A ADVANCE MACHINE

- ❖ VOTER VERIFICATION WITH BIOMETRIC.

- ❖ THESE ARE FUTURE SCOPE OF THIS PROJECT.

THANK YOU