



EXCEL DASHBOARD **REPORT**

On

(2019 Election's in India)

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that I have completed on the basis of election results of 2019 Indian states from **25-10-2023** to **04-11-2023** under the guidance of **Tanima Thakur**. I have declare that I have worked with full dedication during the project time and my learning outcomes fulfil the requirements of training for the award of degree of Btech(CSE), Lovely Professional University, Phagwara.

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Date: 04-11-2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2019 Indian general election was the 17th Lok Sabha election, held in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won a landslide victory, winning 303 seats, while the Indian National Congress (INC) led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) won 91 seats. Other parties and independents won 112 seats.

The BJP's victory was attributed to a number of factors, including:

- The party's strong organizational machinery
- Its charismatic leader, Narendra Modi
- The party's focus on Hindu nationalism
- The INC's weak campaign

The results of the election were a major setback for the INC, which had been in power for the previous 10 years. The party's defeat was attributed to a number of factors, including:

- The party's failure to address the concerns of the poor and marginalized
- Its factionalism
- Its lack of a strong leader

The 2019 Indian general election was a watershed moment in Indian politics. The BJP's victory marked the rise of a new political order in India, and it will be interesting to see how the party governs in the years to come.

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INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT UNDERTAKEN

Project Overview:

The project was full based on the election results that was done on 2019 by state wise and the region wise and the exact data for what they have to show and it can be the feature reference to the political parties to conduct their election campaigns and work hard and they can focus for the main zones where the less votes may occur.so this can help a lot for data analysts which they can show some scope of work over it.

Scope of the Work:

The Scope of the work is from the current scenario. Because the current time is on the election heat where all the focus of India turns to elections. And already all the politicians are busy with doing election campaigns so this gives an idea on working on election dashboard.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DAHBOARD

The 2019 Indian General Elections marked a pivotal moment in the world's largest democracy. With over 900 million eligible voters, this election was not only a spectacle of scale but also a critical reflection of the Indian electorate's aspirations and decisions. This dashboard aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the election results, shedding light on the intricacies of one of the most significant democratic exercises in the world.

As India's political landscape witnessed a fierce battle of ideologies, strategies, and personalities, it is essential to understand the outcomes, trends, and patterns that emerged during this historic event. This dashboard is a tool for researchers, political analysts, and anyone interested in exploring the data from the 2019 Indian General Elections.

Here, we present a rich collection of interactive charts, graphs, and data tables that will allow you to dive deep into the election results. We'll explore the distribution of seats among major political parties, the voter turnout across states, and track the performance of parties over time. With filters and slicers at your disposal, you can customize your analysis to focus on specific states, parties, or particular aspects of the elections.

Our goal is to provide valuable insights, facilitate data-driven decisions, and promote a better understanding of the Indian electoral process. As we navigate this digital exploration of the 2019 Indian General Elections, we invite you to embark on a journey to decipher the complex, yet fascinating, realm of Indian democracy.

1. Analysis on dataset (for each analysis)

1→ Firstly I have created a LINE CHART which gives a brief discription about

- Category wise polling (GENERAL,SC,ST,OTHERS).
- State wise polling.
- With respective of parties parcticipated.

2→Second I have created a pie chart based on

- state & parties.
- percentage of electors voted to their resprctrd parties.
- the majority of party dominance.

3→Third one I have created a DONUT CHART based on.

- Sex ratio for the respected region.
- state wise
- percentage of polling according to ratio.

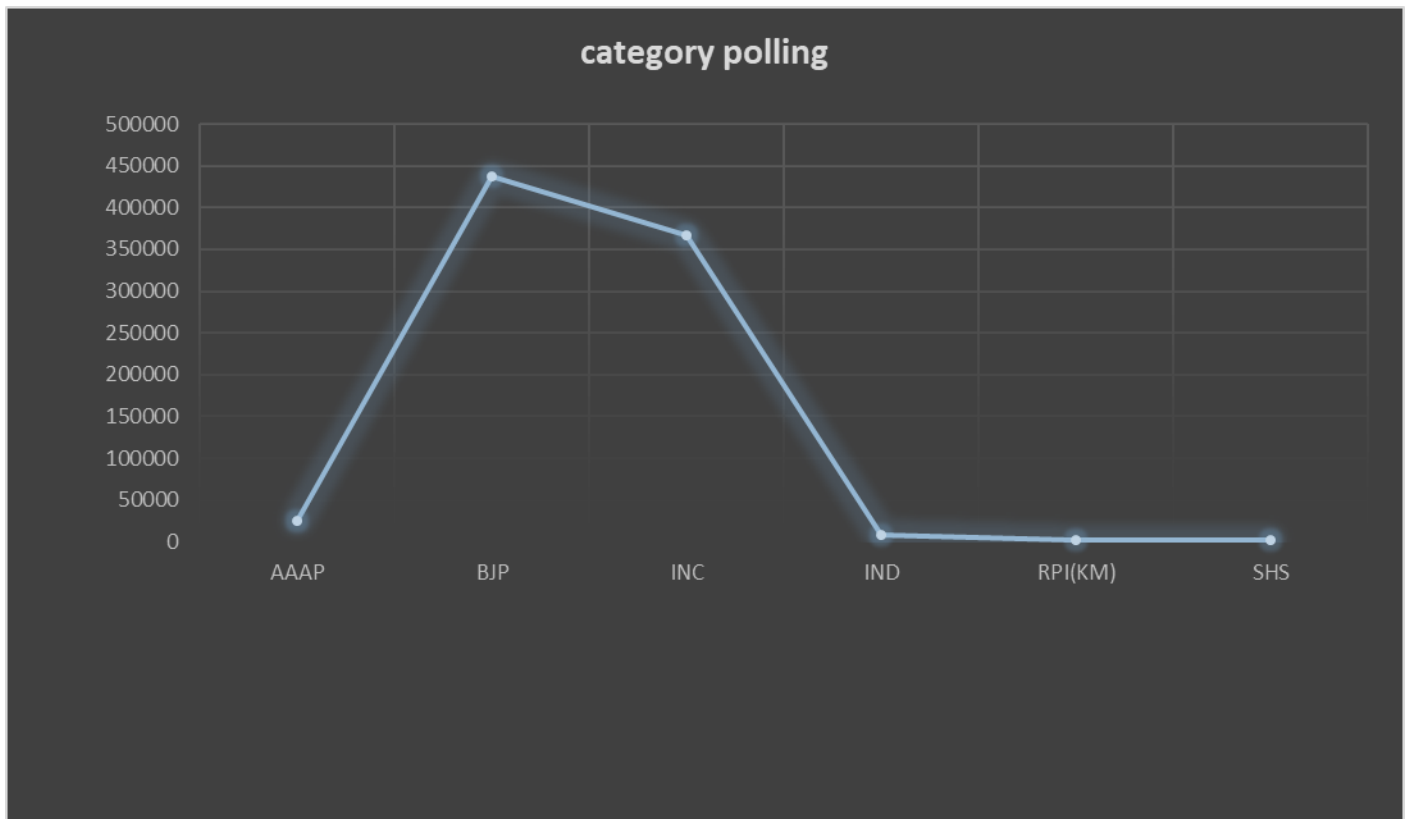
4→Fourth one I have created a BAR GRAPH based on.

- According to types of votes
- postal & general votes.
- percentage of polling.

5→Fifth one I have created a DYNAMIC MAP.

- Total no.of votes
- according to states
- Density.

1. List of Analysis with results:

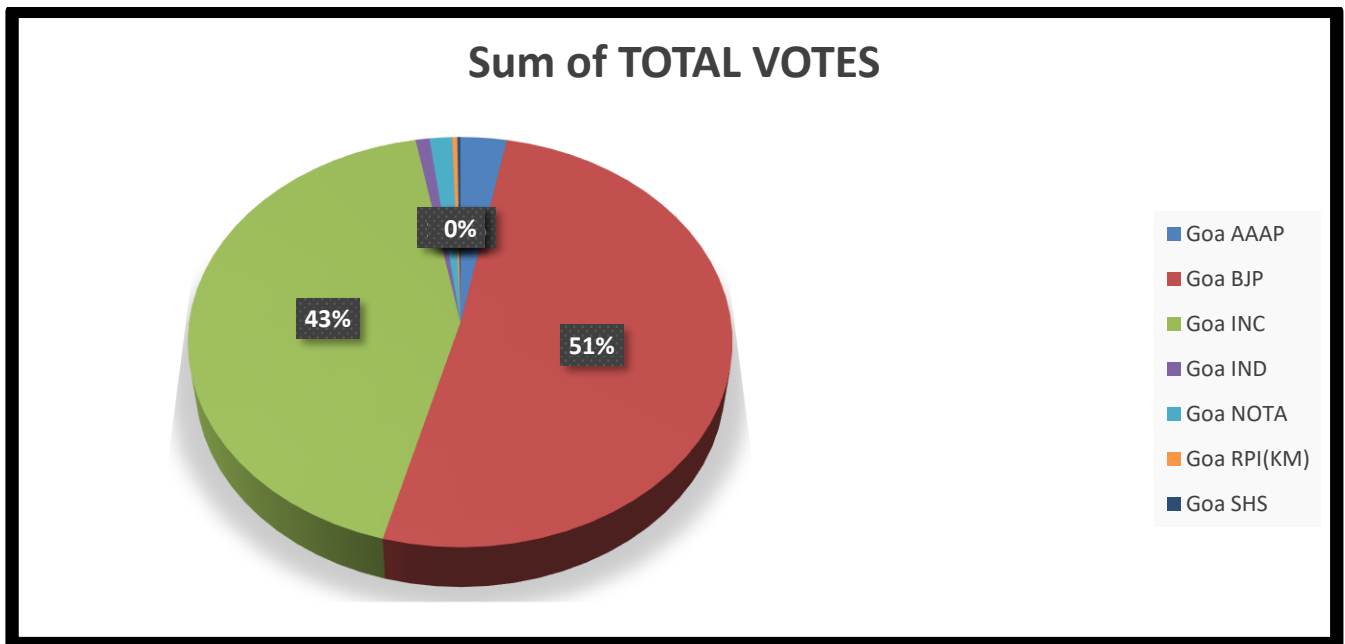


The graph shows that the most popular category is BJP with 65%. This is followed by INC with 30%, IND with 5%, RPI(KM) with 2.5%, and SHS with 1.5%. The remaining categories have a very small percentage of votes, all combined totaling 1%.

BJP has a very large margin over the other categories. Based on the graph, it can be inferred that BJP is the most popular category in India, while the remaining categories are not as popular.

This graph could be used to represent the results of a poll on the most popular category in India. The poll could have been conducted among a sample of Indian people, and the results could be used to estimate the popularity of each category among the general population.

According category(SC,ST,GENERAL,OTHERS).

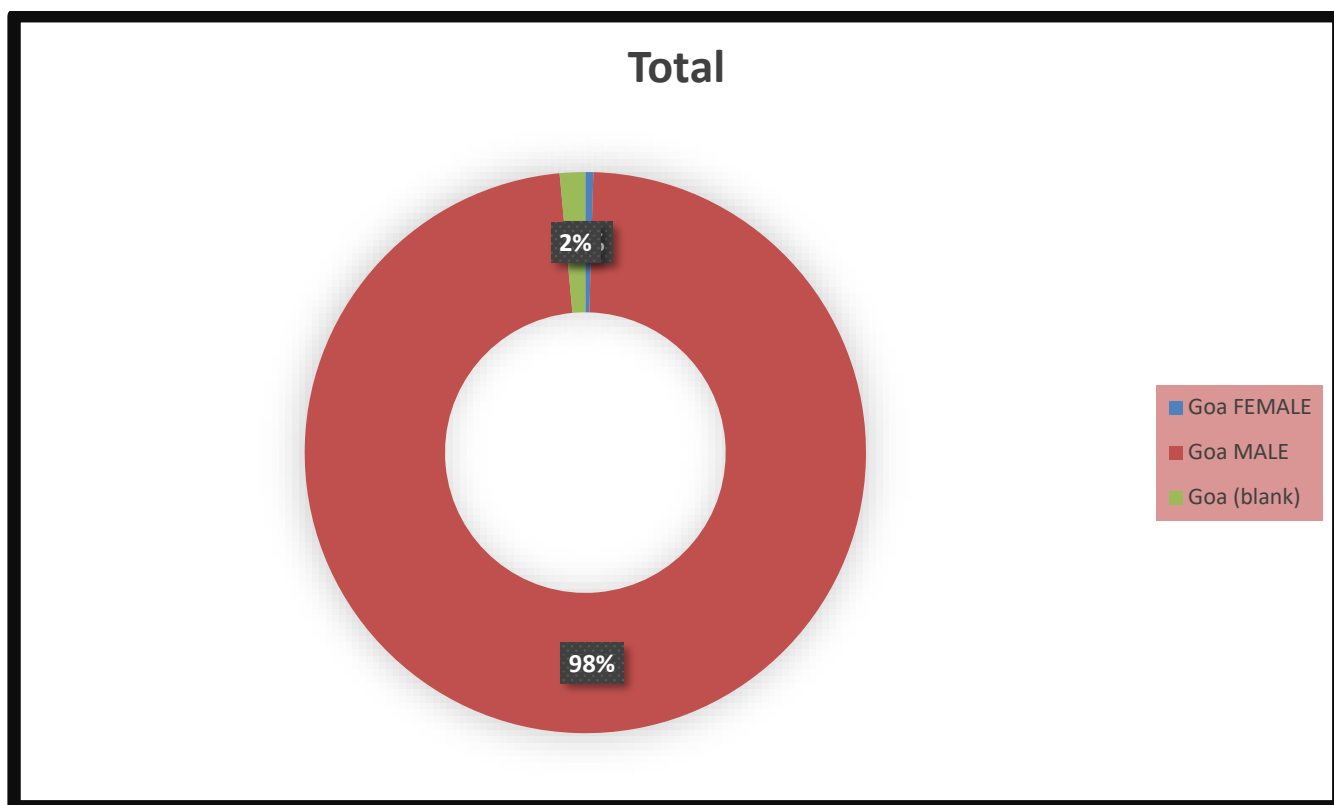


The image shows a pie chart of the sum of total votes cast for each party in Goa. The parties are Goa AAAP, Goa BIP, Goa INC, Goa IND, Goa NOTA, Goa RPI(KM), and Goa SHS. The chart shows that the Goa INC party has the highest percentage of votes, with 51%. The other parties have the following percentages of votes:

- Goa BIP: 43%
- Goa AAAP: 0%
- Goa IND: 3%
- Goa NOTA: 2%
- Goa RPI(KM): 1%
- Goa SHS: 0%

The chart shows that the Goa INC party has a clear majority of the votes.

It is all about a example of (GOA) and continues to all states.



The image shows a pie chart with the title "Talent Management - Annual Report 2021". The pie chart shows the percentage of employees in each gender category. The pie chart has four slices, with the following labels and percentages:

- Male: 98%
- Female: 2%

The pie chart shows that the vast majority of employees are male, with only a small percentage of employees being female.

This pie chart could be used to represent the gender distribution of employees at a company. The data for the pie chart could have been collected through employee surveys or from HR records. The pie chart could be used to identify areas where the company can improve diversity and inclusion.

Result / Conclusion

Data analysts can use election results data to help political parties identify their strengths and weaknesses, track their progress, compare their performance to others, and develop predictive models. This information can help parties allocate resources more effectively, target specific messages, and improve their campaigns.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [www.Kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)

THANK YOU
