





LRG GOVT ARTS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TIRUPUR

Course Name: Data Analytics with Tableau

Academic Year: 2023-2024

A Project report entitled as

"POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS:

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS"

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POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS:

A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The Lok Sabha elections in 2019 were conducted in India, which is the world's largest democratic country. The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament. These elections are held every five years to elect the Members of Parliament (MPs) who will represent constituencies across the country.

The 2019 Lok Sabha elections took place in seven phases, starting from April 11 and concluding on May 19. The Election Commission of India, an independent constitutional authority, oversees the entire electoral process.

In these elections, a total of 543 seats were up for grabs in the Lok Sabha. The candidates represented various political parties, including the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the Indian National Congress, regional parties, and independent candidates. The results of the Lok Sabha elections were announced on May 23, 2019. The BJP emerged as the single largest party, winning 303 seats, while its alliance, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), secured a majority with a total of 352 seats. As a result, Narendra Modi was re-elected as the Prime Minister of India for a second consecutive term.



1.2 Purpose

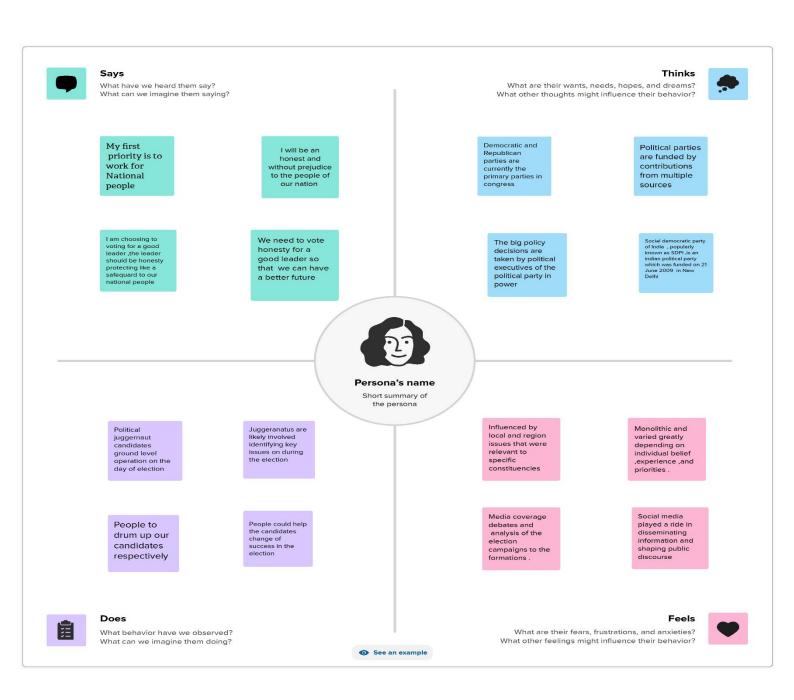
The purpose of the quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections is to provide insights into various aspects of the candidates, such as their demographic backgrounds, party affiliations, educational qualifications, criminal records, and electoral performance. This analysis aims to shed light on the representation of different groups in the political sphere and evaluate the impact of various factors on electoral outcomes.

By examining these quantitative factors, the analysis aims to identify trends and patterns in candidate selection and performance across different constituencies and parties. It also seeks to enable a comparison between candidates from different regions, parties, and social backgrounds.

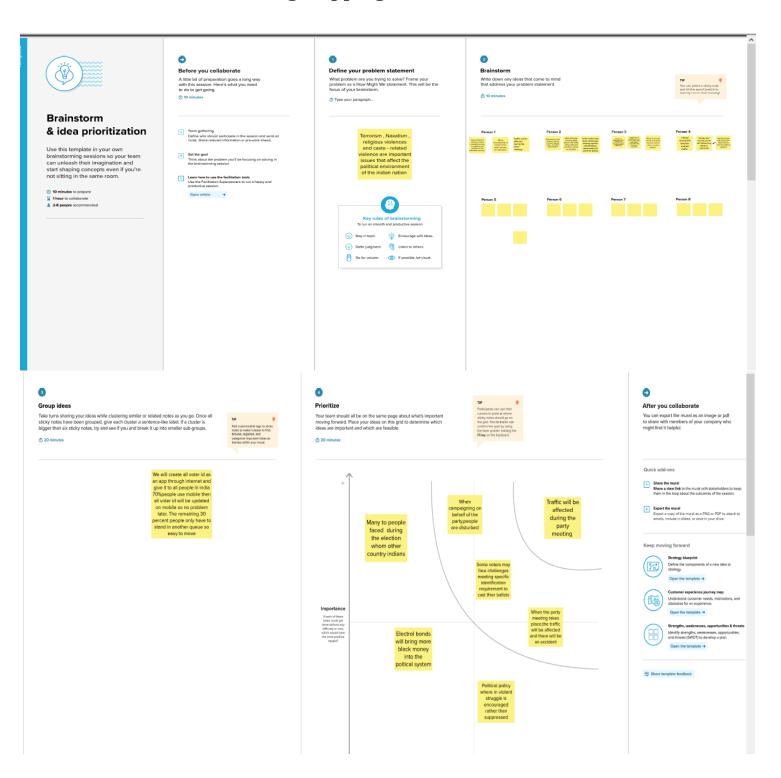
Overall, the purpose of this quantitative analysis is to contribute to a better understanding of the democratic process in India and inform future research and policy decisions related to elections and representation

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THIINKING

2.1 Empathy Map

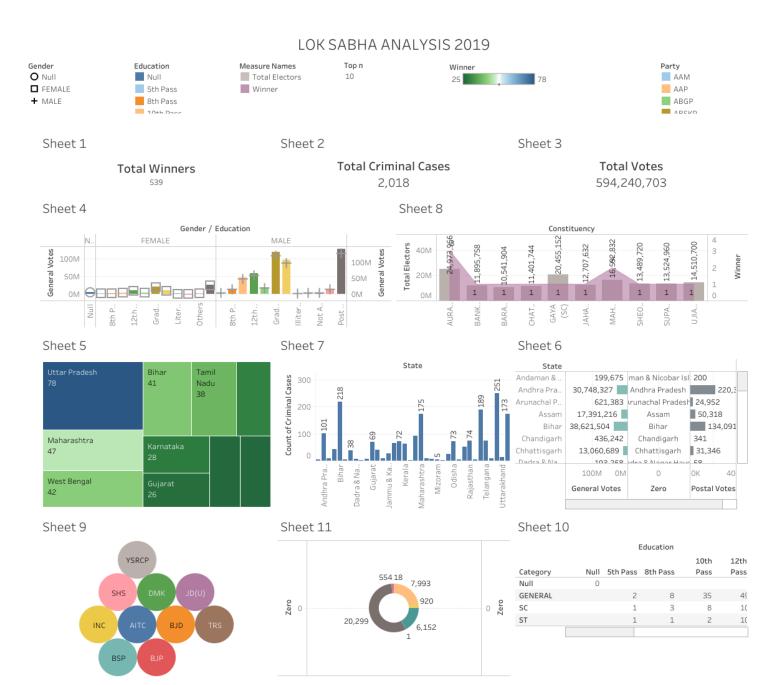


2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Mapping

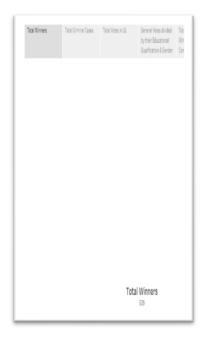


3.RESULT

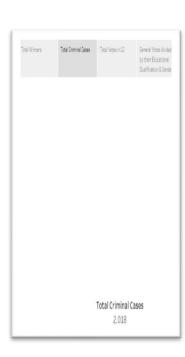
DASHBOARD 1

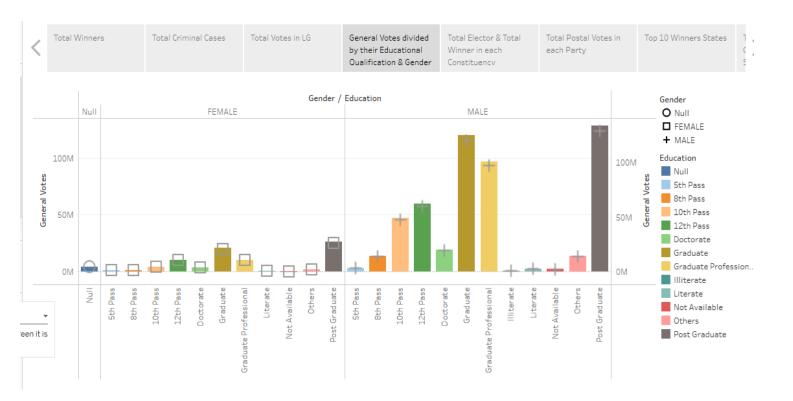


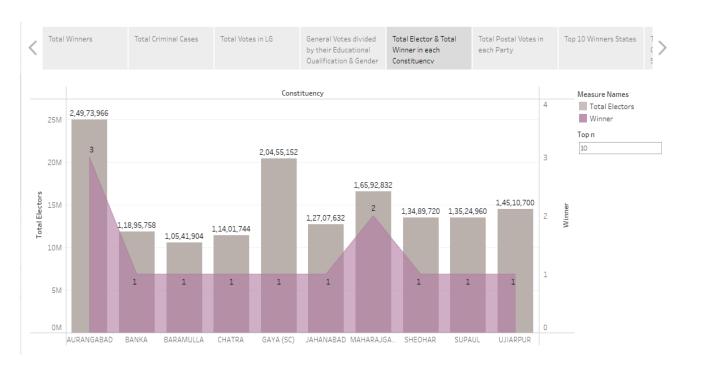
STORY 1

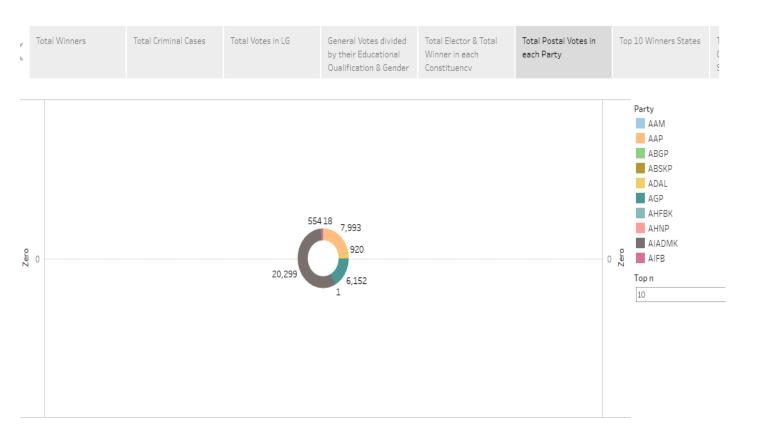












Total Winners

Total Criminal Cases

Total Votes in LG

General Votes divided by their Educational Oualification & Gender

Total Elector & Total Dostal Votes in each Party

Constituency

Winner in each Constituency

Winner in each Party

25 78

Top n

2,01,962

150K 200K 250K 300K

1,07,940

Postal Votes

2,56,334



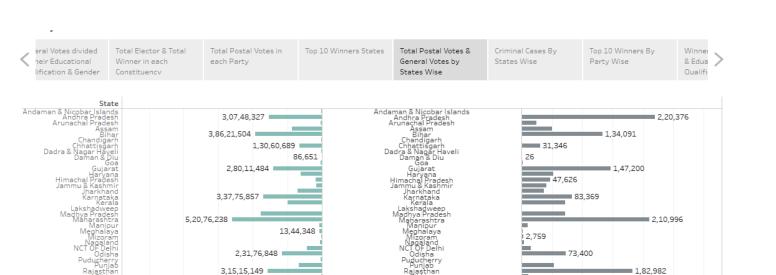
4,08,78,508

60M 40M

General Votes

5,56,30,877

8,37,90,632



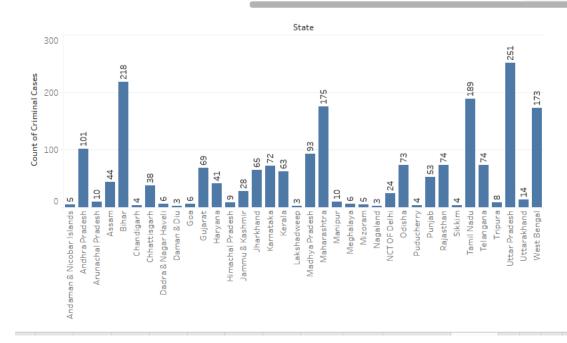
0

Zero

eral Votes divided neir Educational lification & Gender Total Elector & Total Winner in each Constituency Total Postal Votes in each Party

Top 10 Winners States

Total Postal Votes & General Votes by States Wise Criminal Cases By States Wise Top 10 Winners By Party Wise



Total Elector & Total
Winner in each
Constituency

Total Postal Votes in each Party

Top 10 Winners States

Total Postal Votes & General Votes by States Wise Criminal Cases By States Wise Top 10 Winners By Party Wise Winners By Category & Eduacational Oualification

Education

| Category | Null | 5th Pass | 8th Pass | 10th Pass | 12th Pass | Doctora | Gradua | Graduat e Profe | | Literate | Not Available | Others | Post Gra duate |
|----------|------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|--------------------|---|----------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 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 |

VISUALIZATION

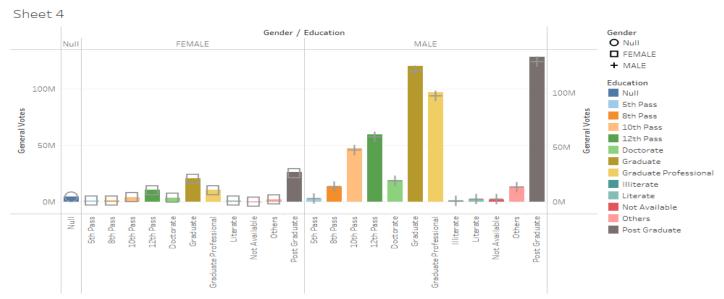
1.KPI'S

Total Criminal Cases 2,018

Total Winners

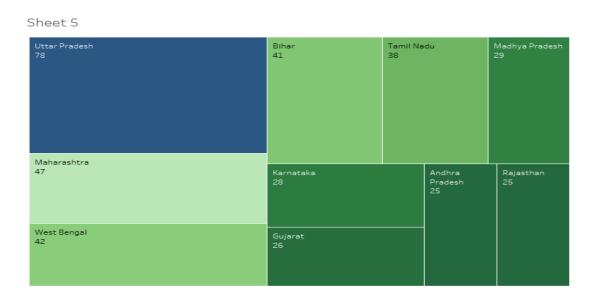
Total Votes 59,42,40,703

2.GENDER & EDUCATION WISE GENERAL VOTES



 $Sum of General \ Votes \ and \ sum of \ General \ Votes \ for \ each \ Education \ broken \ down \ by \ Gender. \ For \ pane \ Sum \ of \ General \ Votes: \ Color \ shows \ details \ about \ Education. \ For \ pane \ Sum \ of \ General \ Votes \ (2): \ Shape \ shows \ details \ about \ Gender.$

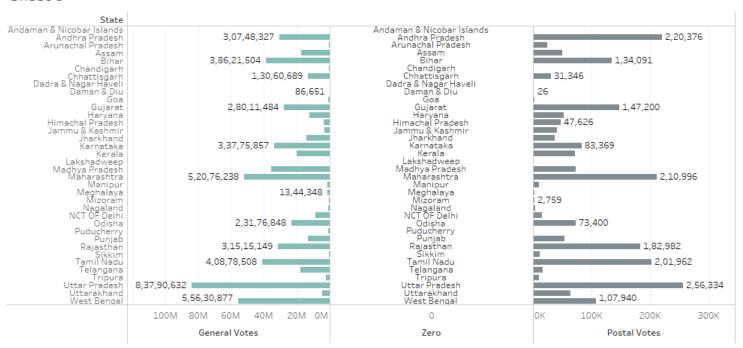
3.STATE WISE WINNER



| SUM(Winner) | |
|-------------|----|
| 25 | 78 |
| Тор п | |
| 10 | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
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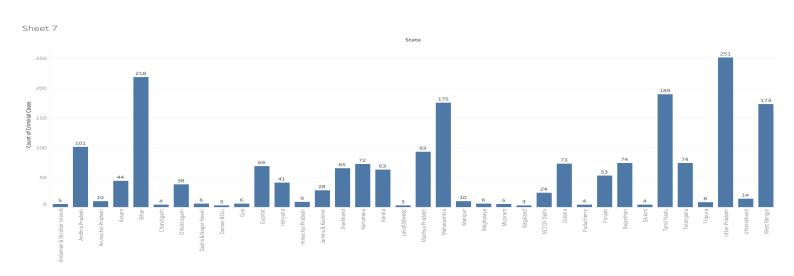
4.STATE WISE GENERAL VOTES AND POSTAL VOTES

Sheet 6



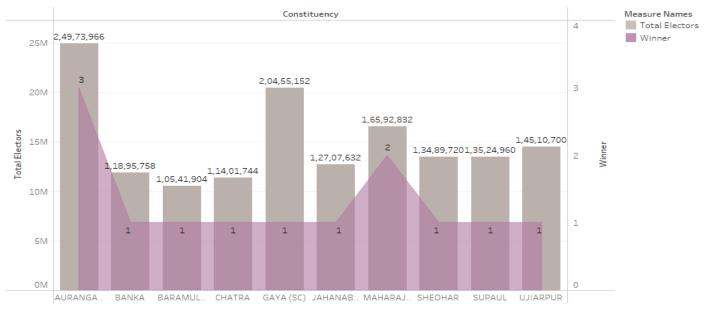
Sum of General Votes, sum of Zero and sum of Postal Votes for each State. For pane Sum of General Votes: The marks are labeled by sum of General Votes. For pane Sum of Postal Votes: The marks are labeled by sum of Postal Votes.

5.STATE WISE CRIMINAL CASES



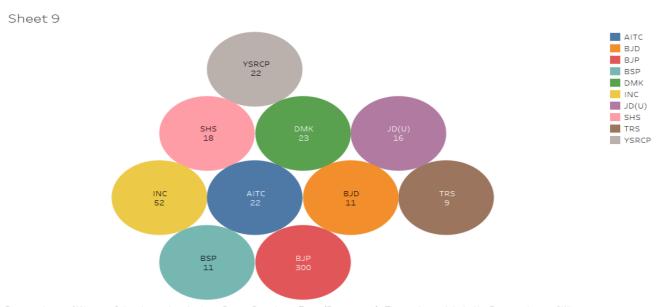
6.CONSITITUENCY WISE WINNERS & ELECTORS

Sheet 8



Total Electors and Winner for each Constituency. Color shows details about Total Electors and Winner. For pane Sum of Winner: The marks are labeled by Winner. For pane Sum of Total Electors: The marks are labeled by Total Electors. The view is filtered on Constituency, which has multiple members selected.

7.PARTY WISE WINNER



Party and sum of Winner. Color shows details about Party. Size shows Top n (Parameters). The marks are labeled by Party and sum of Winner. The view is filtered on Party, which has multiple members selected.

8.WINNERS BY EDUCATION & CATEGORY

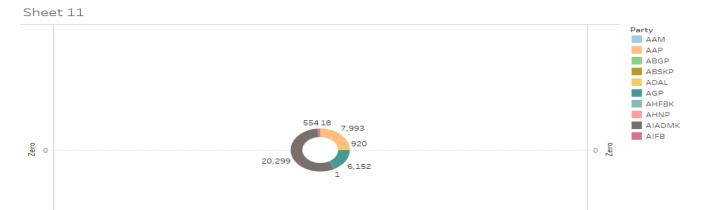
Sheet 10

Education

| Category | Null | 5th Pass | 8th Pass | 10th Pass | 12th Pass | Doctora | Gradua | Graduat e Profe | Illiterate | Literate | Not Available | Others | Post Gra duate |
|----------|------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|--------------------|------------|----------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| 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 |

Sum of Winner broken down by Education vs. Category.

9.PARTY WISE POSTAL VOTES

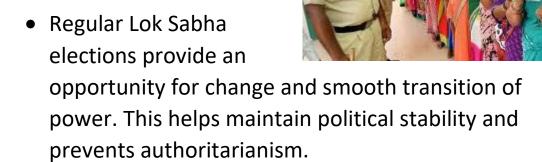


 $Sum\ of\ Zero\ and\ sum\ of\ Zero.\ For\ pane\ Sum\ of\ Zero:\ Color\ shows\ details\ about\ Party.\ The\ marks\ are\ labeled\ by\ sum\ of\ Postal\ Votes.\ The\ view\ is\ filtered\ on\ Party,\ which\ has\ multiple\ members\ selected.$

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

4.1 Advantages

- Lok Sabha elections enable citizens to exercise their right to vote and choose their representatives.
- This ensures that the government is formed by the will of the people and promotes the idea of democratic governance.





4.2 Disadvantages

- The reliance on numerical data and statistical analysis.
- The potential for data limitations and biases.
 Quantitative analysis relies on the availability and accuracy of data, which may be incomplete or biased. For example, data on caste, religion, and gender may not be consistently recorded or may be subject to misreporting.



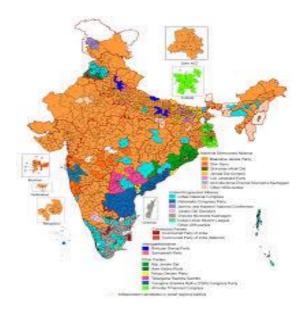
 Political campaigns and dynamics can vary widely across regions and constituencies, and a purely quantitative approach may not adequately capture these variations.

5.APPLICATIONS

- The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence 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 resign collectively.
- The Lok Sabha has certain powers that make it more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. Motions of no confidence 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 resign collectively.

FUNCTIONS OF LOK SABHA:

- Legislative Function- A bill to become law must be passed by the Lok Sabha. ...
- Executive Function- The council of ministers is responsible for the Lok Sabha.
- Financial Functions- A money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and not in Rajya Sabha.



6.Conclusion

In conclusion, estimating business expenses is a critical aspect of financial planning and decision-making for businesses. It allows businesses to create budgets, forecast their financial performance, control costs, make pricing decisions, and evaluate investment opportunities. By accurately estimating expenses, businesses can optimize their financial performance and make informed decisions to ensure profitability and competitiveness in the market.

The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in almost all matters. Even in those matters in which the Constitution has placed both Houses on an equal footing, the Lok Sabha has more influence due to its greater numerical strength.

7.FUTURE SCOPE

The Future scope of the quantitative analysis of candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections is vast and can contribute to several areas of research and policy decisions.

Firstly, the analysis can be expanded to include more variables and factors that may influence candidate selection and electoral outcomes. For example, factors such as caste, religion, and gender can be included to examine their impact on candidate representation and electoral success. This can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of social identity and political power in India.

Additionally, the analysis can be extended to cover multiple election cycles, allowing for a longitudinal study of candidate trends and patterns over time. This can help identify any changes or shifts in candidate selection criteria and performance, providing a deeper understanding of the evolving political landscape.

Furthermore, the analysis can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of electoral reforms and policies aimed at promoting diversity and inclusivity in candidate selection. By examining the representation of marginalized groups, such as women and minorities, the analysis can assess the impact of these reforms and identify areas for improvement.

8.APPENDIX

GitHub link:

https://github.com/JK-TEAMS/Political-Juggernauts NM2023TMID01811

Dashboard1:

https://public.tableau.com/views/Dashboard1_16971019492410/Dashboard1_?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Story 1:

https://public.tableau.com/views/Story1 16971016899290/Story1?:language =en-US&:display count=n&:origin=viz share link

Visualisation 1:

Sheet 1:

https://public.tableau.com/views/sheet1 16973572549310/Sheet1?:language =en-US&:display count=n&:origin=viz share link

Sheet 2:

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Sheet 3:

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| Visualisation 2: |
|---|
| https://public.tableau.com/views/sheet4 16973581523900/Sheet4?:language=en-US&:display count=n&:origin=viz share link |
| Visualisation 3: |

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US&:display count=n&:origin=viz share link

Visualisation 4:

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Visualisation 5:

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Visualisation 6:

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Visualisation 7:

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Visualisation 8:

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Visualisation 9:

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Video Demonstration link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gtB-YbBF Wxl7kD0-rhaaNW7kuzaV5Fc/view?usp=drivesdk