



Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Election

Project Based Experiential Learning Program

POLITICAL JUGGERNAUTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

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.

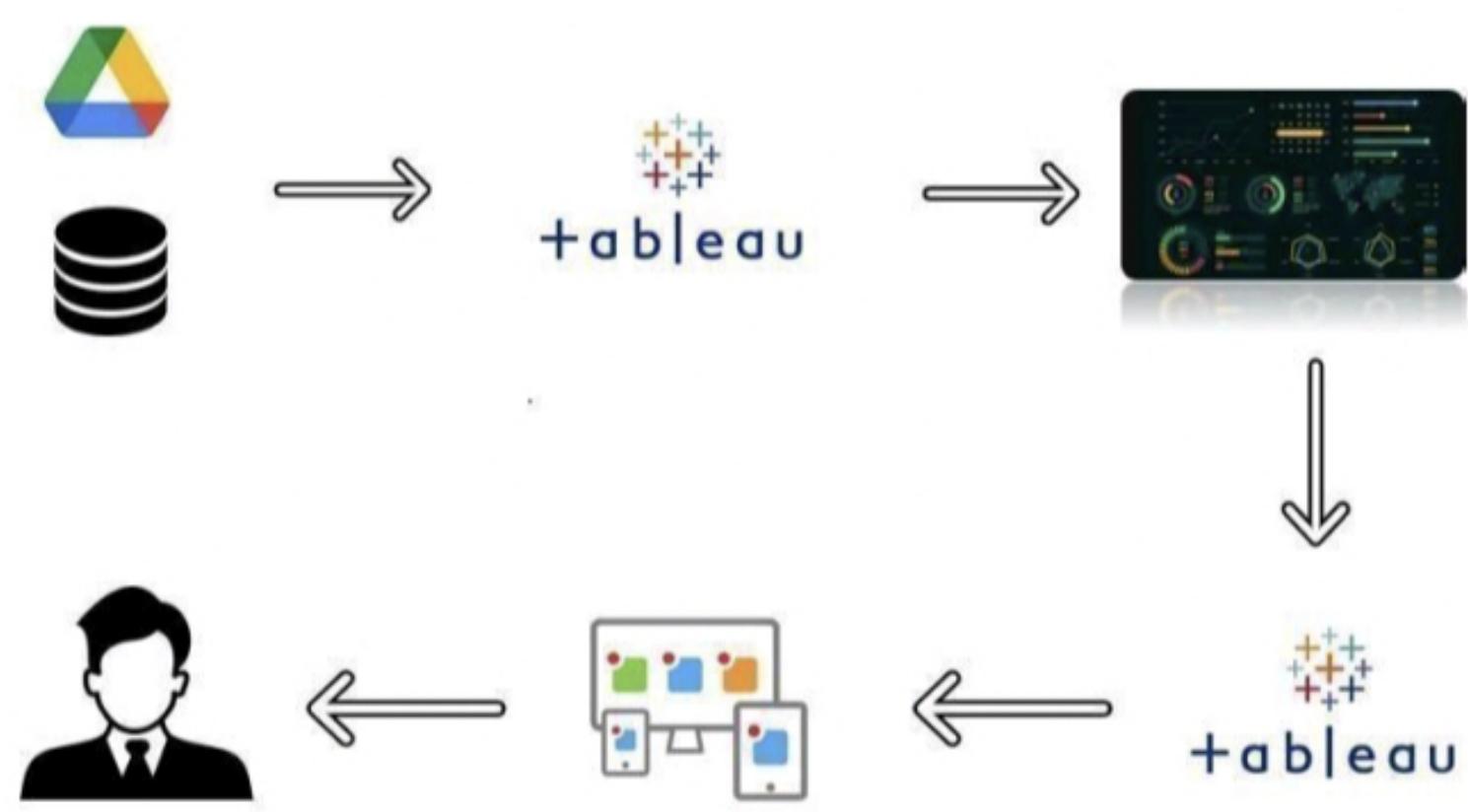
The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by a political party since the 1989 general election, and won 303 seats, further increasing its substantial majority. In addition, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.

1.2 Purpose

Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by an adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers.

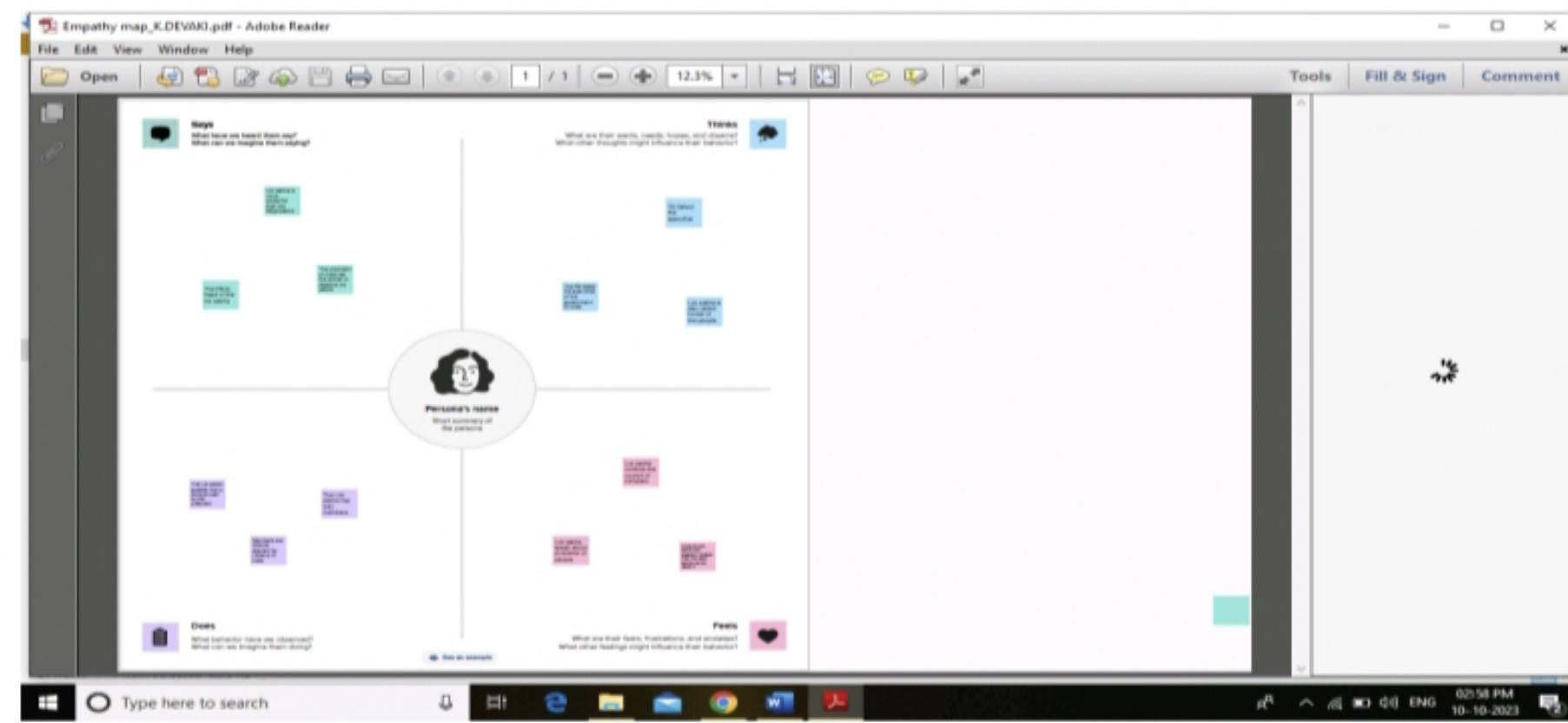
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Technical Architecture:

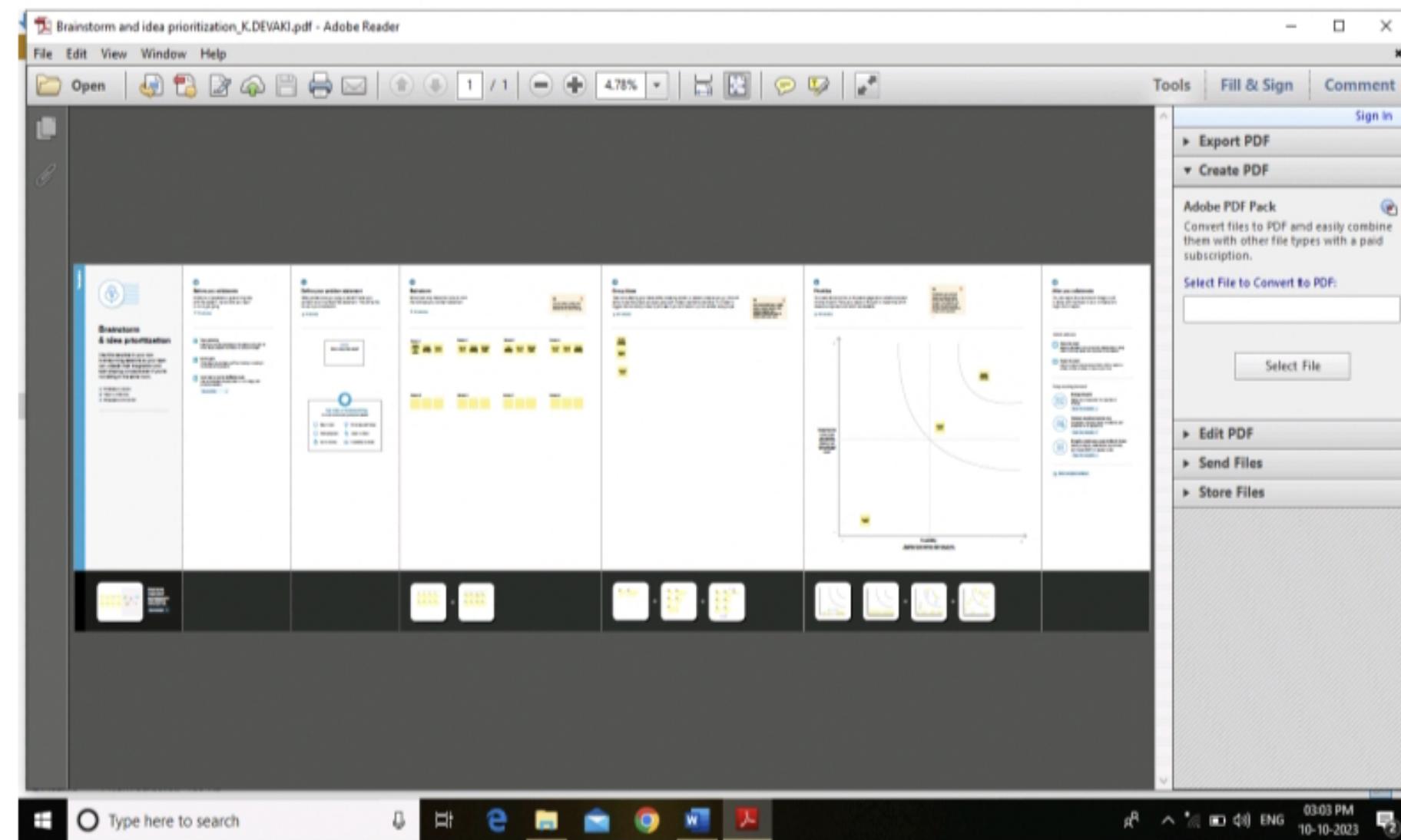


2. Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy map Screenshot:



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map Screenshot:

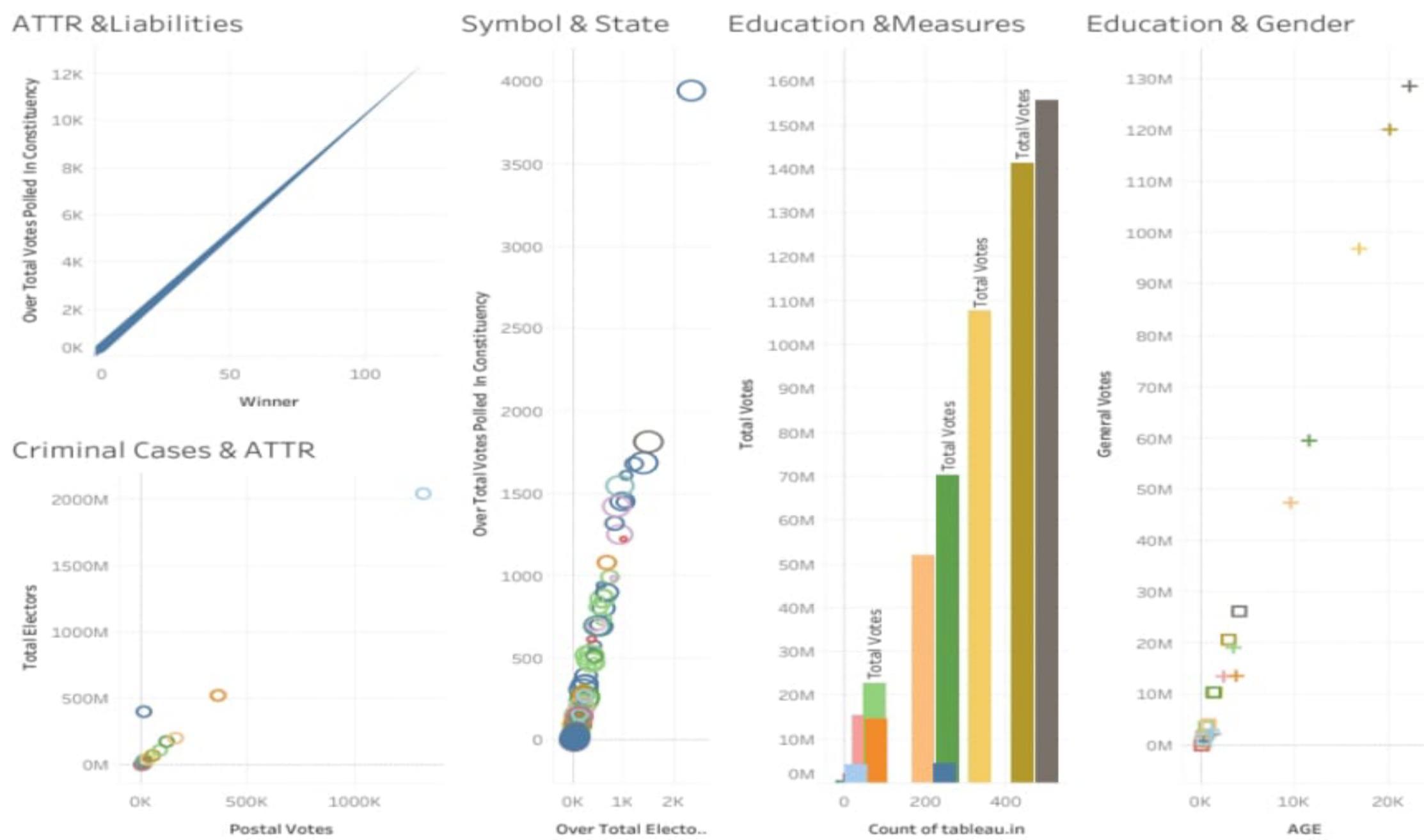


3.RESULT

3.1 DASHBOARD

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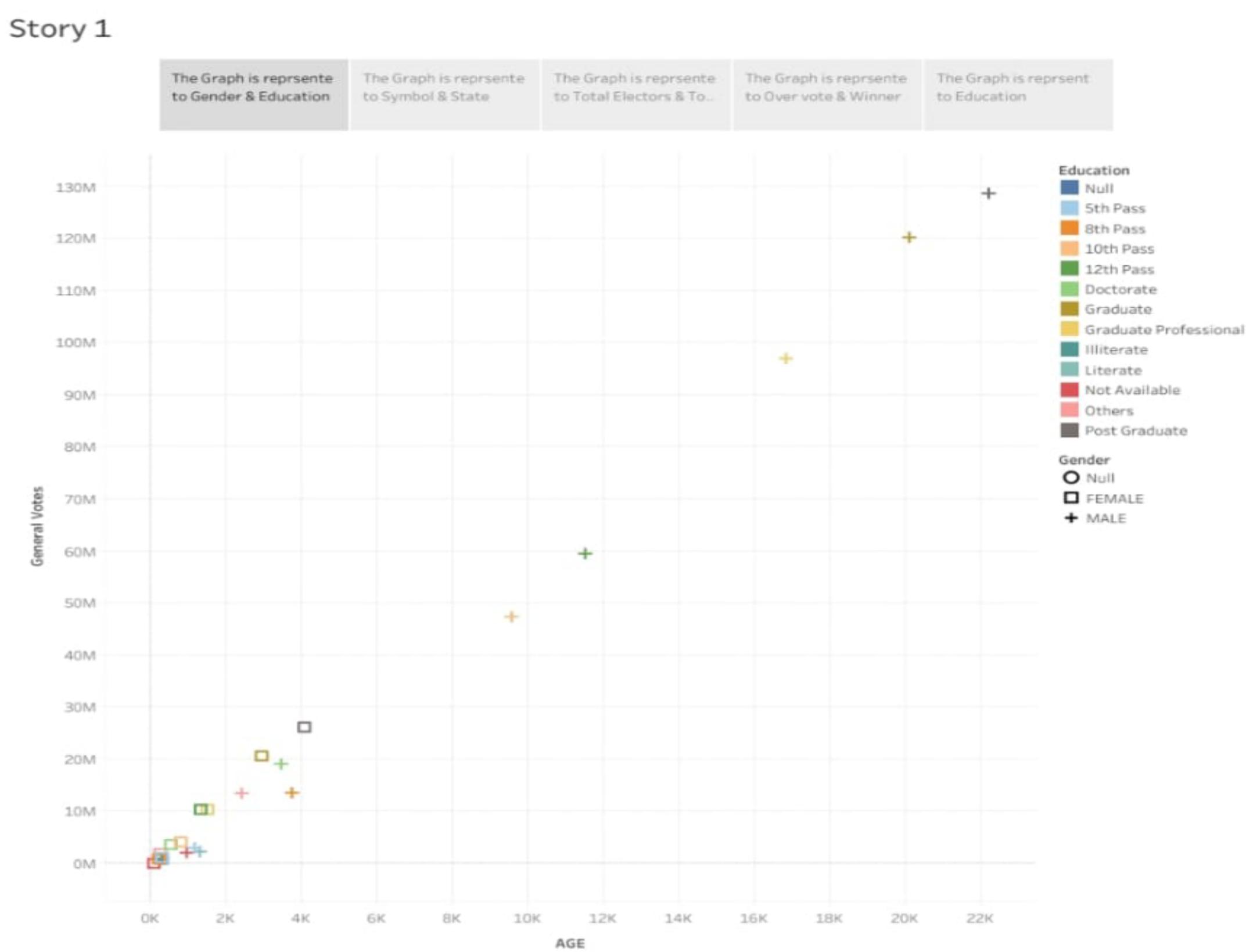
Tableau Public Screenshot for Dashboard:



3.2 Story

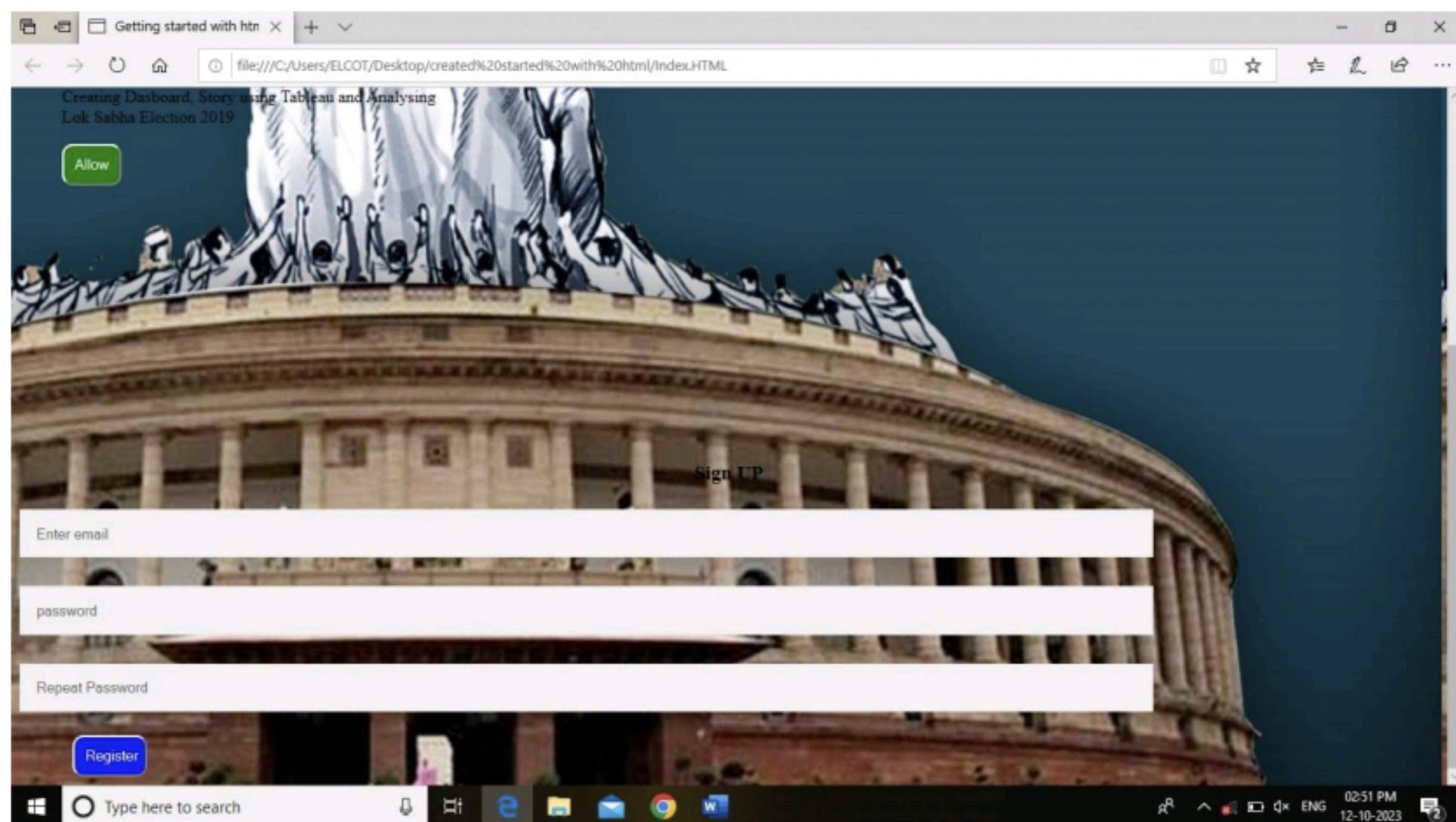
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Tableau Public Screenshot for Story:



3.3 Web Application

HTML Template Screenshot:



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

One should complete 25 years of age to be the member of the Lok Sabha. People of India directly choose the member of Lok Sabha so this house is a direct representation of people. Here people's representatives represent various problems of people from all over the country. At present, the strength of Lok Sabha is 545.

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 Rajya Sabha has no power over such a motion and hence has no real power over the executive. This is because the Constitution of India has only made the Union Council of ministers responsible to the Lok Sabha, not to the Rajya Sabha.
- Money bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, and upon being passed, are sent to the Rajya Sabha, where it can be deliberated on for up to 14 days. If not rejected by the Rajya Sabha, or 14 days lapse from the introduction of the bill in the Rajya Sabha without any action by the House, or recommendations made by the Rajya Sabha are not accepted by the Lok Sabha, the bill is considered passed. The budget is presented in the Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister in the name of the President of India.
- In matters about non-financial (ordinary) bills, after the bill has been passed by the House where it was originally tabled (Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha), it is sent to the other house, where it may be kept for a maximum period of 6 months. If the other House rejects the bill or a period of 6 months elapses without any action by that House, or the House that originally tabled the bill does not accept the recommendations made by the members of the other house, it results in a deadlock. This is resolved by a joint session of both Houses, presided over by the speaker of the Lok Sabha and decided by a simple majority. Though the Constitution has placed both houses on the same footing in this regard, in reality, it is the Lok Sabha's opinions that mostly prevail—due to its bigger numerical strength.
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing any Bill for Constitutional Amendment (by a majority of the total membership of the House and at least two-thirds majority of the members present and voting).
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a motion for the impeachment of the President (by two-thirds of the membership of the House).
- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in the impeachment process (initiating and passing a motion for the removal) of the judges of the Supreme Court and the state High Courts (by a majority of the membership of the House and at least two-thirds majority of the members present and voting), who then can be removed by the President of India.

- Equal Powers with the Rajya Sabha in initiating and passing a resolution declaring war or national emergency (by two-thirds majority) or constitutional emergency (by simple majority) in a state.
- If the Lok Sabha is dissolved before or after the declaration of a National Emergency, the Rajya Sabha becomes the sole Parliament. It cannot be dissolved. This is a limitation on the Lok Sabha. But there is a possibility that the president can exceed the term to not more than 1 year under the proclamation of emergency and the same would be lowered down to six-month if the said proclamation ceases to operate.

In conclusion, 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. This is typical of parliamentary democracies, many of which have a lower house that is more powerful than the upper.

Disadvantages:

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 despotism of the government. Money bills can be only introduced in the Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha, or the lower house of the Indian Parliament, has several disadvantages. Some of these include:

- Lack of representation: The Lok Sabha is based on a first-past-the-post electoral system, which can result in a lack of representation for minority parties and groups.
- Limited accountability: Members of the Lok Sabha are not always held accountable for their actions, as they are protected by parliamentary immunity.
- Political instability: The Lok Sabha can be subject to frequent disruptions and disruptions, which can lead to political instability and a lack of progress on important issues.
- Limited powers: The Lok Sabha has limited powers compared to the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Indian Parliament), which can make it difficult for the Lok Sabha to effectively legislate and govern.

Overall, it is important to note that any political system will have its own set of advantages and disadvantages, and it is important to consider these factors when evaluating the effectiveness of a system like the Lok Sabha.

5.APPLICATIONS

One of the most important functions of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive. The executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by Parliament. This executive is often what we have in mind when we use the term Government.

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 powers and functions of the Lok Sabha can be broadly classified under the following heads:

1. Legislative:

The Lok Sabha can pass bills concerning all those subjects which have been included in the Union List and the Concurrent List. It can pass bills regarding state subjects also in emergencies or if Rajya Sabha by a resolution passed by majority of its total members and 2/3 of its members present and voting declared a particular -state subject of national importance. However, such a bill can be valid for a year only.

A non-money Bill can be initiated in any of the two Houses. In case, the Houses cannot come to an agreement, the President may summon a joint session of both the Houses of Parliament. If the Bill is passed by the majority of the total members of the Houses concerned in a joint session, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament. Since the membership of Lok Sabha is almost double to that of the Rajya Sabha, the will of the former is likely to prevail. Thus supremacy of Lok Sabha over Rajya Sabha in ordinary or important non- money bills is self evident.

2. Financial:

The Lok Sabha's control over purse is an undisputed fact. A money bill must be initiated in the Lok Sabha. When passed by the Lok Sabha, it is to be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. The Constitution, however, requires the Rajya Sabha to return it to the Lok Sabha with its recommendations within 14 days from the date of receipt of the bill.

If the Lok Sabha accepts these recommendations, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament. If the amendments made by the Rajya Sabha are not acceptable to the Lok Sabha the bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses' in the original form. If a bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, and while sent to the Rajya Sabha, is not returned within 14 days it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament, after the expiry of the stipulated period. Evidently, the Rajya Sabha possesses power of delaying a money bill only for 14 days.

On the other hand, House of Lords—the upper House in U.K. can delay the money bill for a month. Besides, the Lok Sabha is equipped with exclusive power of authorizing the expenditure. The demands for grants are submitted to the Lok Sabha alone.

3. Control over the Executive:

In a Parliamentary form of government, the most important function of a lower House is “Control over the Executive”. The lower House of our Parliament is not an exception. According to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means, the ministry must tender resignation if a vote of non-confidence is passed against it by the Lok Sabha. There are other effective methods also adopted by our lower House, like that of other lower Houses in Parliamentary form of governments, to control the executive.

The Ministers in charge of various departments can be interrogated and censured by the members of the House. The bill introduced by the government may be rejected by the House. The adjournment motion may be moved to criticize the government or raise discussions on matters of vital importance for short duration. A resolution moving a token cut in the budget or the grant to a particular ministry may be passed, reflecting lack of confidence in the ministry by the majority in the House.

The opposition in the Lok Sabha can haul up the government by asking questions and supplementary questions. Opposition to the governmental policies reach climax after the address of the President to the Parliament. The President’s address is the embodiment of governmental policy in the ensuing year; hence all its aspects are thrashed out by the opposition in the Lok Sabha.

4. Electoral Function:

Article 54 of the Constitution vests electoral functions with the Parliament. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament constitute a part of the Electoral College for the election of President. Article 66 provides for the election of the Vice-President by the members of both the Houses of Parliament at a joint session. The Lok Sabha elects its speaker as well.

5. Discussions on Questions of Public Importance:

The Parliament possesses unlimited power of discussing and debating questions. This is done usually on the occasion of the inaugural and annual address by the President of India. It is empowered to review and criticize the work of the different departments of state during the discussion on the estimates of expenditure, the appropriation and revenue bills. Through such criticism and review, the members of House can get their grievances redressed.

6. Miscellaneous Powers:

(i) The Lok Sabha together with the Rajya Sabha possesses the power of amending the Constitution.

(ii) The Lok Sabha along with the Rajya Sabha, has the power to move for the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court’s on the ground of proved misbehavior and incapacity by an address supported by a 2/3rd majority of the members present and voting and also majority of their total membership in each House.

(iii) The Lok Sabha participates in the impeachment of the President of India. Either of the two Houses of the Parliament frames the charges and the other House sits as a Court of trial.

(iv) The resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha for the removal of the Vice- President is subject to ratification by the Lok Sabha as well.

(v) Proclamation of emergency issued by the President Needs approval of Lok Sabha along with Rajya Sabha for its continuance.

(vi) The Lok Sabha, in collaboration with the Rajya Sabha, must devise the system of effectively controlling the official bureaucracy by jealously maintaining its purity and the high standard of its ability and by making it more responsible to the people at large.

(vii) The House serves as a public forum. “The potential virtue of a public forum is two-fold. First, it can benefit the spectators who may learn by watching. Second, it can improve the participants who may have at best to find reasons with which to clothe the interests they represent.” The House, in fact, is the mirror and educator of popular feeling. The impact of Parliament is more than political. The habit of orderly discussion, once established, helps to set the tone of public life in general.

7. Punitive Action against MP by the House:

(viii) It can take punitive action against the outsiders as well as its members who commit breach of its privileges. On December 19, 1978, it expelled Mrs. Indira Gandhi from the primary membership of the House for breach of the privileges.

Cash for Query scam December 2005 Expulsion of MPs from the House:

(ix) In the case of eleven legislators involved in last year’s ‘Cash for Query scam’ the expulsion of such MPs was described justified by the Government to restore public confidence in the Political system. Eleven MPs including one from Rajya Sabha were expelled from their respective Houses in December 2005 after a sting operation carried out by a private television channel. They were clearly exposed demanding or accepting money for raising questions in the House in the interest of concerned individual. However most of these MPs except one moved the Delhi High Court against expulsions in January 2006.

The one left out approached the Supreme Court. In February 2006 the Apex Court transferred to itself all petitions pending before the High Court to itself on the plea of the Attorney General. The Central Government on September 13, 2006 through its counsel asserted that “the Courts cannot interfere in the functioning of the Parliament.” Reference was made to the Apex Courts of earlier decision.

The House had exclusive jurisdiction over its internal proceedings. The Speaker of Lok Sabha—Somnath Chatterjee also had argued that the judiciary did not have jurisdiction to deal with expulsions of the MPs. In a written submission the Union Government said “Parliament has the inherent power to punish the erring members and the Apex Court had recognized this in JMM bribery case of 1998.”

The Government reminded the Supreme Court. “Expulsion assures public that those who have abused their office would not be tolerated and instills faith and confidence in representative legislatures.” Evidently the Government was not prepared to concede Parliaments defeat.

There is no express provision in the constitution as to whether the MPs can be expelled by the Parliament. The Apex Court in its decision on September 26, 2006 held that the Judicial Review cannot be applied for judging Parliaments' Action regarding its privileges. In "Cash for Query" case the expelled MPs had approached the Supreme Court .Parliament cannot be attributed jurisdictional errors.The actions of the Parliament except when they are translated into law cannot be questioned in Court. It has now become an established fact that the Parliament alone can expel the members.

The apex court contended "The expulsions constitute self production exercise by Parliament." They held "Proceeding of parliament which may be tainted on account of substantive or gross illegality or unconstitutional illegality are not protected from judicial scrutiny." Evidently, the Apex Court in its decision on January 10, 2007 upheld the expulsion of the M.Ps. It confirms the speakers stand that Parliament has the right to act against the errant members.

Suspension from House:

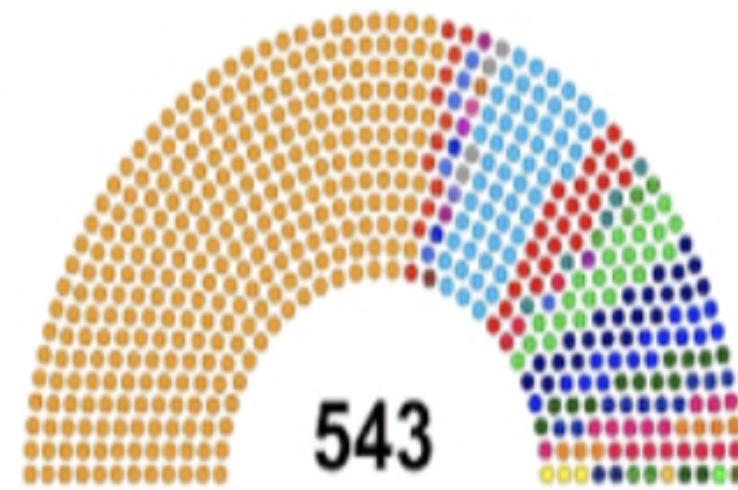
(x) On December 20, 2005 the speaker asked five MPs shown in a T.V. channel having been involved in corruption in allotting work under MPLADS (Member Parliament Local Area Development Schemes) to stay away from the House pending enquiry. The Lok Sabha MPs involved in the scandal were—1 from Congress, 3 from BJP and 1 from SP. The Chairman Rajya Sabha also referred to two such members in the scam expose. This was termed as 'Operation Chakravyuh'.

After a thorough probe of the case all the four MPs were suspended from the House on March 22, 2006. One of the MPs involved had already been expelled from House in 'Cash for Queries' scandal.

(xi) Besides, Lok Sabha shares with the Rajya Sabha the power of discussing reports submitted by autonomous official agencies like the U.P.S.C., and Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Finance Commission, Language Commission, Minority Commission and Scheduled Castes and Tribes Commission.

6.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, 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 bill was tabled in the Lok Sabha on August 3 by the Minister for Electronics and Information Technology Ashwini Vaishnaw

The Union Cabinet approved the DPDP Bill, 2023 in July, which was soon after cleared by a standing committee

The bill, first introduced in November 2022, has narrowed the scope by considering only personal and digital data in India (and concerning Indians)

The Lok Sabha passed the much-awaited Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Bill, 2023, on Monday (August 7). The bill was tabled in the Lok Sabha on August 3 by Minister for Electronics and Information Technology Ashwini Vaishnaw.

A draft version of the bill was first released by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in November 2022. After several rounds of consultations, where various types of stakeholders were invited to give their feedback on the draft legislation, the much-awaited bill was finally introduced.

The Union Cabinet approved the DPDP Bill, 2023 in July. Soon thereafter, the Standing Committee for Information Technology and Communication also approved the bill.

The previous iteration of the bill was withdrawn by the government in August 2022 after a parliamentary panel submitted more than 80 amendments to the draft.

Commenting on the bill, Manish Sehgal, partner, risk advisory at Deloitte India, said, “Data protection bill, once enacted, will enhance the privacy cognisance of Indian citizens by empowering them with their privacy rights through transformative accountability measures to be adopted by enterprises.”

The Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, 2023, has narrowed the scope of the earlier bill pulled back in August 2022, by considering only personal and digital data in India (and concerning Indians).

The Bill has also proposed the concept of data fiduciary and mandated new changes, including the right of a user to give, manage and withdraw consent for sharing information. The new data privacy law will also significantly increase the accountability of startup businesses when managing sensitive data. In case of non-compliance with the provisions of the Bill, a penalty of up to INR 500 Cr may be imposed.

The bill has also suggested that it will allow for cross-border storage and transfer of data to “certain notified countries and territories.” The DPDP Bill, 2023, has also provided some exemptions to cross-border data transfer, including arbitrations, government interests, research purposes and more. Further, the central government will also establish the Data Protection Board of India to adjudicate non-compliance with the provisions of the DPDP Bill.

8.APPENDIX

#	PC Name	No	Type	State	Winning Candidate	Party	Electors	Votes	Turnout	Margin	Margin %
1	Arakkonam	7	GEN	Tamil Nadu	S. Jagathrakshan	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,61,110	11,78,060	81.5 %	3,28,956	27.9%
2	Arani	12	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Vishnu Prasad M K	Indian National Congress	14,07,725	11,43,907	82.5 %	2,30,806	20.2%
3	Chennai Central	4	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Dayanidhi Maran	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	13,16,388	7,85,450	60.7 %	3,01,520	38.4%
4	Chennai North	2	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Dr. Kalaichelvi Veeraswamy	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,44,753	9,55,545	67.2 %	4,61,518	48.3%
5	Chennai South	3	GEN	Tamil Nadu	T.Sumathy (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	19,16,378	11,25,857	59.6 %	2,62,223	23.3%
6	Chidambaram	27	SC	Tamil Nadu	Thirumaavalavan Thol	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	14,59,769	11,53,192	80.1 %	3,219	0.3%
7	Coimbatore	20	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Natarajan. P.R	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	19,09,712	12,50,885	66.7 %	1,79,143	14.3%
8	Cuddalore	26	GEN	Tamil Nadu	T. R. V. S. Ramesh	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	13,42,320	10,43,202	78.4 %	1,43,983	13.8%
9	Dharmapuri	10	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Dnv Senthilkumar. S.	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,53,257	12,23,205	85.1 %	70,753	5.8%

10	Dindigul	22	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Velusamy. P.	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	15,18,633	11,60,046	77.3 %	5,38,972	46.5%
11	Erode	17	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Ganeshamurthi A	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,27,534	10,67,863	75.8 %	2,10,618	19.7%
12	Kallakurichi	14	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Gautham Sigamani Pon	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,90,339	12,04,375	81.6 %	3,99,919	33.2%
13	Kancheepuram	6	SC	Tamil Nadu	Selvam. G	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	16,01,060	12,37,612	78.7 %	2,86,632	23.2%
14	Kanniyakumari	39	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Vasantha Kumar. H	Indian National Congress	14,77,243	10,48,377	71.4 %	2,59,933	24.8%
15	Karur	23	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Jothimani S	Indian National Congress	13,65,804	11,03,165	81.5 %	4,20,546	38.1%
16	Krishnagiri	9	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Dr.A.Chellakumar	Indian National Congress	14,82,269	11,61,369	79.7 %	1,56,765	13.5%
17	Madurai	32	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Venkatesan S	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	15,21,452	10,16,026	67.8 %	1,39,395	13.7%
18	Mayiladuthurai	28	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Ramalingam. S	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	14,66,813	10,97,243	75.4 %	2,61,314	23.8%
19	Nagapattinam	29	SC	Tamil Nadu	Selvaraj M	Communist Party Of India	12,92,695	10,02,208	78.3 %	2,11,353	21.1%
20	Namakkal	16	GEN	Tamil Nadu	Chinraj A.K.P	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	13,83,282	11,33,774	83.1 %	2,65,151	23.4%
21	Nilgiris	19	SC	Tamil Nadu	Raja. A.	Dravida Munetra Kazhagam	13,36,480	10,10,719	77.0 %	2,05,823	20.4%

22	<u>Perambalur</u>	25	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Dr.Paarivendhar, T. R	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	13,76,502	11,02,767	80.9 %	<u>4,03,518</u>	36.6%
23	<u>Pollachi</u>	21	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Shanmuga Sundaram, K	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	17,16,498	10,81,875	63.9 %	<u>1,75,883</u>	16.3%
24	<u>Ramanathapuram</u>	35	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	K. Navaskani	<u>Indian Union Muslim League</u>	15,53,058	10,66,146	69.1 %	<u>1,27,122</u>	11.9%
25	<u>Salem</u>	15	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Parthiban S.R	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	15,80,013	12,55,459	80.5 %	<u>1,46,926</u>	11.7%
26	<u>Sivaganga</u>	31	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Karti P Chidambaram	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	15,29,700	10,84,468	71.5 %	<u>3,32,244</u>	30.6%
27	<u>Sriperumbudur</u>	5	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Balu.T.R.	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	21,76,499	14,06,782	65.7 %	<u>5,07,955</u>	36.1%
28	<u>Tenkasi</u>	37	SC	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Dhanush.M.Kumar	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	14,72,742	10,65,569	73.3 %	<u>1,20,286</u>	11.3%
29	<u>Thanjavur</u>	30	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Palanimanickam,s.S.	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	14,43,417	10,59,223	74.4 %	<u>3,68,129</u>	34.8%

30	<u>Theni</u>	33	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Raveendranath Kumar, P	<u>All India Anna Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	18,00,597	11,73,489	65.8 %	<u>76,693</u>	6.5%
31	<u>Thiruvallur</u>	1	SC	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Dr.K.Jayakumar	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	18,82,738	14,08,189	75.8 %	<u>3,56,955</u>	25.3%
32	<u>Thoothukkudi</u>	36	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Kanimozhi Karunanidhi	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	14,02,826	9,91,263	71.3 %	<u>3,47,209</u>	35.0%
33	<u>Tiruchirappall</u>	24	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Thirunavukkarasar, Su	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	14,89,425	10,48,062	71.3 %	<u>4,59,286</u>	43.8%
34	<u>Tirunelveli</u>	38	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Gnanathiraviam S	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	15,26,692	10,39,761	68.8 %	<u>1,85,457</u>	17.8%
35	<u>Tiruppur</u>	18	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Subbarayan, K.	<u>Communist Party Of India</u>	14,90,562	11,19,584	76.6 %	<u>93,368</u>	8.3%
36	<u>Tiruvannamalai</u>	11	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Annadurai C N	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	14,31,287	11,51,729	81.3 %	<u>3,04,187</u>	26.4%
37	<u>Viluppuram</u>	13	SC	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Ravikumar D	<u>Dravida Munetra Kazhagam</u>	14,00,389	11,35,540	81.9 %	<u>1,28,068</u>	11.3%
38	<u>Virudhunagar</u>	34	GEN	<u>Tamil Nadu</u>	Manickam Tagore, B.	<u>Indian National Congress</u>	14,61,240	10,74,735	74.7 %	<u>1,54,554</u>	14.4%

