

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

Requirements :

The Requirement is to analyse the winners and total voters and electors and Postal Votes of Lok Sabha, and criminal Cases in Each State & Party. In which State There are more winners and which party got more seats and liabilities and assets of each state. For this Created KPI's and interactive Visualizations and Dashboard and story Board to bring clean and deep understanding of the data.

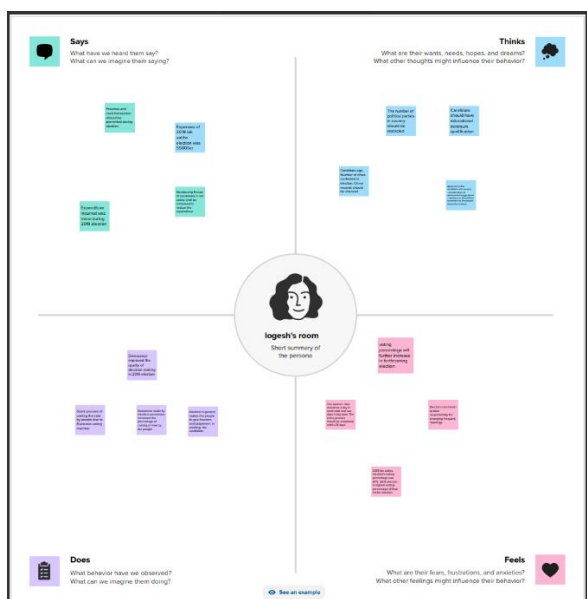
Social Impact:

It brings a Clarity to know what are the weak places and which type of votes supports which party and which Category votes support which Party.

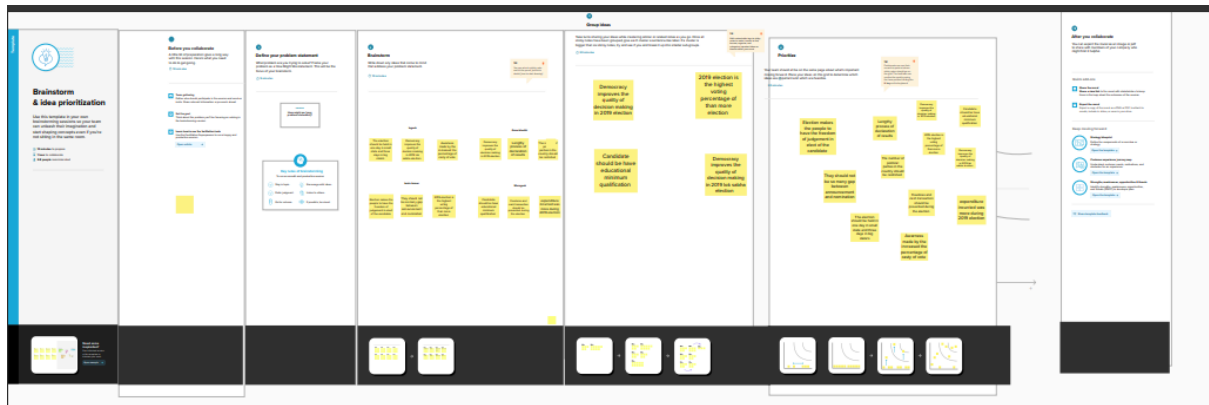
Model/Impact:

By conducting an analysis the Party can identify areas for improvement and take steps to enhance the Votes, and increase voter satisfaction and loyalty. Improve its Party reputation, which can lead to increased Voter loyalty.

2.1 EMPATHY MAP

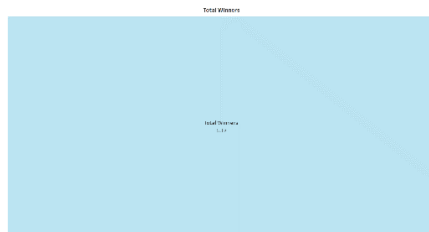


2.2 BRAINSTORMING:



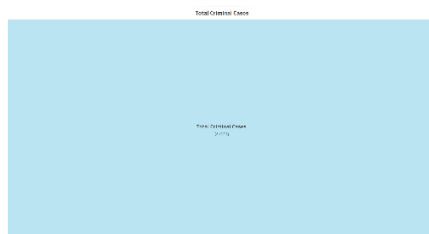
RESULT:

Activity 1.1: KPI's



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/TotalWinners?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link



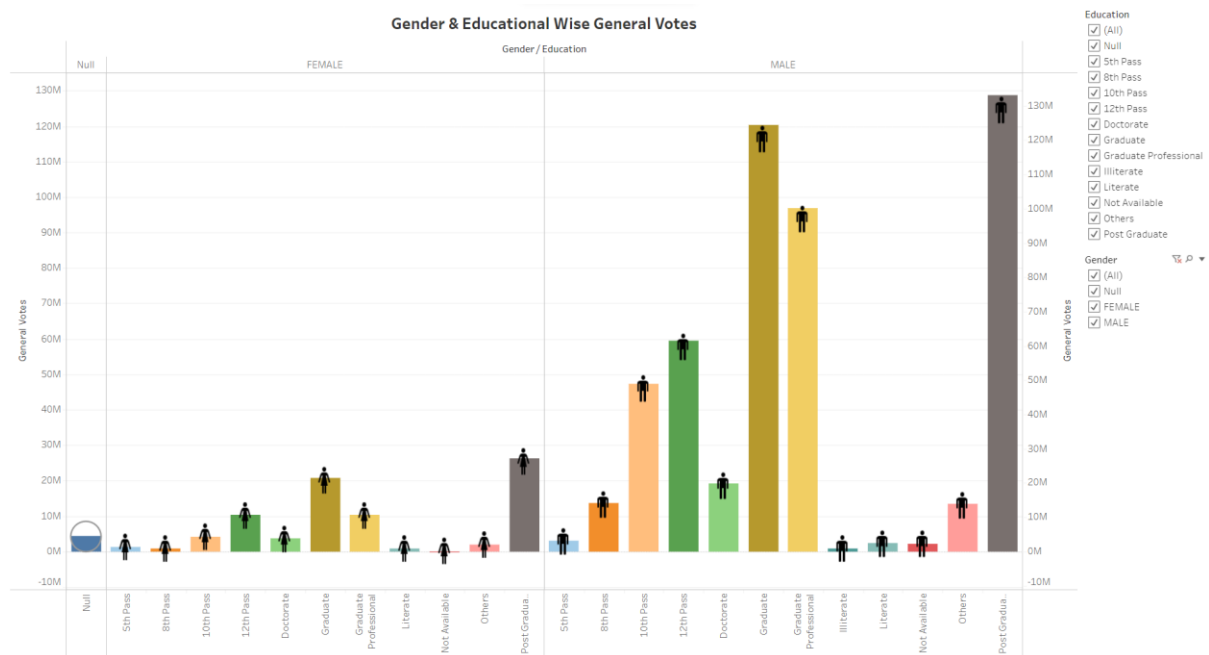
LINK: https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/TotalCriminalCases?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/TotalVotes?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

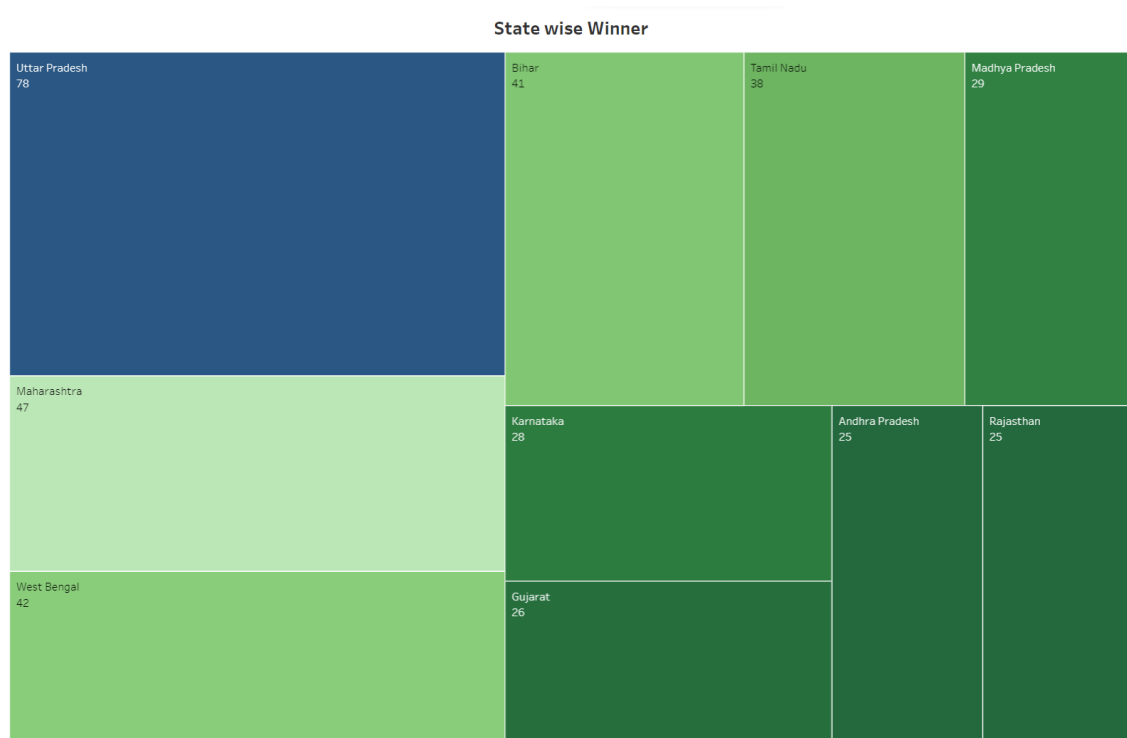
Activity 1.2: Gender & educational Wise General Votes:



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/GenderEducationalWiseGeneralVotes?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

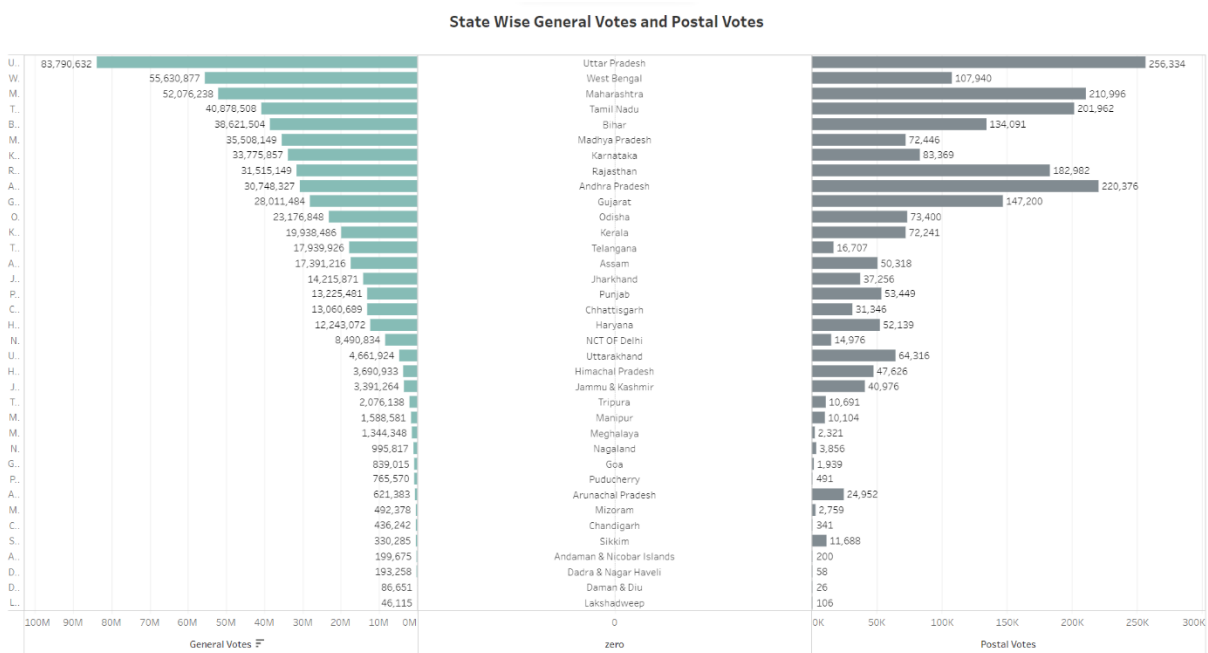
Activity 1.3: State wise Winner:



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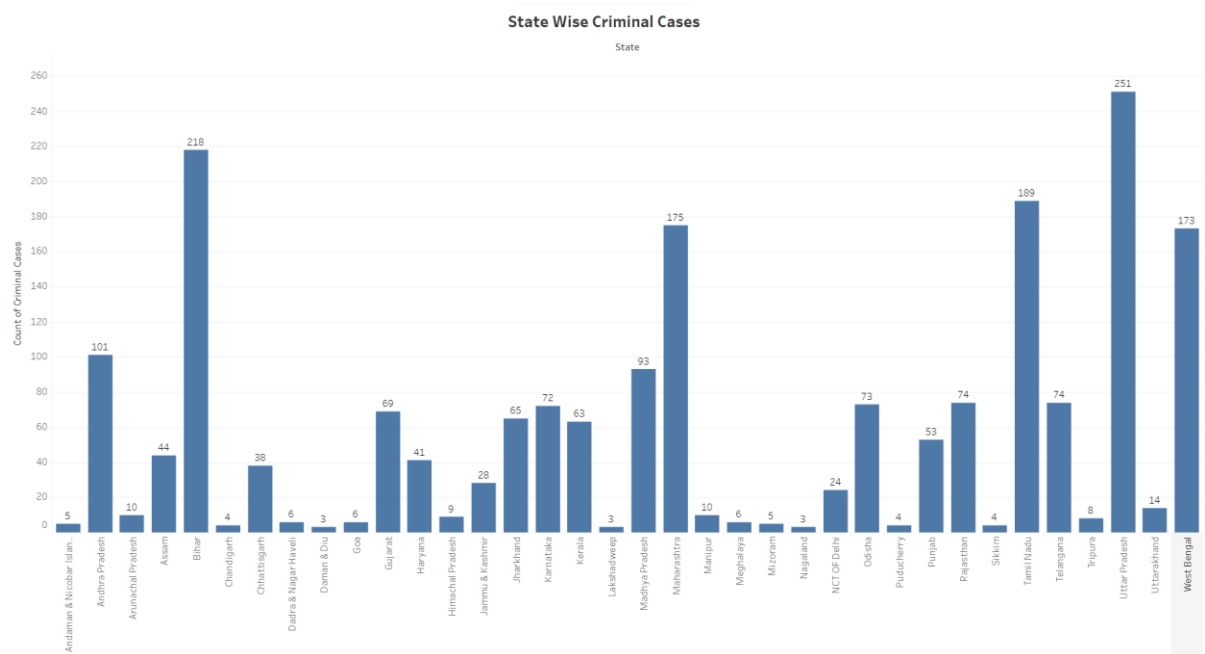
Activity 1.4: State wise General Votes and Postal Votes:



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/StateWiseGeneralVotesandPostalVotes?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

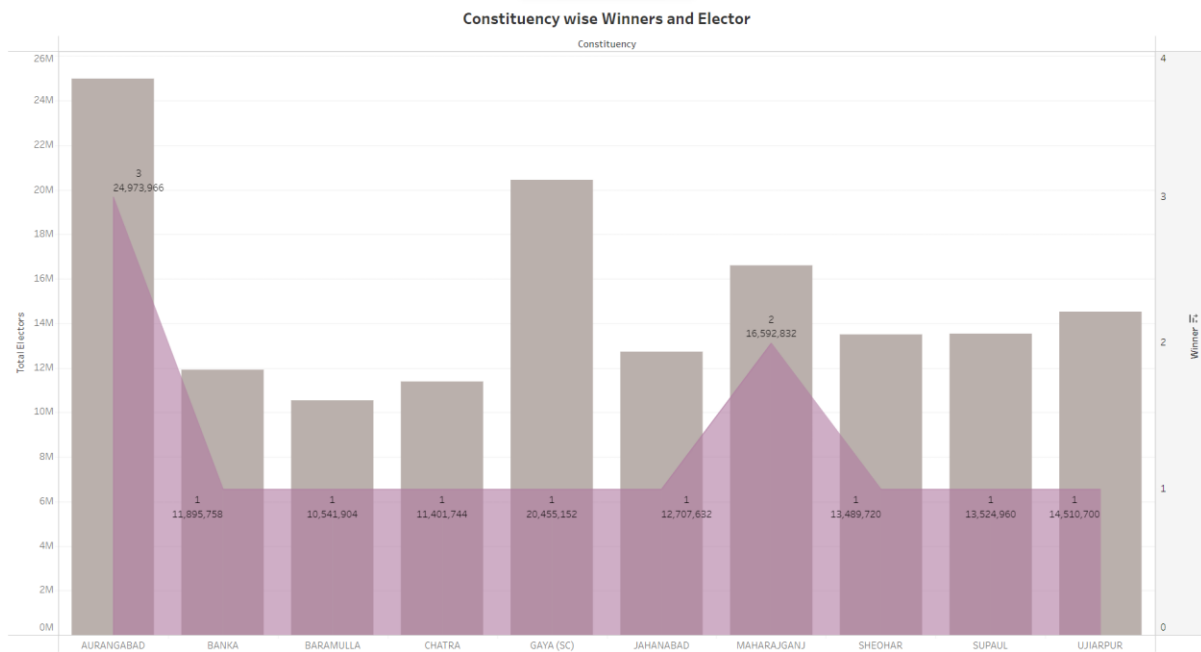
Activity 1.5: State wise Criminal Cases:



LINK:

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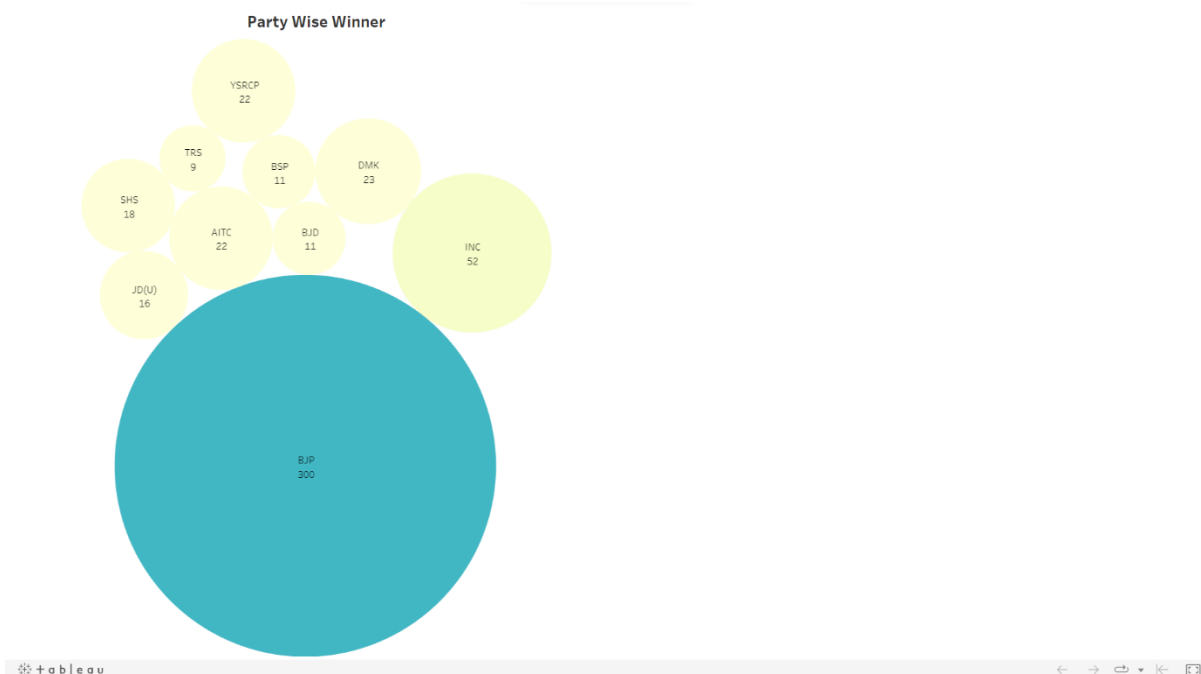
Activity 1.6: Constituency wise Winners and Electors:



LINK:

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Activity 1.7: Party wise Winner:



LINK:

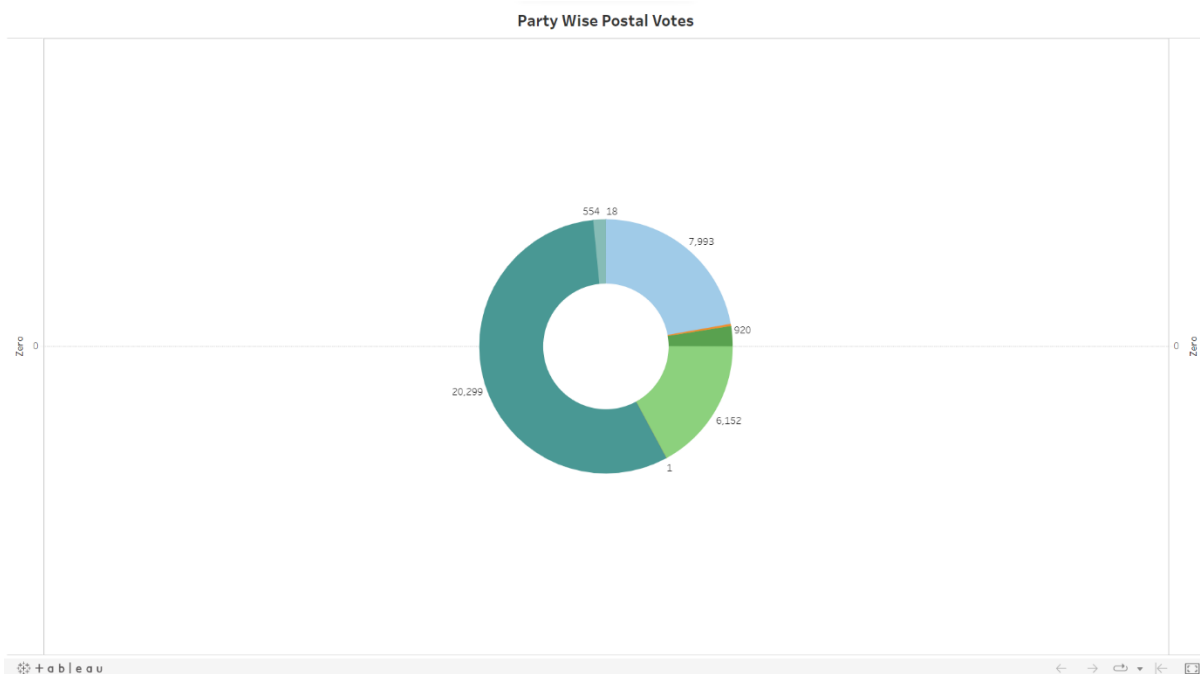
https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/PartyWiseWinner?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Activity 1.8: Winners by Education and Category:

Category	Education											
	Null	5th Pass	8th Pass	10th Pass	12th Pass	Doctora...	Gradua...	Graduat e Profe..	Illiterate	Literate	Not Available	Post Gra duate
Null	0											
GENERAL		2	8	35	49	17	103	73	1	1	0	14
SC		1	3	8	10	6	18	12	0	1	0	1
ST		1	1	2	10	0	11	14	0	0		2

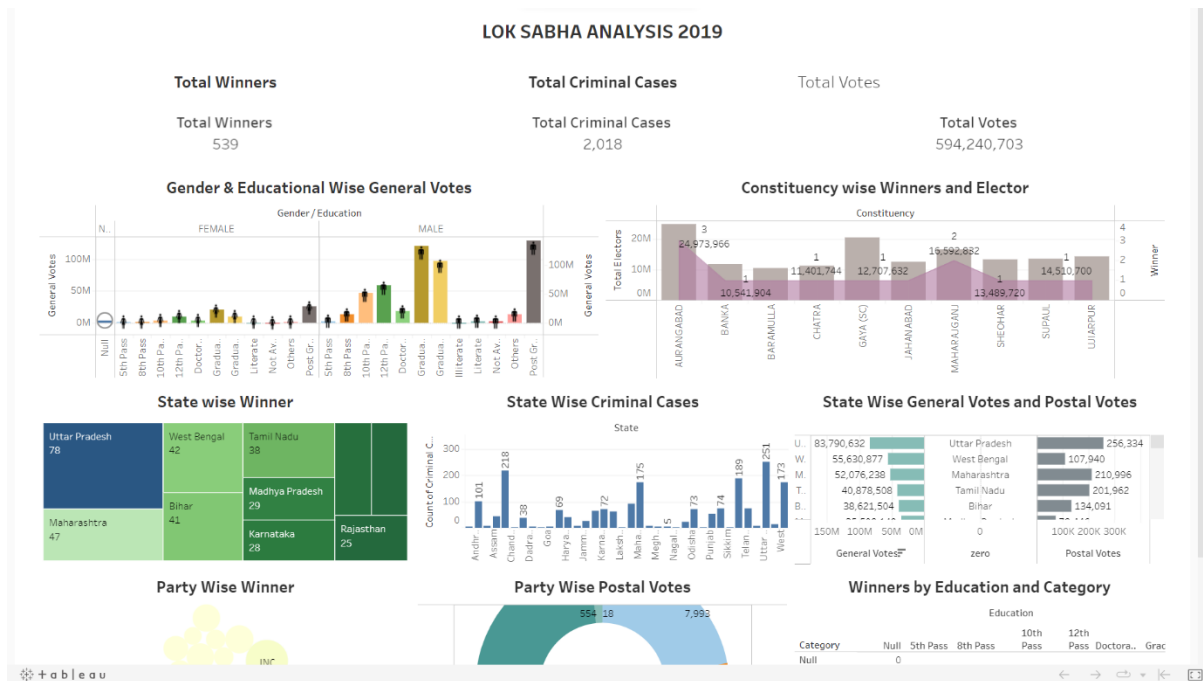
LINK:
https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/WinnersbyEducationandCategory?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Activity 1.9: Party Wise Postal Votes:



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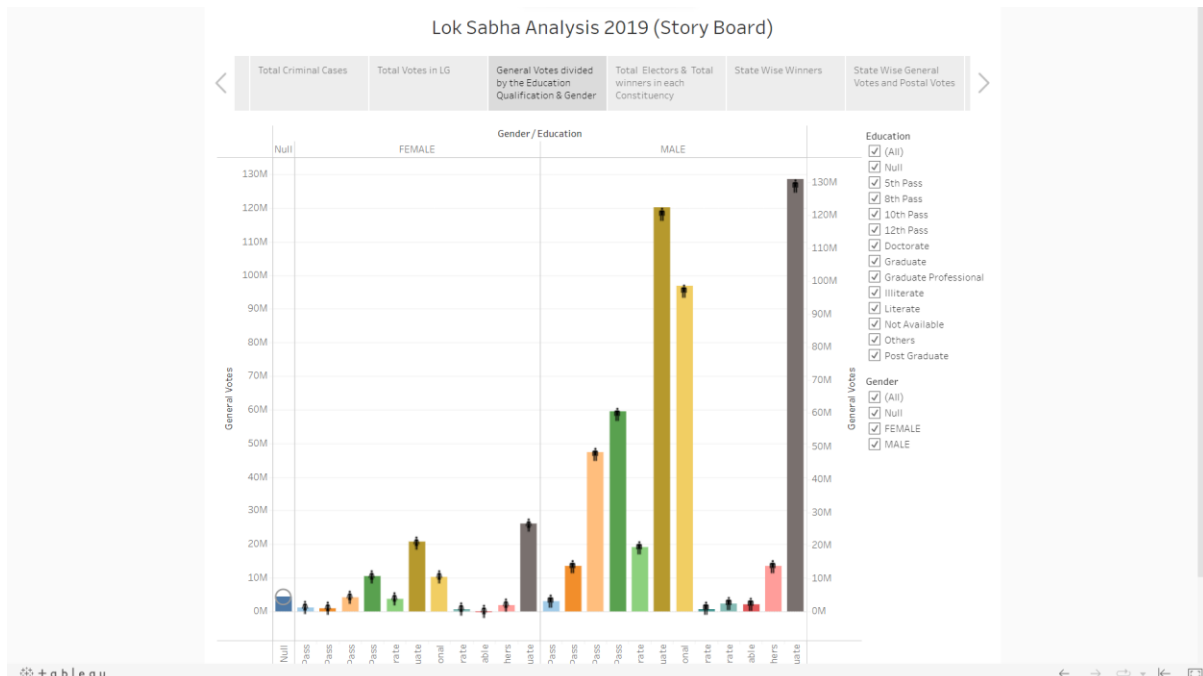
ACTIVITY 1.10: Dashboard (Lok Sabha Analysis 2019)



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/DashboardLokSabhaAnalysis2019?:lang=us&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

ACTIVITY 1.11: Story (Lok Sabha Analysis)



LINK:

https://public.tableau.com/views/logesh_16972617036990/Story1LokSabhaAnalysis?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

4.ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SOLUTION :

ADVANTAGES:

In practice, the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha. 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.

DISADVANTAGES:-

There is no disadvantages with the Loksabha. There are some problems like disruption of the proceedings by Congress members and other members. Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings. These members should be admonished to be active in Loksabha. The rules are too rigid on facts and figures. Many members are afraid to raise issues or make statements due to fear of mistakes in facts. That system should go and members should be allowed to speak from their heart. Whip and party guidelines also stop the expressions of some members. Many improvements are needed there. The most important one is about the No Confidence Motion. The PM is the most powerful person in India. But he is liable to loose confidence every six months. He should be elected by the members of Loksabha for a full term of five years. The MPs need not be Ministers on regular basis. Professionals should be made ministers and should be approved by the Loksabha as done in USA and other countries. The proceedings of Loksabha should be regular and for longer period. Then the Loksabha may fulfill its formation in the country.

5.APPLICATION:

- Electing the President and Vice-President of India
- Impeachment of the president
- Removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
- The members of parliament of Lok Sabha have legislative and oversight responsibilities

6.CONCLUSION:

1. From this analysis, we have found that Indians are very much aware of the voting system and political parties. The vote percentage is very good in Kerala, West Bengal, Manipur, Maharashtra, etc.
2. The BJP candidates have participated more than the other parties in Lok Sabha 2019.

3. It is transparent that the total number of votes in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal are very much higher than the remaining states in India and Uttar Pradesh holds first place in the total number of votes.
4. The number of female candidates is very less than the number of male candidates.
5. Unfortunately, we found that the candidates of Kerala have maximum criminal cases history, and West- Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Telangana are not far behind. The maximum no of criminal cases done by a single person is 240 and he is from Kerala.
6. We have noticed that the history of the criminal case of candidates is maximum at the age of 49,37, and 51.

7.FUTURE SCOPE:

The Lok Sabha, also known as the House of the People, is the lower house of the Parliament of India. It is one of the two houses, the other being the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), that make up the Indian Parliament. The Lok Sabha has several key features:

1. **Composition:** The Lok Sabha consists of members elected directly by the people of India through general elections. The total number of members is fixed at 545, of which 543 members represent the states and union territories, and two members represent the Anglo-Indian community, nominated by the President of India if the community is not adequately represented.
2. **Term Duration:** The term of the Lok Sabha is five years, unless dissolved earlier by the President. General elections are held every five years to elect new members.
3. **Speaker:** The Lok Sabha is presided over by the Speaker, who is elected by the members from among themselves. The Speaker is responsible for maintaining order and decorum in the House, conducting the proceedings, and ensuring that parliamentary rules and procedures are followed.
4. **Legislative Functions:** The primary function of the Lok Sabha is to pass laws and legislation. It shares the responsibility of making and enacting laws with the Rajya Sabha, but money bills must originate in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha has the power to introduce, debate, and vote on bills related to various aspects of governance and public policy.
5. **Role in Government Formation:** The party or coalition that secures a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government at the central level. The leader of the majority party or coalition becomes the Prime Minister of India.
6. **Question Hour:** During the Question Hour, members of the Lok Sabha can ask questions related to various matters of public interest, and ministers of the government are required to respond.
7. **Debates and Discussions:** The Lok Sabha conducts debates and discussions on important national issues, policies, and legislation. It provides a platform for members to voice the concerns and interests of their constituents.
8. **Representation of States and Union Territories:** The number of seats allotted to each state and union territory in the Lok Sabha is determined based on its

population and administrative divisions. States with larger populations have more representatives in the Lok Sabha.

9. **Resignation and Removal:** Members of the Lok Sabha can resign from their positions by submitting their resignation to the Speaker. They can also be disqualified under certain conditions mentioned in the Constitution.
10. **Financial Control:** The Lok Sabha exercises financial control over the government by approving the budget presented by the government and scrutinizing its expenditure.

Overall, the Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in India's parliamentary democracy, representing the interests of the people and contributing to the legislative and policymaking processes in the country. It is the forum where elected representatives debate, deliberate, and take decisions on various issues that affect the nation and its citizens.

8.APPENDIX:

- ✓ [Data Analysis of Lok Sabha Election 2019 in India | by Pinaki Subhra Bhattacharya | Analytics Vidhya | Medium](#)
- ✓ [Indian Candidates for General Election 2019 \(kaggle.com\)](#)