PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Overview
- 1.2 Purpose

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

- 2.1 Empathy Map
- 2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

3 RESULT

- 3.1 Data Model
- 3.2 Activity & screenshot

4 TRAILHEAD PROFILE PUBLIC URL

- **5 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**
- **6 APPLICATION**
- **7 CONCLUTION**
- **8 FUTURES**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

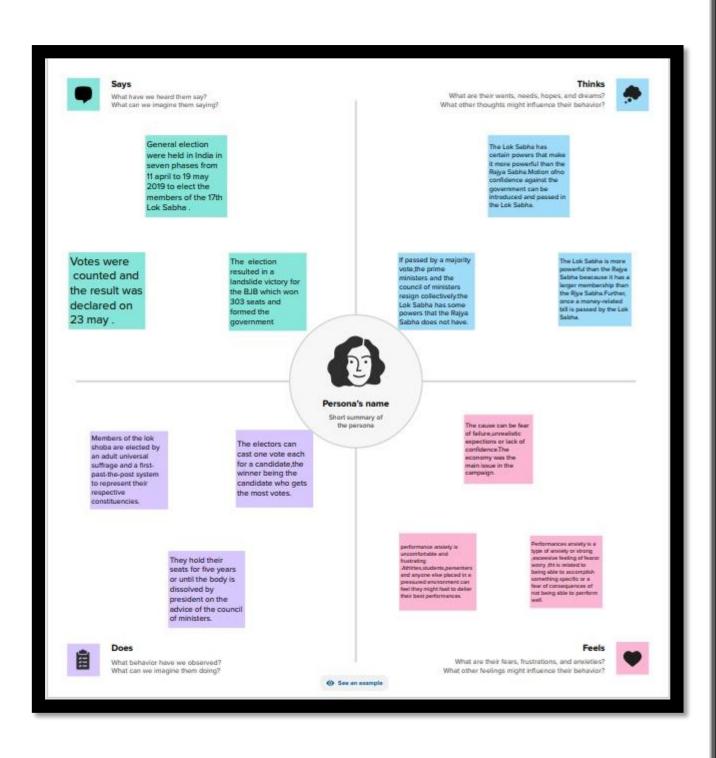
The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the states and 20 representing the Union Territories.

1.2 purpose

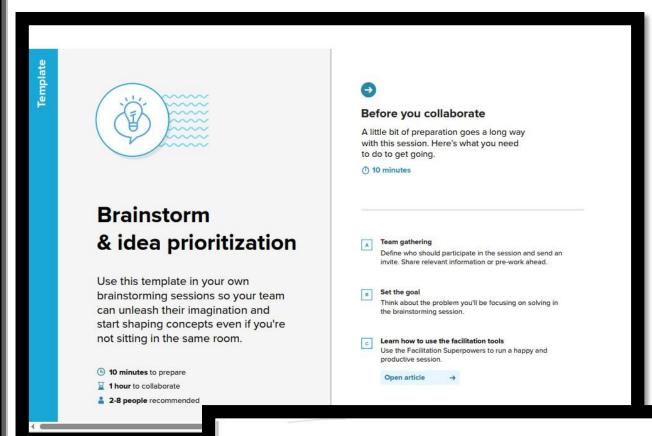
The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election. Elections, all across India, were conducted in seven phases from 11 April 2019 to 19 May 2019 by the Election Commission of India. The Bharatiya Janata Party received 37.36% of the vote, the highest vote share by 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.

2 Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy map



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming map







Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

① 10 minutes

Person 1

The good thing about the last four years is that the masks are off. There's no question of the ruling party being just for vikas, or developement. What we get is vikas as a subset of Hindutva.

It is a counter-revolution where nationalism. where nationalism are used to paper over the gross inequalities ,ramoant explotation and the glaring contradiction of Indian society.

THe central economic problem here is that it's very difficult to create enough deccent jobs for the additions to the workforce as well as for those feeling unviable farms.

Person 2

some 900 million voters in India will ekect members to the lower house of parilament from today in an election that will spread overseven phases and end on may 2019

The main contenders for the election are Narendra modi's Bharatiya janata party and its allies, and the Indian National Congress and its allies.

India follows the parliamentary system of government where the lower house comprises elected representatives.

Person 3

Conventional wisdom tends to be conservative ao most be conservative ao most bobserves expected a reversion to the mean. The pharse I heard the most over the electrion was "BJP will win, but won't get the BJP alone finished with 303 seats 2.0 more than its 2014 tally.

from the Gujarat
election of 2017, when
the BJP was pushed to
the three North Indian
states that the congres
snatched in 2018

Farmers have spent the latter half of modi 's first tenure marching into Indian cities trying to convey the extent of their distress, and many belived it would turn into an electoral problem for the BJP.

Person 4

Opposition parties claimed in their election campaign that the unempolyment in India had reached crisis levels. The NDA government has denied the existence of any job crisis.

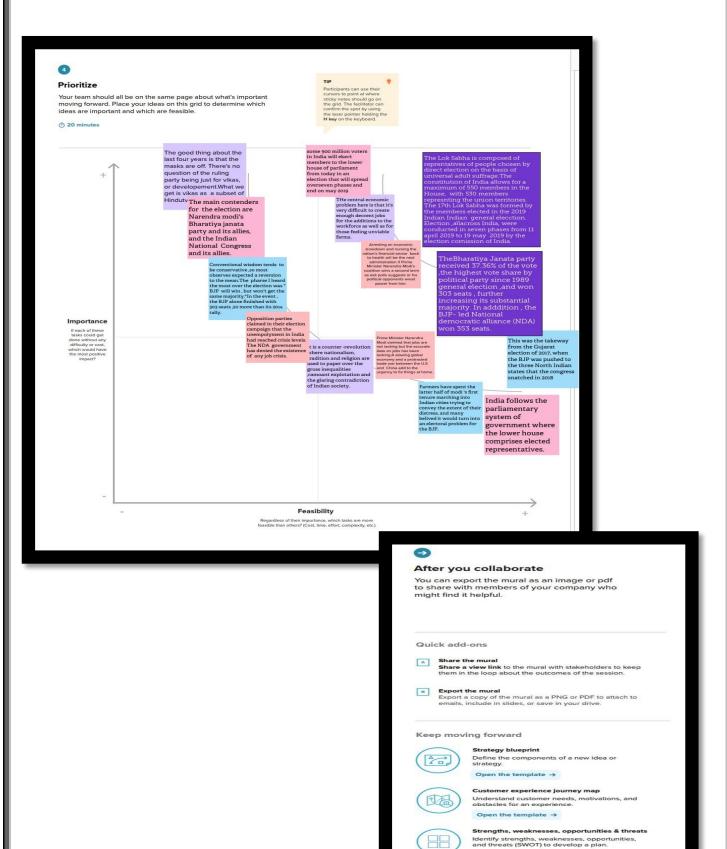


Group ideas

2 Jake, jurns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you and break it up into smaller sub-groups.

Lok Sabha is composed of rentatives of people chosen by set election on the basis of versal adult suffrage. The stitution of India allows for a kimum of 550 members in the ise, with 530 members in the see, with 530 members from the union territories. 17th Lok Sabha was formed by members elected in the 2019 ian Indian general elecction. Indian general election. tion, allacross India, were ducted in seven phases from 11 il 2019 to 19 may 2019 by the tition comission of India.

TheBharatiya Janata party received 37.36% of the vote ,the highest vote share by political party since 1989 general election ,and won 303 seats , further increasing its substantial majority. In adddition , the BJP- led National democratic alliance (NDA) won 353 seats.



Share template feedback

Open the template →

3.1 Activity & Screenshot

Milestone 1: Define Problem / Problem Understanding

Activity 1: Specify the business problem

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.

Activity 2: 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.

Activity 3: 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 area 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.

Milestone 2: Data collection & Extraction

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, is an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes and generate insights from the data.

Activity 1: Collect the dataset

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1f0Q AohNA8PQ8AL6WXYyIw-kgoVkGDmd/view

Use the link download the data set.

Activity 1.1: Understand the data

Data contains all the meta information regarding the columns described in the CSV file. We have provided CSV file.

LG.Csv

Column Description for Csv:

- **1. State:** It is Dimension in LG Data, which represents state names.
- **2. Constituency:** It is also Dimension shows the constituency of states.
- **3. Name:** Participants name from their party.
- 4. Party: name of the party
- **5. Symbol:** Party symbol

- **6. Gender:** Gender of the participants.
- **7. Criminal cases:** Cases on party participation.
- **8. Educational qualification:** Voter's education.
- 9. Category: It shows their category like BC, SC, OBC
- **10. Winners:** It is a measure that shows the winners in the data
- **11. Age:** It shows the age candidates.
- **12. Assets:** It shows the assets values of the states.
- **13. Liabilities:** It shows the all liabilities of the states.
- **14. General Votes:** It shows the total general votes.
- **15. Postal Votes:** Postal votes from the country.
- **16. Total Electors:** Total count of election in country.

Activity 2: Connecting Dataset to Tableau

Add the data set file in the text option and the data set will be connected.

Milestone 3: Data preparation

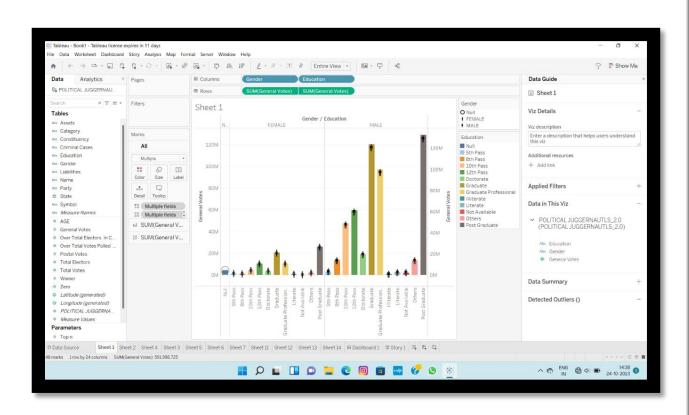
Activity 1: Prepare the Data for Visualization

Preparing the data for visualization involves cleaning the data to remove irrelevant or missing data, transforming the data into a format that can be easily visualized, exploring the data to identity patterns and trends, filtering the data to focus on specific subsets of data, preparing the data for visualization software, and ensuring the data is accurate and complete.

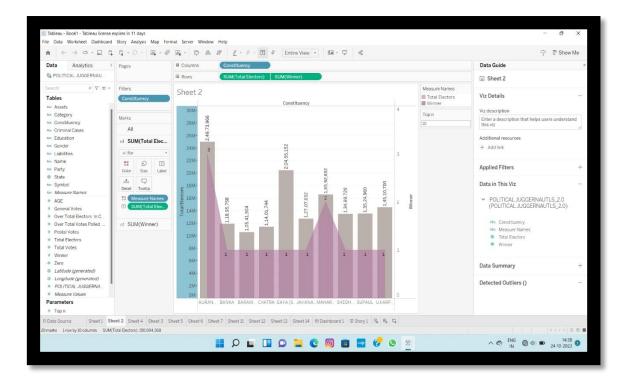
Milestone 4: Data visualization

Data visualization is the process of creating graphical representations of data in order to help people understand and explore the information. The goal of the data visualization is to make complex data sets more accessible, intuitive, and easier to interpret. By using visual elements such as charts, graphs, and maps, data visualizations can help people quickly identity patterns, trends, and outliers in the data.

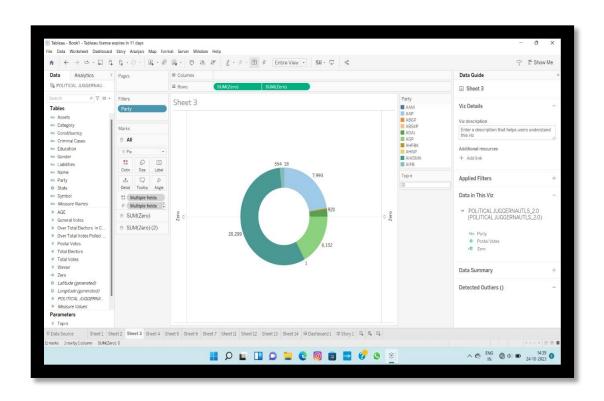
ACTIVITY1.1: KPI's



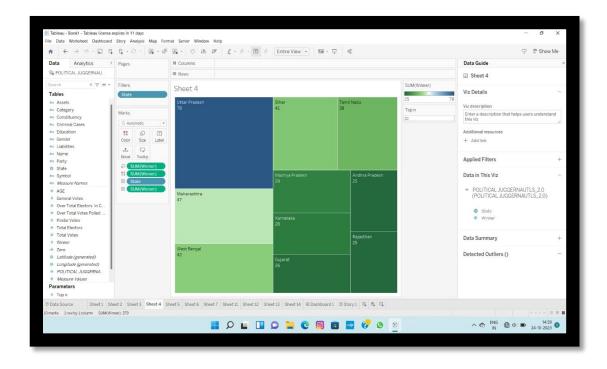
Activity 1.2: Gender & educational Wise General Votes



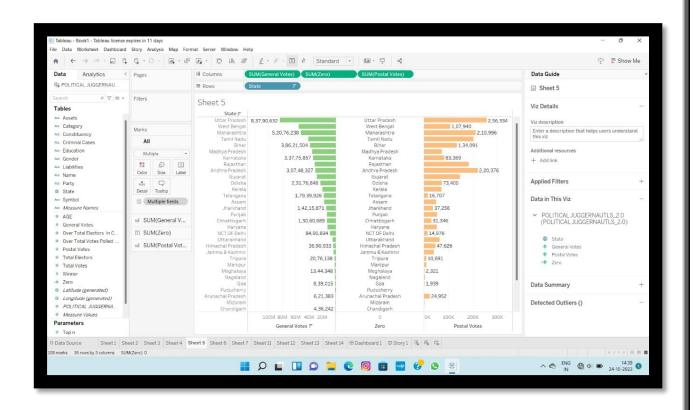
Activity 1.3: State wise Winner



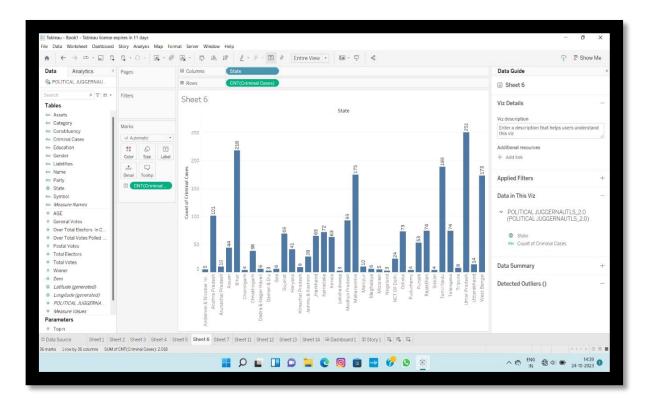
Activity1.4 State wise General Votes and Postal Votes



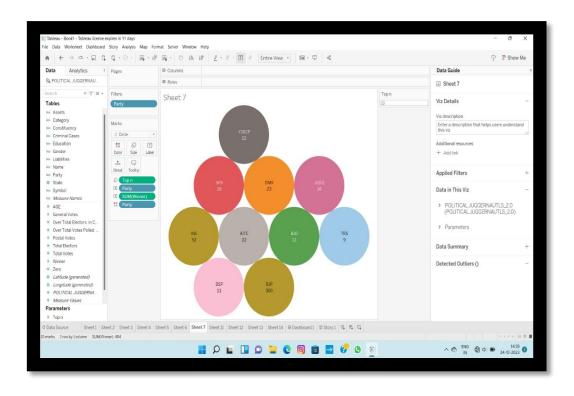
Activity 1.5: State wise Criminal Cases



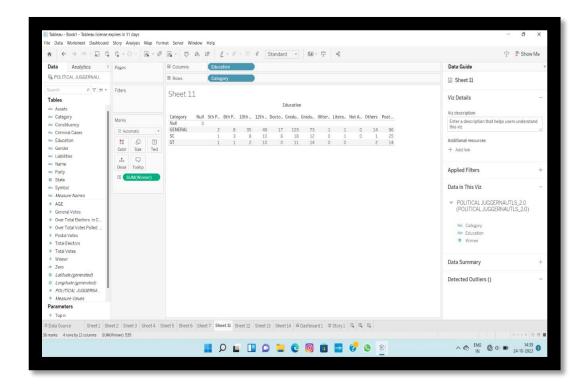
Activity 1.6: Constituency Wise Winners and Election



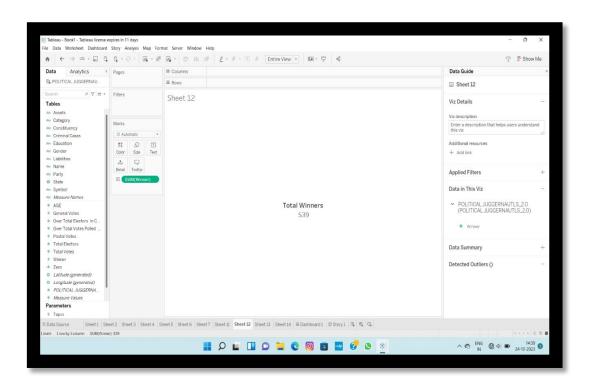
Activity 1.7: Party Wise Winner



Activity 1.8: Winners by Education and Category



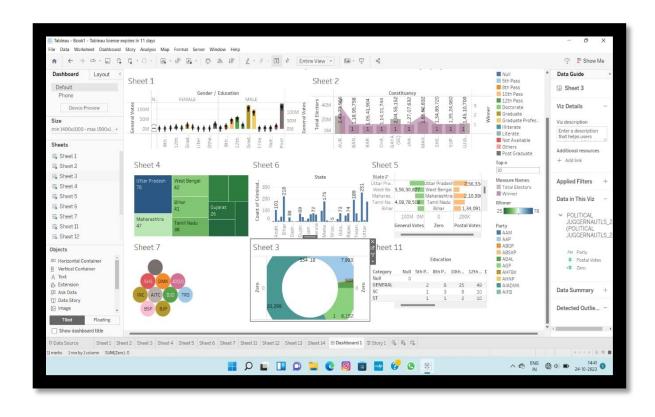
Activity 1.9: Party Wise Postal Votes



Milestone 5: Dashboard

A dashboard is a graphical user interface (GUI) that display information and data in an organized, easy-to-read format. Dashboards are typically designed for a specific purpose or use case. Dashboards can be used in a variety of setting, such as business, finance, manufacturing, healthcare, and many other industries. They can be used to track key performance indicators (KPI's), monitor performance metrics, and display data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables.

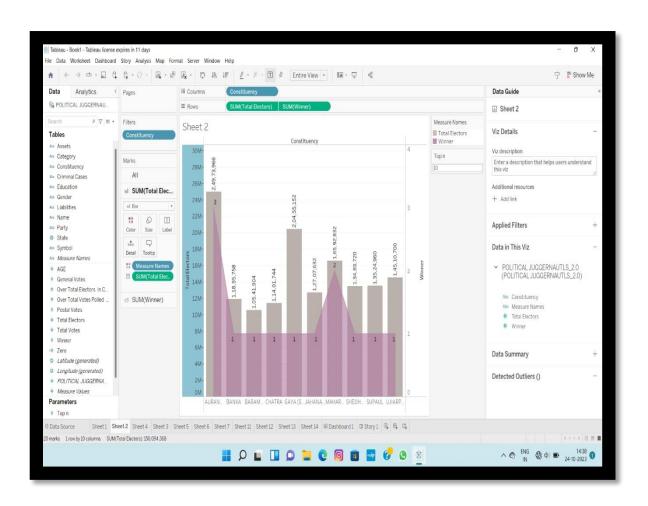
Activity: 1 Responsive and Design of Dashboard

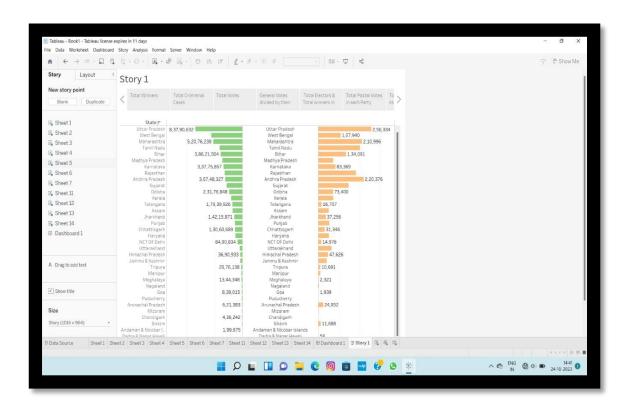


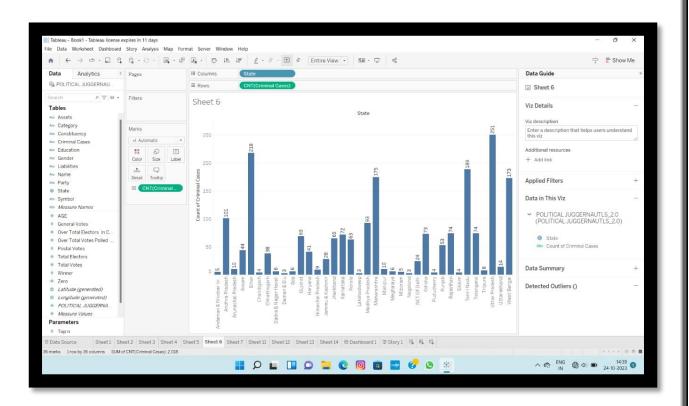
Milestone 6: Story

A data story is a way of presenting data and analysis in a narrative format, with the goal of making the information more engaging and easier to understand. A data story typically includes a clear introduction that sets the stage and explains the context for the data, a body that presents the data and analysis in a logical and systematic way, and a conclusion that summarizes the key findings and highlights their implications.

Activity: 1-No of scenes of story

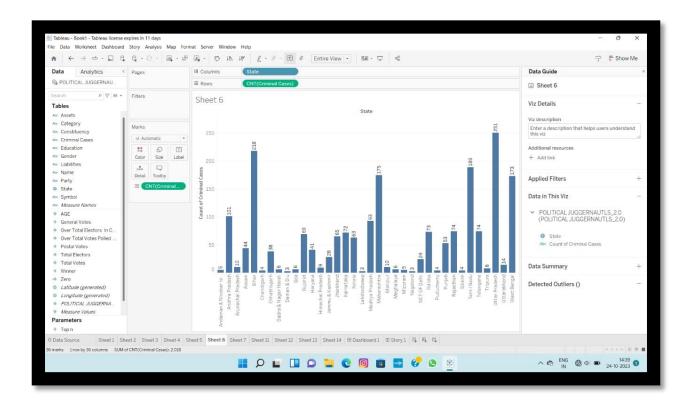






Milestone 7: Performance Testing

Activity 1: Utilization of Filters



Activity 2: No of Visualization

- KPI's
- Gender & educational Wise General Vote
- State wise General Votes and postal Votes
- State wise Criminal Cases
- Constituency wise Winners and Electors
- Party wise Winner
- Winners by Education and Category
- Party Wise Postal Votes

Milestone 8: Publishing

Publishing helps us to track and monitor key performance metrics, to communicate results and progress. Help a publisher stay informed, make better decisions, and communication their performance to others.

Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public

Step 1: Go to Dashboard/story, click on share button on the top ribbon



Give the server address of your tableau public account and click on connect.

Step2: Once you click on connect it will ask you for tableau public user name and password



Once you login into your tableau public using the credentials, the particular visualization will be published into tableau public

Note: While publishing the visualization to the public, the respective sheet will get published when you click on share option.

Activity 1: Publishing the dashboard / story into Tableau public server

Dashboard

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/manjari.m5138/viz/dashboard1 16980582563250/Dashboard1

Story

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/manjari.m5138/viz/s hared/4YJZPB879

Milestone 9: Project Demonstration & Documentation

Below mentioned deliverable to be submitted along with other deliverables

Activity 2:- Record explanation Video for project development procedure.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SBhCbT6jCW5n8zQ45UZmnG ERBNT8v5O2/view?usp=drivesdk

Activity 2: Project Documentation-Step by step project development procedure

Create a document as per the template provided

5 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGEAS

Advantages:

- 1. It helps in proper functioning of democracy through the system of checks and balance.
- 2. No confidence motion can only be introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha. So, it controls the despotism of the government.
- 3. Money bills be only introduced in the Lok Sabha. The budget is presented in Lok Sabha by the Finance Minister. It controls the budget of state.
- 4. There is the requirement of the majority in Lok Sabha to form the government. People of India directly choose the member of Lok Sabha so this house is direct representation of people.
- 5. It is supreme law making body of the country. It formulates laws. A money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lower house of the Parliament.

Disadvantages:

- 1. There is no disadvantages with the Loksabha. There some problems like disruption of the proceedings members.
- 2. Some members never participate in the debates and proceedings. These members should be admonished to be active in Loksabha.
- 3. Members are elected in this house, so many of them have less qualification. Results in low productivity.
- 4. Many times Lok Sabha uses it power to abdicate the principles of democratic process.
- 5. Many of you have seen this misuse while passing Aadhaar bill. This year finance bill.

6 APPLICATION

- **1 Policy Direction:** The election results influenced the policy direction of the government, shaping legislative agendas and priorities.
- **2 Leadership Impact:** Political juggernauts performance impacted leadership dynamics, determining who held key positions and exerted influence in decision-making.
- **3 Coalition Building:** The election results played a crucial role in coalition building, as parties sought alliances to form a stable government or oppose the ruling party.
- **4 Public Mandate:** The verdict reflected the public mandate, indicating the electorate's preferences and expectation from the government.
- **5 Legislative Changes:** The composition of the Lok Sabha influenced the passage or rejection of legislation, affecting government and policy implementation.

7 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.

The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the Hoouse of the people is the lower house of India's bicameral parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. 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. The house meets in Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.

8 FUTURE

The Lok Sabha election in 2019 saw prominent political figures and parties asserting their influence. The futures scopes depends on evolving political dynamics, policy decisions, and public sentiments, making it challenging to predict with certainly.

Factors like economic developments, social issues, and global events will shape the political landscape. Stay informed to understand how these variables might impact political landscape. Stay informed to understand how these variables might impact political juggernauts in the upcoming years.