GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

COIMBATORE - 6410018

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

NAAN MUDHALVAN COURSE: DATA ANALYTICS WITH TABLEAU

CLASS: III YEAR B.Sc. Mathematics – SEMESTER: 5

PROJECT REPORT

(PROJECT DOCUMENTATION)

NM TEAM NUMBER: 05

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NM PROJECT TITLE: Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok

Sabha Elections

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SUBMITTED TO

Smart bridge Educational Services Pvt.Ltd

Project Report Template

Political Juggernauts: A Quantitative Analysis of Candidates in the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

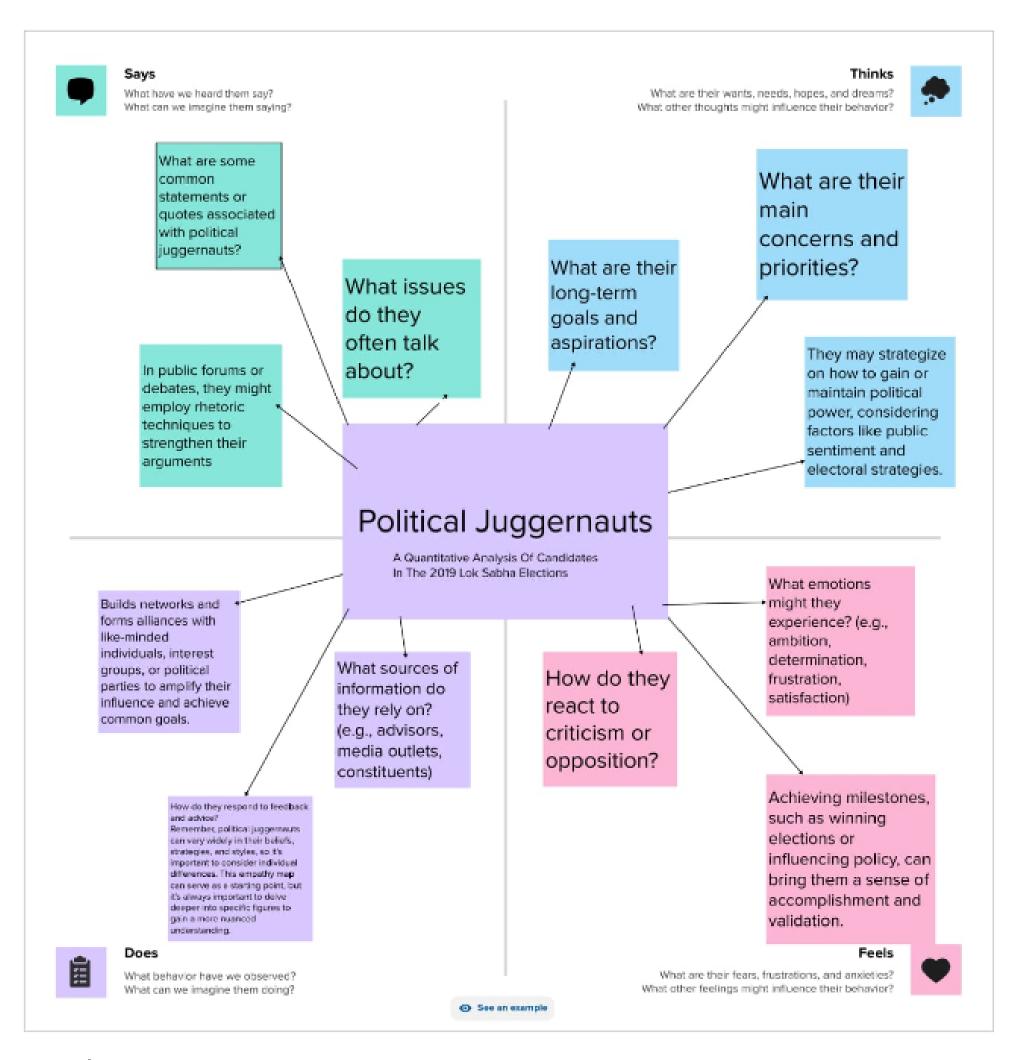
The Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The 17th Lok Sabha 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

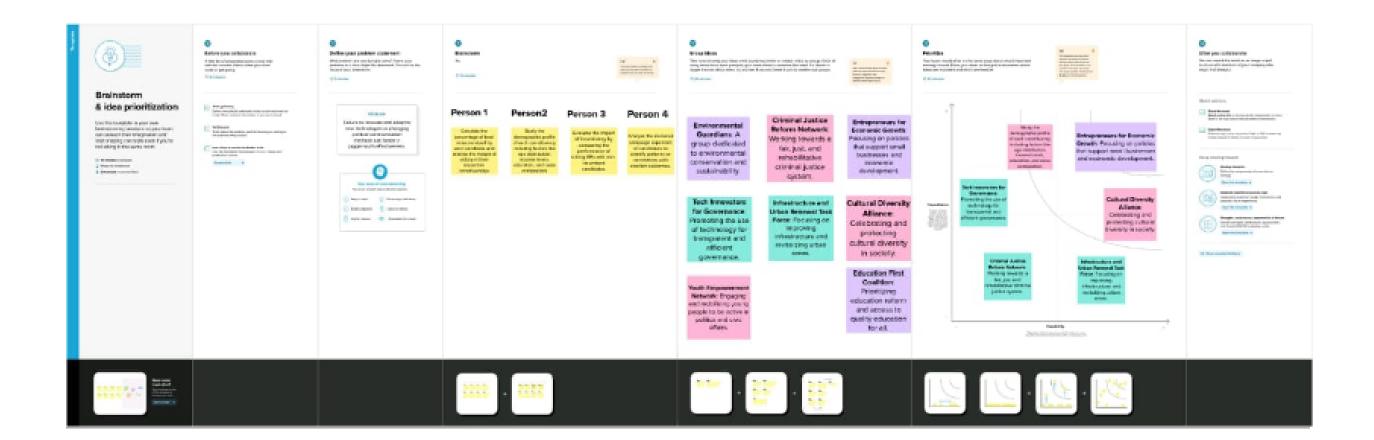
By analyzing the Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of people chosen by direct election on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage. The Constitution of India allows for a maximum of 550 members in the House, with 530 members representing the States and 20 representing the Union Territories. The 17th 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.

Problem Definition & Design Thinking

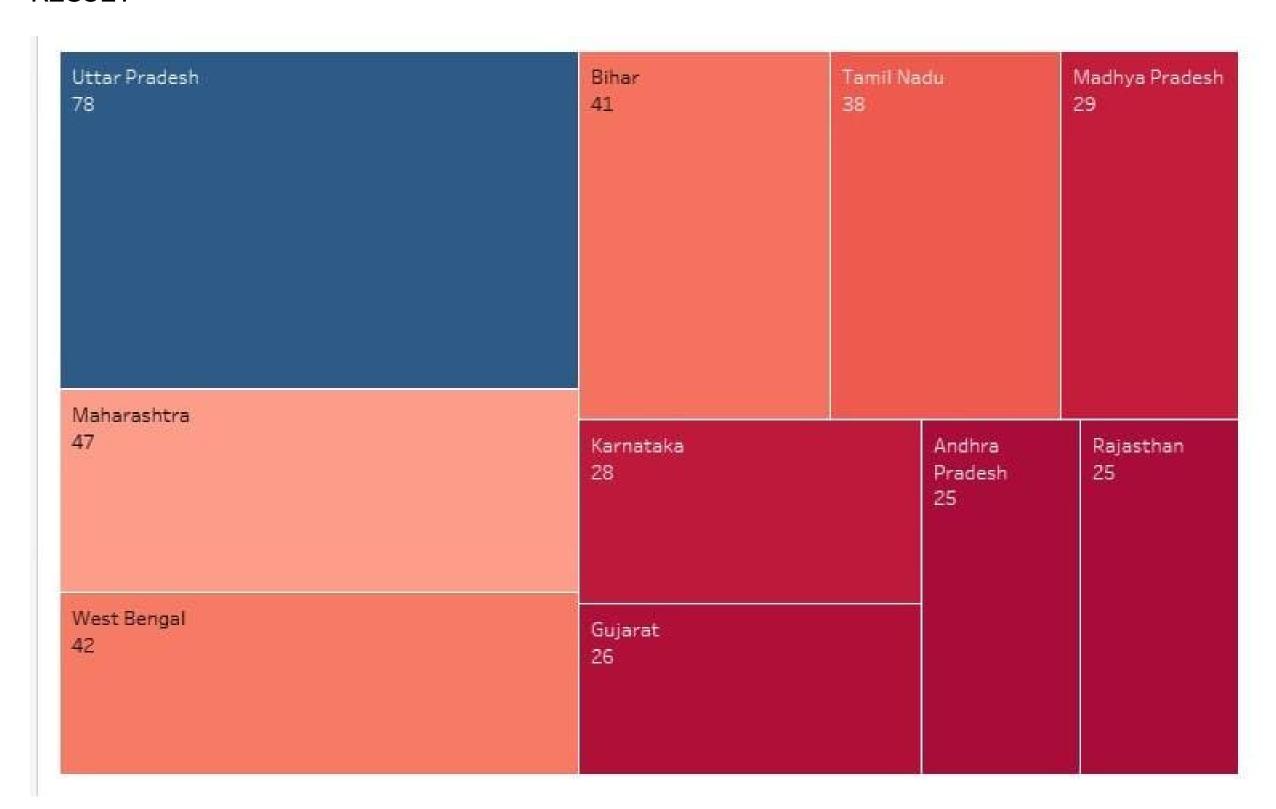
2.1 Empathy Map

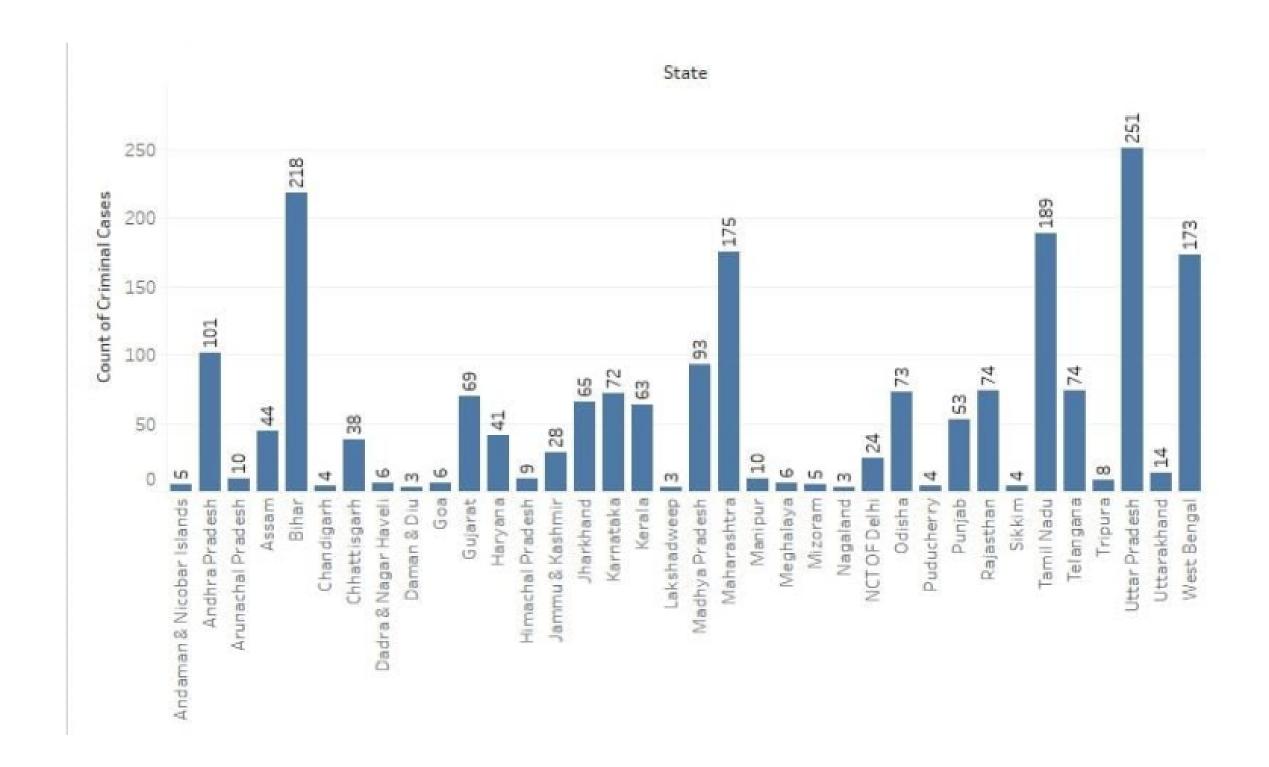


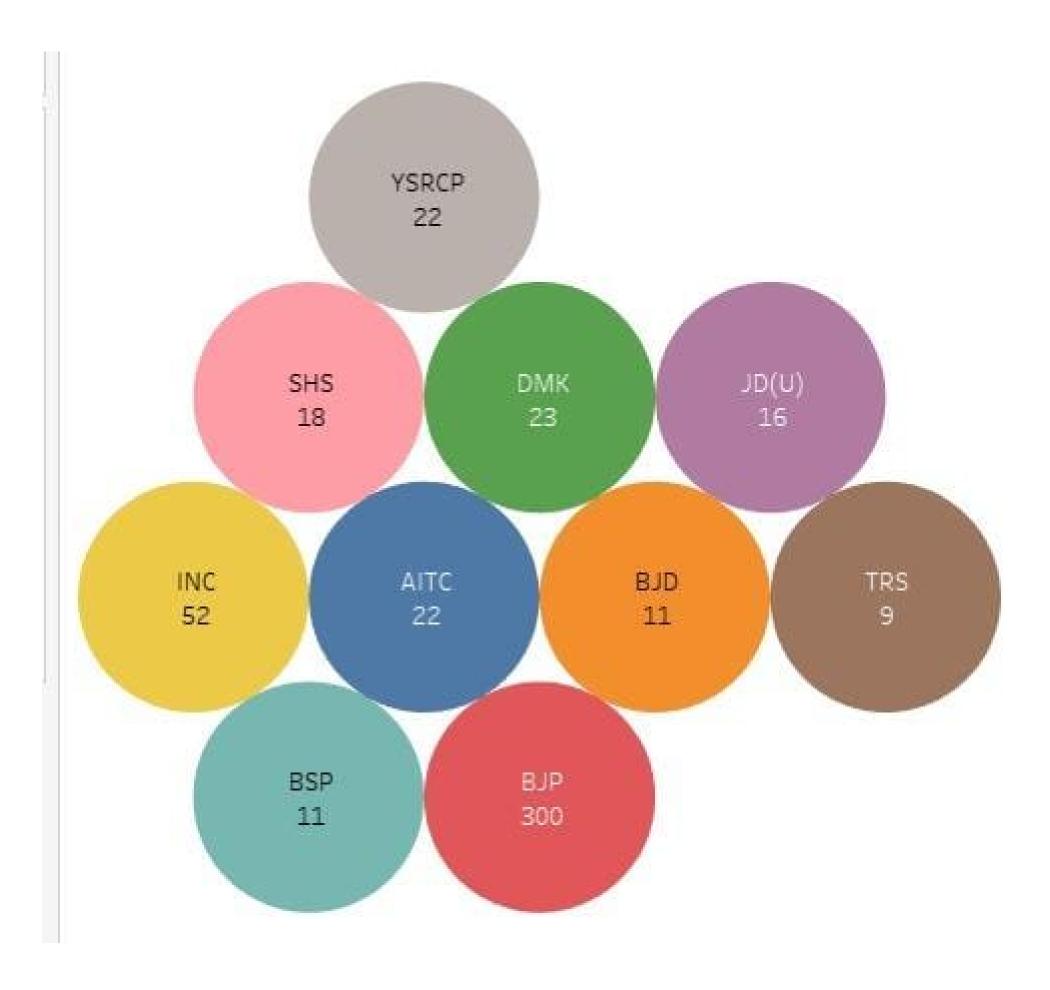
2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

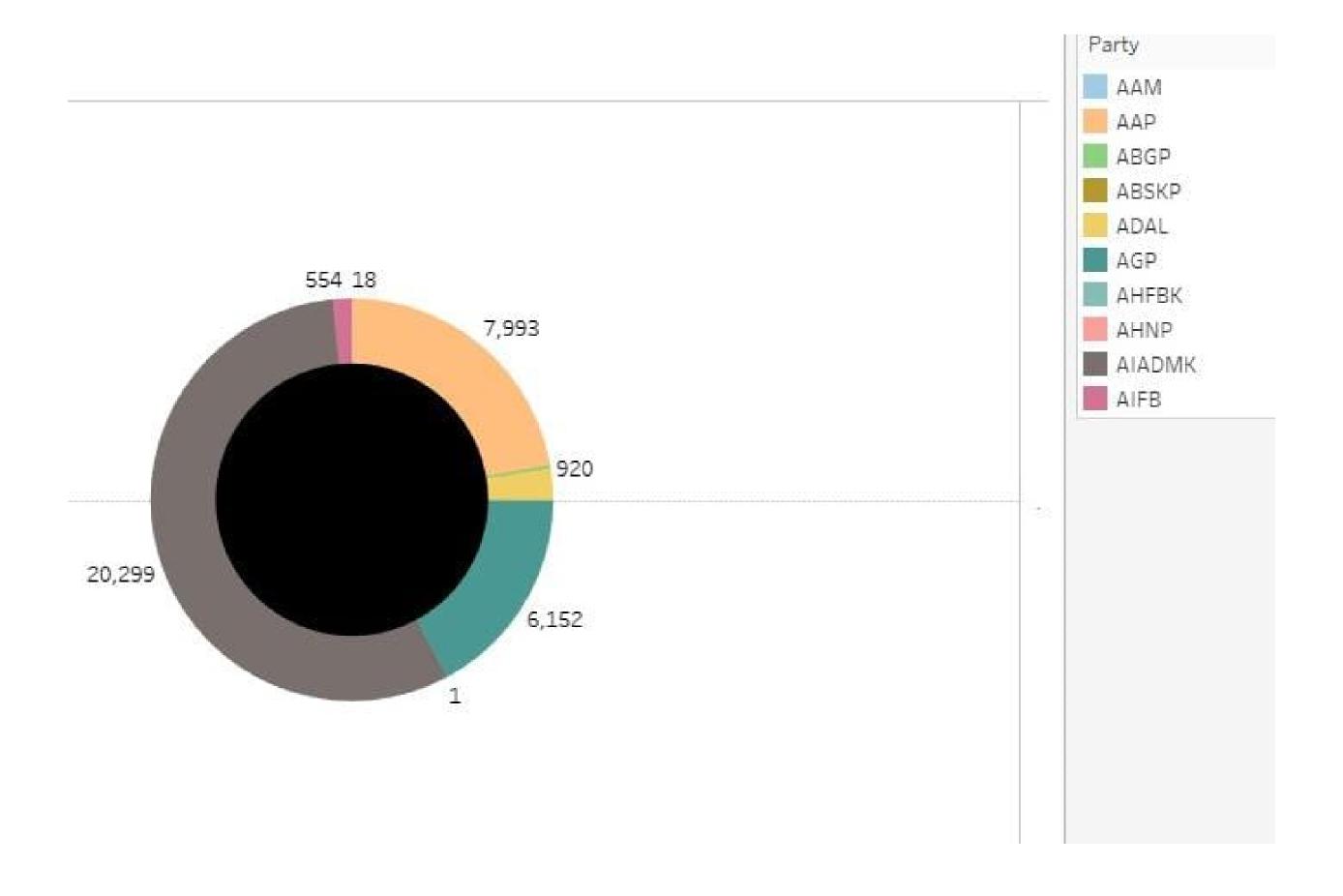


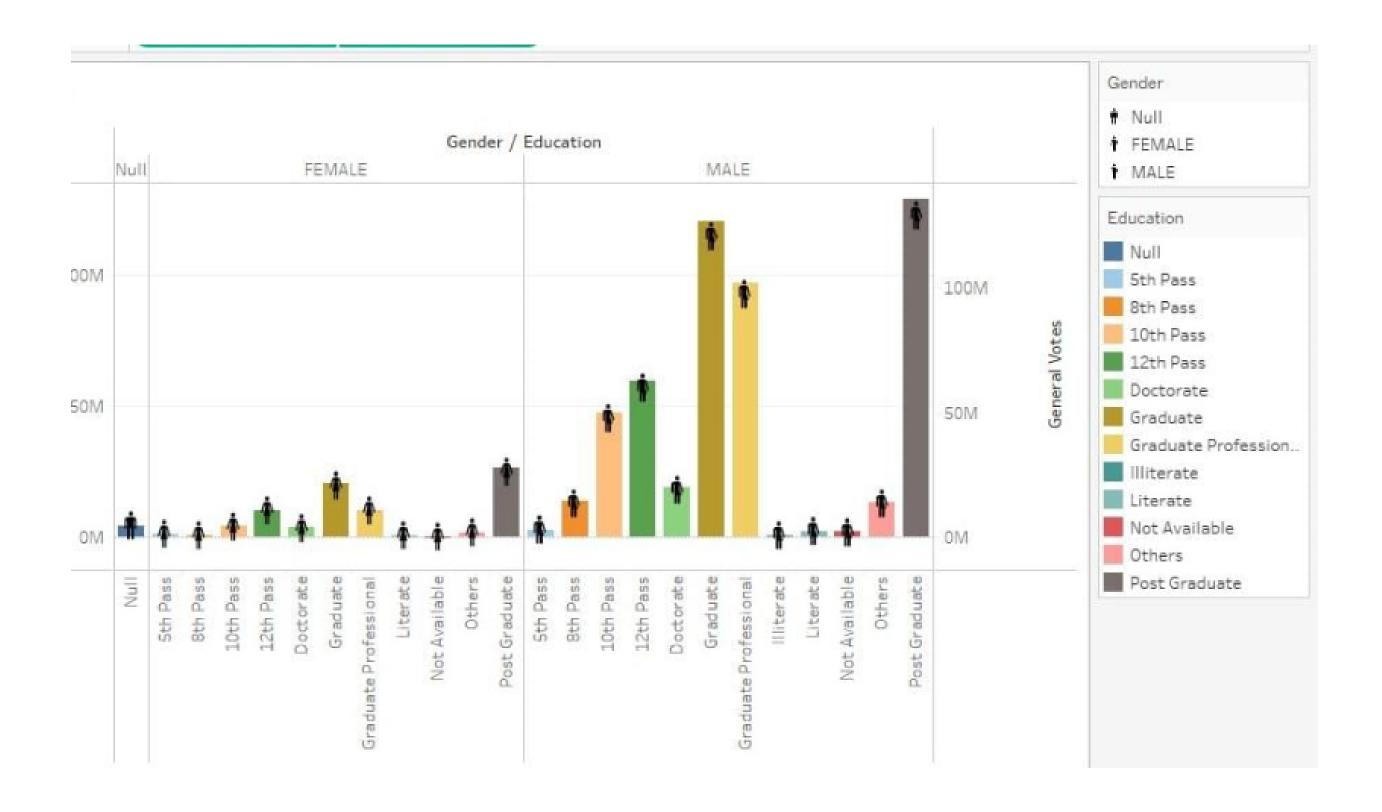
RESULT









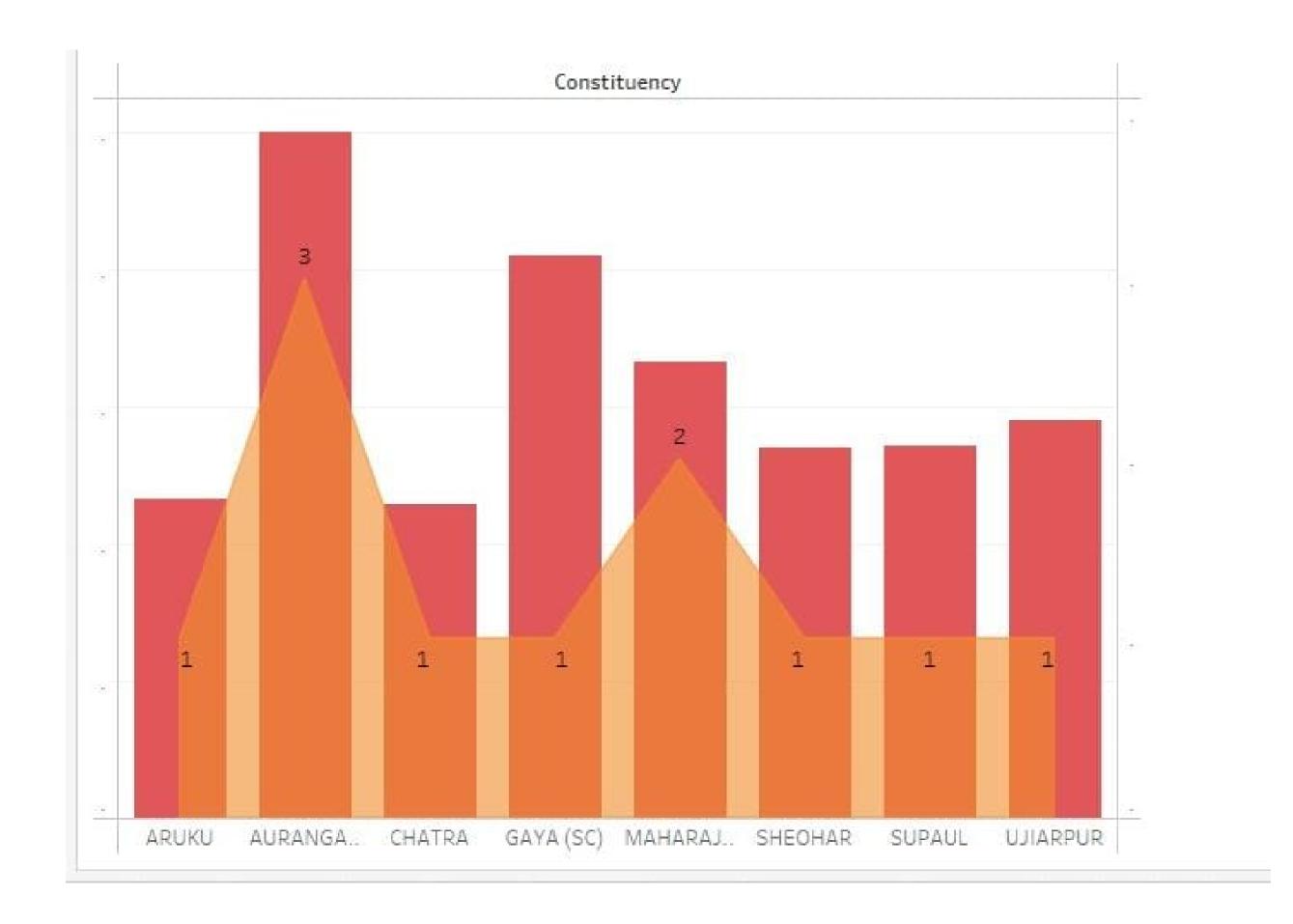


Total Criminal Cases 2,018

Total Votes 594,240,703

Total Winners 539

D	86,651	Daman & Diu	26	*
D.,	193,258	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	58	
L	46,115	Lakshadweep	106	
Α.,	199,675	ndaman & Nicobar Island	200	
C	436,242	Chandigarh	341	
P	765,570	Puducherry	491	
G	839,015	Goa	1,939	
M.	1,344,348	Meghalaya	2,321	
M.	492,378	Mizoram	2,759	
N.	995,817	Nagaland	3,856	
M.	1,588,581	Manipur	10,104	
Т.,	2,076,138	Tripura	10,691	
S.,	330,285	Sikkim	11,688	
N.	8,490,834	NCT OF Delhi	14,976	
T.,	17,939,926	Telangana	16,707	
Α.,	621,383	Arunachal Pradesh	24,952	
C	13,060,689	Chhattisgarh	31,346	
J	14,215,871	Jharkhand	37,256	
J.,	3,391,264	Jammu & Kashmir	40,976	
Н.,	3,690,933	Himachal Pradesh	47,626	
Α	17,391,216	Assam	50,318	
	150M 100M 50M 0M	0	OK 200K 400K	



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

Lok Sabha members are elected by the citizens of India. This ensures that the people have a direct say in who represents them in the highest legislative body. The Lok Sabha, along with the Rajya Sabha (upper house), has the authority to pass laws. However, many types of financial bills require the approval of the Lok Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha hold the government accountable for its actions. They can question ministers, initiate debates, and demand answers regarding policies and decisions.

Disadvantages:

Due to the "first-past-the-post" electoral system, a party with a majority of seats can have disproportionate power, potentially leading to a lack of representation for minority parties. Influence of Money and Muscle Power: Elections in India, including Lok Sabha elections, can be influenced by money, muscle power, and other forms of electoral malpractice, which can undermine the democratic process.

APPLICATION:

The Lok Sabha is responsible for passing bills, which become laws once approved by both houses of Parliament It plays a crucial role in the approval of the national budget and financial bills, which are essential for the functioning of the government. Members of the Lok Sabha question the government, debate policies, and hold the executive branch accountable for its actions.

CONCLUSION:

In summary, the Lok Sabha stands as a critical pillar of India's democratic system, ensuring representation, accountability, and the enactment of vital legislation. While facing challenges, its enduring role remains essential for the nation's progress and democratic ideals.