Dr. MGR-JANAKI COLLEGE
OF ARTS & SCIENCE FOR WOMEN
SATHYABAMA MGR MALIGAI
11 & 13, Durgabai Deshmukh Road, RA Puram, Chennai - 28
An ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED INSTITUTION
Affiliated to the University of Madras

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

PROJECT RECORD

ON

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

- FUNDAMENTAL OF DATA ANALYTICS WITH TABLEAU

2023-2024

TAMILNADU SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,

GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU,

NAAN MUDHALVAN PROGRAM

Submitted

By

1.R.SANDHIYA(222106826)

2.J.JEROBIN(222106822)

3.K.ANUPRIYA(2221068218)

4.P.PAVITHRA(222106824)

(III B.Sc MATHEMATICS)

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROJECT IS TITILED A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTION; POLITICAL JUGGERNAUT - FUNDAMENTAL OF **DATA ANALYTICS WITH TABLEAU.**

THIS PROJECT IS SUBMITTED BY R.SANDHIYA(222106826), J.JEROBIN(222106822), K.ANUPRIYA(222106818), P.PAVITHRA(222106824) OF III B.SC MATHEMATICS, DR.MGR JANAKI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN, CHENNAI IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR **TAMILNADU SKILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU,NAAN MUDHALVAN PROGRAM**. THIS PROJECT WAS AN AUTHENTIC WORK DONE BY HIM UNDER MY SUPERVISION AND GUIDANCE

PROJECT GUIDE

HOD

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POLITICAL JUGGERNAUT:A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES IN THE 2019 LOK SABHA ELECTION.

1.INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW

About the report:

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.

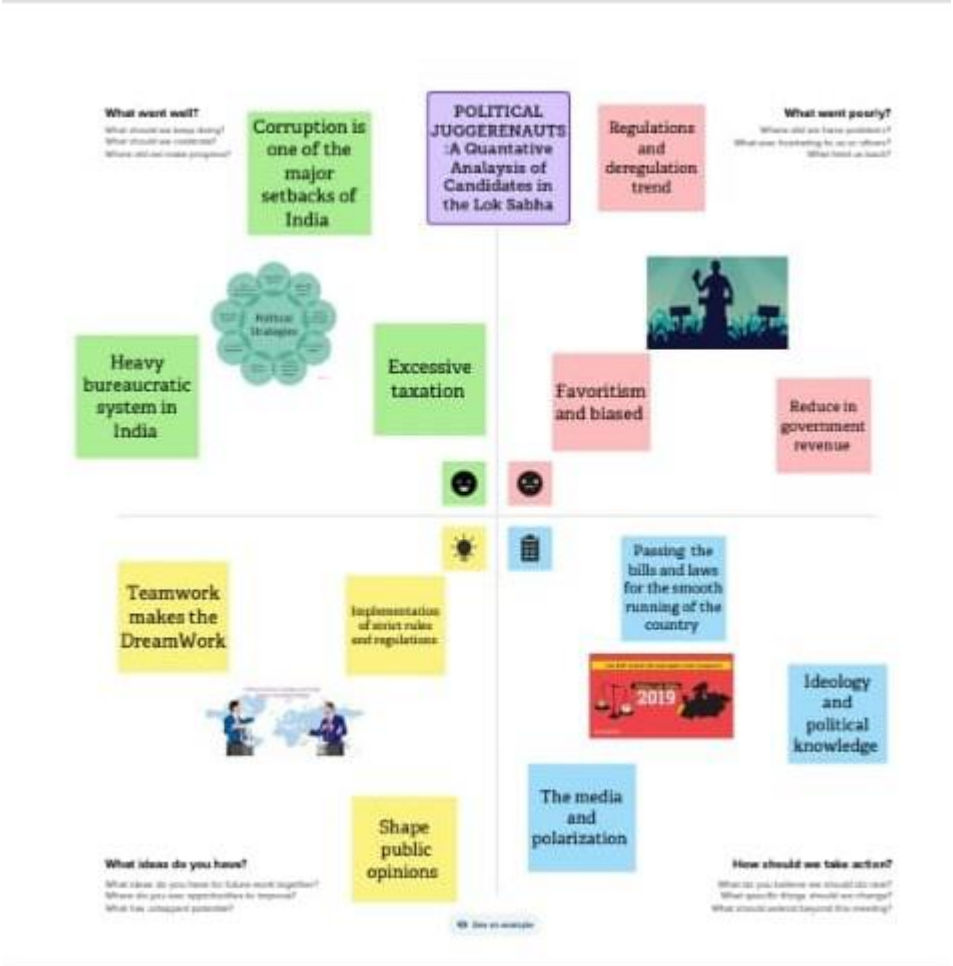
1.2 PURPOSE

The Lok Sabha which is the more representative chamber of the Parliament performs a number of useful functions. Lawmaking is the main function of the Parliament and in this field the Lok Sabha plays an important role. All types of bills can originate in the Lok Sabha and if a bill is moved in and passed by the Rajya Sabha, it has to come to the Lok Sabha for its approval. If there is any disagreement between the two Houses, the Lok Sabha will prevail in the joint sitting with the Rajya Sabha because it has more members than the other House .

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION &DESIGN THINKING:

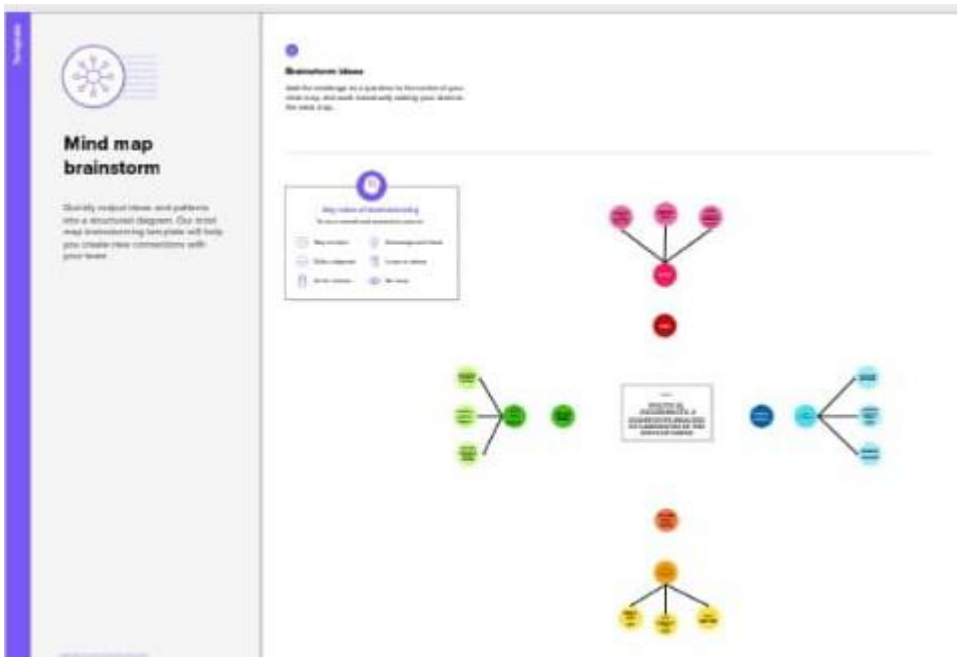
2.1 EMPATHY MAP

An empathy map is a collaborative tool teams can use to gain a deeper insight into their customers. Much like a user persona, an empathy map can represent a group of users, such as a customer segment. The empathy map was originally created by Dave Gray and has gained much popularity within the agile communityAssemble your team and have them bring any personas, data, or insights about the target of your empathy map. Print out or sketch the empathy map template on a large piece of paper or whiteboard. Hand each team member sticky notes and a marker. Each person should write down their thoughts on stickies. Ideally everyone would add at least one sticky to every section. You might ask questions, such as:

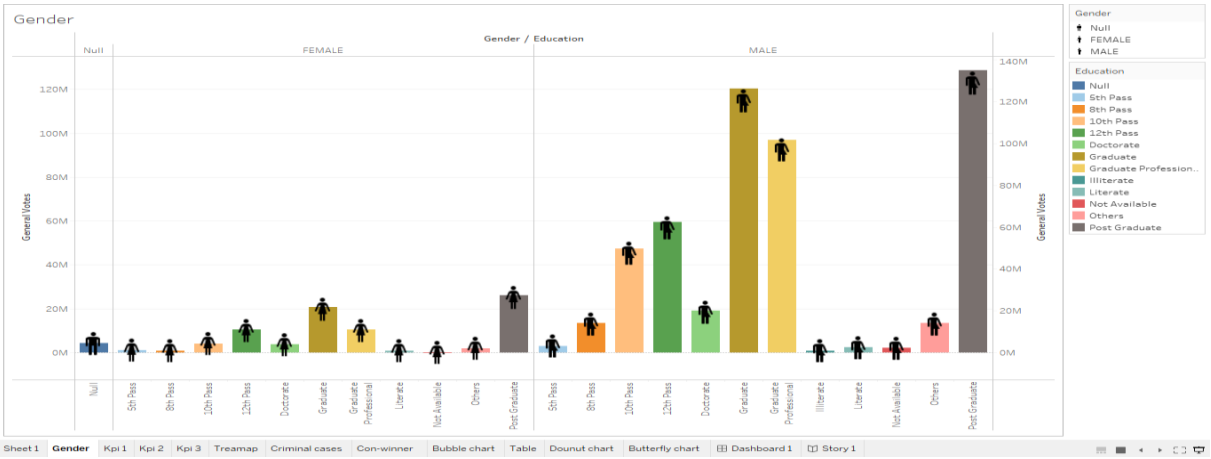


2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

Brainstorming is a method of generating ideas and sharing knowledge to solve a particular commercial or technical problem, in which participants are encouraged to think without interruption. Brainstorming is a group activity where each participant shares their ideas as soon as they come to mind. At the conclusion of the session, ideas are categorised and ranked for follow-on action. When planning a brainstorming session it is important to define clearly the topic to be addressed. A topic which is too specific can constrict thinking, while an ill-defined topic will not generate enough directly applicable ideas. The composition of the brainstorming group is important too. It should include people linked directly with the subject as well as those who can contribute novel and unexpected ideas. It can comprise staff from inside or outside the organisation.



3.RESULT:


Gender
Gender / Education
Null
FEMALE
MALE
General Votes
Gender
Null
FEMALE
MALE
Education
Null
5th Pass
8th Pass
10th Pass
12th Pass
Doctorate
Graduate
Graduate Profession..
Illiterate
Literate
Not Available
Others
Post Graduate
Sheet 1 | Gender | Kpi 1 | Kpi 2 | Kpi 3 | Treamap | Criminal cases | Con-winner | Bubble chart | Table | Dounut chart | Butterfly chart | Dashboard 1 | Story 1

sheet 14
Total winners
539
Sheet 1 | Gender | Kpi 1 | Kpi 2 | Kpi 3 | Treamap | Criminal cases | Con-winner | Bubble chart | Table | Dounut chart | Butterfly chart | Dashboard 1 | Story 1

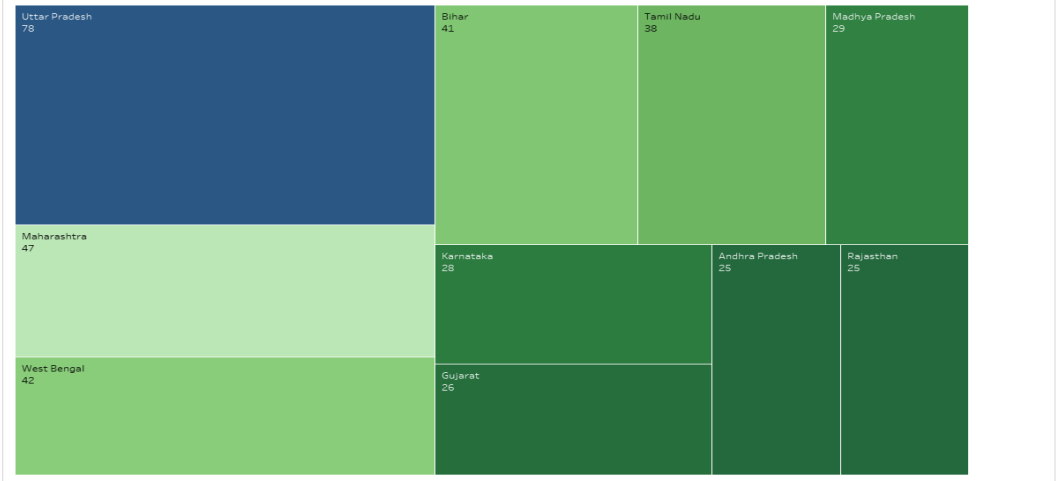
sheet 12
Total criminal cases
2,018
Sheet 1 | Gender | Kpi 1 | Kpi 2 | Kpi 3 | Treamap | Criminal cases | Con-winner | Bubble chart | Table | Dounut chart | Butterfly chart | Dashboard 1 | Story 1

sheet 13

Total votes
59,42,40,703

Sheet 1 | Gender | Kpi 1 | Kpi 2 | **Kpi 3** | Treamap | Criminal cases | Con-winner | Bubble chart | Table | Dounut chart | Butterfly chart | Dashboard 1 | Story 1

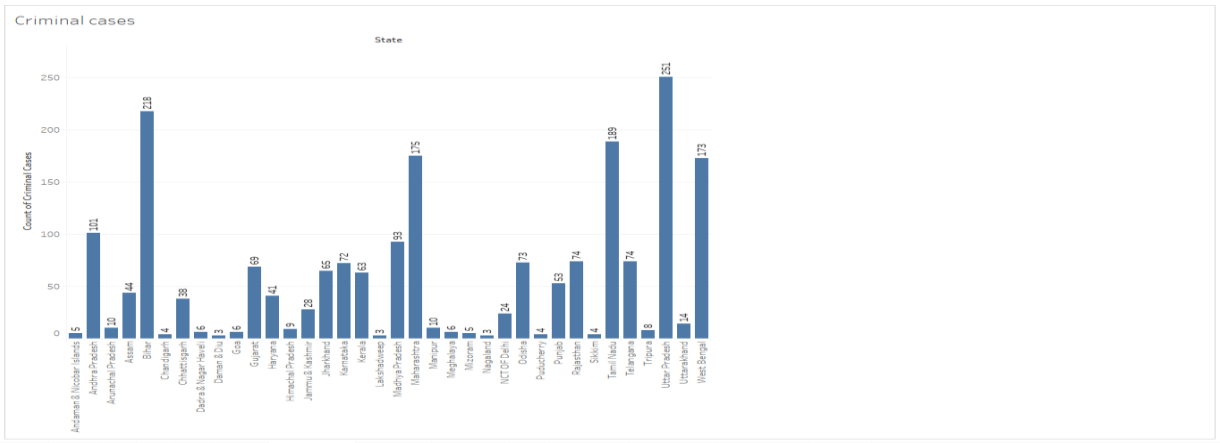
Treamap

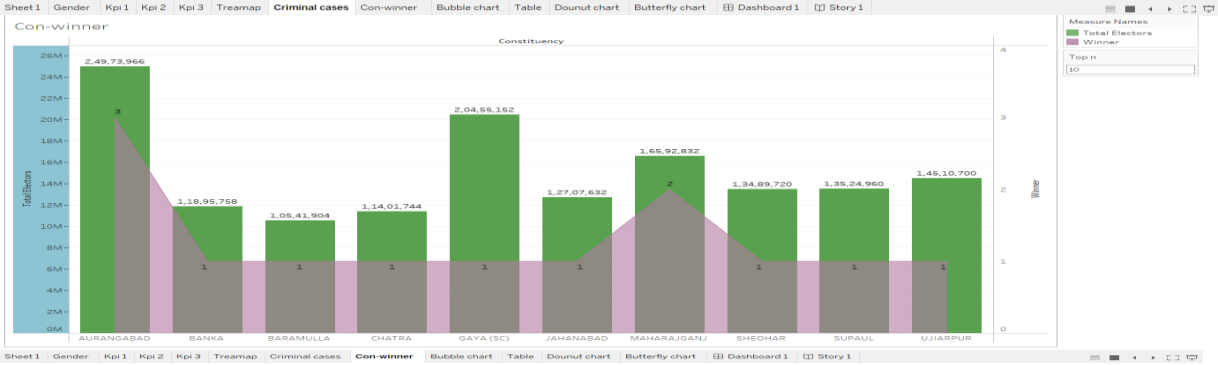


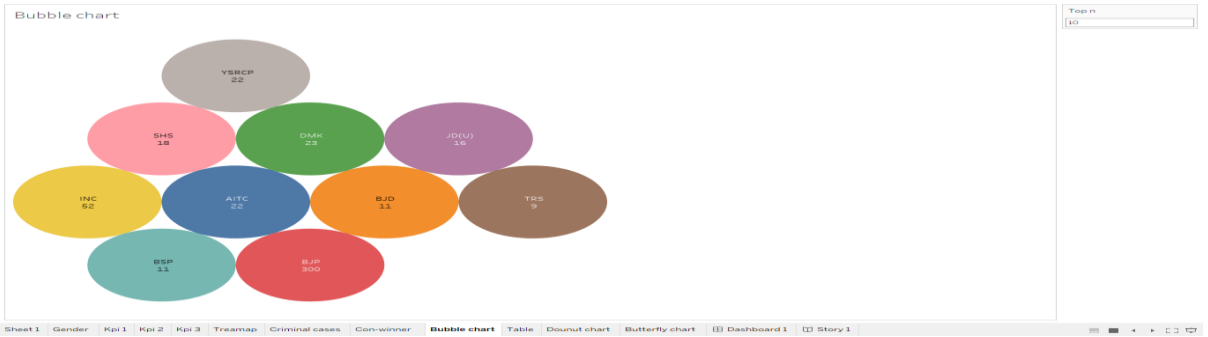
SUM(Winner)
25 78

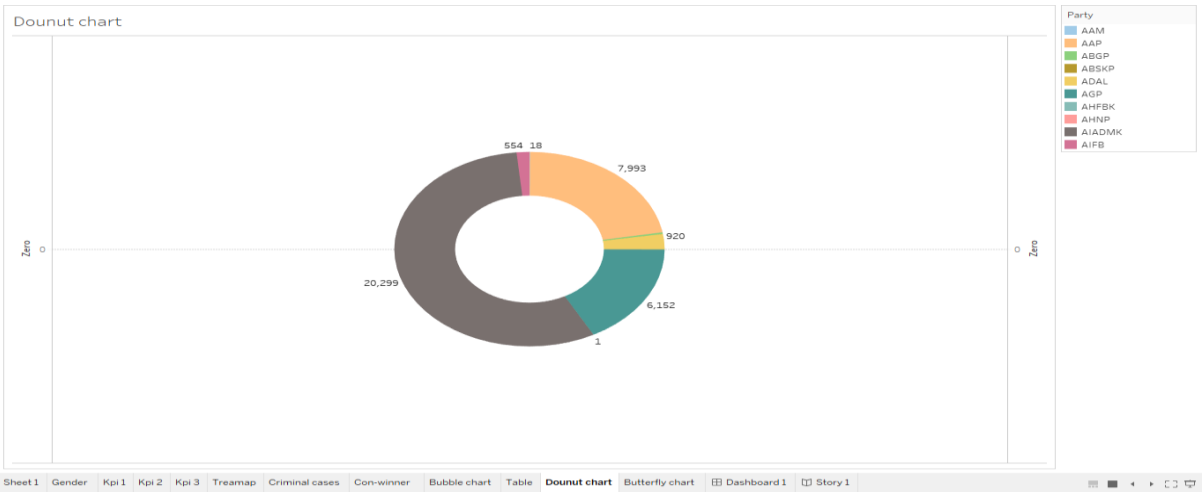
Parameter 1
15

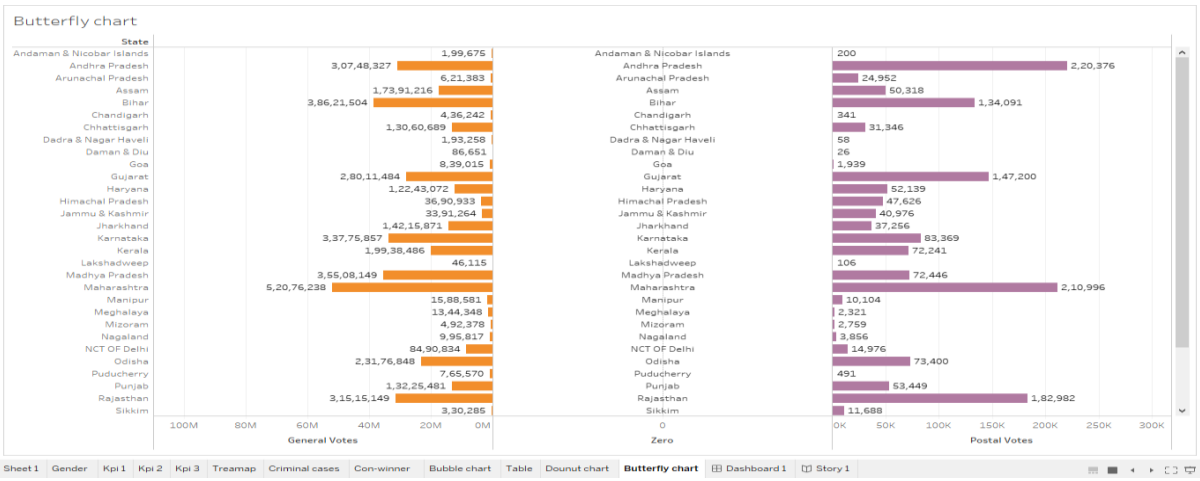
Sheet 1 | Gender | Kpi 1 | Kpi 2 | Kpi 3 | **Treamap** | Criminal cases | Con-winner | Bubble chart | Table | Dounut chart | Butterfly chart | Dashboard 1 | Story 1


Criminal cases
State
Count of Criminal Cases
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 5
Andhra Pradesh 101
Arunachal Pradesh 10
Assam 44
Bihar 218
Chandigarh 4
Chhattisgarh 38
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 6
Daman & Diu 3
Goa 6
Gujarat 69
Haryana 41
Himachal Pradesh 9
Jammu & Kashmir 28
Jharkhand 65
Karnataka 72
Kerala 63
Lakshadweep 3
Madhya Pradesh 93
Maharashtra 175
Manipur 10
Meghalaya 6
Mizoram 5
Nagaland 3
NCT Of Delhi 24
Odisha 73
Puducherry 4
Punjab 53
Rajasthan 74
Sikkim 4
Tamil Nadu 189
Telangana 74
Tripura 8
Uttar Pradesh 251
Uttarakhand 14
West Bengal 173
Sheet 1 Gender Kpi 1 Kpi 2 Kpi 3 Treamap Criminal cases Con-winner Bubble chart Table Dounut chart Butterfly chart Dashboard 1 Story 1


Con-winner
Constituency
Total Electors
Winner
Measure Names
Total Electors
Winner
Top n
10
2,49,73,966
1,18,95,758
1,05,41,904
1,14,01,744
2,04,55,152
1,27,07,632
1,65,92,832
1,34,89,720
1,35,24,960
1,45,10,700
AURANGABAD
BANKA
BARAMULLA
CHATRA
GAYA (SC)
JAHANABAD
MAHARAJGANJ
SHEOHAR
SUPAUL
UJIARPUR
Sheet 1 Gender Kpi 1 Kpi 2 Kpi 3 Treamap Criminal cases Con-winner Bubble chart Table Dounut chart Butterfly chart Dashboard 1 Story 1


Bubble chart
Top n
10
YSRCP
22
SHS
18
DMK
23
JD(U)
16
INC
52
AITC
22
BJD
11
TRS
9
BSP
11
BJP
300
Sheet 1 Gender Kpi 1 Kpi 2 Kpi 3 Treamap Criminal cases Con-winner Bubble chart Table Dounut chart Butterfly chart Dashboard 1 Story 1


Dounut chart
Party
AAM
AAP
ABGP
ABSKP
ADAL
AGP
AHFBK
AHNP
AIADMK
AIFB
554
18
7,993
920
6,152
1
20,299
Zero
0
Sheet 1
Gender
Kpi 1
Kpi 2
Kpi 3
Treamap
Criminal cases
Con-winner
Bubble chart
Table
Dounut chart
Butterfly chart
Dashboard 1
Story 1


Butterfly chart
State
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 1,99,675
Andhra Pradesh 3,07,48,327
Arunachal Pradesh 6,21,383
Assam 1,73,91,216
Bihar 3,86,21,504
Chandigarh 4,36,242
Chhattisgarh 1,30,60,689
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 1,93,258
Daman & Diu 86,651
Goa 8,39,015
Gujarat 2,80,11,484
Haryana 1,22,43,072
Himachal Pradesh 36,90,933
Jammu & Kashmir 33,91,264
Jharkhand 1,42,15,871
Karnataka 3,37,75,857
Kerala 1,99,38,486
Lakshadweep 46,115
Madhya Pradesh 3,55,08,149
Maharashtra 5,20,76,238
Manipur 15,88,581
Meghalaya 13,44,348
Mizoram 4,92,378
Nagaland 9,95,817
NCT OF Delhi 84,90,834
Odisha 2,31,76,848
Puducherry 7,65,570
Punjab 1,32,25,481
Rajasthan 3,15,15,149
Sikkim 3,30,285
100M 80M 60M 40M 20M 0M
General Votes
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 200
Andhra Pradesh 2,20,376
Arunachal Pradesh 24,952
Assam 50,318
Bihar 1,34,091
Chandigarh 341
Chhattisgarh 31,346
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 58
Daman & Diu 26
Goa 1,939
Gujarat 1,47,200
Haryana 52,139
Himachal Pradesh 47,626
Jammu & Kashmir 40,976
Jharkhand 37,256
Karnataka 83,369
Kerala 72,241
Lakshadweep 106
Madhya Pradesh 72,446
Maharashtra 2,10,996
Manipur 10,104
Meghalaya 2,321
Mizoram 2,759
Nagaland 3,856
NCT OF Delhi 14,976
Odisha 73,400
Puducherry 491
Punjab 53,449
Rajasthan 1,82,982
Sikkim 11,688
0
Zero
0K 50K 100K 150K 200K 250K 300K
Postal Votes
Sheet 1
Gender
Kpi 1
Kpi 2
Kpi 3
Treamap
Criminal cases
Con-winner
Bubble chart
Table
Dounut chart
Butterfly chart
Dashboard 1
Story 1

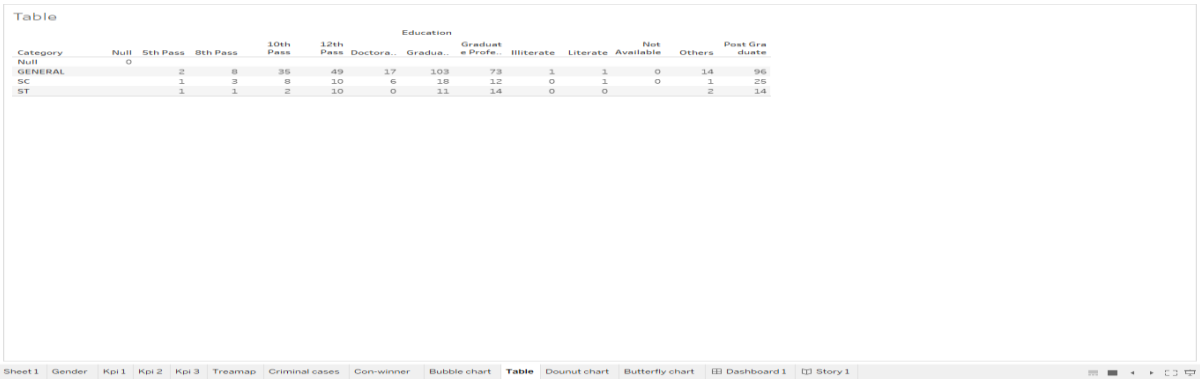
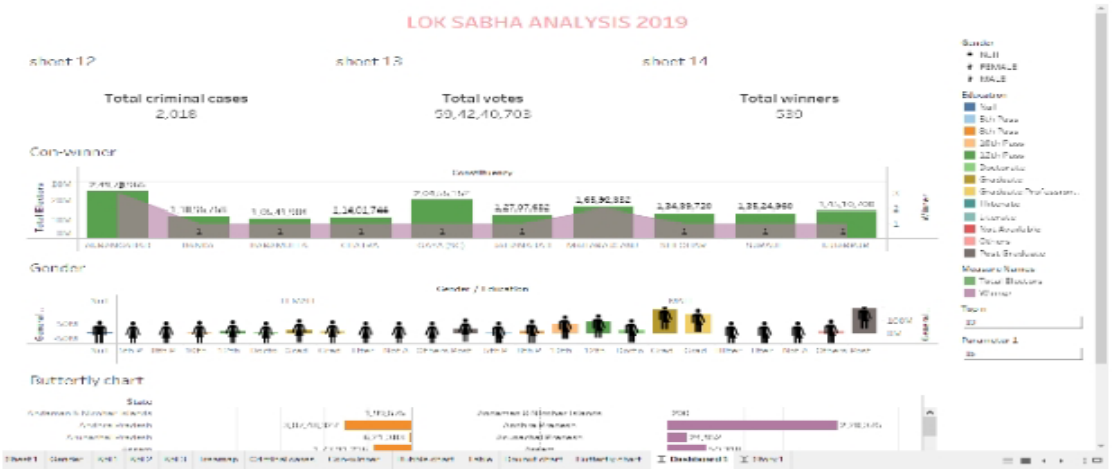
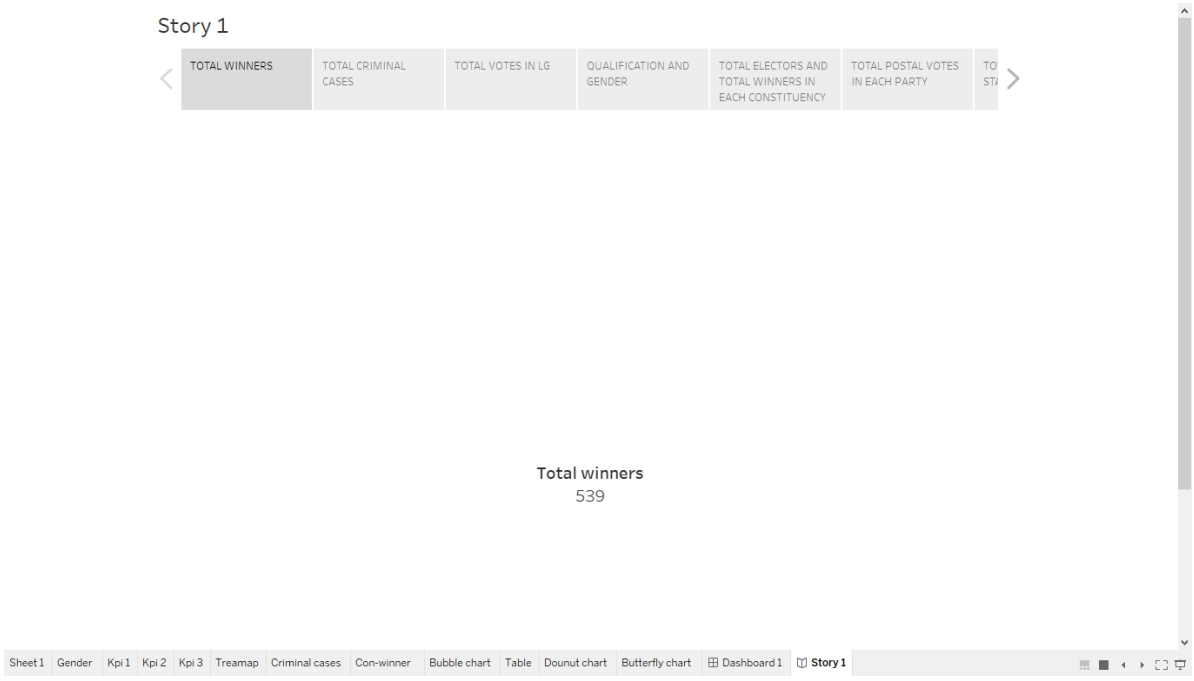


Table
Education
Category Null 5th Pass 8th Pass 10th Pass 12th Pass Doctora.. Gradua.. Graduat e Profe.. Illiterate Literate Not Available Others Post Gra duate
Null 0
GENERAL 2 8 35 49 17 103 73 1 1 0 14 96
SC 1 3 8 10 6 18 12 0 1 0 1 25
ST 1 1 2 10 0 11 14 0 0 2 14
Sheet 1
Gender
Kpi 1
Kpi 2
Kpi 3
Treamap
Criminal cases
Con-winner
Bubble chart
Table
Dounut chart
Butterfly chart
Dashboard 1
Story 1


LOK SABHA ANALYSIS 2019
sheet 12
sheet 13
sheet 14
Total criminal cases
2,018
Total votes
Total winners
539
Con-winner
Gender
Butterfly chart


Story 1
TOTAL WINNERS
TOTAL CRIMINAL CASES
TOTAL VOTES IN LG
QUALIFICATION AND GENDER
TOTAL ELECTORS AND TOTAL WINNERS IN EACH CONSTITUENCY
TOTAL POSTAL VOTES IN EACH PARTY
Total winners
539
Sheet 1
Gender
Kpi 1
Kpi 2
Kpi 3
Treamap
Criminal cases
Con-winner
Bubble chart
Table
Dounut chart
Butterfly chart
Dashboard 1
Story 1

4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

4.1. Lok sabha Election:

The **Lok Sabha**,consitutionaly the **House of the People**, is the lower house of india bicameral parliment, with the upper house being the Rajya sabha. Members of the parliment are elected by an adult universal sufferage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective consituenties 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 the Lok Sabha Chambers of the parliament house; New Delhi.

4.2. Advantages of Lok Sabha Election:

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 Rajya Sabha can only suggest a money bill. It cannot reject it.It formulates laws.There is the requirement of the majority in the Lok Sabha to form the government.

4.3. Disadvantages of Lok Sabha Election:

Implementing ONOE in India would require significant constitutional amendments. The current constitutional provisions mandate a fixed tenure for the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, and any alteration to this arrangement would require complex legal changes that could face resistance and hurdles.

5. APPLICATIONS:

- Also known as popular house or lower house or first house.
- The central Council of ministers remain collectively responsible to this house(Article 75)
- It has total strength of 550(provision of nominating 2 anglo indians has been done away with 104th constitutional amendment Act 2020)
- Lok sabha is presided by speaker who is elected from among the members of this house.
- The members are elected from Territorial constituencies demarcate for this purpose.
- The house possesses various special powers such as in respect of money bill, no confidence motion which are not available to Rajya Sabha.
- All the members of estimation committee are drawn from this house only and it remains in majority in public accounts committee, public undertaking committee etc

6.CONCLUSION:

- The Lok Sabha holds a very important place in the political hierarchy of India and plays a major part in mapping out how our country functions and progresses. Although there are many allegations of corruption, nepotism, and other adversities on the Lok Sabha members and the house in general, it still has functioned with minimal setbacks over the decades.
- **General elections** were held in India in seven phases from 11 April to 19 May 2019 to elect the members of the 17^{th} lok sabha Votes were counted and the result was declared on 23 May. election resulted in a landslide victory for the BJP which won 303 seats and formed the government.
- Around 912 million people were eligible to vote, and voter turnout was over 67 percent – the highest ever, as well as the highest ever participation by women voters.
- The present Lok Sabha was constituted after the sixteenth general elections and has been in office since 2014. The Lok Sabha together mirrors the opinions of the nation and acts as a true representative of the people of India. Indian democracy simply could not run without the prowess of such a powerful lower house of its legislature.
- Lok Sabha has several important legislative or law making functions, as it is a part of the legislature of the government. Other than those, it also has several very important executive, judicial, financial, and miscellaneous functions as well.
- For every bill to be made into a law, it has to be passed by the Lok Sabha with the support of the required majority of the members present and voting in the house. No bill can be passed without the consent of the Lok Sabha members.
- Besides, Lok Sabha enjoys almost exclusively the rights over passing the money bills, because the upper house, or the **Rajya Sabha**, has little or no say over the passing of the same.
- Moreover, the annual financial budget is also announced in the Lok Sabha itself. This shows how Lok Sabha manages the ‘purse of the nation’. It also plays an important part in the impeachment of the President and other.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

- India would thus need to rewrite the constitutional & legal provisions together with the procedures & processes involving superintendence, direction, control & conduct of elections; only with a view to improve participation without having to compromise the security and integrity of the elections and electoral processes.

- In addressing this gigantic task of handling around 100 crore voters in the next general elections to the parliament in 2024, the only option we have is to go digital wholesomely.

- Given the paradigmatic changes in Information, communications & Convergence technologies, the imminent roll out of 5G connectivity and application of Artificial Intelligence, coupled with India's pole position in technological competencies, we have the required resources to seriously explore digital solutions.

- The security tools available can ensure that all electoral transactions are secure.

- The internet-based financial transactions move more than equivalent to US$5 trillions in multi-currency transactions each single day is sufficient proof that the technology is ready to deliver on the vision for the future elections.

8.REFERENCE:

- *Staff Writer (15 July 2023). "Chirag Paswan's LJP is an important part of NDA, says BJP President JP Nadda". livemint.com.*
- *^ "NDA declare candidate for Ramgarh".*
- *^ "Lok Sabha". loksabha.nic.in. Retrieved 12 February 2022.*
- *^ "Anglo Indian Representation To Lok Sabha, State Assemblies Done Away; SC-ST Reservation Extended For 10 Years: Constitution (104th Amendment) Act To Come Into Force On 25th Jan".*

9.VIDEO LINK:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1u3V0TMP5nT5iOprvWjvuqqN-yJks2ZPS/view?usp=sharing