

# **Data Analysis Report**

## **Lok Sabha 2024 Election Results**

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### **Abstract**

The Lok Sabha 2024 elections marked the 18<sup>th</sup> elections for the lower house of India's parliament. This was conducted in multiple phases from April to May 2024. With 543 parliamentary seats, the election witnessed intense political campaigns, strategic alliances and a high voter participation. This election was dominated by a fierce competition between the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), and the opposition coalition Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (INDIA).

High voter turnout and robust engagement were hallmark of the elections, reflecting an energetic turnout. The Election Commission of India ensured a smooth process with enhanced transparency and security measure.

The results announced in June 2024, saw that the NDA secured a majority with 293 seats, while the INDIA Alliance won 235 seats. This was a pleasant surprise considering the BJP's slogan this election was "Abki baar, 400 paar", translating into "This time, over 400 seats". The result shows the competitive and multifaceted nature of Indian politics, demonstrating that even a seemingly dominant political party can face significant challenges and setbacks, illustrating the potential for electoral vulnerability and change.

### **Introduction**

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The elections saw a fierce contest between the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), led by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance (INDIA), led by the Indian National Congress (INC). The BJP, under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, focussed on emphasising its past achievements including, but not limited to, infrastructure development, economic reforms, national security, and handling of international relations.

On the other hand, the INDIA alliance emphasised on issues like economic equality, unemployment and social justice. This alliance includes major regional parties like Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), Samajwadi Party (SP), and Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD), among others.

## Data Analysis

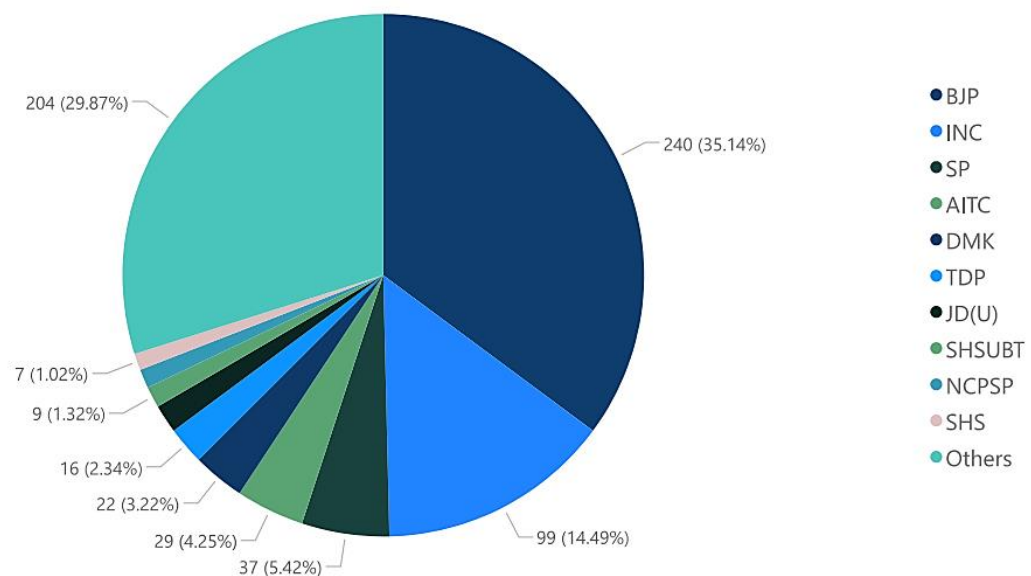
### BJP Dominance

The Bharatiya Janata Party emerged as the largest party in this election, securing 240 out of the 543 seats. This substantial seat count, highlights their continuous dominance, although there was a noticeable decline from its previous number of 303 seats in 2019 elections, and their hope of getting more than 400 seats this time.

### Congress Performance

The Indian National Congress (INC) won 99 seats, maintaining its position as the second-largest party in the Parliament. This was definitely an improvement from its vote-share in 2019 election, where they secured 52 seats, signifying the party's resilience and significant role in the opposition. Despite the BJP's continued dominance, Congress's performance shows the competitive political landscape in India today.

#### Vote Share per Party



### Regional Party Strength

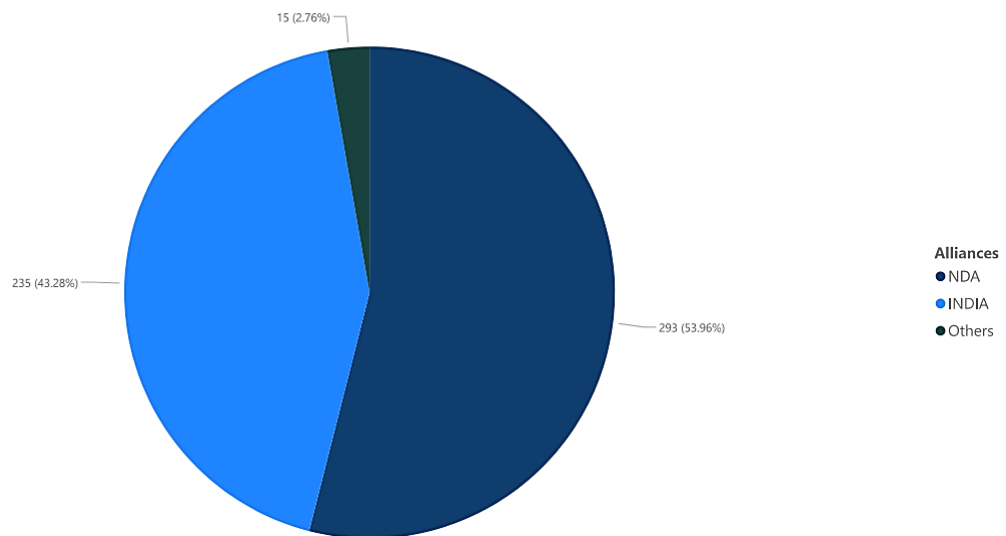
The election highlighted the significant strength and influence that regional parties play across India. Although they are deeply rooted in their home states, they played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape and often act as kingmakers in coalition governments.

## NDA's success with DMK

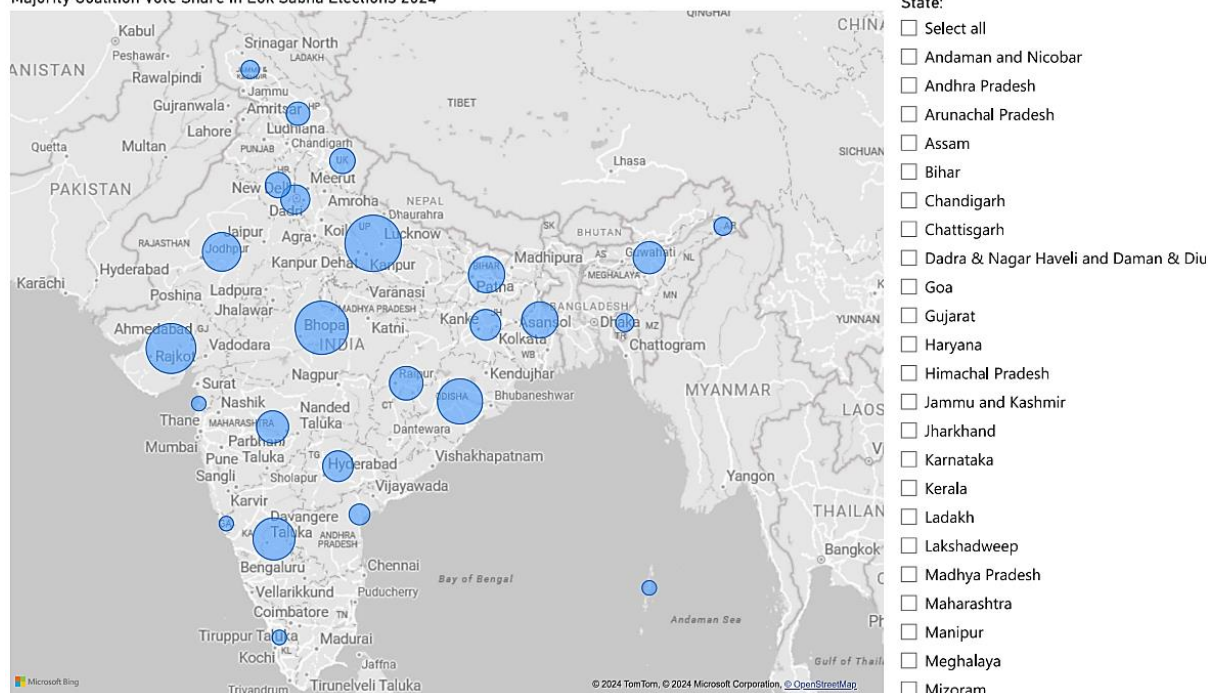
In the Lok Sabha elections, the NDA, led by BJP, sought to secure a majority. The DMK, led by M.K. Stalin, played a significant role in Tamil Nadu Politics, has always aligned with the opposition forces i.e. against BJP

When the NDA won a majority, the DMK's role would primarily be that of the opposition force in the coalition government being formed. The DMK will likely focus on critiquing the NDA's policies and working to advance its own agenda at the state and national levels.

### Vote-Share by Alliances



Majority Coalition Vote Share in Lok Sabha Elections 2024

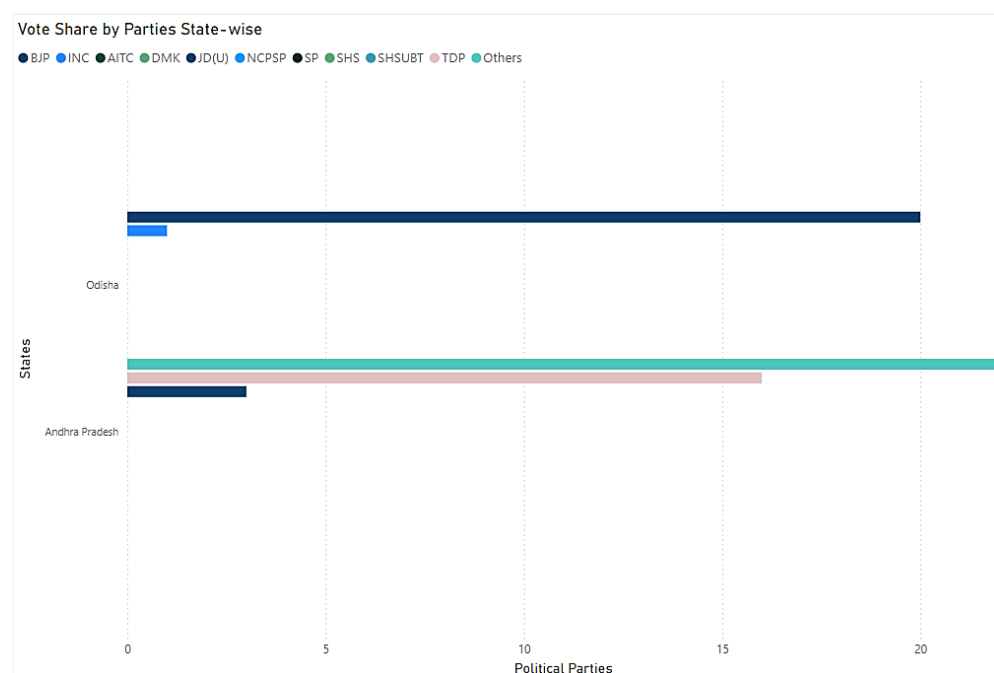


## New Entrants

The YSRCP, led by Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, secured 4 seats, reflecting its growing influence and grassroots support in Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, the AAP, under the leadership of Arvind Kejriwal, garnered 3 seats, showcasing its expanding reach and the impact of its governance model in Delhi. Their entry into the political arena adds to the diversity of political representation and challenges established parties, potentially leading to a more dynamic and competitive political landscape in the future

## State-wise Variations

State-wise variations in political dominance highlight the diverse political landscape across India. In Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), led by N. Chandrababu Naidu, achieved a significant victory, securing 135 assembly seats. This commanding presence underscores the party's strong regional support and its established influence in the state's politics. In Odisha, the political scene is notably shaped by the competition between the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Biju Janata Dal (BJD). The BJD, led by Naveen Patnaik, has been a dominant force in the state, leveraging its long-standing leadership and development initiatives to secure a substantial number of seats.



## Independents and Others

Independent candidates and smaller parties collectively won 7 seats, indicating a diverse electoral preference. This outcome highlights a notable portion of the electorate's desire for representation beyond the major political parties. Independent candidates often appeal to voters seeking personalized and localized representation, unbound by party politics. Their victories can reflect a range of issues that resonate on a community level, such as local development, individual candidate integrity, or specific regional concerns.

Vote Share by Parties State-wise

States	BJP	INC	AITC	DMK	JD(U)	NCPSP	SP	SHS	SHSUBT	TDP	Others	Total Seats per State
West Bengal	12	1	29								29	42
Uttarakhand	5										0	5
Uttar Pradesh	33	6					37				41	80
Tripura	2										0	2
Total Seats per Party	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telangana	8	8									1	17
Tamil Nadu		9		22							30	39
Sikkim											1	1
Rajasthan	14	8									3	25
Punjab		7									6	13
Puducherry		1									0	1
Odisha	20	1									0	21
NCT of Delhi	7										0	7
Nagaland		1									0	1
Mizoram											1	1
Meghalaya		1									1	2
Manipur		2									0	2
Maharashtra	9	13				8	7	9			26	48
Madhya Pradesh	29										0	29
Lakshadweep		1									0	1
Ladakh											1	1
Kerala	1	14									5	20
Karnataka	17	9									2	28
Jharkhand	8	2									4	14
Jammu and Kashmir	2										3	5
Himachal Pradesh	4										0	4
Haryana	5	5									0	10
Gujarat	25	1									0	26
Goa	1	1									0	2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	1										1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>543</b>

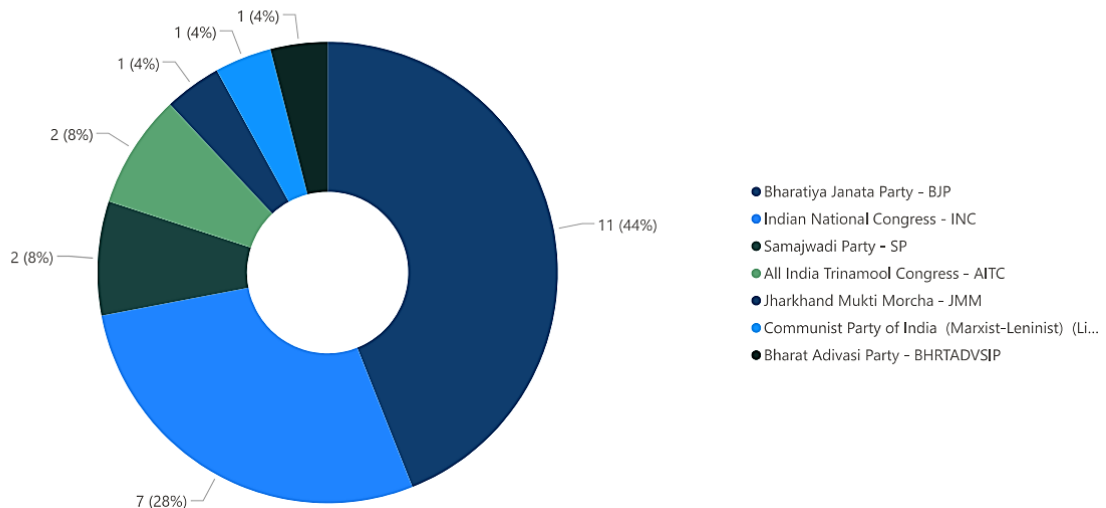
## Communist Presence

The Communist Party of India (Marxist) and its factions retained a minimal but consistent presence with a few seats. The people value its long-standing commitment to socialist principles and its focus on issues such as workers' rights, land reforms, and social justice. The CPI(M) has historically been influential in states like Kerala, West Bengal, and Tripura, where it has built a base of support through its advocacy for the working class and rural communities.

## By-Elections Results

Various states also saw by-election results, with BJP winning multiple seats in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh, and Congress securing victories in Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Vote Share by Parties in By-Elections



## Voter Behaviour

In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, voter behaviour exhibited a blend of continuity and change, reflecting both persistent loyalties and evolving priorities. While established parties like the BJP and Congress continued to attract substantial support, there was notable voter engagement with regional and smaller parties, indicative of growing dissatisfaction with national politics and a desire for localized representation. The presence of independent candidates and new entrants like the Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) and Yuva Jana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP) highlighted a trend toward diversifying political representation. Additionally, voter turnout was impacted by factors such as regional issues, leadership credibility, and campaign effectiveness, underscoring a dynamic and multifaceted electoral landscape.

PowerBI Dashboard

Interactive Dashboard made in PowerBI, for the Lok Sabha elections of 2024

