

10 Key Insightful Points for the Election Results Data of 2024

Data: <https://github.com/Annarhysa/ElectED/blob/anna/data/data.csv>

1. **Dominance of BJP:** The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has a significantly higher number of seats compared to other parties, with a total of 240 seats. This is more than double the seats won by the Indian National Congress (INC), which stands at 99. The BJP's dominance is evident as it holds nearly 48% of the total seats among all parties listed.
2. **Regional Party Performance:** Regional parties like the Samajwadi Party (SP) and the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) have performed notably well, securing 37 and 29 seats respectively. This indicates strong regional influence and support for these parties, especially in their home states.
3. **Southern Influence:** Southern Indian parties such as Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) and Telugu Desam (TDP) have secured a considerable number of seats, with 22 and 16 respectively. This highlights the political significance and regional power of these parties in the southern states.
4. **Emergence of New Alliances:** The Shiv Sena has split into two factions, with the Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray faction (SHSUBT) winning 9 seats, while the original Shiv Sena (SHS) won 7 seats. This split indicates potential political realignments and new alliances forming in Maharashtra.
5. **Smaller Parties Making Impact:** Smaller parties like Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas) (LJPRV) and the Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar (NCPSP) have managed to secure a few seats (5 and 8 respectively), showcasing their ability to influence election outcomes despite limited resources and reach.
6. **Communist Parties Holding Ground:** The Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) and the Communist Party of India (CPI) continue to have a presence with 4 and 2 seats

respectively. This shows that left-wing ideologies still have a foothold in certain regions of the country.

7. Independent Candidates: Independent candidates have managed to secure 7 seats, which is relatively high compared to many smaller and even some regional parties. This suggests a notable level of voter discontent with traditional party options in certain constituencies.
8. The top candidates by postal votes in the election include Kinjarapu Rammohan Naidu from Telugu Desam with 19,827 votes, followed by Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy also from Telugu Desam with 15,431 votes, and Anurag Singh Thakur from Bharatiya Janata Party with 14,013 votes. These candidates received the highest postal votes, indicating strong support through this voting method.
9. Single Seat Parties: Several parties, such as the Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM) and the Bharat Adivasi Party (BHRTADVSI), have won exactly one seat each. This highlights the presence of localized political movements and the fragmented nature of political representation in certain areas.
10. Significance of Caste and Regional Parties: Parties like the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) and the Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD), which focus on caste-based politics, have won a few seats (4 and 2 respectively), emphasizing the ongoing importance of caste dynamics in Indian elections.

Plots:





