



LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024

**ELECTIONS ANALYSIS
REPORT**

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ALLIANCE PERFORMANCE

2024



NDA

294



I.N.D.I.A.

232

2019



NDA

337



I.N.D.I.A.

120

Network 18
creative

The Indian elections of 2024 showed how important alliances are in determining the results of national elections. Lead by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) became a powerful force, using its ability to form partnership to win important states like Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.

With the support of tactical partnerships with local parties, the United Progressive Alliance (UPA), led by the Indian National Congress (INC), showed determination in states like Kerala and Punjab.

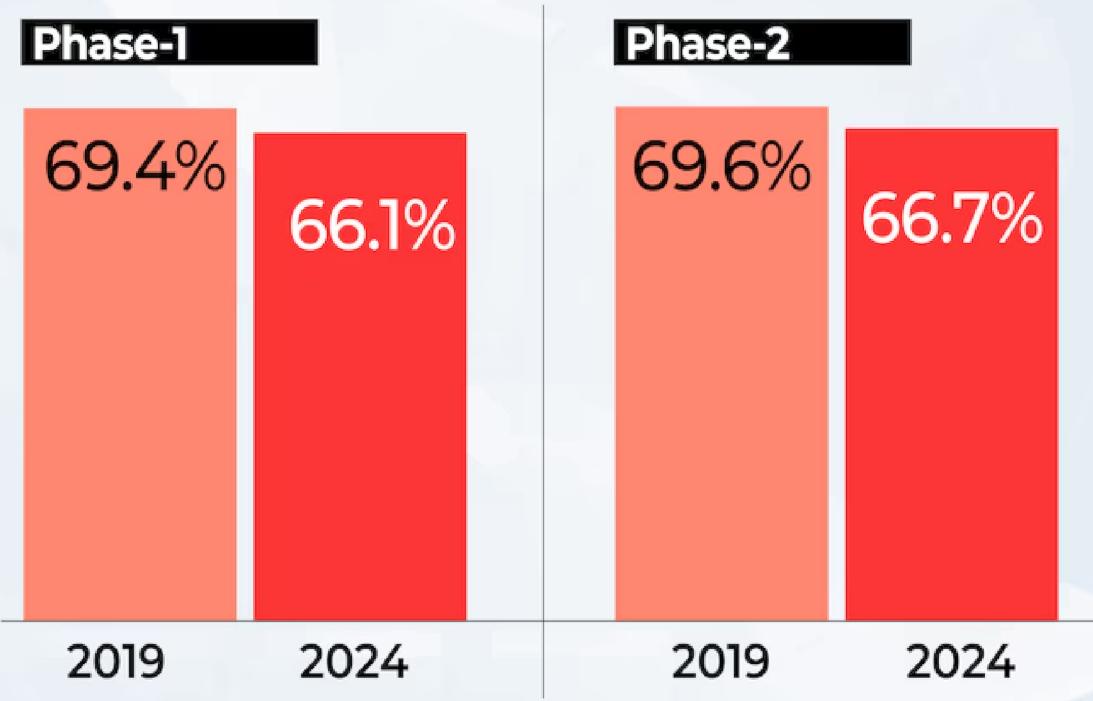
Regional alliances such as the AIADMK-DMK alliance in Tamil Nadu and the Mahagathbandhan in Bihar played a major role in consolidating votes and influencing the outcome.

The outcomes of the 2024 elections showed how crucial alliances are to Indian politics, displaying tactical alignments that adjusted to regional circumstances and electoral math, ultimately impacting the alliance's effectiveness.

VOTER TURNOUT

Fall in Voter Turnout

Voter turnout fell by nearly 3 percentage points in first two phases



The high voter turnout in India's elections of 2024 shows how involved the country is in its community. Preliminary results indicate a far higher voter turnout than in previous elections.

Increased emphasis on digital voter registration, better accessibility to voting places, and increased awareness campaigns are some of the major factors driving this trend.

Due to concentrated outreach efforts and community-based initiatives, the historically low participation regions have greatly improved.

Voter demographics show that young people are voting at higher rates, which suggests that younger generations are becoming more politically engaged.

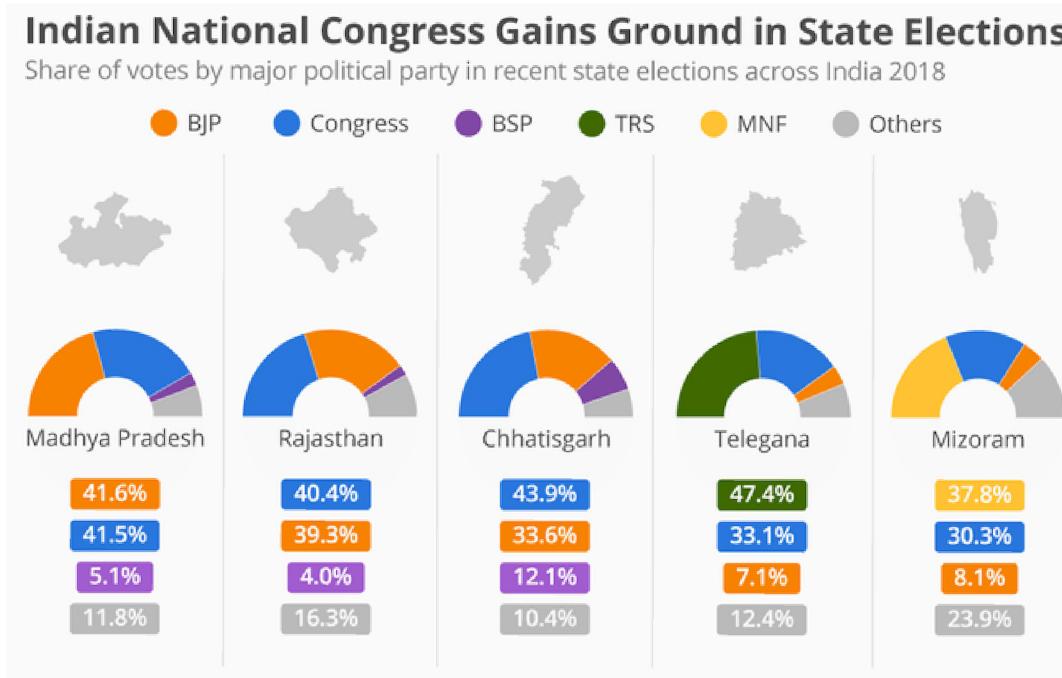
Despite of difficulties with logistics and worries about the epidemic, the Election Commission has done a great job of making sure that the voting process runs smoothly.

All things considered, the 2024 elections show that India is on the verge of greater political participation and diversity.

STATE WISE PERFORMANCE OF MAJOR PARTIES

Indian National Congress Gains Ground in State Elections

Share of votes by major political party in recent state elections across India 2018



Major political parties in India's states gave varying performances in the elections of 2024.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) established itself as the dominant party in northern states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar by forging tactical coalitions and running robust campaigns. Regional parties like the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI(M)) and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) respectively showed tenacity in retaining their support bases in southern states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Gujarat and Maharashtra witnessed a competitive environment as the Indian National Congress (INC) and Shiv Sena made notable advances in municipal elections.

Overall, voter preferences were shaped by local issues and regional dynamics, which in turn shaped the electoral outcomes.

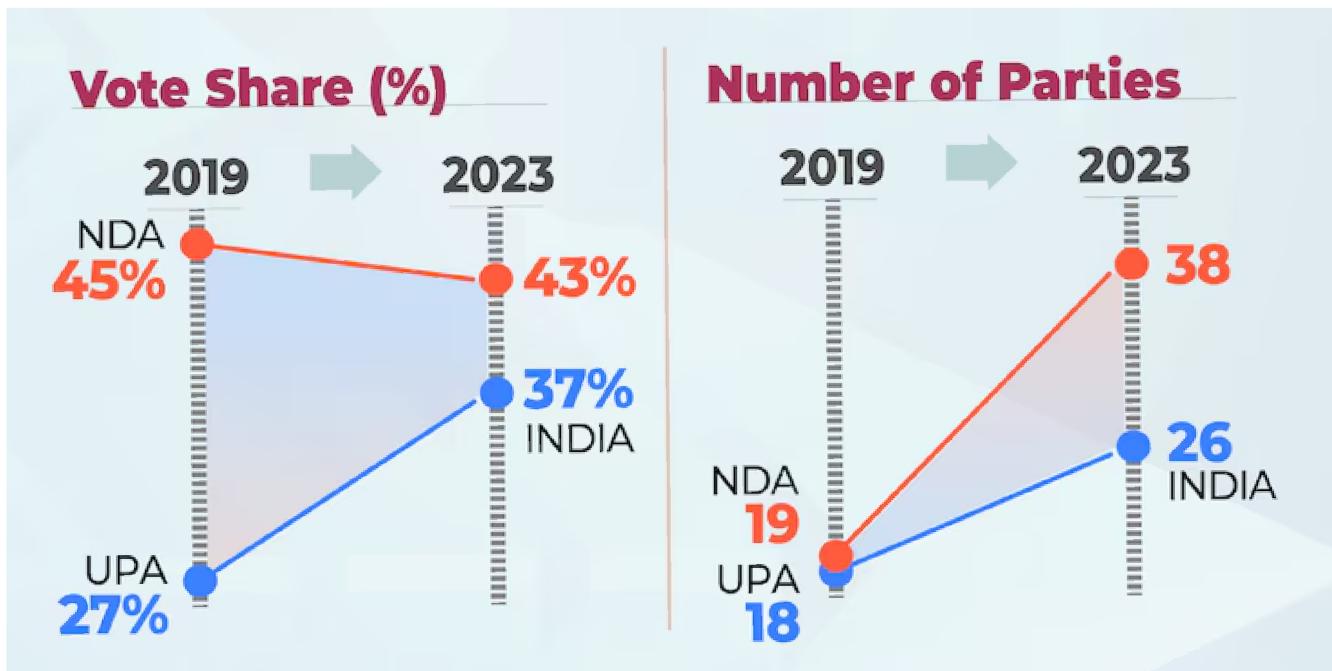
The elections of 2024 demonstrate the continued importance of regional parties in conjunction with the national political scene, displaying a complex and diverse electoral mandate.

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN SEAT SHARE AND VOTE SHARE

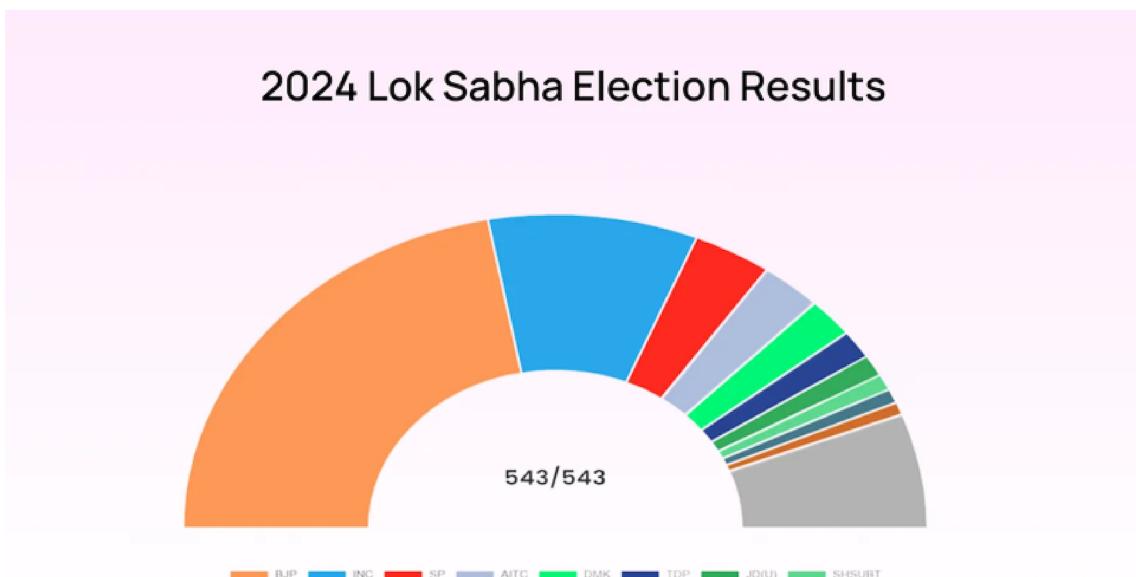
The interesting differences between vote share and seat share among political parties were brought to light by the Indian elections of 2024. Even though the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won a sizable number of seats, its vote share varied by region, indicating a range of voter preferences. On the other hand, regional parties like as the Trinamool Congress (TMC) in West Bengal and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) in Tamil Nadu achieved noteworthy gains in vote shares, which resulted in spectacular gains in seats, demonstrating effective conversion of votes into parliamentary representation.

In spite of its wider national popularity, the Indian National Congress (INC) encountered difficulties due to differences in seat and vote shares, which showed concentrated support in particular constituencies.

All things considered, the 2024 elections highlighted the complex relationship between voting patterns and electoral results, focusing on the significance of local dynamics and strategy.



REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN 2024



The Indian elections of 2024 showed how important regional variables are in determining election results.

Regional parties like the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) in Tamil Nadu and the Trinamool Congress (TMC) in West Bengal demonstrated their supremacy by winning a sizable number of seats with targeted campaigns that addressed local issues.

Local sentiments and allegiances influenced the political landscape of states like Uttar Pradesh through a complex interaction of regional influences.

While remaining nationally active, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) tailored its tactics to local conditions, resulting in varying degrees of success in various states.

The election's result showed that people are drawn to political parties who engage with their sense of place and successfully handle local issues.

All things considered, India's varied political landscape was emphasized by the 2024 elections, which brought together ambitious regional goals with twisted national politics.

THE NOTA

In the Indian elections of 2024, the "None of the Above" (NOTA) option attracted notice as a notable manifestation of voter discontent.

NOTA votes rose across a range of constituencies, indicating dissatisfaction with the political options available.

Notable NOTA percentages were observed in states like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, showing that people wanted better candidates or different policies.

NOTA's growing popularity did not have a substantial effect on election results, as parties continued to win with NOTA votes.

The Election Commission promoted NOTA use as a legitimate democratic expression by working to increase public knowledge of its ramifications.

The 2024 elections confirmed NOTA's status as a protest vote, igniting debates over candidate selection procedures and electoral reforms.

Moreover, the existence of NOTA in the electoral environment highlighted the desire of people for more political accountability and representation.



PHASE WISE TURNOUT TRENDS

Phase-by-phase turnout trends in the Indian elections of 2024 revealed differences in voter turnout at various phases.

Phase 1, which included states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, saw high voter turnout, largely due to fierce local competitions and successful mobilization campaigns.

Phase 2, which covered Southern states like Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, witnessed consistent participation in the face of important electoral issues and regional party dynamics.

Phase 3, which covered states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, kept the trend going because of its urban-rural voting patterns and varied voter demographics.

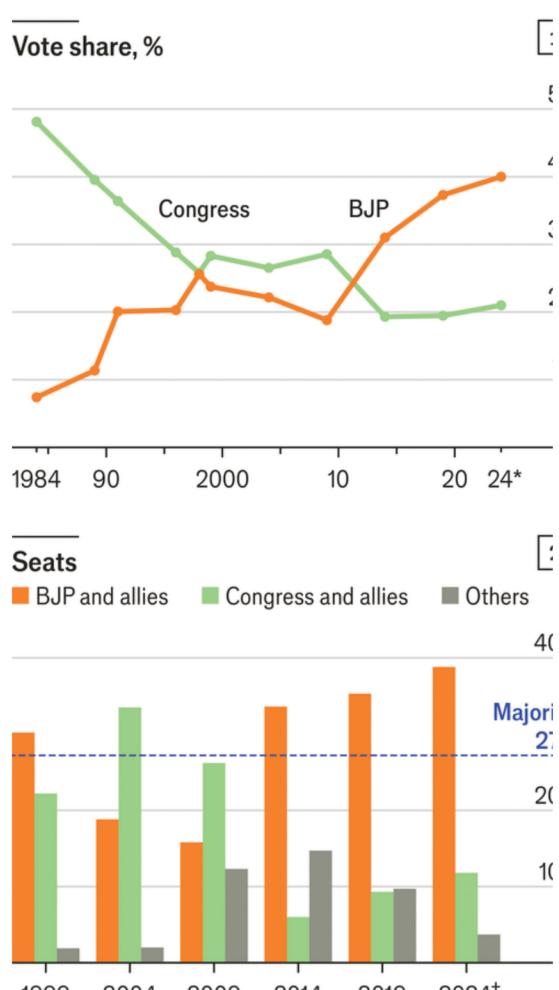
Overall, variations in turnout rates among phases were caused by logistical efficiency, campaign intensity, and regional considerations.

Despite obstacles, the Election Commission's strategic management made sure everything ran well, which allowed for inclusive participation from a variety of geographical areas.

Phase-wise changes were highlighted in the 2024 elections as crucial markers of voter participation.

Trading places

India, Lok Sabha elections, by party



GENDER-WISE VOTER TURNOUT TRENDS



Despite efforts to increase women's participation, gender gaps in political representation persisted, as the 2024 Indian elections demonstrated.

State-wide, female candidates encountered institutional obstacles such as restricted resource availability, societal prejudices, and security worries.

Although women's presence in legislative bodies has increased in certain states, like as West Bengal and Kerala, overall development has been sluggish.

The dedication of political parties to gender equity differed, as evidenced by the parliamentary standstill of bills such as the Women's Reservation Bill.

Women continued to cast a large number of ballots, demonstrating their increasing influence over election results.

The Election Commission's attempts to increase female voter turnout by enhancing accessibility and educating voters were praiseworthy, but they will need ongoing work.

The elections of 2024 made clear the necessity of inclusive laws and more significant social changes in order to attain fair representation and empower women in India.

CHANGES FROM THE ELECTIONS 2019

There were some noticeable changes from past election cycles in the Indian elections of 2024. Voter turnout increased in some states as compared to previous surveys, suggesting increased civic consciousness and engagement.

Political coalitions have changed dramatically, with strategic alliances now having a greater impact on election results than they did previously. Regional parties changed the political landscape by securing seats with greater tenacity and effectiveness.

Technological developments made it easier to improve polling and voter registration procedures, which improved election management.

Nonetheless, obstacles like false information and practical difficulties remained, highlighting the necessity of ongoing election reforms.

Elections in 2024 also revealed shifting voter choices, with concerns about social welfare, economic expansion, and effective government taking center stage.

Overall, changes in election dynamics brought to light the dynamic nature of Indian politics, even while continuity in democratic processes was evident.

Voter turnout compared with previous polls across 11 states

(in %)

State & UT	2014	2019	2024
Assam	83%	85%	75%
Bihar	60	61	57
Chhattisgarh	70	71	68
D & N Haveli*	81	76	65
Goa	77	75	74
Gujarat	64	64	56
Karnataka	67	69	67
Madhya Pradesh	58	67	63
Maharashtra	64	64	54
UP	61	60	57
West Bengal	82	82	74

FUTURE IMPLICATIONS



The Indian political scene and governance in the future will be greatly impacted by the elections of 2024. The results indicated a shift towards decentralized political dynamics and emphasized the role of regional parties and strategic coalitions in forming election mandates.

Trends in voter turnout and demographic changes brought to light changing societal priorities, which will have an impact on policy agendas and governance tactics in the years to come

. Election administration technology innovations have created precedents for increased voter turnout and openness, but issues like disinformation and electoral reforms still matter.

The mandate also takes into account the public's rising expectations for social welfare programs, stable economic conditions, and efficient governance. In general, the elections of 2024 established a standard for flexible political tactics, highlighting the necessity of inclusive policies and receptive leadership to traverse India's intricate socio-political terrain