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In [17]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

party_vote_share = {
    "BJP": 56,
    "INC": 21.19,
    "AITC": 4.37,
    "CPI(M)": 1.76,
    "Others": 16.68
}

party_results_status = {
    "INC": 99,
    "SP": 37,
    "AITC": 29,
    "DMK": 22,
    "TDP": 16,
    "JD(U)": 12,
    "SHSUBT": 9,
    "NCPSP": 8,
    "SHS": 7,
    "LJPRV": 5,
    "YSRCP": 5,
    "RJD": 4,
    "CPI(M)": 4,
    "IUML": 3,
    "AAP": 3,
    "JMM": 3,
    "JnP": 2,
    "CPI(ML)(L)": 2,
    "JD(S)": 2
}

insights = [
    "Dominance of BJP: The Bharatiya Janata Party has the highest vote share",
    "Strong Performance by INC: The Indian National Congress has secured 99",
    "Regional Powerhouses: Parties like Samajwadi Party (37 seats), All Indi",
    "Coalition Potential: Smaller parties like TDP, JD(U), SHSUBT, and other",
    "Decline of Left: Traditional left parties like CPI(M) have managed only",
    "Emergence of New Parties: Parties like AAP and JnP are establishing th",
    "State-Level Influences: Parties such as YSRCP and DMK show strong state",
    "Fragmented Opposition: The opposition is fragmented with many parties h",
    "Impact of Smaller Parties: Parties with only a few seats each can still",
    "Regional Dynamics: The results reflect the diverse political landscape"
]

report = "Lok Sabha Election Results Report\n"
report += "=" * 40 + "\n\n"

report += "Party Wise Vote Share:\n"
for party, vote_share in party_vote_share.items():
    report += f"{party}: {vote_share}%\n"

report += "\nParty Wise Results Status:\n"
for party, seats in party_results_status.items():
    report += f"{party}: {seats} seats\n"

report += "\nKey Insights:\n"
for idx, insight in enumerate(insights, 1):
    report += f"{idx}. {insight}\n"

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print("\n Insights:")
for idx, insight in enumerate(old_insights, 1):
    print(f"{idx}. {insight}")

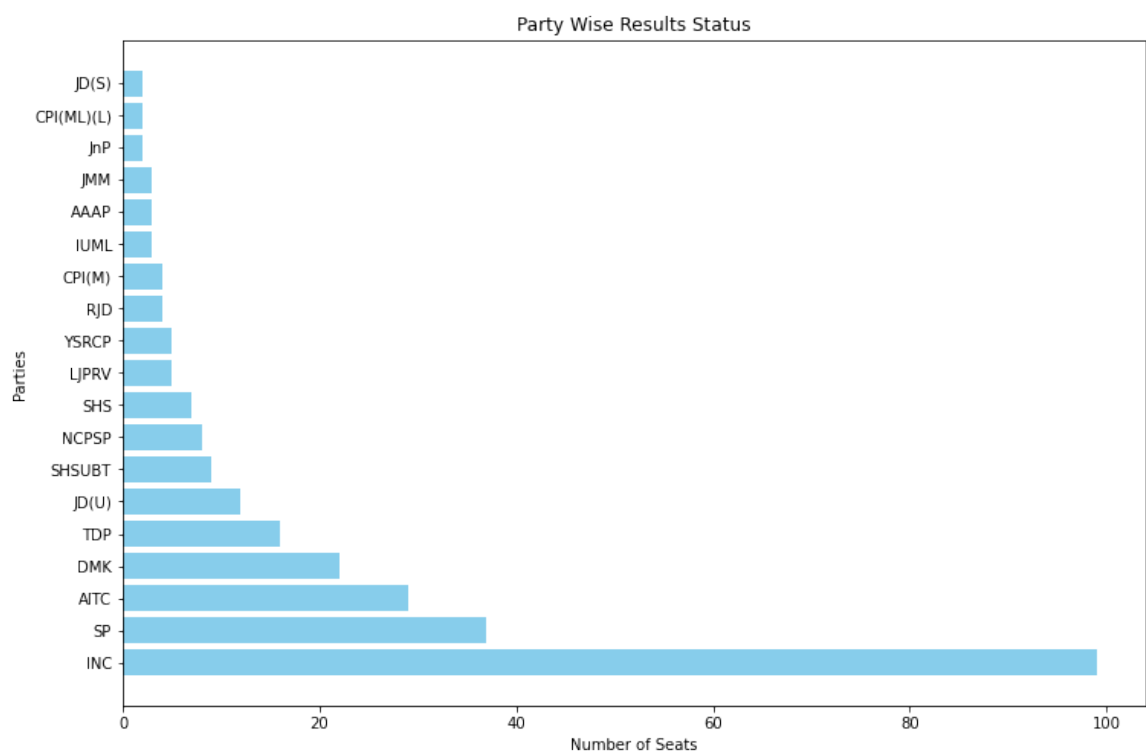
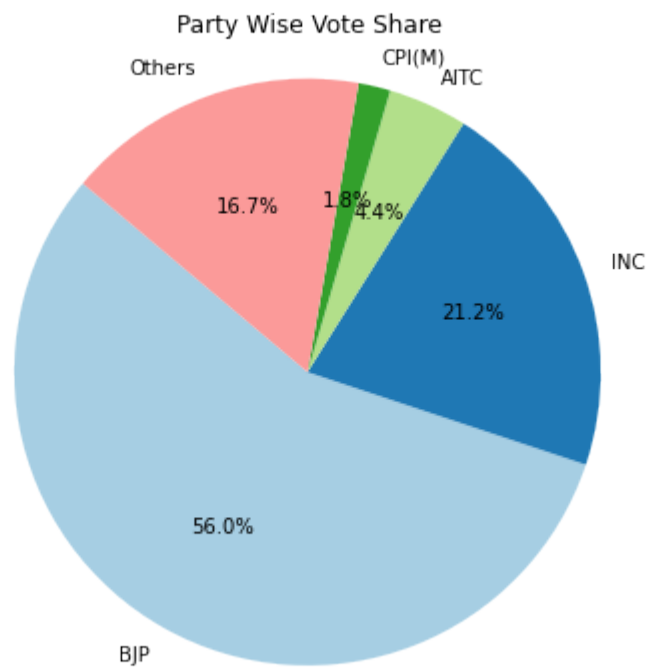
labels = party_vote_share.keys()
sizes = party_vote_share.values()
colors = plt.cm.Paired(range(len(labels)))

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=1
plt.title('Party Wise Vote Share')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.savefig("Party_Wise_Vote_Share.png")
plt.show()
parties = list(party_results_status.keys())
seats = list(party_results_status.values())
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
plt.barh(parties, seats, color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Number of Seats')
plt.ylabel('Parties')
plt.title('Party Wise Results Status')
plt.savefig("Party_Wise_Results_Status.png")
plt.show()

```

Insights:

1. Dominance of BJP: The Bharatiya Janata Party has the highest vote share of 56%, indicating a significant lead over other parties.
2. Strong Performance by INC: The Indian National Congress has secured 99 seats, making it a major opposition party.
3. Regional Powerhouses: Parties like Samajwadi Party (37 seats), All India Trinamool Congress (29 seats), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (22 seats) have shown strong regional influence.
4. Coalition Potential: Smaller parties like TDP, JD(U), SHSUBT, and others hold enough seats to play crucial roles in coalition formations.
5. Decline of Left: Traditional left parties like CPI(M) have managed only a few seats (4 for CPI(M) and minimal for CPI).
6. Emergence of New Parties: Parties like AAP and JnP are establishing themselves with a few seats each.
7. State-Level Influences: Parties such as YSRCP and DMK show strong state-level influences with significant seat wins.
8. Fragmented Opposition: The opposition is fragmented with many parties holding small numbers of seats, which could affect their ability to unite against the ruling party.
9. Impact of Smaller Parties: Parties with only a few seats each can still influence legislative decisions, especially in a coalition scenario.
10. Regional Dynamics: The results reflect the diverse political landscape of India, with different parties performing well in different regions.



In []: