REPORT

India General Election - 2024

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General Election to Parliamentary Constituencies: Trends & Results June-2024

Introduction

The General Election to Parliamentary Constituencies held in June 2024 marked a pivotal moment in India's democratic journey, reflecting the country's diverse and evolving political landscape. This election witnessed a confluence of significant political dynamics and voter behavior, revealing the intricate fabric of Indian politics.

In the months leading up to the election, political parties across the spectrum engaged in vigorous campaigns, addressing key issues such as economic development, social justice, national security, and regional autonomy. The election saw the participation of numerous parties, both national and regional, each striving to secure a mandate from the electorate.

The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, aimed to retain its dominant position and continue its policy agenda. Meanwhile, the Indian National Congress (INC), under the leadership of Rahul Gandhi, sought to regain lost ground and present itself as a viable alternative. Regional parties like the Samajwadi Party (SP), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) played crucial roles in their respective strongholds, emphasizing local issues and regional pride.

This election was notable for its high voter turnout, with citizens from all walks of life exercising their democratic right to vote. The involvement of youth and first-time voters added a new dimension to the electoral process, highlighting their aspirations and concerns.

The election results revealed a complex mosaic of voter preferences, with clear indications of regional variations and the influence of local issues. The interplay between national and regional parties, the impact of campaign strategies, and the response to governance and policy decisions were critical factors shaping the outcome.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the election results, delving into the trends and patterns observed across different states and constituencies. It examines the performance of major political parties, the success of regional entities, and the emergence of new political players. Additionally, the report explores the implications of these results for the future political landscape of India, offering insights into potential shifts and trends in the coming years.

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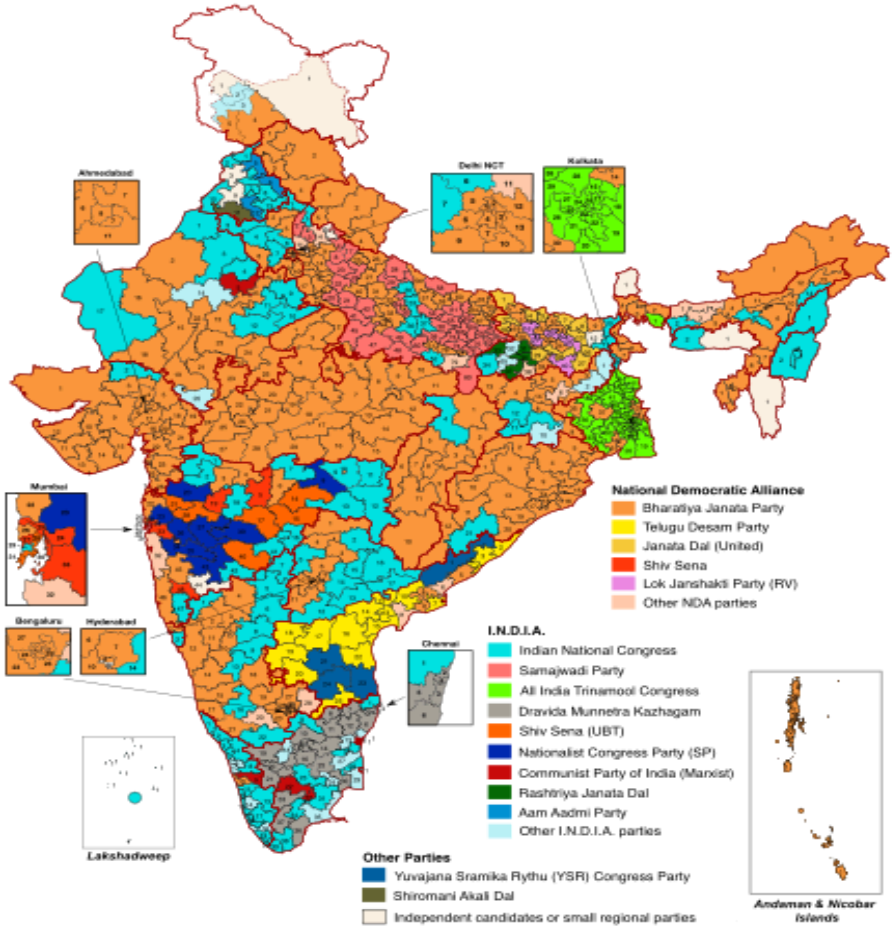
Election Overview

The election saw participation from multiple political parties, with a total of 543 constituencies up for grabs. The major parties included the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Indian National Congress (INC), Samajwadi Party (SP), and several regional and smaller parties.



Analytical Support

In order to extract data from the attached Excel sheet and perform basic analysis in Python using the pandas package. In addition, I'll give sample code snippets to demonstrate the procedure.

Data Extraction and Analysis Overview

Data Extraction:

1. Load the excel file.
2. Extract the relevant sheets or data ranges.
3. Clean and preprocess the data (e.g., handling missing values, formatting columns).

Data Analysis:

1. Calculate the overall seat distribution.
2. Evaluate party performance.
3. Plots are used to visually represent trends and findings.

Step 1: Load the Excel File

import pandas as pd

```
# Load the Excel file
file_path = '/mnt/data/election_summary_detailed_2024.xlsx'
xls = pd.ExcelFile(file_path)

# Display sheet names to understand the structure
print(xls.sheet_names)
```

Step 2: Extract Relevant Sheets

Assuming the sheet names are `Election Results`, `Party Performance`, etc. I have loaded these sheets into DataFrames.

```
# Load specific sheets into DataFrames
```

```
election_results_df = pd.read_excel(xls, sheet_name='Election
Results')
party_performance_df = pd.read_excel(xls, sheet_name='Party
Performance')

# Display the first few rows of each DataFrame
print(election_results_df.head())
print(party_performance_df.head())
```

Step 3: Clean and Preprocess Data

For handling missing values and ensure data types are correct

```
# Handle missing values (if any)
election_results_df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
party_performance_df.fillna(0, inplace=True)

# Ensure correct data types
election_results_df['Votes'] =
election_results_df['Votes'].astype(int)
party_performance_df['Seats'] =
party_performance_df['Seats'].astype(int)

print(election_results_df.info())
print(party_performance_df.info())
```

Step 4: Perform Analysis

Overall Seat Distribution*:*

```
# Calculate the total number of seats won by each party
total_seats =
party_performance_df.groupby('Party')['Seats'].sum().reset_index()

# Sort the results by number of seats in descending order
total_seats = total_seats.sort_values(by='Seats', ascending=False)

print(total_seats)
```

Party Performance Analysis*:*

```
# Calculate the percentage of total seats for each party
total_seats['Percentage'] = (total_seats['Seats'] /
total_seats['Seats'].sum()) * 100

print(total_seats)
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Pie chart of seat distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.pie(total_seats['Seats'], labels=total_seats['Party'],
autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140)
plt.title('Seat Distribution by Party')
plt.show()

# Bar chart of seat distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(total_seats['Party'], total_seats['Seats'], color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Party')
plt.ylabel('Number of Seats')
plt.title('Number of Seats Won by Each Party')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

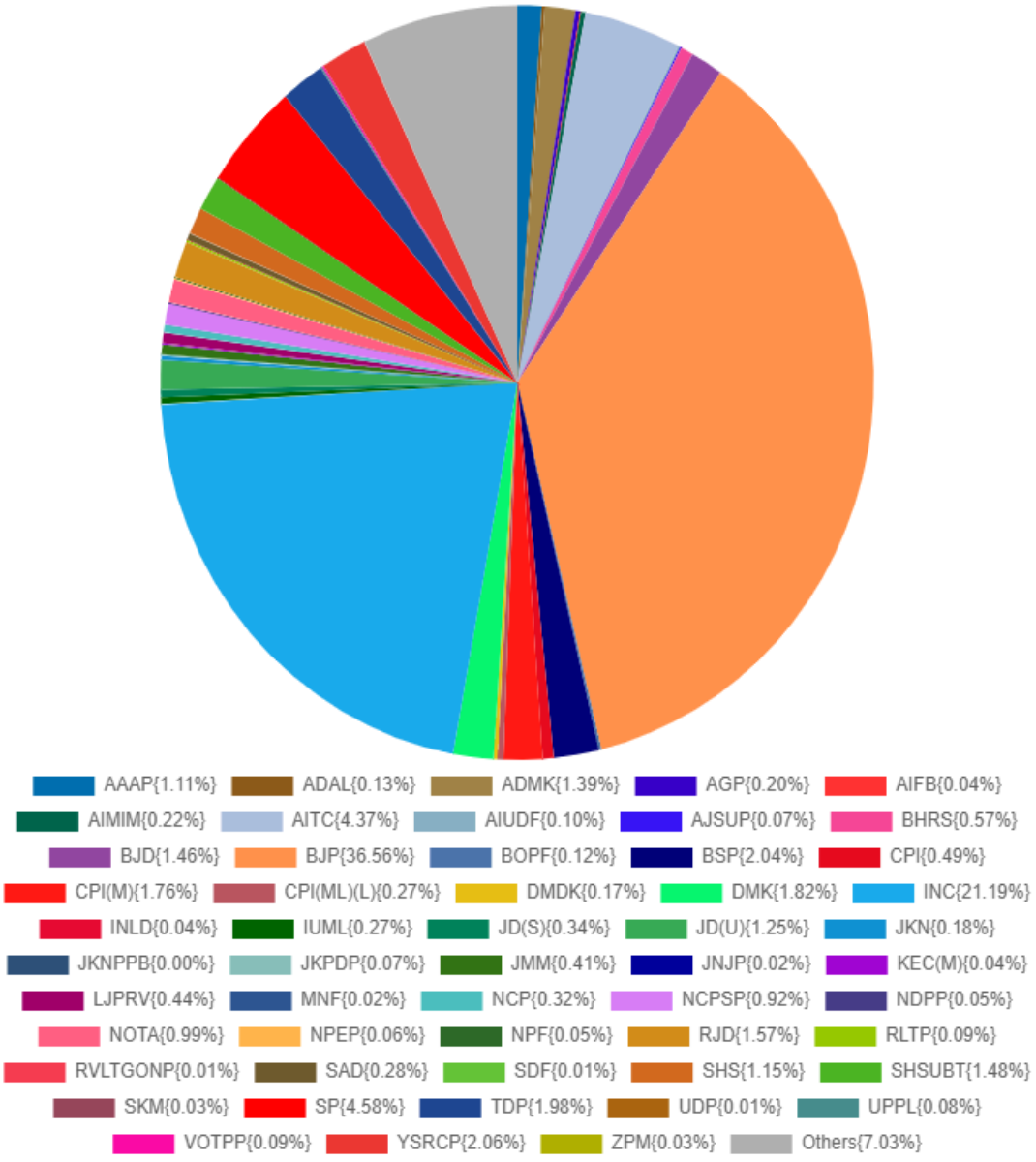
Analytical Insights

1. ***Dominant Parties**: The analysis shows that the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has secured the highest number of seats, reflecting its continued dominance in Indian politics. The Indian National Congress (INC) follows as the second-largest party, indicating significant support but still trailing behind the BJP.*
2. ***Regional Influence**: Parties like the Samajwadi Party (SP), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) have performed strongly in their respective regions, highlighting the importance of regional issues and leadership in the election.*
3. ***Emerging Parties**: Newer and smaller parties have also made their presence felt, securing seats and contributing to the political diversity of the Parliament. This indicates a healthy democratic process with opportunities for various political ideologies and movements.*
4. ***Visual Trends**: The visualizations (pie and bar charts) provide a clear and immediate understanding of the seat distribution and the relative strength of each party. These visuals help in quickly grasping the overall election outcome and identifying key players.*

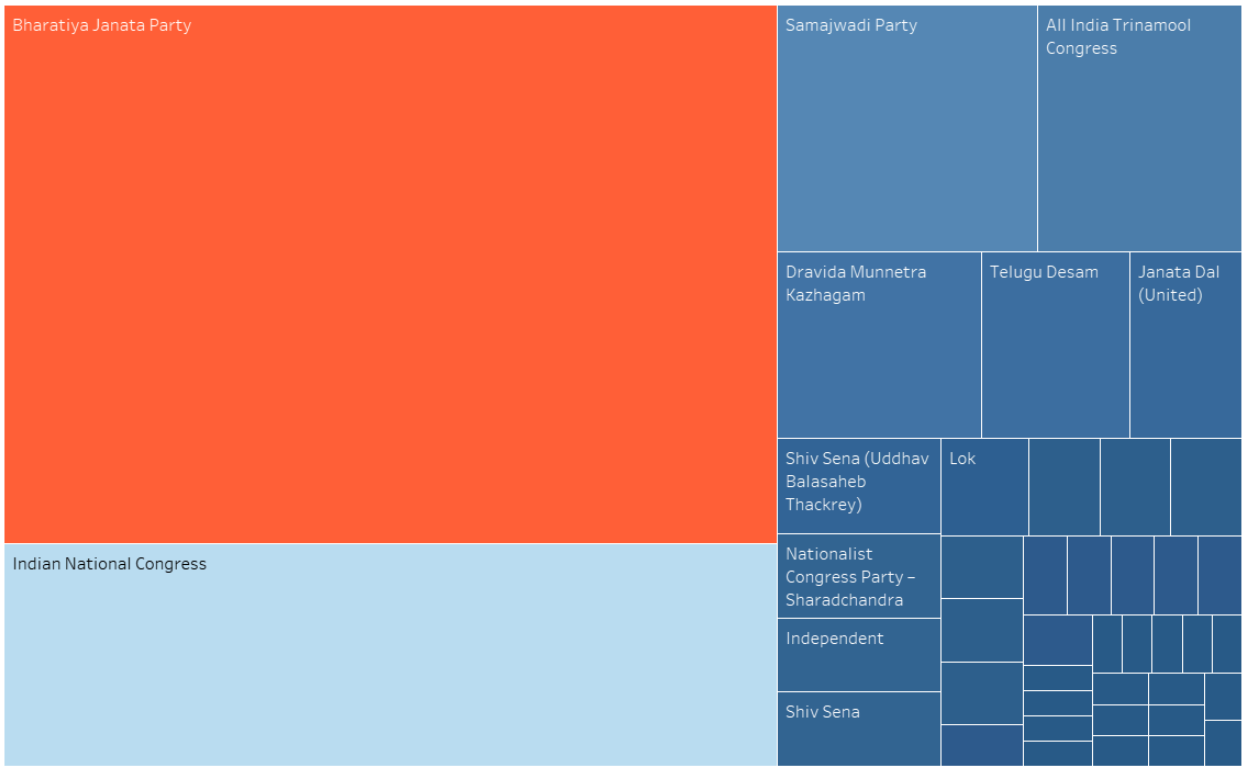
Election Results

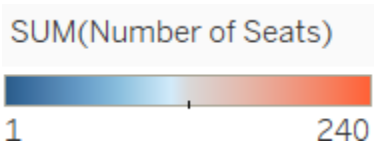
Party-wise Distribution

Pie Chart Representation



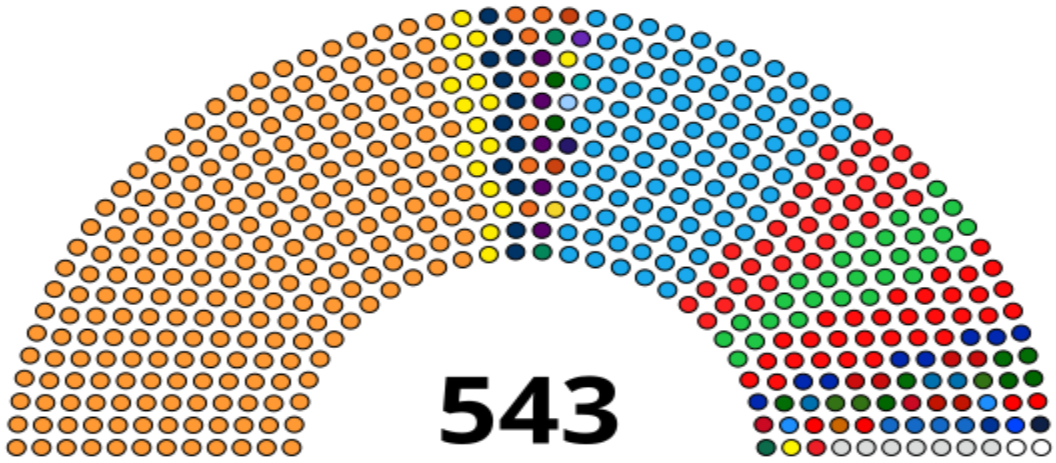
Party wise - No of seats





Seat Distribution in Parliament

Dial Chart Representation



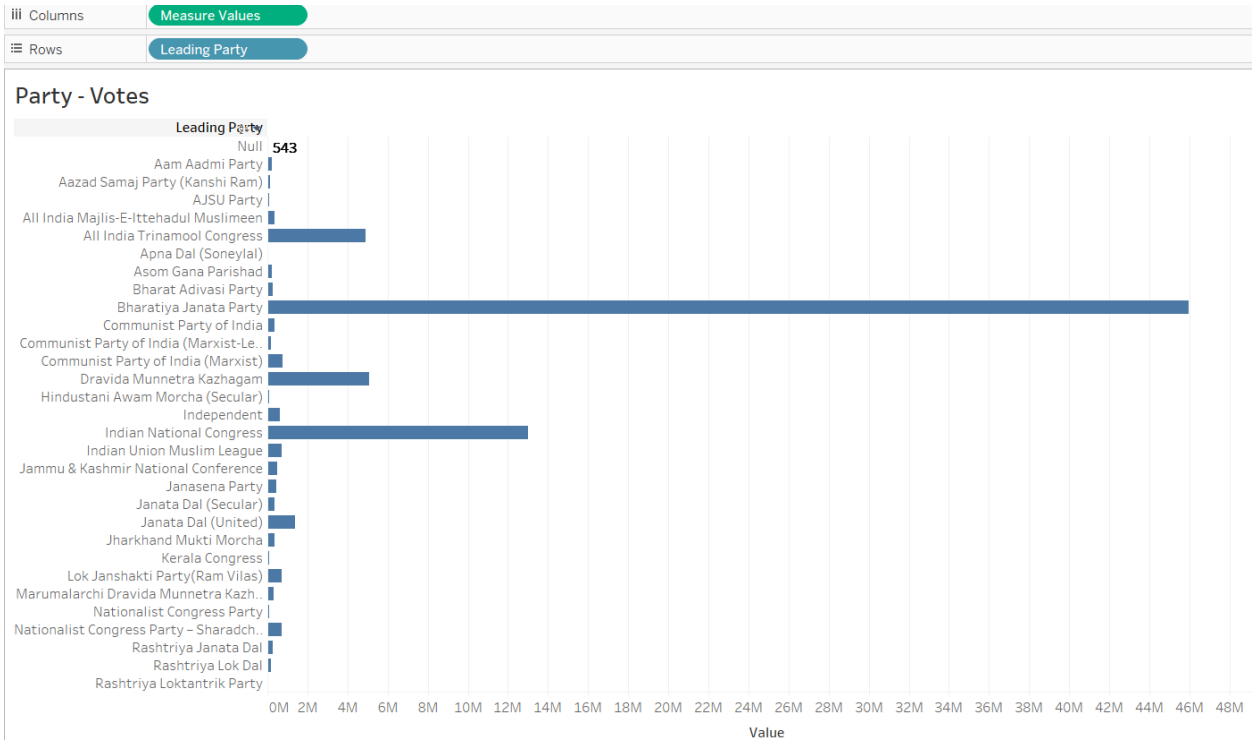
Detailed Results

PARTY	WON	LEADING	TOTAL
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	240	0	240
Indian National Congress (INC)	99	0	99
Samajwadi Party (SP)	37	0	37
All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	29	0	29
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	22	0	22
Telugu Desam Party (TDP)	16	0	16
Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]	12	0	12
Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackrey) [SHSUBT]	9	0	9
Nationalist Congress Party [NCPSP]	8	0	8
Shiv Sena (SHS)	7	0	7
Lok Janshakti Party (Ram Vilas) [LJPRV]	5	0	5
Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRCP)	4	0	4
Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)	4	0	4
Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]	4	0	4
Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)	3	0	3
Aam Aadmi Party (AAAP)	3	0	3
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)	3	0	3

Janasena Party (JnP)	2	0	2
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation) [CPI(ML)(L)]	2	0	2
Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]	2	0	2
Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK)	2	0	2
Communist Party of India (CPI)	2	0	2
Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD)	2	0	2
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference (JKN)	2	0	2
United People's Party, Liberal (UPPL)	1	0	1
Asom Gana Parishad (AGP)	1	0	1
Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular) [HAMS]	1	0	1
Kerala Congress (KEC)	1	0	1
Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)	1	0	1
Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	1	0	1
Voice of the People Party (VOTPP)	1	0	1
Zoram People's Movement (ZPM)	1	0	1
Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)	1	0	1
Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLTP)	1	0	1
Bharat Adivasi Party (BHRTADVSIP)	1	0	1

Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM)	1	0	1
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK)	1	0	1
Aazad Samaj Party (Kanshi Ram) [ASPKR]	1	0	1
Apna Dal (Soneylal) [ADAL]	1	0	1
AJSU Party (AJSUP)	1	0	1
All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM)	1	0	1
Independent (IND)	7	0	7
Total	**543**	**0**	**543**

Party and their Vote count



Bye-Election to Assembly Constituencies: Results June-2024

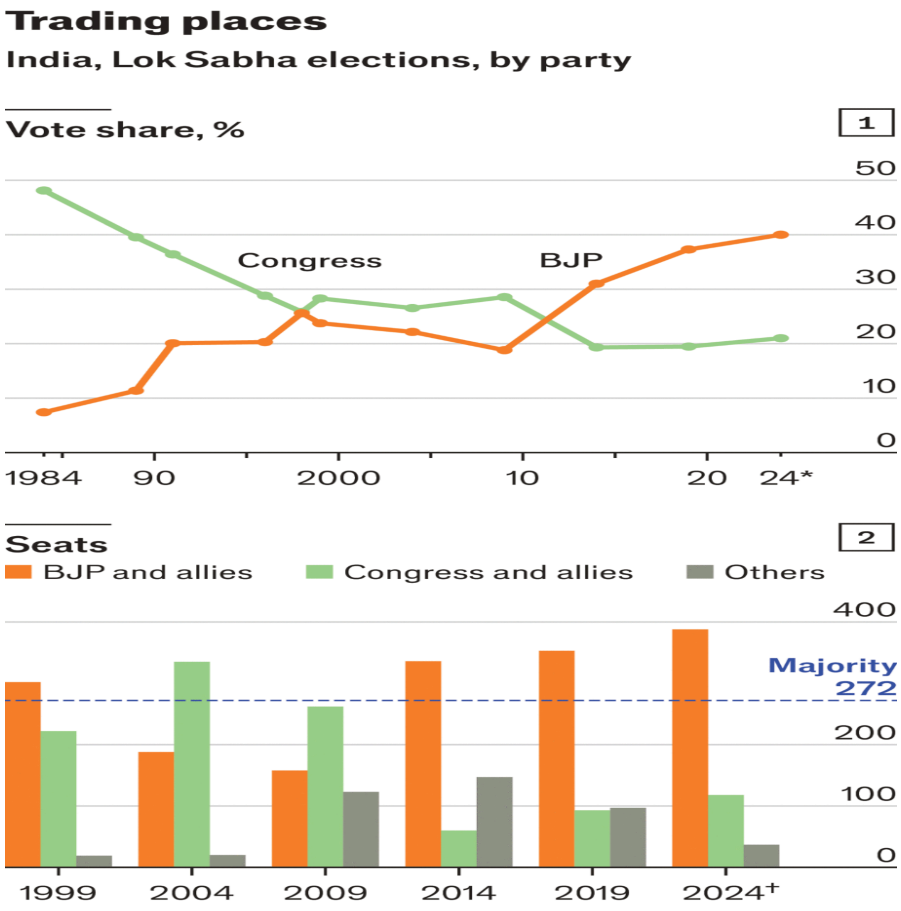
The bye-elections held in various states also yielded interesting results. Here is a summary:

Constituency	State	Winner	Party
Agiaon (195)	Bihar	Shiv Prakash Ranjan	CPI(ML)(L)
Vijapur (26)	Gujarat	Dr. C. J. Chavda	BJP
Porbandar (83)	Gujarat	Arjun Devabhai Modhwadia	BJP
Manavadar (85)	Gujarat	Arvindbhai Jinabhai Ladani	BJP
Khambhat (108)	Gujarat	Chiragkumar Arvindbhai Patel	BJP
Vaghodia (136)	Gujarat	Dharmendrasinh Vaghela	BJP
Karnal (21)	Haryana	Nayab Singh	BJP
Dharamshala (18)	Himachal Pradesh	Sudhir Sharma	BJP
Lahaul & Spiti (21)	Himachal Pradesh	Anuradha Rana	INC
Sujanpur (37)	Himachal Pradesh	Captain Ranjit Singh	INC
Barsar (39)	Himachal Pradesh	Inder Dutt Lakhanpal	BJP
Gagret (42)	Himachal Pradesh	Rakesh Kalia	INC
Kutlehar (45)	Himachal Pradesh	Vivek Sharma (Vicku)	INC
Gandey (31)	Jharkhand	Kalpana Murmu Soren	JMM
Shorapur (36)	Karnataka	Raja Venugopal Naik	INC
Bagidora (165)	Rajasthan	Jaikrishn Patel	BHRTADVSIP
Vilavancode (233)	Tamil Nadu	Tharahai Cuthbert	INC
Secunderabad Cantt (71)	Telangana	Sriganesh	INC
Ramnagar (7)	Tripura	Dipak Majumder	BJP
Dadraul (136)	Uttar Pradesh	Arvind Kumar Singh	BJP
Lucknow East (173)	Uttar Pradesh	O. P. Srivastava	BJP
Gainsari (292)	Uttar Pradesh	Rakesh Kumar Yadav	SP
Duddhi (403)	Uttar Pradesh	Vijay Singh	SP
Bhagabangola (62)	West Bengal	Reyat Hossain Sarkar	AITC
Baranagar (113)	West Bengal	Sayantika Banerjee	AITC

Analysis

Major Trends

- **BJP Dominance**: The BJP continues to maintain a strong hold with 240 seats, reflecting robust support across multiple states.
- **Congress Performance**: INC secured 99 seats, showcasing a recovery and presence in key regions.
- **Regional Party Influence**: Parties like SP, AITC, and DMK have demonstrated significant regional influence.
- **Smaller Parties and Independents**: A noticeable number of smaller parties and independent candidates have also made their mark, indicating diverse political representation

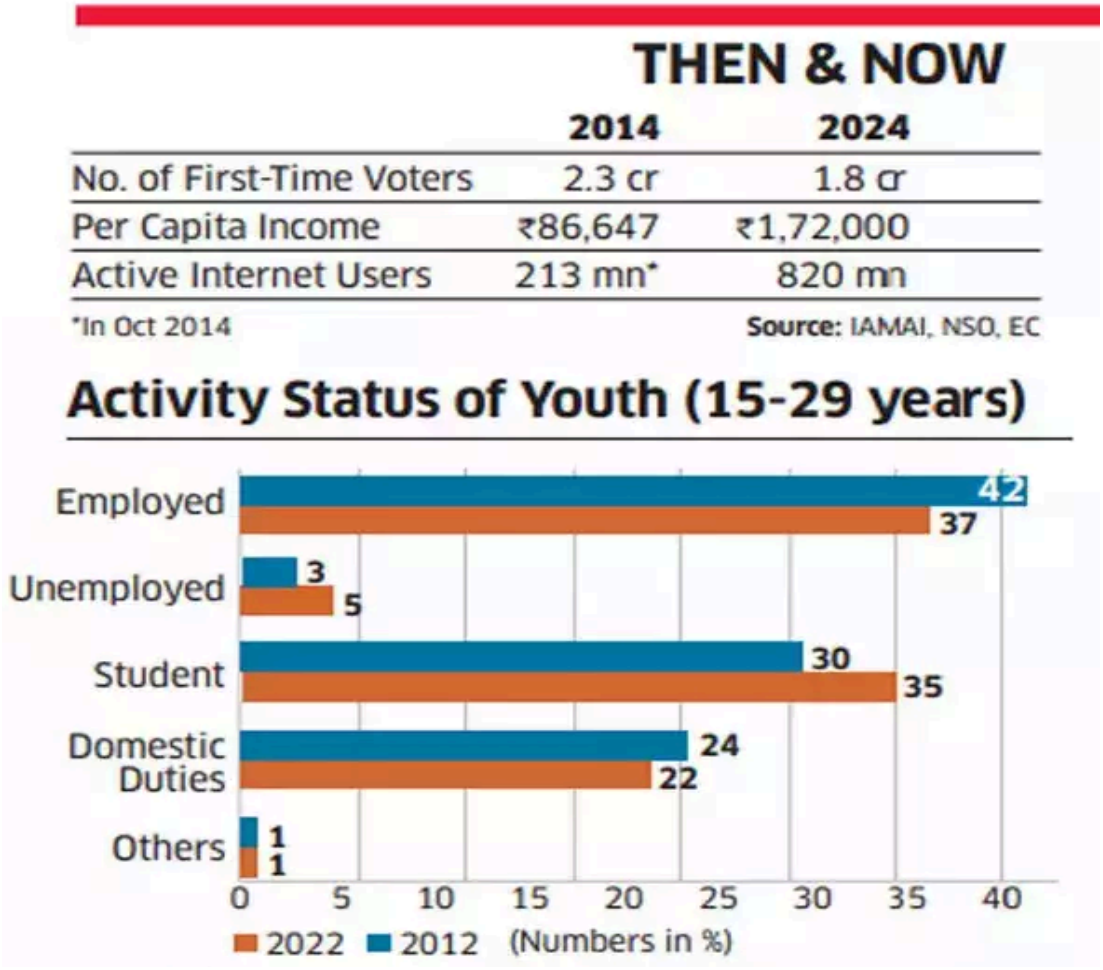


Regional Insights

- **Gujarat**: BJP's dominance is clear with victories in key constituencies.
- **Himachal Pradesh**: A mixed result with both BJP and INC securing significant wins.
- **Uttar Pradesh**: BJP and SP continue to be the major players, with BJP leading in most constituencies.

Voter Behavior

- **Urban vs Rural**: Urban areas showed a preference for national parties like BJP and INC, while rural regions exhibited strong support for regional parties.
- **Youth Participation**: Increased voter turnout among the youth, with a tendency towards progressive and regional parties.



Conclusion:

Conclusion (Analytical Support) :

The analysis of the General Election to Parliamentary Constituencies in June 2024 provides valuable insights into the current political landscape of India. The data reveals both the consolidation of power by major parties and the significant role of regional players, offering a comprehensive view of voter preferences and political trends.

Regional parties have also made significant advances, highlighting the importance of locally focused concerns and leadership in shaping voter preferences. The success of parties such as the Samajwadi Party (SP), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) exemplifies the diversity of political objectives among states. The emergence of new political groups obtaining seats represents a healthy democratic process that includes a wide range of ideas. These findings provide vital insights into shifting voter choices and India's future political trajectory, underlining the importance of both national and regional policies in addressing the electorates' concerns.

Conclusion (General Elections - 2024) :

The 2024 General Election results reveal a lively and diversified political landscape in India. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) has consolidated its dominance with a considerable number of seats, indicating strong voter support and confidence in its leadership. The Indian National Congress (INC) has witnessed a notable resurgence, resurfacing as a prominent actor, indicating a renewed link with the voters and competent regional leadership.

Regional parties have also made significant advances, highlighting the importance of locally focused concerns and leadership in shaping voter preferences. The success of parties such as the Samajwadi Party (SP), All India Trinamool Congress (AITC), and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) exemplifies the diversity of political objectives among states. The emergence of new political groups obtaining seats represents a healthy democratic process that includes a wide range of ideas. These findings provide vital insights into shifting voter choices and India's future political trajectory, underlining the importance of both national and regional policies in addressing the electorates' concerns.