

10 Key Insights Lok Sabha Election Results Report

1. The total voter turnout in the elections reached an approximate figure of 642 million.
2. The Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) maintained a commanding presence, winning 240 out of the 543 parliamentary constituencies. This continued dominance highlights the party's strong nationwide support.
3. The Indian National Congress (INC) emerged as the second most successful contender, garnering around 136,759,064 votes, representing 21.19% of the total votes cast.
4. The Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) won 240 seats, down from the 303 seats it had secured in 2019, and lost its singular majority in the Lok Sabha.
5. The election outcomes held implications for international relations, influencing diplomatic strategies and global perceptions of India's political stability and economic trajectory.
6. The BJP's alliances in Bihar and Maharashtra significantly boosted their seat counts, demonstrating the importance of coalition politics in Indian elections.
7. The BJP suffered losses in key states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal, which were considered crucial for the party's prospects.
8. Issues like state-specific issues, such as the NRC in Assam and the CAA in Uttar Pradesh, dominated the campaign, rather than national issues.
9. The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) formed an alliance with regional parties to win seats, but its performance was mixed, with some parties performing better than others.
10. Regional parties like the Trinamool Congress, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, and the Jana Sena Party made significant gains, winning seats in various states.

