

**Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Dominance:** BJP secured the highest number of seats, winning 240 out of 543 seats, maintaining its dominant position in Indian politics

**Indian National Congress (INC) Performance:** INC won 99 seats, establishing itself as the primary opposition party.

**Regional Parties' Influence:** Regional parties like the Samajwadi Party (SP) with 37 seats, All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) with 29 seats, and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) with 22 seats demonstrated significant influence in their respective states.

**Emergence of New Parties:** Smaller parties and independent candidates collectively secured a notable number of seats, indicating a diverse political landscape.

**State-wise Analysis:** States like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal showed a strong presence of regional parties, with SP and AITC performing well.

**Shifts in Southern States:** In states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, regional parties like Telugu Desam Party (TDP) and DMK showed strong performances, respectively.

**Gender Representation:** The election results also highlighted the number of women elected to the Lok Sabha, reflecting on gender representation in Indian politics.

**Urban vs. Rural Voting Patterns:** The results showcased different voting patterns between urban and rural areas, with urban regions largely supporting national parties like BJP, while rural areas showed more support for regional parties.

**Youth Participation:** A significant number of young candidates won seats, indicating active youth participation in politics.

**Voter Turnout:** The election saw a high voter turnout, reflecting the active engagement of the Indian electorate in the democratic process.