ANALYSIS ON THE RECENT LOK SABHA ELECTION BY DORJEE NAMGYAL

The Lok Sabha elections were held from April 19 to June 1. The BJP won the majority of the 543 seats contested by diverse parties.

These are my observations of the recently concluded Lok Sabha Elections

- 1. Despite performing well, the BJP's God complex was destroyed, contrary to previous election results. They won 240 seats, down from their previous total of 303.
- 2. Contrary to the reports in the media, the <u>BJP</u> remains India's <u>most popular political party</u>, as seen by poll results.
- 3. Election patterns shifted significantly in three states: <u>Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal.</u>
- 4. Despite holding <u>80 Lok Sabha seats</u>, Uttar Pradesh, a mostly Hindu province, went to the opposition.
- 5. The BJP won 7/7 seats in Delhi, indicating <u>dissatisfaction</u> with the <u>AAP's backing</u> <u>for the Congress party</u>, despite being created to combat it.
- 6. Southern states prefer to be headed by a party <u>founded within their state</u> rather than an outsider. Examples include Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, with <u>Karnataka being an outlier</u>.
- 7. Comparing anticipated exit polls to actual results reveals a <u>lack of reliability</u> due to errors in minute aspects.
- 8. The north-eastern states of <u>Mizoram and Sikkim</u>, which are not dominated by Hinduism, elected their own parties due to the <u>minor role of religion</u> in voting.
- 9. In Indore, the NOTA (None Of The Above) option came in second place, indicating a willingness to express unhappiness with limited options.
- 10. The election in Manipur benefitted the Congress party, indicating that it was not rigged. The BJP was unlikely to win seats due to their desperate circumstances.