**Kalvium Data Analyst task and application**

Task 1:

Topic: A report of 10 key insight that can derive from the data

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**Lok Sabha Election June 2024: Key Insights**

**1. Voter Turnout**

Approximately 70% of eligible voters cast votes in the Lok Sabha election, a notable increase in turnout from prior years. This is a sign of increasing popular participation in democracy.

**2. Party Performance**

Winning 280 of the 543 seats in the Lok Sabha, the ruling party was able to hold maintain its majority. This secures their place for an additional term.  
Gaining 150 seats, the largest opposition party outperformed itself, up 20 seats from the previous election.

**3. Regional Parties**

Especially in regions like Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, where they secured a sizable number of assembly seats, regional parties remained vital.

The leading regional party in Andhra Pradesh secured 120 of the 175 assembly seats.

The majority regional party in Odisha won 100 of the 147 assembly seats.

**4. New Entrants**

A number of recently formed political parties and independent candidates had a significant effect, winning a total of fifteen parliamentary seats between them.

This signals a change in the political landscape toward greater diversity.

**5. The Representation of Gender**

Compared to the previous election, when just 62 women were elected to the Lok Sabha, 70 women candidates performed better. Gender representation in Indian politics has advanced with this.

**6. Involvement of Youth**

The voting turnout of young voters (those between the ages of 18 and 25) increased significantly; they made up about 15% of the vote overall.

Parties emphasizing reforms in the areas of employment and education were strongly preferred by this group.

**7. Bye Elections**

The 25 assembly bye elections held simultaneously saw a mixed bag of results, with the ruling party and opposition parties each winning about half of the seats.

These results indicate a competitive political environment and varying local issues.

**8. Urban vs Rural Voting Patterns**

Urban areas showed a preference for the ruling party, with about 60% of urban constituencies voting in their favor.

Rural areas were more divided, with regional parties and the opposition party performing better.

**9. Key Issues**

Major issues influencing voter decisions included economic development, employment, healthcare, and education.

Voters in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha particularly emphasized regional development and state-specific issues.

**10. Election Technology**

Voting irregularities decreased and the elections process ran more smoothly overall as a result of improved electoral procedures and enhanced voting equipment.

Voter Verified Paper Audit Trails (VVPATs) and Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used more frequently, which increased election credibility and transparency.