

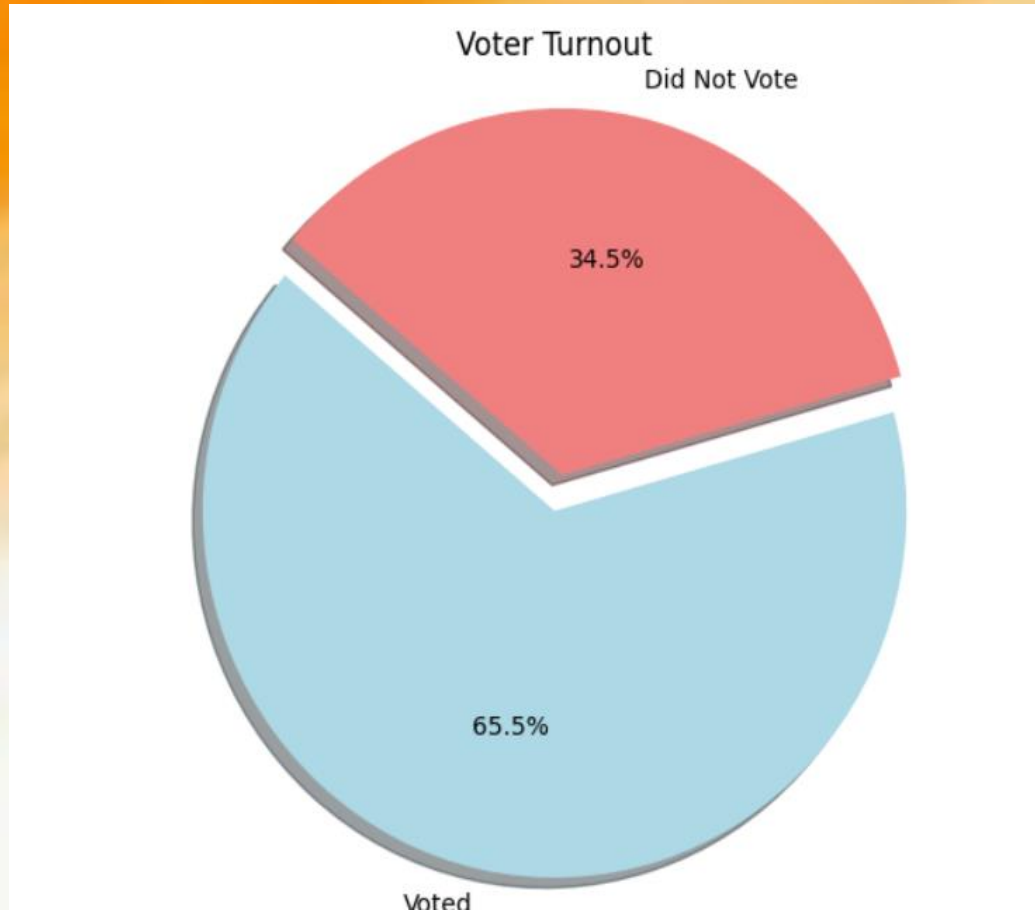
# 2024 Lok Sabha Election Analysis

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# Introduction

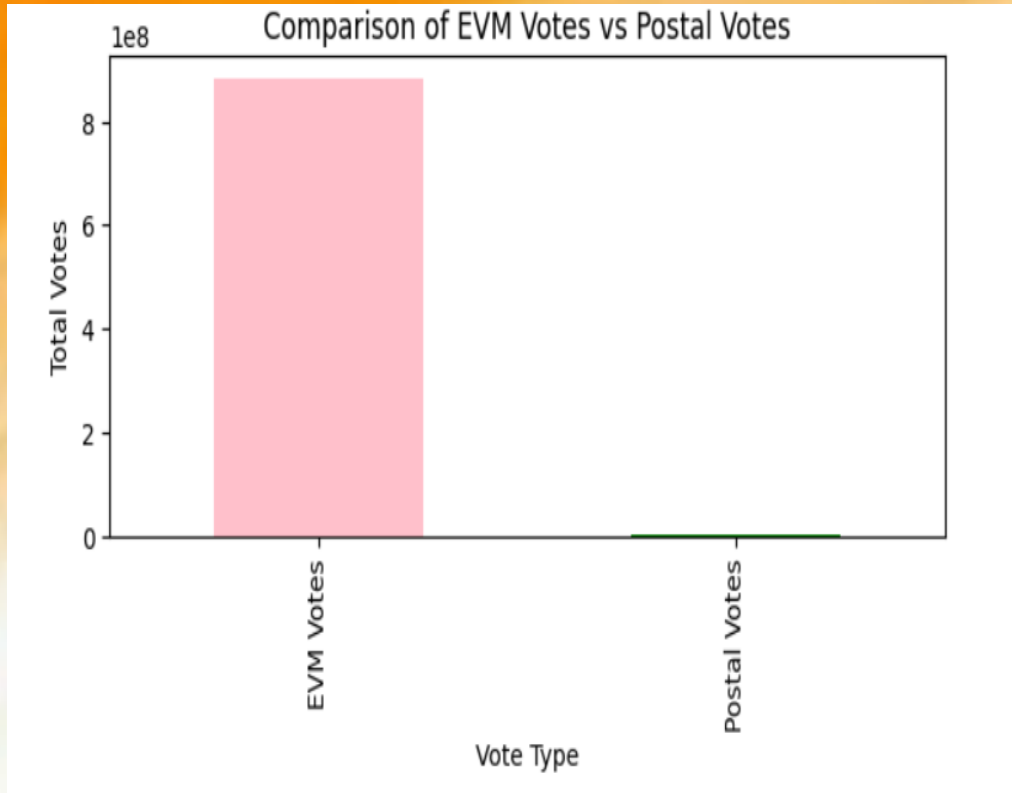
The Lok Sabha 2024 election stands as a pivotal event in Indian democracy, offering valuable insights into voter behavior, party performance, and electoral dynamics through comprehensive data analysis. Data scraped from the Election Commission of India's official website, meticulously processed to handle missing and duplicate entries, provides a rich dataset encompassing candidate names, party affiliations, states, constituencies, EVM votes, postal votes, total votes, and percentages of votes. This analysis uncovers compelling insights into the intricate facets of electoral processes, illuminating regional trends, campaign effectiveness, voter engagement, and the role of independent candidates in shaping electoral outcomes.

# Insight 1



The estimated total number of eligible voters was obtained from reliable sources in the recent election. With 65.5% of eligible voters participating, the voter turnout demonstrated a strong engagement in the democratic process. This high participation rate is particularly commendable, reflecting the robust nature of democracy in the world's largest democratic nation. Such a significant turnout underscores the public's commitment to exercising their democratic rights and shaping their country's governance.

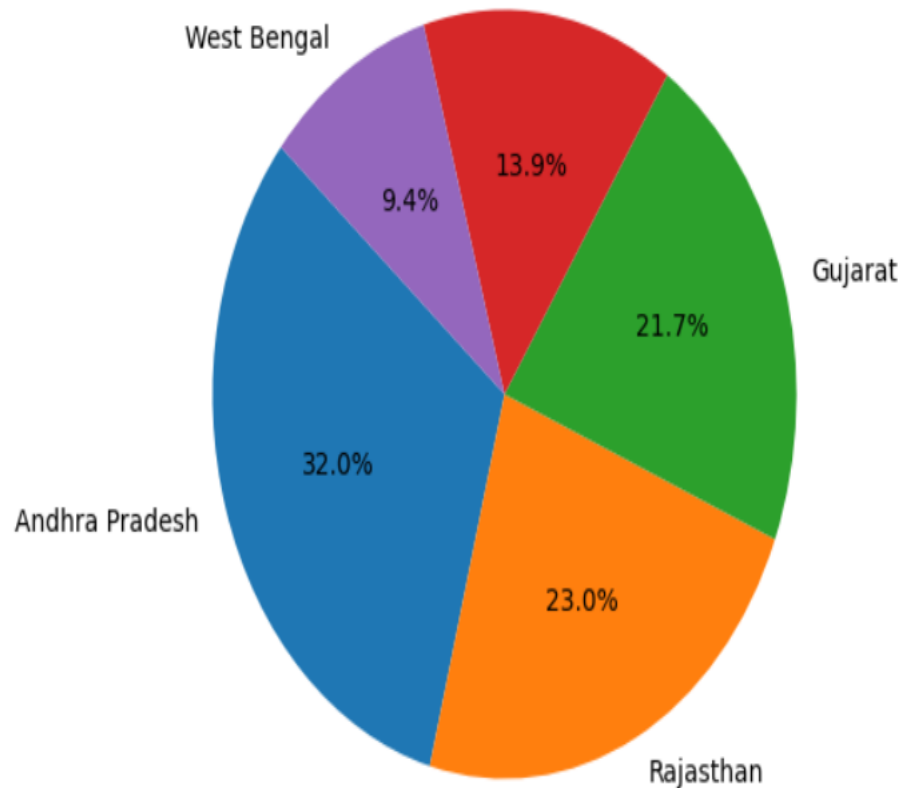
# Insight 2



In the recent election, the majority of voters cast their ballots using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs), highlighting the efficiency and accessibility of this method. A negligible number of voters utilized postal voting, indicating a strong preference for the convenience and security offered by EVMs. This trend underscores the effectiveness of modern voting technology in facilitating widespread voter participation in the democratic process.

# Insight 3

Percentage of Postal Votes out of Total Votes for Top 5 States

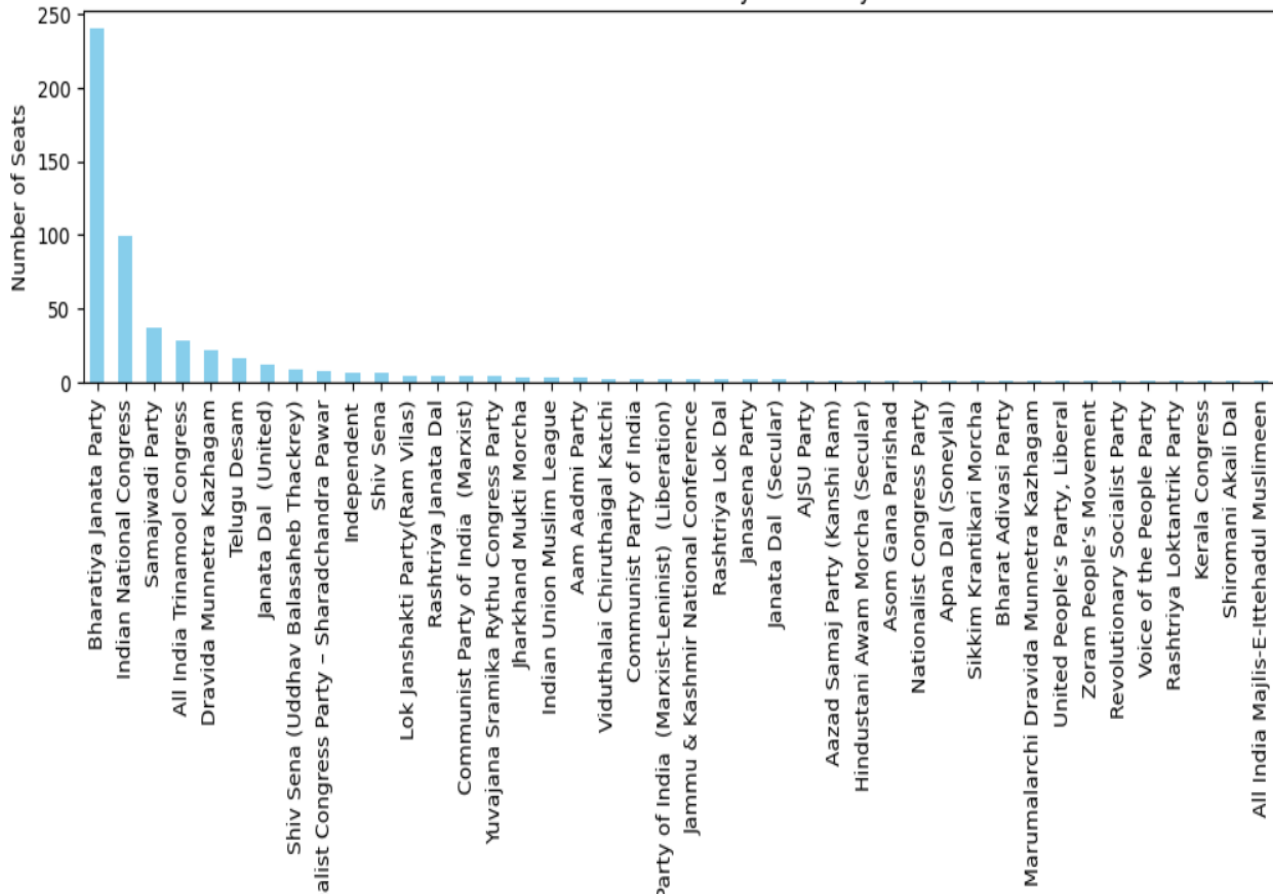


In terms of postal voting distribution across states, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan notably have a predominant share. This indicates a significant reliance on postal ballots in these regions compared to others, influencing electoral dynamics and voter participation methods.



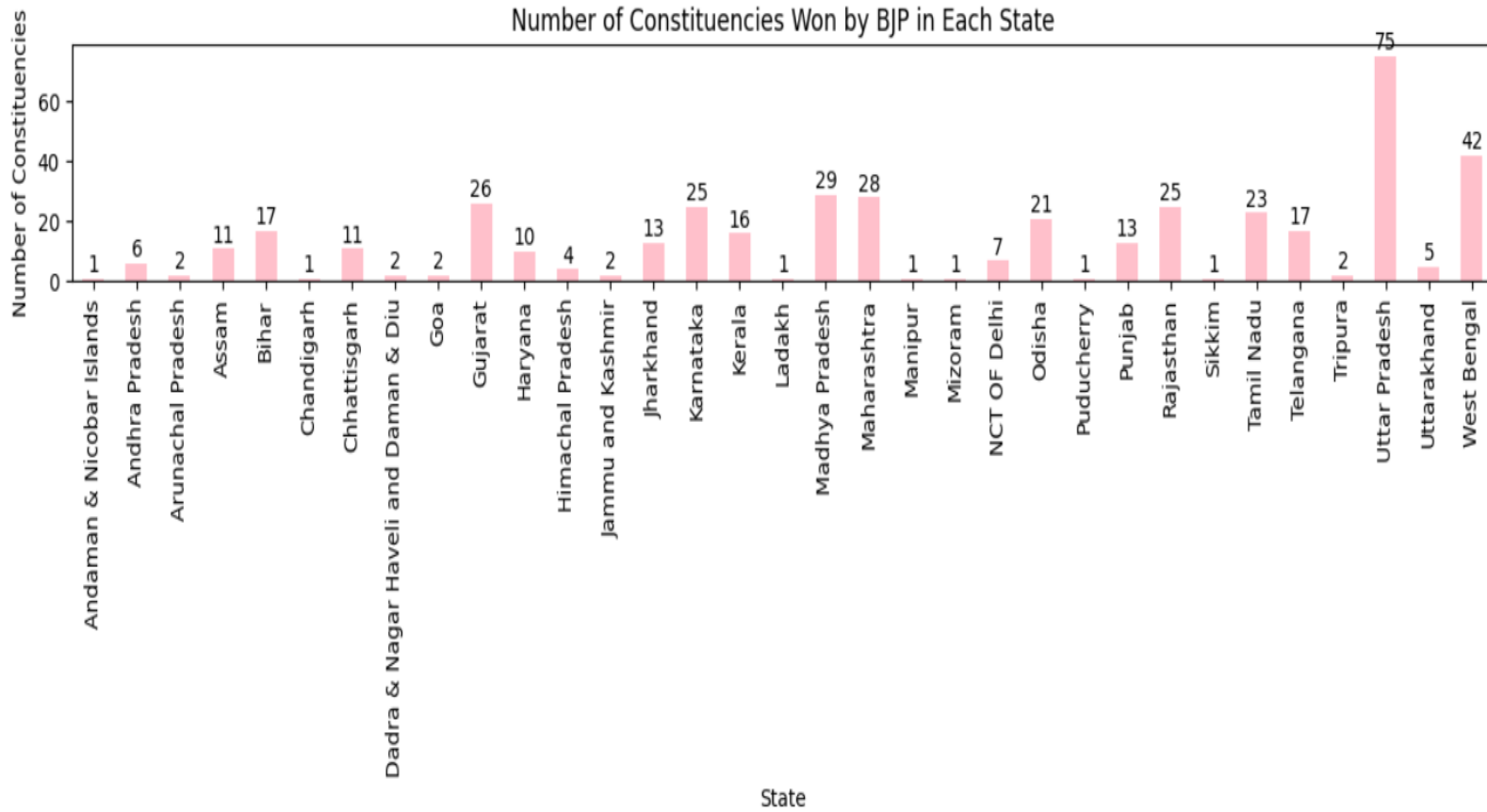
# Insight 4

Number of Seats Won by Each Party



This clearly shows the domination of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress (INC), the two largest political parties in India. Their significant presence and influence in the election highlight the central role these parties play in shaping the political landscape of the country. This dominance reflects their widespread support and ability to engage a substantial portion of the electorate.

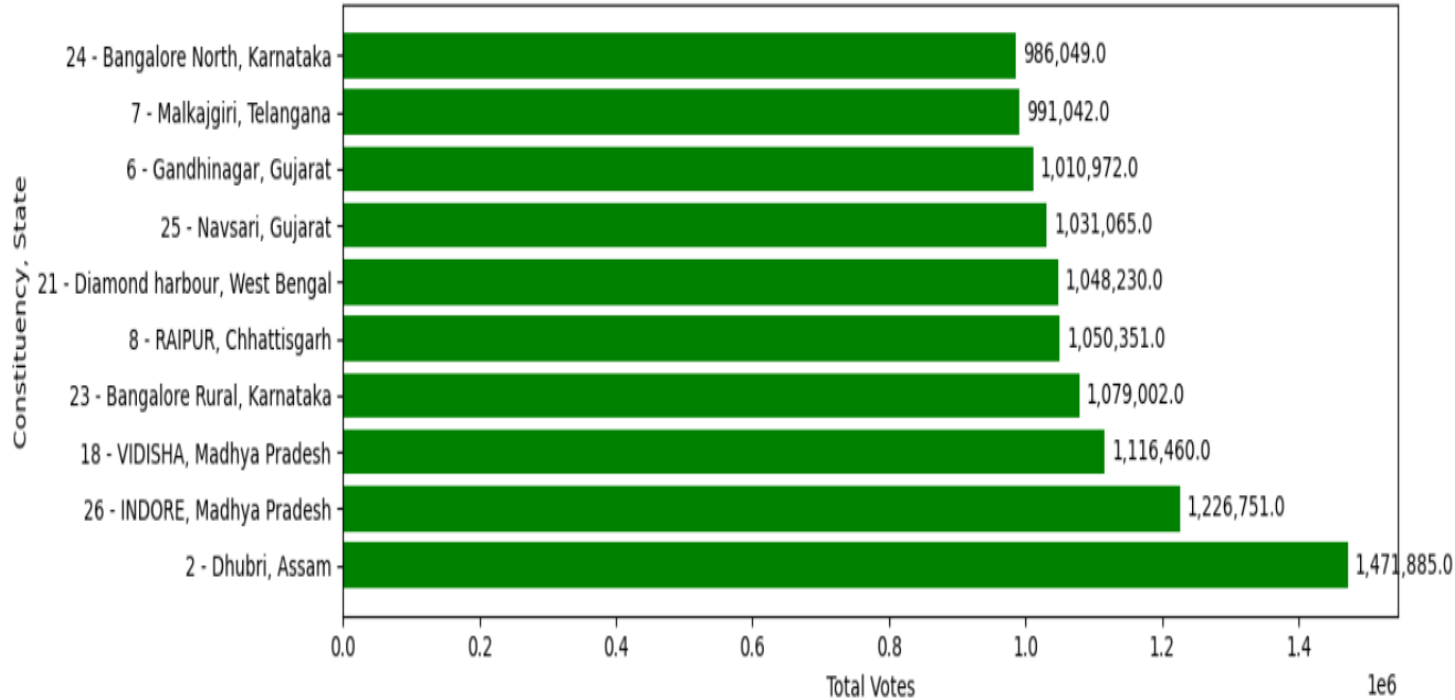
# Insight 5



The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) secured the most constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, followed by West Bengal. Additionally, BJP's victory in at least one constituency in every state showcases the party's widespread popularity and strong presence across India. This broad support underscores the party's appeal to a diverse electorate and its significant influence in the national political arena.

# Insight 6

Top 10 Constituencies with Highest Number of Votes

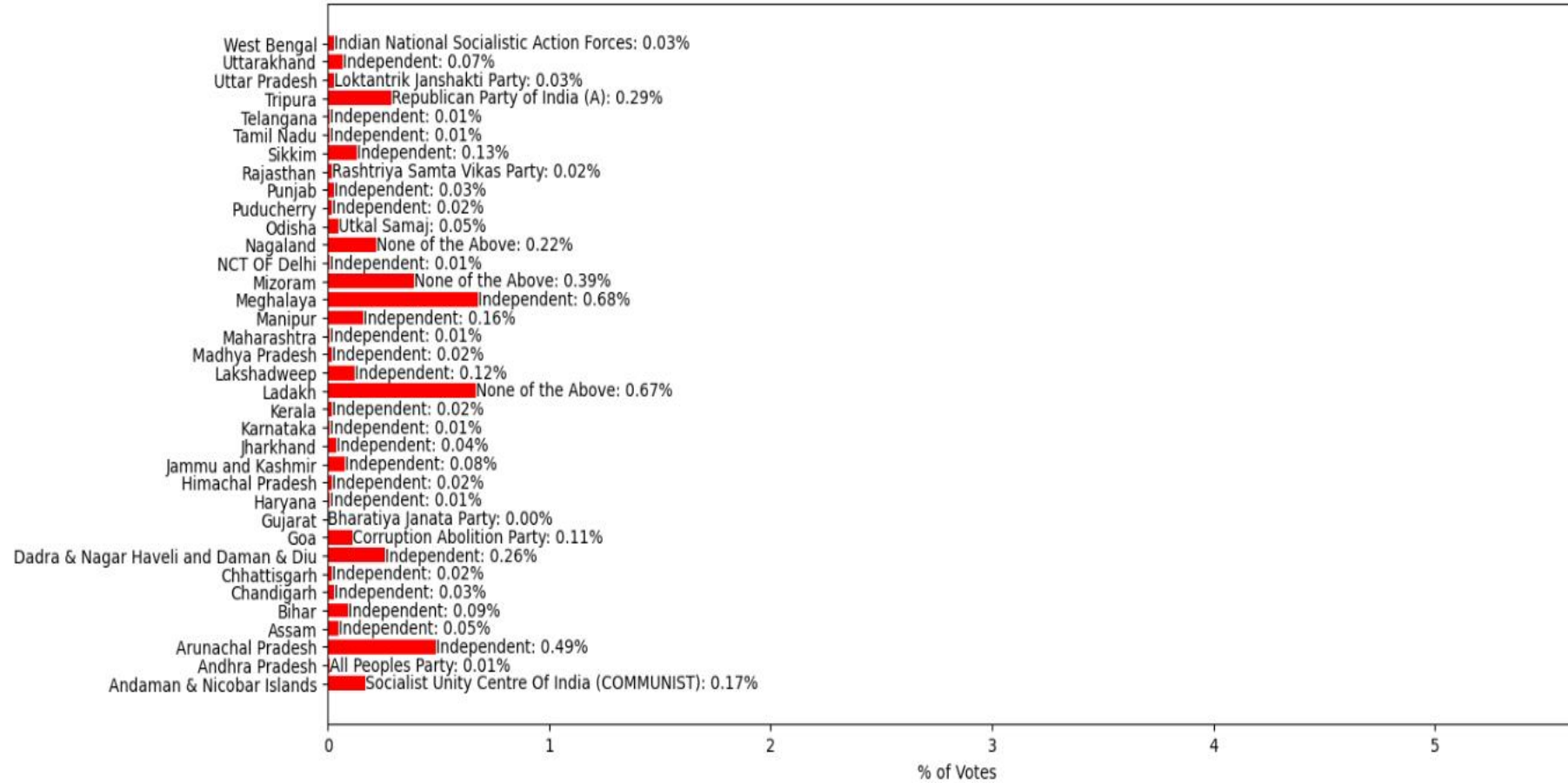


The top 10 constituencies with the highest voter turnout feature Assam's Dhubri constituency prominently. This reflects a strong engagement and interest from the electorate in these areas, highlighting their active participation in the democratic process.



# Insight 7

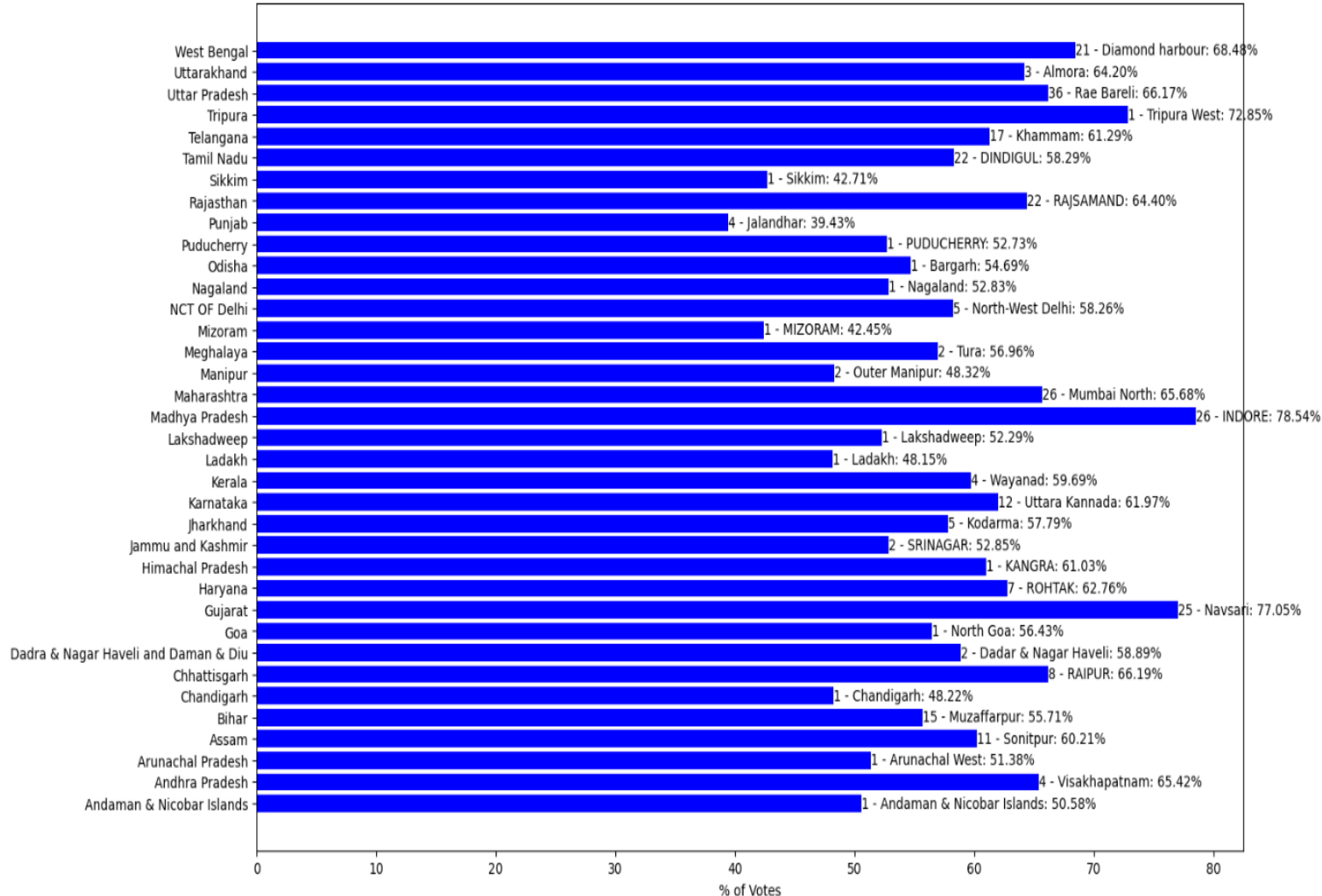
Worst Performance of Parties in Each State



The worst-performing states, based on voter turnout percentages, reveal a recurring presence of **independent candidates**. This trend indicates varying levels of engagement and competition in these regions, with independents playing a notable role in the electoral landscape.

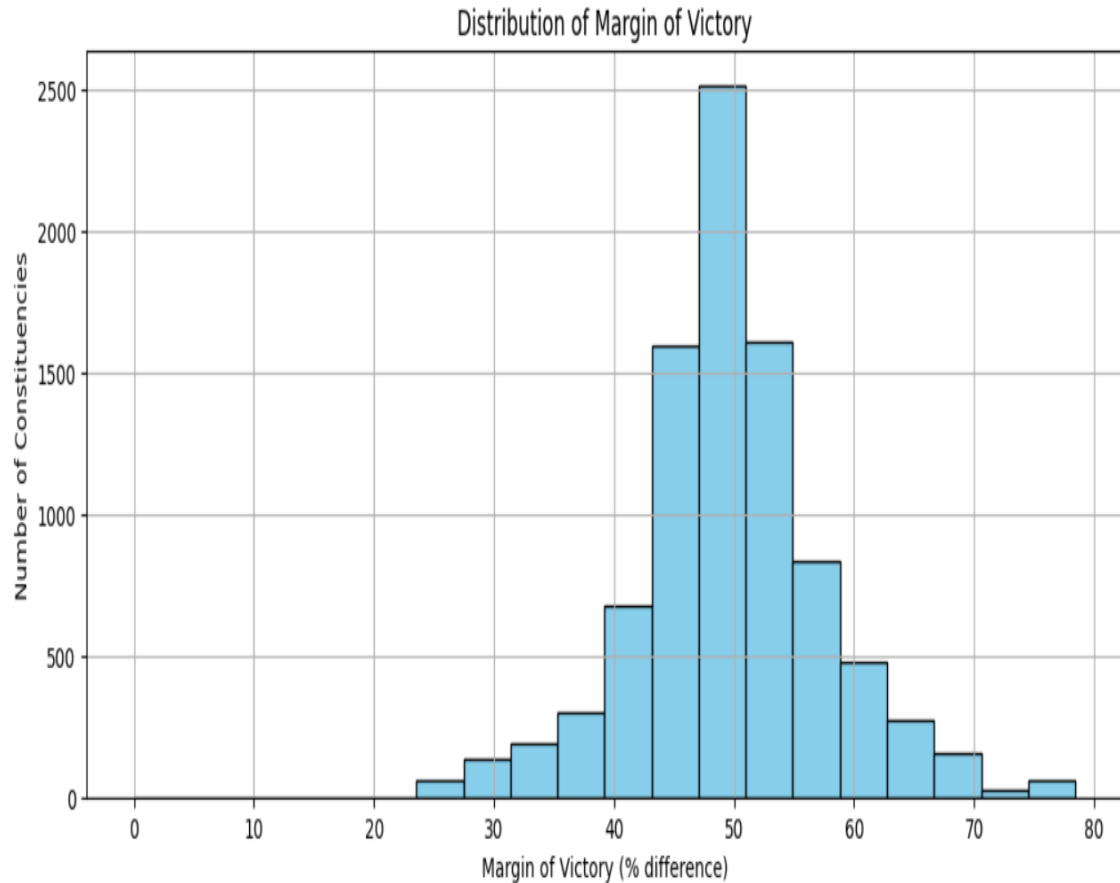
# Insight 8

Constituency with Highest Percentage of Votes in Each State



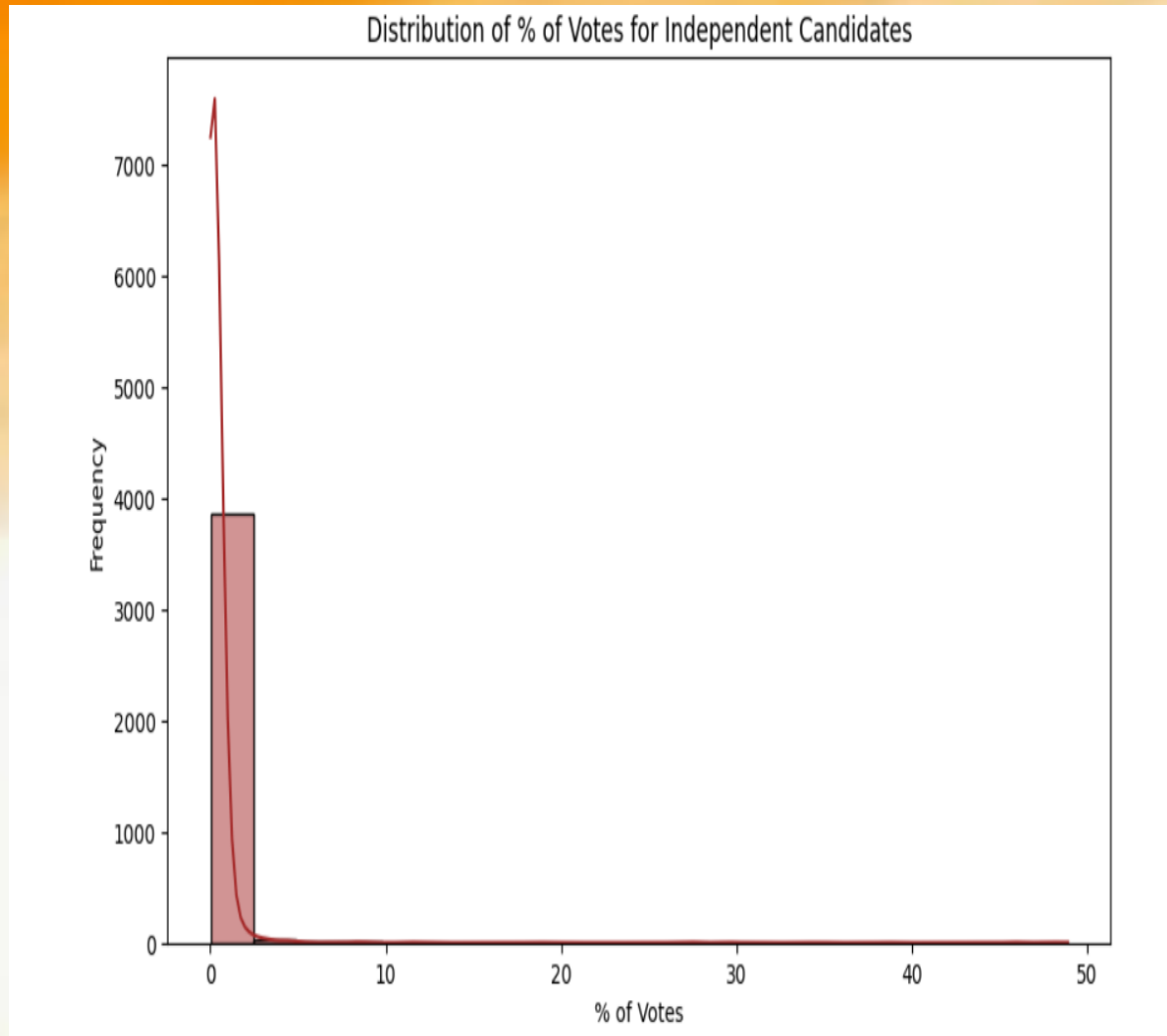
These constituencies have demonstrated notably high voter participation rates, reflecting strong civic engagement and interest in the democratic process among their respective populations.

# Insight 9



Most constituencies have victory margins around 50%, indicating that elections in these areas are typically closely contested. This level of competitiveness suggests that candidates often win by relatively small margins, reflecting the diversity of voter preferences and the competitive nature of electoral campaigns.

# Insight 10



The distribution of votes for independent candidates varies widely across constituencies, highlighting diverse voter preferences and the varying levels of support independents receive in different electoral contexts



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Thank you