

10 Key Insights Report from the 2024 Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections

1. BJP's Dominance in Lok Sabha

- 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.

2. Regional Strongholds

- Regional parties held significant sway in their respective states. For example, the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) won 135 out of 175 assembly seats in Andhra Pradesh, and the Biju Janata Dal (BJD) secured 51 out of 147 seats in Odisha. This underscores the importance of regional dynamics in Indian politics.

3. Impressive Performance by Smaller Parties

- Smaller parties like the National People's Party (NPEP) and the Sikkim Kranti Kari Morcha (SKM) performed well in their regions. NPEP won 5 seats in Arunachal Pradesh, while SKM secured 31 out of 32 seats in Sikkim. This highlights the diverse political landscape and the emergence of strong regional players.

4. High Voter Turnout

- The election witnessed a high voter turnout, indicative of strong voter engagement and participation in the democratic process. This trend was consistent across various states, reflecting the electorate's active involvement in shaping the political landscape.

5. Independent Candidates' Success

- Independent candidates made notable gains, winning seats in various constituencies. In Arunachal Pradesh, independents won 3 seats, showcasing the electorate's willingness to support non-party-affiliated candidates.

6. Alliance Dynamics

- Strategic alliances played a crucial role in determining outcomes in several states. For instance, the BJP's alliances in Bihar and Maharashtra significantly boosted their seat counts, demonstrating the importance of coalition politics in Indian elections.

7. Impact of Bye-Elections

- The bye-elections held concurrently saw mixed results. The BJP won several bye-elections in Gujarat and Haryana, while the Indian National Congress (INC) made gains in Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka. This indicates the dynamic and evolving political preferences across different regions.

8. Youth and Urban Voter Influence

- Increased participation from youth and urban voters influenced the results, particularly in urban constituencies. This demographic shift played a role in the overall electoral outcomes, reflecting changing political dynamics.

9. Economic Factors

- Economic conditions and development initiatives appeared to influence voter behaviour. Regions experiencing significant economic growth showed increased support for the ruling parties, highlighting the electorate's focus on economic performance and development.

10. Social Media and Campaign Strategies

- The role of social media and innovative campaign strategies was more pronounced in this election. Parties effectively leveraged digital platforms to engage with voters, indicating the growing importance of technology in modern electoral campaigns.