Key Insights from the 2024 Lok Sabha Election Results

-Vishnupriya s(RA2111026040097)

ABSTRACT:

This report examines insights from the 2024 Indian general election data, highlighting key findings such as competitive electoral margins, dominant party performances like BJP, and effective voter mobilization strategies by parties such as Sikkim Krantikari Morcha etc. The analysis underscores the diverse and competitive nature of Indian politics observed in the election outcomes.
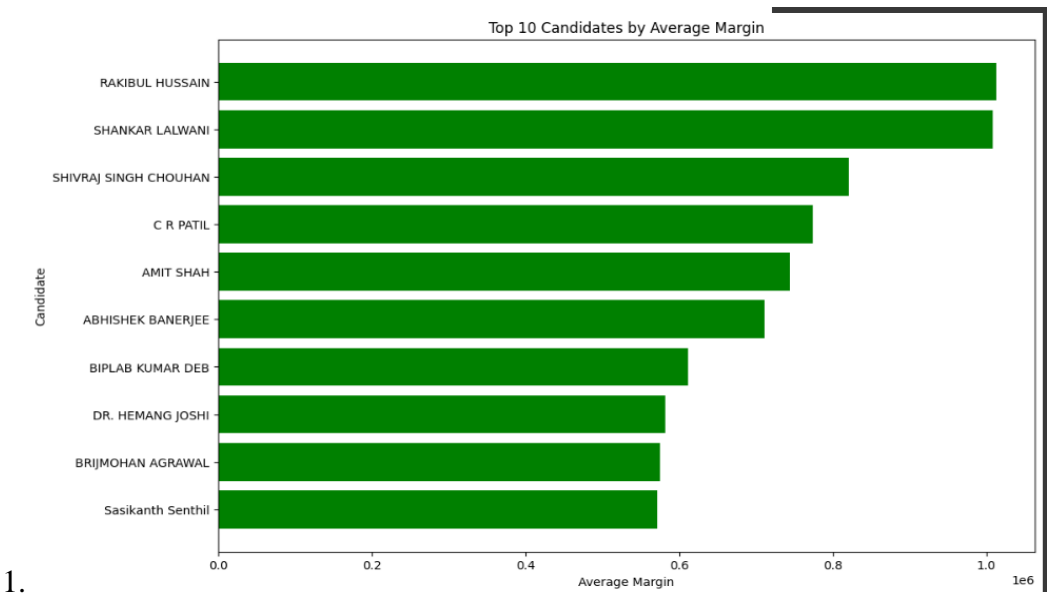
INTRODUCTION:

The 2024 Lok Sabha elections marked a significant event in India's democratic process. This report aims to analyze the election results to derive meaningful insights that can inform future political strategies and understand voter behavior.
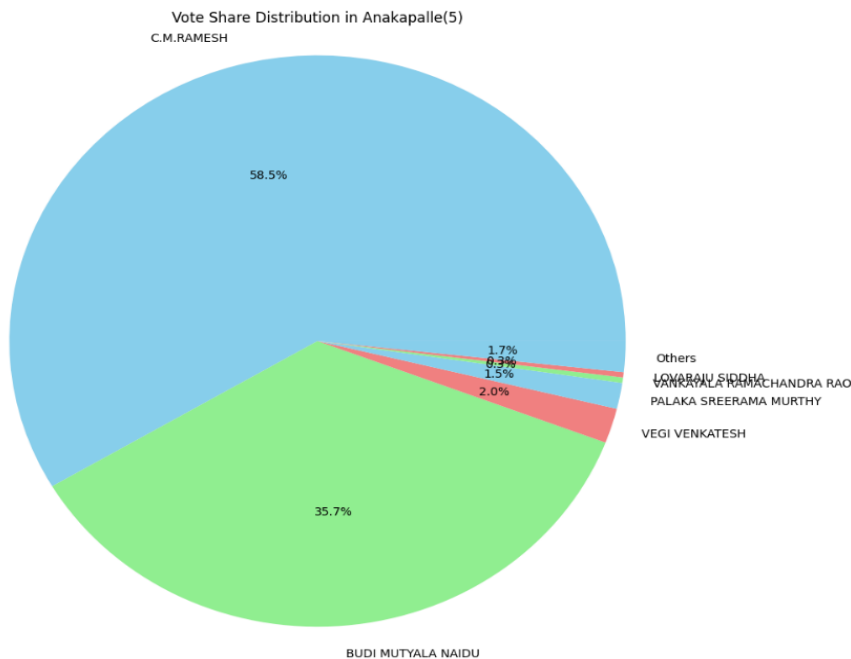
METHODOLOGY

Data for this report was scraped from the Election Commission of India's official website using a Python script with BeautifulSoup. The data was cleaned and processed to ensure accuracy and consistency for the analysis.
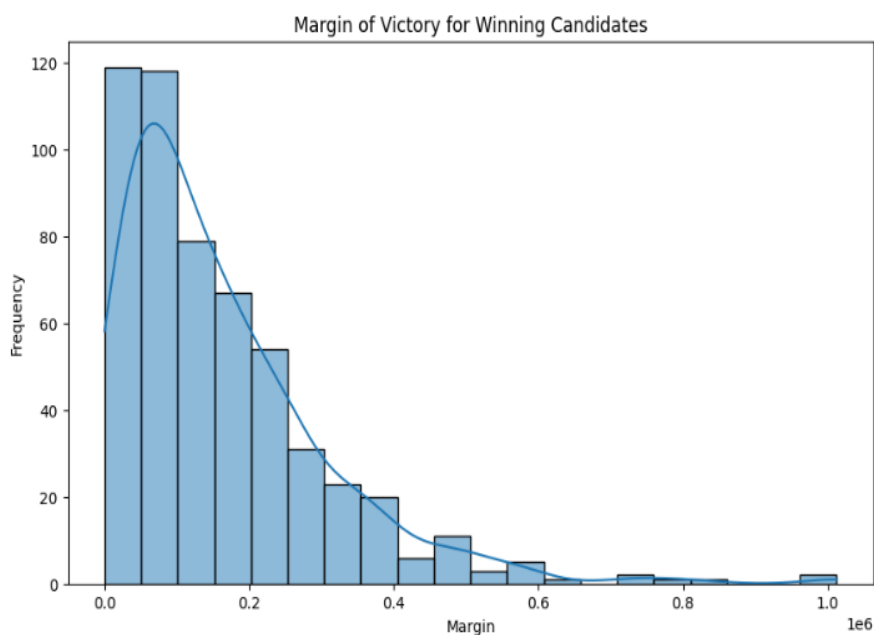
RESULTS:

1.

☐ Rakibul Hussain has the highest average margin among the ten candidates. Their average margin is close to 1.0.

☐ Amit Shah and Abhishek Banerjee are close behind with an average margin around 0.6.

Vote Share Distribution in Anakapalle(5)

2.

- The largest section (blue) represents 58.5% of the vote share and is attributed to "C.M.RAMESH."
- The second-largest section (green) corresponds to 35.7% and belongs to "BUDI MUTYALA NAIDU."
- Smaller sections include 2.0% for "PALAKA SREERAM MURTHY" (pink), 1.8% for "V.V.S.S.VIJAYKUMAR (CHANDRA RAJ)" (red), and 1.7% for other candidates, including "VEGI VENKATESH" (orange).

This chart visually represents how votes were distributed among candidates in Anakapalle(5)

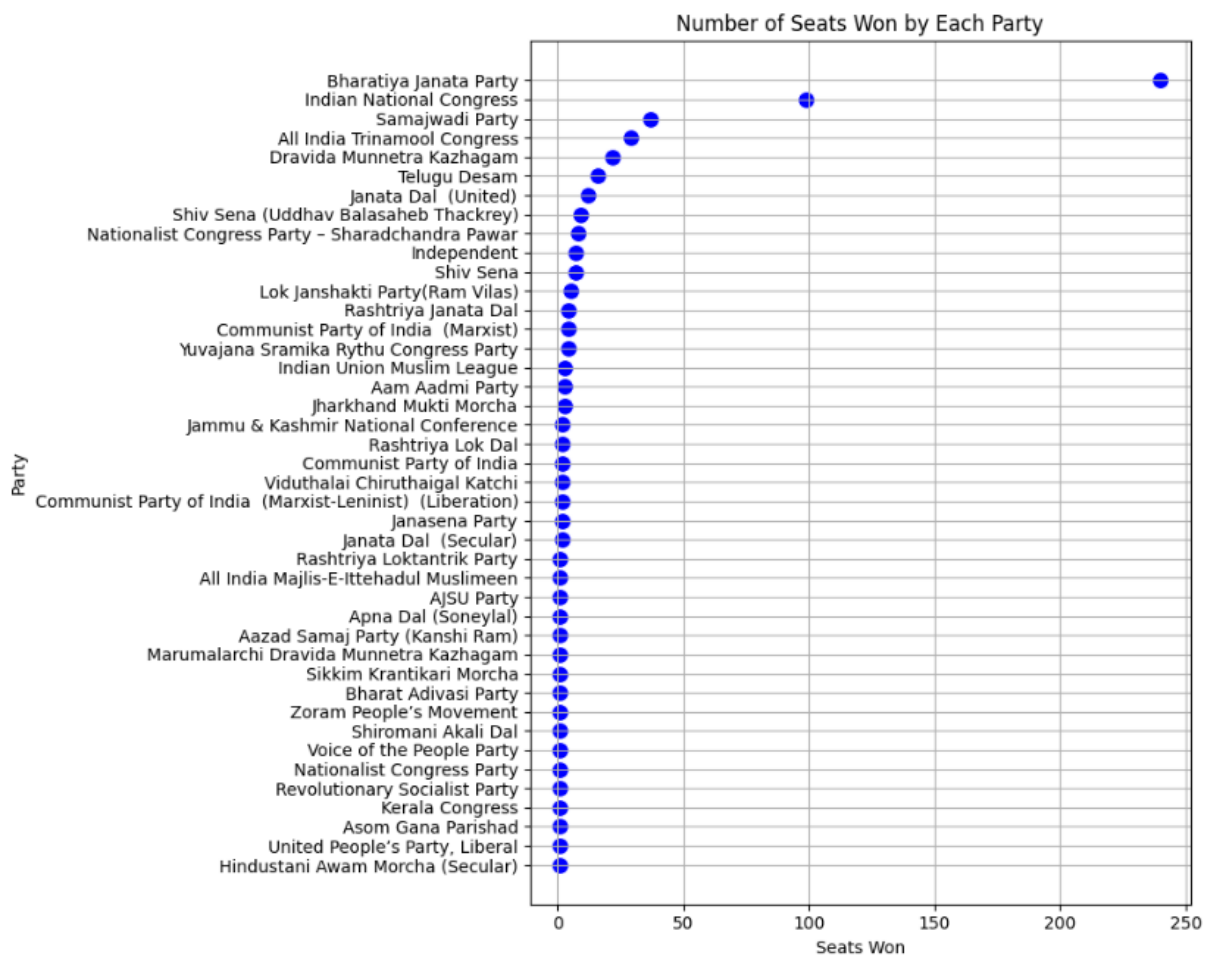Margin of Victory for Winning Candidates

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3Competitive Elections:

- o The distribution of winning margins is heavily skewed toward smaller values. Most winning candidates secure victory by narrow margins rather than large ones.
- o This suggests that elections in this dataset tend to be competitive, with candidates often winning by a slim margin.

4.Rare Landslide Victories:

- o While most victories are closely contested, there is a long tail in the distribution extending toward larger margins.
- o However, these occurrences are rare, indicating that landslide victories— where candidates win by a significant margin—are exceptional cases within this dataset

Number of Seats Won by Each Party

5. Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) Dominance:

- o The BJP has won the most seats, as indicated by the blue dot positioned farthest to the right on the scale.
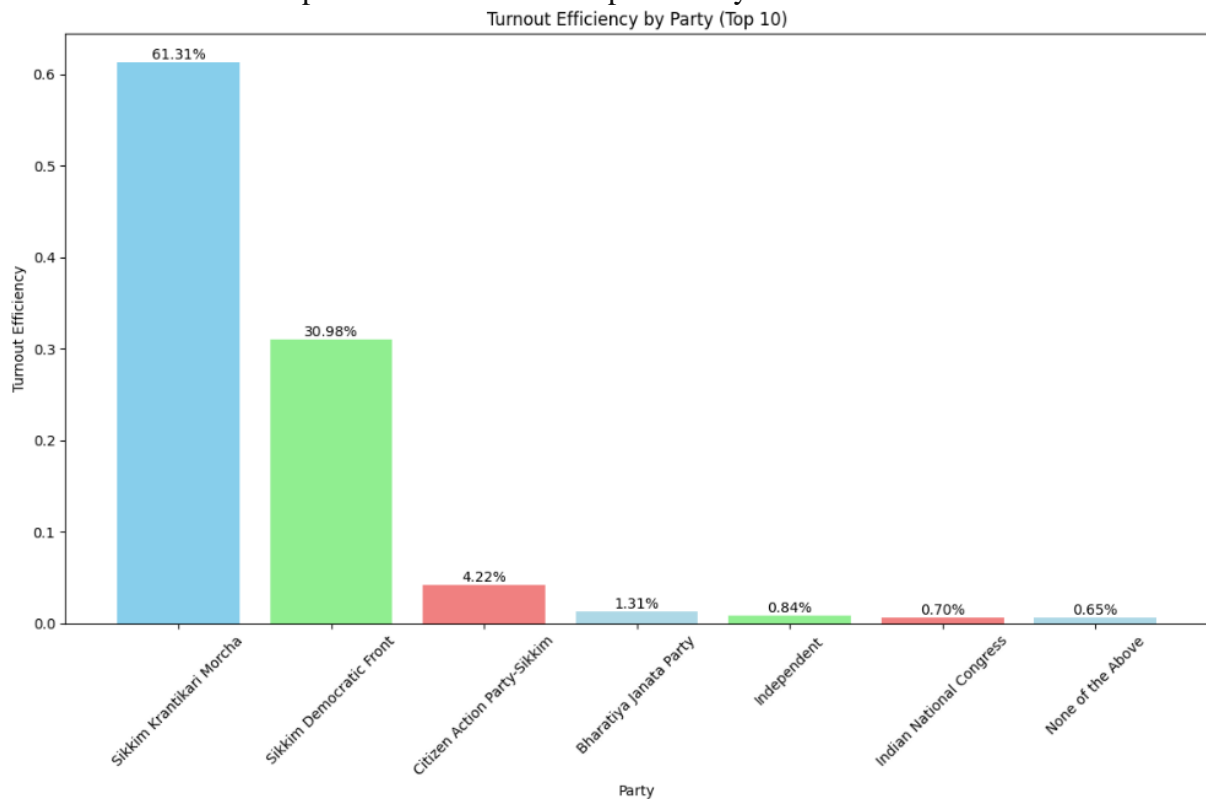
- o This suggests that the BJP is a dominant political force in terms of seat allocation.

6.Other Significant Parties:

The All India Trinamool Congress and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) also secured notable seat These parties play crucial roles in the political lands

7.Diverse Representation:

The graph shows a diverse range of parties, each with varying seat numbers.
This reflects the pluralistic nature of the political system.

Turnout Efficiency by Party (Top 10)

8. Sikkim Krantikari Morcha:

Sikkim Krantikari Morcha stands out with a remarkable turnout efficiency of 61.31%.
This student-led organization demonstrates effective strategies for mobilizing voters.

9Sikkim Democratic Front
- SDF follows SKM with a turnout efficiency of 30.98%.
- While lower than SKM, it still outperforms mainstream parties.

10.Disparity Among Parties:

- Mainstream parties (Republicans, Democrats) have relatively low turnout efficiencies.
- Smaller or specific student-led parties may have more engaged supporters.

CONCLUSION:

The analysis of the 2024 Indian general election data reveals several key insights. Rakibul Hussain emerges with the highest average margin among candidates, indicating strong electoral support. The distribution of vote shares in Anakapalle illustrates significant dominance by C.M. RAMESH and BUDI MUTYALA NAIDU, with smaller candidates also making notable impacts. Competitive elections are prevalent, with most victories secured by narrow margins, although landslide victories are rare. The BJP's dominance in seat allocation highlights its strong political presence, while other parties like All India Trinamool Congress and DMK also play substantial roles. Parties like Sikkim Krantikari Morcha and Sikkim Democratic Front showcase high turnout efficiencies, suggesting effective voter mobilization strategies. Overall, these insights underscore the diverse and competitive nature of Indian politics in the 2024 elections.

This conclusion summarizes the diverse electoral dynamics observed and the strategic implications for political parties moving forward.