

## **Geographic Perspective on Location of Headquarters of General Purpose Administrative Areas in Punjab**

**Harbans Singh**

Associate Professor And Head P G Department Of Geography S C D Govt College  
Ludhiana Punjab State, India

### **Abstract**

The history of administrative headquarters in Punjab presents a fascinating picture. Many of them were originally capital cities of some feudal or princely states, some clan centres, others defence posts and quite many religious places. Their fortunes fluctuated with the replacement of empires, changes in the priorities of the government and alterations in the modes of transportation (Kant, 1988, p.153). The princely states continued to enjoy the district headquarters status after independence also. Several district headquarters have tendency to be located along the GT road because of the transportational routes. Such headquarters were carved out during pre-partition period. During the Sikh period and after independence there was a marked tendency to make religious places as administrative headquarters at different hierarchical levels. Due to reorganisation of Punjab in 1956 and 1966, the location and centrality of the administrative areas have also been affected. The state capital of Punjab has peripheral location after its reorganisation. The state capital has recorded centrality index of only 0.30. After 1990, large number of administrative headquarters in Punjab has been created at different hierarchical level. Study also reveals that newly carved administrative areas have high centrality index than their parent administrative units at different hierarchical level.

**KEYWORDS:** Administrative areas, Administrative reorganization, Centrality Index

### **INTRODUCTION**

Headquarters of varying administrative units in Punjab have their origin due to a variety of factors, including religious, political, geographical and historical. Administrative headquarters are the nerve centre of the entire administrative activity. Administrative areas are created on the basis of inherent location, and headquarters is named after the name of the settlement. What should be the optimal distance between the administrative headquarters and periphery? What should be the location of headquarters so that efficiency of administrative areas may be increased to enhance service delivery?

As administrative headquarters are a crucial aspect of spatial structure, it has been desired that headquarters of administrative areas such as Division, District, Sub-division and Development block should be within a commutable distance.

Due to the partition of Punjab in 1947 and reorganisation of Punjab in 1956 and 1966, the location and centrality of the administrative areas have also been affected. In 1956 when PEPSU state was merged with Punjab, and a number of districts such as Barnala, Kohistan and Fatehgarh Sahib were demoted to lower status, their headquarters also suffered due to reduced status. In 1966 when Punjab was reorganised on linguistic basis, several administrative areas were affected in terms of hierarchy, administrative status and relative position of their headquarters. The state

capital of Punjab has peripheral location after its reorganisation. The state capital has recorded centrality index of only 0.30.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The present study purport to:

Study the history of evolution of administrative headquarters in Punjab.

Study the centrality of administrative headquarters at different hierarchical levels.

Analyse the differentials in centrality of administrative headquarters at the same hierarchy as well as at different hierarchical levels.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Present study is based on Primary and secondary sources of data. Questionnaire based field work was conducted to collect primary data. Secondary data has been obtained from Statistical Abstract of Punjab and Census of India. Quantitative technique to measure the centrality of headquarters devised by Krishan and Rana (1983) has been used to calculate the centrality of headquarters. To measure the centrality of administrative headquarters, a centrality index arrived at by dividing the “mean distance” of an administrative unit by the distance between the headquarters of that unit and the farthest point on its perimeter was used. The “mean distance” is nothing but the radius of the hypothetical circle representing the area of that administrative unit. The index value ranges from 0 to 1.

### **LOCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS IN PUNJAB**

Punjab has 4 divisions, 20 districts, 77 sub-divisions and 141 development blocks. Headquarters of these administrative areas are located in cities and towns of varying sizes. In the following pages, centrality of headquarters of administrative areas in Punjab has been discussed in a sequential order.

### **CENTRALITY INDEX OF DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS**

Punjab has been divided into four divisions namely Patiala, Jalandhar, Ferozpur and Faridkot. Faridkot division was carved out of Ferozpur division after Muktsar and Moga sub-divisions of Faridkot were raised to the status of districts.

**Table 1**  
**Punjab: Centrality Index of Divisional Headquarters, 2011**

<b>Divisional Headquarters</b>	<b>Centrality Index</b>
Patiala	0.57
Jalandhar	0.56
Ferozpur	0.45
Faridkot	0.34

Patiala division has the highest centrality index of 0.57 and newly created division of Faridkot has lowest (0.34). In the state, large area-sized divisions have higher centrality index than the smaller ones. In other words, divisional headquarters of large area-sized districts were more centrally located than the smaller ones. Secondly, newly carved out Faridkot division has the lowest centrality of its divisional

headquarters. It is however, expected that newly carved out units will have better centrality of its headquarters (Table 1 and Fig.1.22 a).

### CENTRALITY INDEX OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

The centrality index ranges from a minimum of 0.32 for Ferozpur to a maximum of 0.78 for Barnala district. The centrality index of Ferozpur district is even less than that of Kapurthala, which was fragmented in two parts. On the contrary, Amritsar, Moga, Ludhiana, Bathinda, Sangrur, Barnala and Fatehgarh Sahib district have a centrality index of more than 0.60. It has been observed that newly-created districts have more central location of their headquarters than their parent units. Half of the districts in Punjab have a centrality index of more than 0.54. As against, this only two districts (Ferozpur and Ropar) recorded this index of less than 0.40 (Table 2). Co-efficient of Variability Index (CV Index) value being 20.03 percent indicates that inter-district variations in centrality of district headquarters is relative low in Punjab.

**Table 2**  
**Punjab: Districts Categorized by Centrality of Headquarters, 2011**

Centrality Index	Name of District
High (Above, 0.54)	Barnala, Moga, Bathinda, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib, Jalandhar, SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr). <b>Total=09</b>
Low (Below, 0.54)	Gurdaspur, Tarn Taran, Faridkot, Mansa, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Muktsar, SAS Nagar (Mohali), Patiala, Ropar, Ferozpur <b>Total=11</b>

Average=0.54, Standard Deviation= 0.11, Coefficient of Variability =20.03

#### High Centrality Index (Above Average, 0.54)

Nine of the 20 districts in the state have centrality index of their headquarters higher than the average for all districts. These include Amritsar, Moga, Ludhiana, Bathinda, Sangrur, Barnala, Fatehgarh Sahib, Jalandhar and SBS Nagar districts. A majority of these are located south of river Satluj. Four of these namely Barnala, Moga, Fatehgarh Sahib and SBS Nagar are newly-formed districts.

## PUNJAB Differentials in Centrality Index of General Purpose Administrative Areas, 2011

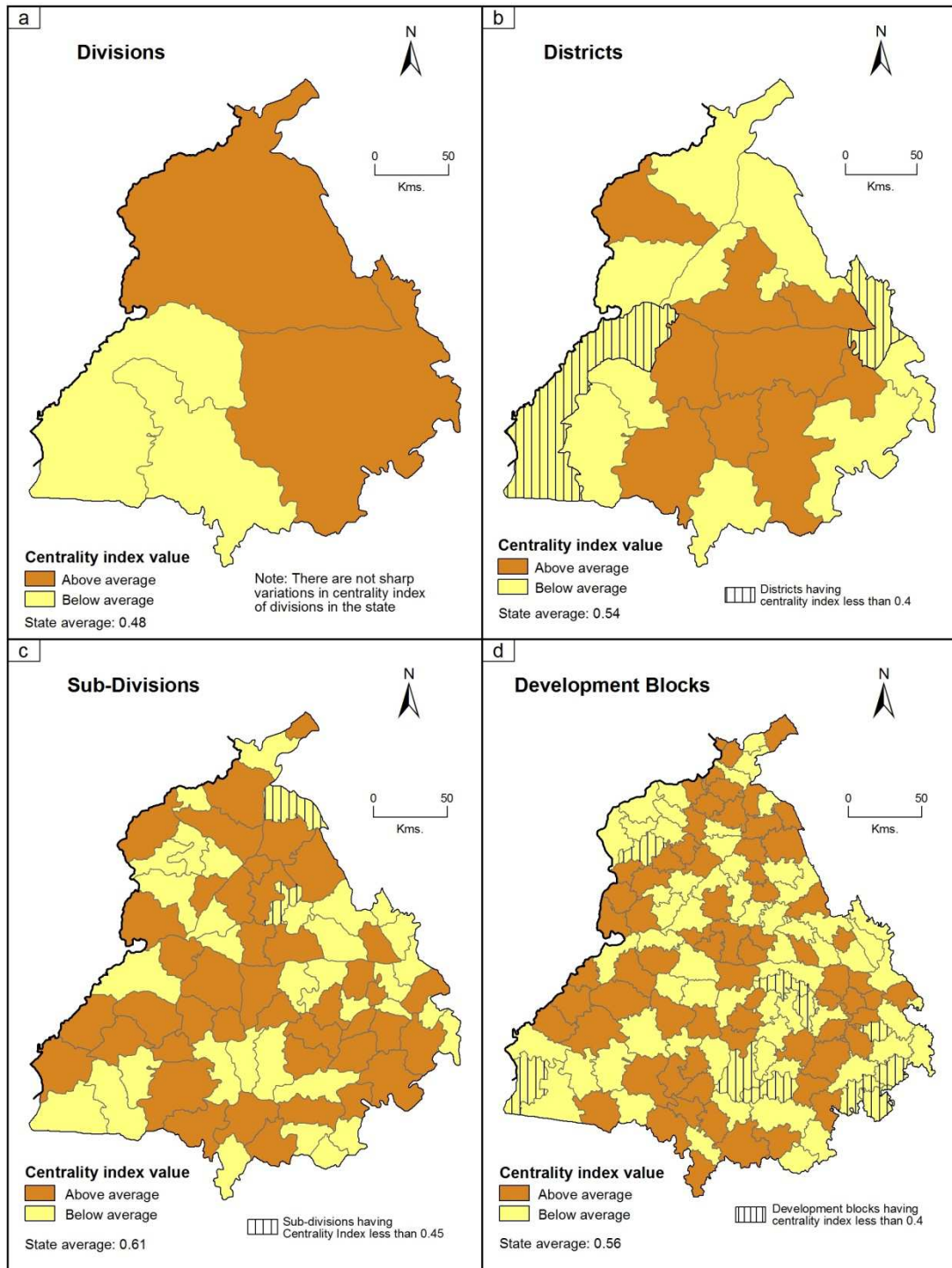


Fig. 1.22

### **Low Centrality Index (Below Average, 0.54)**

Remaining 11 or more than half of Punjab districts, namely Ferozpur, Ropar, Gurdaspur, TarnTaran, Faridkot, Mansa, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Muktsar, Patiala and Mohali have a centrality index value less than the average value (0.54). Locationally, these were distributed over different parts of the state. Four of these (Tarn Taran, Mansa, Muktsar, and SAS Nagar (Mohali) are newly-formed districts. In this way newly formed districts have good as well as poor centrality indices. Quite interestingly, none of the districts has a centrality index value of less than the average. They have better centrality index than their parent districts.

Centrality indices for Ferozpur and Ropar district are lower than 0.40. Elongated shape and peripheral location of their district headquarters are responsible for this. Ferozpur district is located along the international border with Pakistan, whereas Ropar is bounded by Himachal Pradesh and shivalik foothills (Fig.1.22 b and Annexure-I).

### **CENTRALITY INDEX OF SUB-DIVISIONS**

The average centrality index for sub-divisional headquarters in Punjab is 0.61. This is higher than that of district headquarters i.e., 0.54. Khamano sub-division of district Fatehgarh Sahib has recorded the highest centrality index of 0.98 and Jalandhar-I and Mukerian are noted for lowest (0.42) (Annexure-II). In the following, pages, sub-divisions have been classified into two categories: (i) those having centrality index more than the average (0.61) and (ii) those having centrality index less than the average (0.61).

#### **Sub-divisions with High Centrality Index (Above Average, 0.61)**

Forty-two sub-divisions of Punjab have recorded centrality index of more than 0.61 or above the average for all sub-divisions. Centrality of sub-divisional headquarters, by and large, conformed to that of their districts. Amritsar, Moga, Bathinda, Patiala, Ludhiana and Barnala have recorded high centrality index i.e. above 0.60, sub-divisions of these districts have centrality of more than 0.60 (Table 3 and Annexure-II).

These sub-divisions are distributed in all parts of the state. However, there has been a larger concentration in Patiala, Moga, Bathinda, Ludhiana and Barnala districts. Centrality index value varies from a high of 0.98 from Khamano sub-division to a low of 0.61 in Batala, Nabha, Amlah and Jalandhar-II sub-divisions.

#### **Sub-divisions with Low Centrality Index (Below Average, 0.61)**

Thirty-five sub-divisions in Punjab have recorded centrality index below 0.61. The centrality index of sub-divisions located in Hoshiarpur, Ferozpur, Jalandhar, Ropar and Muktsar districts is below the average for all the sub-divisions. Centrality index of sub-divisions finds a positive relationship with that of districts of which they make a part. In other words, districts having low centrality index also have a low centrality index of their sub-divisions. Another interesting correlation of centrality index is with the area size of sub-divisions. Large area sized sub-divisions, in general, have higher centrality index value and vice versa.

Such sub-divisions are widely distributed in different parts of the state. Index value varies from a high of 0.60 for Barnala sub-division to a low of 0.42 for Jalandhar-I and Mukerian sub-divisions (Fig.1.22 c). Inter sub-divisional differentials of index

value in this group of sub-divisions are less than those in the category of average centrality index value.

**Table 3**

**Punjab: Sub-divisions Categorized by Centrality of Headquarters, 2011**

Centrality Index	Name of Sub-division
High (Above, 0.61)	Khamano (0.98), Nihal Singh Wala (0.92), Dhar Kalan (0.90), Gurdaspur (0.82), Jaito (0.80), Raikot (0.78), Malerkotla (0.78), Muktsar (0.77), Samana (0.73), Kapurthala (0.73), Mansa (0.73), Talwandi Sabo (0.73), Budhlada (0.72), Moga (0.71), Patiala (0.71), Bholath (0.71), Faridkot (0.70), Samrala (0.70), Dasuya (0.70), Nakodar (0.69), Dhuri (0.69), Jalalabad (0.68), Phillaur (0.68), Bathinda (0.67), Rajpura (0.66), Khadur Sahib (0.66), Hoshiarpur (0.66), Payal (0.66), Kharar (0.64), Zira (0.64), Sunam (0.64), Jagraon (0.64), Balachaur (0.63), Fatehgarh Sahib (0.62), Fazilka (0.62), Bagha Purana (0.62), Ajnala (0.62), Patti (0.62), Batala (0.61), Nabha (0.61), Amloh (0.61), Jalandhar-II(0.61). <b>Total=42</b>
Low (Below, 0.61)	Barnala (0.60), Tarn Taran (0.60), Sultanpur Lodhi (0.60), Lehra Gaga (0.59), Firozpur (0.59), Abohar (0.59), Nangal (0.58), Ropar (0.58), Moonak (0.58), Baba Bakala (0.58), Phagwara (0.58), Ludhiana-East (0.57), Garhshanker (0.57), Dera Baba Nanak (0.57), Chamkaur Sahib (0.57), Ludhiana-West (0.56), Gidderbaha (0.54), Shahkot (0.53), Sardulgarh (0.53), Sangrur (0.52), Pathankot (0.52), Malout (0.52), Anandpur Sahib (0.49), Nawan Shahr (0.49), Mohali (0.48), Dera Bassi (0.48), Rampura Phul (0.48), Khanna (0.48), Patran (0.45), Tapa (0.45), Bassi Pathana (0.45), Amritsar-II (0.45), Amritsar-I (0.45), Jalandhar-I (0.42) and Mukerian (0.42) <b>Total=35</b>

Average=0.61, Standard Deviation= 0.11, Coefficient of Variability= 17.44 percent

### CENTRALITY INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS

Development blocks cater to the needs of the rural people, so their headquarters have to be located in the rural areas. A tendency to adopt district and sub-division headquarters as block headquarters has also been observed. Many of such blocks are located outside their territorial limits. The average centrality index of all development block headquarters has been worked out 0.56. Centrality index for development blocks in Punjab ranges from a high of 0.93 for Mehal Kalan to a low of 0.32 for Khuian Sarwar block. Most of the development blocks which have their headquarters outside their territorial jurisdiction have recorded low centrality index (Table 4, Annexure-III).

Average centrality index for all the development blocks in the state being 0.56, development blocks have been categorized into two: (i) blocks having centrality index more than the average and (ii) blocks having centrality index less than the average. On the whole, 70 blocks have centrality index more than the state average or high and the remaining 71, less than the state average or low centrality index. The average centrality index (0.56) for development blocks is not only lower than that for sub-

divisions in the state (0.61), but also, there are wide variations in the centrality index of the former in comparison to that of the latter. As many as 43 or three of ten development blocks have centrality index less than 0.50 or one-half of the ideal shape. As against this, it is less than two in each ten sub-divisions, where centrality index is one-half of the ideal shape index. Centrality index is as high as 0.70 in case of one-fifths of the blocks in the state. On the other side of the scale, ten blocks have centrality index less than 0.40. The latter types of blocks are mostly located in peripheral areas of the state. Very low centrality index blocks namely Verka, Bhunerheri, Khuian Sarwar and Ludhiana-I have their headquarters located outside the jurisdiction (Fig.1.22 d).

**Table 4****Punjab: Development Blocks Categorized by Centrality of Headquarters, 2011**

Centrality Index	Name of Development block
High (Above,0.56)	Mehal Kalan (0.93), Gandiwind (0.86), Nihal Singh Wala (0.82), Tarsika (0.79), Sudhar (0.76), Nakodar (0.76), Shahkot (0.75), Bhunga (0.74), Bhikhiwind (0.74), Morinda (0.73), Machhiwara (0.73), Ghall Khurd (0.72) , Mamdot (0.70), Sirhind (0.70), Kapurthala (0.70), Mansa (0.69), Khamano (0.68), Bhogpur (0.68), Rurka Kalan (0.68), Raikot (0.68), Muktsar (0.67), Tanda (0.67), Valtoha (0.67), Adampur (0.67), Jandiala Guru (0.66), Budhlada (0.65), Sardulgarh (0.65), Bhawanigarh (0.65), Dhariwal (0.64), Mukerian (0.64), Dorangla (0.63), Lehragaga (0.63), Dasuya (0.63), Aur (0.63), Bathinda (0.62), Zira (0.62), Batala (0.62), Dhar Kalan (0.62),Mahilpur (0.62), Samana (0.62), Chamkaur Sahib (0.62), Lambi (0.61), Jalalabad (0.61),Guru Har Sahai (0.61), Kahnuwan (0.61), Phul (0.60), Talwara (0.60), Saroya (0.60), Rayya (0.59), Nathana (0.59), Amloh (0.59), Gurdaspur (0.59), Bagha Purana (0.59), Lohian Khas (0.59), Talwandi Sabo (0.58), Bassi Pathana (0.58),Kalanaur (0.58), Narot Jaimal Singh (0.58),Nurmahal (0.58), Nabha (0.58), Tarn Taran (0.58), Majri (0.57),Sidhwan Bet (0.57), Patti (0.57), Rampura (0.57), Maur (0.56),Faridkot (0.56), Bamyal (0.56), Malerkotla-I(0.56), Samrala (0.56). <b>Total=70</b>
Low (Below,0.56)	Kharar (0.55),Sangat (0.55), Moga-I(0.55), Hajipur (0.55), Bhagta Bhai Ka (0.54), Nadala (0.54), Sujampur (0.54), Dharam Kot (0.54), Garhshanker (0.54), Pakhowal (0.54), Rajpura (0.54), Harsha Chhina (0.53), Phagwara (0.53), Sultanpur Lodhi (0.53), Dera Baba Nanak (0.53), Andana (0.53), Dhuri (0.53),Sunam (0.53),Phillaur (0.53), Chola Sahib (0.53),Khadur Sahib (0.53), Sherpur (0.52), Hoshiarpur-II (0.52), Majitha (0.51), Firozpur (0.51) Nawanshahr (0.51), DinaNagar (0.50),Quadian (0.50), Malout (0.49), Kotkapura (0.49),Makhu (0.49),Naushera Panuan (0.49), Balachaur (0.49),Chogawan (0.48), Fatehgarh Churian (0.48),Bhikhi (0.48), Jagraon (0.48),Patiala (0.48) Sehna (0.47),Ajnala (0.46), Fazilka (0.46), Sri Hargobind Pur (0.46), Dehlon (0.46), Banga (0.46), Ropar (0.46), Jalandhar-East (0.45),

	Patran (0.45), Dera Bassi (0.44), Moga-II (0.44), Hoshiarpur-I (0.44), Ludhiana-II (0.44), Malerkotla-II (0.43), Jalandhar-West (0.43), Khanna (0.43), Gidderbaha (0.42), Dhilwan (0.42), Jhunir (0.42), Pathankot (0.41), Abohar (0.40), Anandpur Sahib (0.40), Nurbur Bedi (0.40), Khera (0.39), Sangrur (0.39), Ludhiana-I (0.39), Sanaur (0.39), Barnala (0.38), Doraha (0.38), Verka (0.36), Bhunerheri (0.36), Ghanaur (0.35) and Khuian Sarwar (0.32). <b>Total=71</b>
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Average =0.56, Standard Deviation= 0.11, Coefficient of Variability= 19.5 percent

As stated before, 70 blocks or nearly one-half of the blocks in Punjab have centrality index more than the average (0.56). These blocks are distributed over all parts of the state. Locationally, only a few of them are located in the peripheral areas of the state. Secondly, a majority of these blocks have relatively large area size. Against this, 71 development blocks where centrality index of headquarters is less than the state average are mostly in peripheral areas in Amritsar, Firozpur, Ropar and Patiala districts. Briefly, physiography and peripheral location of blocks has an important role in making centrality index of their administrative headquarters low to very high in the Punjab.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Newly carved out Faridkot division has centrality index value of 0.34, less than the value of its parent division, suggesting that population prevailed over the rationale and scientific thinking in carving out new divisions in the state.
2. Wide inter-district differentials exist in the centrality index in the state. Newly carved out district of Barnala has high centrality index 0.78, whereas Firozpur district has the lowest one, 0.32, about a half of the state average. 80 percent of newly carved out districts have centrality index value more than 0.50.
3. Average centrality index for sub-divisions in Punjab is higher than that of districts. A majority of newly carved out sub-divisions have better centrality index than their parent units. Khamano, Nihal Singh Wala and Dhar Kalan newly carved out sub-divisions have a centrality index of more than 0.90.
4. Development blocks having their administrative headquarters outside their territorial jurisdictions have a low centrality index. Evidently, these being the rural development units, the headquarters of these units must be located within their jurisdictions to accelerate development process.

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix-I

#### Punjab: District arranged in decending order of Centrality Index, 2011

Sr No.	District	Centrality Index
1.	Barnala	0.78
2.	Moga	0.68
3.	Bathinda	0.65
4.	Amritsar	0.63
5.	Ludhiana	0.62
6.	Sangrur	0.61
7.	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.60
8.	Jalandhar	0.58
9.	SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr)	0.54
10.	Gurdaspur	0.53
11.	Tarn Taran	0.53
12.	Faridkot	0.52
13.	Mansa	0.52
14.	Hoshiarpur	0.48
15.	Kapurthala	0.47
16.	Muktsar	0.46
17.	SAS Nagar (Mohali)	0.44
18.	Patiala	0.44
19.	Ropar	0.39

20.	Firozpur	0.32
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**Appendix-II**  
**Punjab: Centrality Index of Sub-divisions, 2011**

<b>Name of Sub-division</b>	<b>Centrality Index</b>	<b>Name of Sub-division</b>	<b>Centrality Index</b>
Khamano	0.98	Amloh	0.61
Nihal Singh Wala	0.92	Jalandhar-II	0.61
Dhar Kalan	0.9	Barnala	0.6
Gurdaspur	0.82	Taran Taran	0.6
Jaito	0.8	Sultanpur Lodhi	0.6
Raikot	0.78	Lehra Gaga	0.59
Malerkotla	0.78	Firozpur	0.59
Muktsar	0.77	Abohar	0.59
Samana	0.73	Nangal	0.58
Kapurthala	0.73	Ropar	0.58
Mansa	0.73	Moonak	0.58
Talwandi Sabo	0.73	Baba Bakala	0.58
Budhladha	0.72	Phagwara	0.58
Moga	0.71	Ludhiana-East	0.57
Patiala	0.71	Garhshanker	0.57
Bholath	0.71	Dera Baba Nanak	0.57
Faridkot	0.7	Chamkaur Sahib	0.57
Samrala	0.7	Ludhiana-West	0.56
Dasuya	0.7	Gidderbaha	0.54
Nakodar	0.69	Shahkot	0.53
Dhuri	0.69	Sardulgarh	0.53
Jalalabad	0.68	Sangrur	0.52
Phillaur	0.68	Pathankot	0.52
Bathinda	0.67	Malout	0.52
Rajpura	0.66	Anandpur Sahib	0.49
Khadoor Sahib	0.66	Nawan Shahr	0.49
Hoshiarpur	0.66	Mohali	0.48
Payal	0.66	Dera Bassi	0.48
Kharar	0.64	Rampura Phul	0.48
Zira	0.64	Khanna	0.48
Sunam	0.64	Patran	0.45
Jagraon	0.64	Tapa	0.45
Balachaur	0.63	Bassi Pathana	0.45
Fatehgarh Sahib	0.62	Amritsar-II	0.45
Fazilika	0.62	Amritsar-I	0.45
Bagha Purana	0.62	Jalandhar-I	0.42
Ajnala	0.62	Mukerian	0.42
Patti	0.62		
Batala	0.61		

Nabha	0.61		
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**Appendix-III**  
**Centrality Index of Development Blocks, 2011**

<b>Name of Development Block</b>	<b>Centrality Index</b>	<b>Name of Development Block</b>	<b>Centrality Index</b>
Mehal Kalan	0.93	Samana	0.62
Gandiwind	0.86	Chamkaur Sahib	0.62
Nihal Singh Wala	0.82	Lambi	0.61
Tarsikka	0.79	Jalalabad	0.61
Nakodar	0.76	Guru Har Sahai	0.61
Sudhar	0.76	Kahnuwan	0.61
Shahkot	0.75	Phul	0.6
Bhunga	0.74	Talwara	0.6
Bhikhiwind	0.74	Saroya	0.6
Machhiwara	0.73	Rayya	0.59
Morinda	0.73	Nathana	0.59
Ghal Khurd	0.72	Amloh	0.59
Sirhind	0.7	Gurdaspur	0.59
Mamdot	0.7	Baghapurana	0.59
Kapurthala	0.7	Lohian	0.59
Mansa	0.69	Talwandi	0.58
Khamano	0.68	Bassi Pathana	0.58
Bhogpur	0.68	Kalanaur	0.58
Rurka Kalan	0.68	Narot Jaimal Singh	0.58
Raikot	0.68	Nurmahal	0.58
Muktsar	0.67	Nabha	0.58
Tanda	0.67	Tarn Taran	0.58
Adampur	0.67	Majri	0.57
Valtoha	0.67	Sidwan Bet	0.57
Jandiala	0.66	Patti	0.57
Budhlada	0.65	Rampura	0.57
Sardul Garh	0.65	Maur	0.56
Bhawanigarh	0.65	Faridkot	0.56
Dhariwal	0.64	Bamial	0.56
Mukerian	0.64	Malerkotla-I	0.56
Dorangla	0.63	Samrala	0.56
Lehragaga	0.63	Kharar	0.55
Dasuya	0.63	Sangat	0.55
Aur	0.63	Moga-I	0.55
Bathinda	0.62	Hajipur	0.55
Zira	0.62	Bhagta Bhai Ka	0.54
Batala	0.62	Nadala	0.54
Dhar Kalan	0.62	Sujanpur	0.54
Mahilpur	0.62	Dharamkot	0.54

Garhshankar	0.54	Jalandhar-West	0.43
Pakhowal	0.54	Khanna	0.43
Rajpura	0.54	Gidderbaha	0.42
Harsha Chinna	0.53	Dhilwan	0.42
Phagwara	0.53	Jhunir	0.42
Sultanpur Lodhi	0.53	Pathankot	0.41
Dera Baba Nanak	0.53	Abohar	0.4
Andana At Moonak	0.53	Anandpur Sahib	0.4
Dhuri	0.53	Nurpur Bedi	0.4
Sunam	0.53	Khera	0.39
Phillaur	0.53	Sangrur	0.39
Chola Sahib	0.53	Ludhiana-I	0.39
Khadur Sahib	0.53	Sanour	0.39
Sherpur	0.52	Barnala	0.38
Hoshiarpur-II	0.52	Doraha	0.38
Majitha	0.51	Verka	0.36
Firozpur	0.51	Bhunerheri	0.36
Nawanshahar	0.51	Ghanaur	0.35
Dinanagar	0.5	Khuian Sarwar	0.32
Quadian	0.5		
Malout	0.49		
Kotkapura	0.49		
Makhu	0.49		
Naushera Panuan	0.49		
Balachaur	0.49		
Chogawan	0.48		
Fatehgarh Churian	0.48		
Bhikhi	0.48		
Jagraon	0.48		
Patiala	0.48		
Sehna	0.47		
Ajnala	0.46		
Fazilka	0.46		
Sri Hargobindpur	0.46		
Delhon	0.46		
Banga	0.46		
Rupnagar	0.46		
Jalandhar-East	0.45		
Patran	0.45		
Dera Bassi	0.44		
Moga-II	0.44		
Hoshiarpur-I	0.44		
Ludhiana-II	0.44		
Malerkotla-II	0.43		