

# Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019: An Analysis



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## Abstract

Punjab since independence has conducted 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha elections in accordance with the Constitution of India. Punjab once a time when there was only two party competition but triangular competition has been fought since the AAP has emerged as third party in Punjab with maximum seats in 2014 Lok Sabha Election. But in these Parliamentary elections of Punjab, the older order of bipolarity has returned to the State, the oldest regional parties were the main competitors. But on the other hand, Congress has become the ruling party by defeating its main opposing party SAD with its ally BJP and got maximum seats. The AAP, which emerged as the main Opposition party in the 2017 Assembly election, had to be satisfied with only one seat and 7% of the vote share. The Congress and the SAD-BJP alliance improved their vote shares by seven and two percentage points, respectively. This Paper is an attempt to analysis the various aspects of Punjab General Election 2019. Further it reflects the dominant issues that played a pivotal role in these Elections.

**Keywords:** Elections, Lok Sabha, Political Parties.

## Introduction

Democracy and representative institutions are not entirely new to India. Although contemporary democratic system of India is adopted from the British west Ministerial model of parliamentary form of government which in fact is a result of British rule over India. But the country has been wedded to the democratic principles from the ancient times. After much deliberation, constituent Assembly decided to opt for the parliament system of government for Independent India. The founding Father believed that free elections with adult franchise constituted the essence of the democratic process because they provided for the periodic selection and orderly replacement of rulers and expressed the popular verdict on the record of government by fixing the accountability of those in authority to electorates.<sup>1</sup> Election and electoral system has a specific mention in the Constitution of India. Part XV (Article 324-329) of Indian Constitution deals with election. It decrees that there should be one general election rule for every territorial constituency for election to either house of parliament or the either house to legislature of a state.<sup>2</sup> Through the general elections in India the people have realized the enormous power that political democracy has conferred on them. The constitution of India recognizes and accepts the right of people to participate actively in the governance of the country. According to Article 1 of the Indian constitution 'India will be union of States. India is a federal State having 28 states and 7 union territories in it.<sup>3</sup> Punjab is a state in north India and has 13 seats in the Lok Sabha of which 4 are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 0 are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. Punjab also sends 7 members to the Rajya Sabha. There are 117 Assembly constituencies in the state and the last Assembly elections were held in March 2017. There was no effect of Modi Wave in Punjab; there were just a few religious issues which affected the Election verdict of Shiromani Akali Dal and its ally BJP. Guru Granth Sahib Sacrilege in Kotkapura, Behbal Kalan firing on innocent Sikh people was the main dominant poll issues in recent Punjab Parliamentary Election.

In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Aam Aadmi Party had won four seats each with vote shares of 26.4 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively. The Indian National Congress had won three seats (Table 1.1) by polling 33.2 per cent votes. The Bharatiya Janata Party had secured 8.8 per cent votes and taken two seats. At the time of the previous general elections in 2014, Punjab had a total of 19,607,992 registered electors, of whom 70.63 per cent, or 13,849,496,

exercised their right to franchise across 22,019 polling stations to opt their 13 Members of Parliament among 253 candidates.

**Table 1.1**  
**Election Wise Seats Won By Parties In Punjab**

YEARS	SEATS WON BY SAD	INC	AAP	BJP
2004	8	2	-	3
2009	4	8	-	1
2014	4	3	4	0
2019	2	8	1	2

**Source:-Data Compiled from Statistical Report of Election Commission of India**

Punjab has 117 Assembly constituencies as per declared by Election Commission of India. In the preceding Assembly elections, which were held in 2017, the Indian National Congress had captured 77 of those seats with a vote share of 38.8 per cent. The Aam Aadmi Party had triumphed 20 with 23.9 per cent votes, while the SAD with its ally had well-balanced won 18 seats by polling 30.8 per cent votes. Now days, Captain Amarinder Singh is working as the Chief Minister of Punjab from Indian National Congress.

#### **Objective of Study**

The main objective of study is to analysis the various aspects of Punjab Parliamentary Election 2019. The main aim of writing this research paper is to provide electoral knowledge as well as political consciousness.

#### **Review of Literature**

Neeru Sharma in her paper titled "An Analysis of Parliamentary Elections (2009) in Punjab" written on 2009 Lok Sabha Election verdict in Punjab. She has also discussed about the core issues and factors that influenced the Punjab Parliamentary Election 2009. A S Narang has written on the 1992 Punjab Assembly Elections. His article 'Punjab Elections 1992: Meaning and Trends' deals with a few basic issues of Punjab problem and the outcome of the 1992 elections. Shyam Rattan Gupta's article 'Issues before the Nation: All Party Agenda for 1996-2001, Has analyzed the issues and promises raised by different political parties in their respective elections manifestoes during 1996 lok Sabha Elections. Ashutosh Kumar's article 'The Recent Assembly Elections in Punjab: Some Reflections on Results and Changing Voters Preferences' is an in depth study of the Performance of political parties in 2002 assembly elections of Punjab.

#### **Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019: Core Issues**

As the election drew closer, the political discourse in Punjab continued to be dominated by 'religious issues'. But many voters, especially youth and farmers, felt it was an attempt by political parties to divert attention from the real issues of unemployment, drug abuse and trade, and agrarian distress. Besides, there were some dominant or core issues that affect the Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019 as following;

#### **Drug issue**

Drug issue was the main fundamental affair in Punjab politics during 2017 assembly polls when the opposition parties promised to carry it to an end and seeking votes. But even as the campaign for the 2019 Lok Sabha polls, this concern has thoroughly dissipated from the poll narrative in the Congress-

ruled state. Though Opposition parties blame Chief Minister Amarinder Singh of not doing adequate to culminate the drug hazard and of failing to act against gigantic fish involved in the drug trafficking, none of the political parties, including the ruling Congress or the Opposition parties including the Aam Aadmi Party and Shiromani Akali Dal, which was earlier quite vocal about it, are discussing on the matter of drug menace throughout their poll campaign. This is despite the fact that the question of drug trafficking was a major plank and influential in bringing back the Congress to power subsequent a decade. The AAP, which astonished everyone by winning four Parliamentary seats (Sangrur, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib and Patiala) in the election of 2014, had vociferously raised the concern. The ongoing AAP Punjab president and Member of Parliament from Sangrur, Bhagwant Mann, was vocal about the matter of drug abuse. But now it is no longer the part of AAP poll agenda. Shashi Kant, the former Punjab Director General of Police, has been raising the matter frequently at various levels, said it was a combined collapse of the political class not to raise this problem anymore.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Behbal Kalan police firing issue**

Two years ago, on 14 October 2015, the family members of two Sikh youths who were martyred in the police fire incident on Sikh Sangat, who were sitting on a peaceful strike in village Behbal Kalan, are still waiting for justice. The promises made by various political and Sikh organizations at the time of the incident have been aired and the families of the two dead are forced to fight for justice at their level. The Bargadi Front established an effective role in the Punjab Lok Sabha election. This was an issue that affected the politics of Punjab from 2015 till date and made the Akali Party a reason for defeat in these elections. Although SAD president and contemporary State Home Minister has given clean chit by CBI (Central Bureau of investigation) but in spite of this clean chit Shiromani Akali Dal had to sacrifice a lot in recent Punjab Lok Sabha Election.

#### **Kartarpur corridor**

Kartarpur Sahib is the Gurudwara on the other side of the India-Pakistan border that has immense importance in the religious sentiments of both Hindus and Sikhs as this is where Guru Nanak spent the last days of his life. For the Indians the anguish of losing the Gurudwara to Pakistan as part of the Partition boundaries was further exacerbated by the fact that it was visible, being just four kilometers away. Those who did get the visas to visit the gurudwara, had to go from Lahore after crossing the Wagah border.<sup>5</sup>

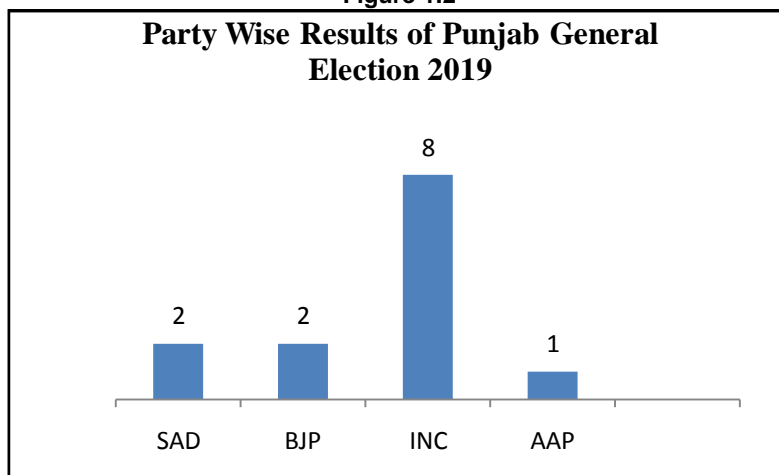
The Kartarpur Corridor, India-Pakistan tension and Panthic (religious) votes were among the major poll issues in the parliamentary Election, where the Congress and the BJP-Shiromani Akali Dal alliance were waiting carefully on picking their candidates. With the stakes being high, both were awaiting the other to announce the candidates first in Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur, said local party sources. SAD had named its candidate for Khadoor Sahib. In Gurdaspur, where a development over the Kartarpur Corridor is a major political and religious issue, Congress party had informally named state Congress chief Sunil Jakhar as the party candidate. This had created some ruckus within the party, with Rajya Sabha MP Partab Singh Bajwa called it a premature announcement<sup>6</sup>.

The people of Punjab keep this subject of Kartarpur Corridor in their minds although other concerns were being heightened in the campaign as well. Here in Punjab, where the Modi wave had no impact, the voters of Punjab were not enthusiastic to give credit to Narendra Modi. Besides, they considered Imran Khan and Sidhu as their heroes for the starting of this corridor.

**Punjab General Election Verdict**

In this election, there are 2, 04, 75, 053 voters are counted as eligible voters as per latest data of Election Commission of India. Out of these eligible voters, there are 1, 08, 52, 972 are male , 96,21,574 female and 507 voters are counted as third gender in Punjab General Election. The state can be divided into 3 region(s): Majha, Doaba, and Malwa. Punjab Lok Sabha election results were declared on 23 of May, 2019. Congress has won eight parliamentary seats in Punjab, resisting the pro-Modi trend seen across northern, central and eastern India in this general election. Out of the total 13 seats in the state, Congress boosted with a big victory, surprising both the SAD-BJP combine and the AAP and improving its tally from three in 2014 polls. It had won Gurdaspur in a bypoll in 2017. The Akali Dal-BJP alliance won on four seats and the AAP got one only. The Election was held in seventh phase as declared by Election Commission of India. Punjab sends 13 MPs to Lok Sabha, from Anandpur Sahib, Firozpur, Khadoor Sahib, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib, Gurdaspur, Bathinda, Sangrur, Patiala, Jalandhar and Faridkot. Punjab has over 2.07 crore voters eligible to exercise their Right to vote to elect 13 Member Parliament from 278 candidates.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 1.2



Source: Data Compiled through the Website of Chief Electoral Office Punjab

**Another boost for Amarinder**

As the Above table shows that in these elections, the Congress was the biggest gainer. The results were, in a sense, a continuation of the anti-NDA mood of Punjab’s electorate, which had surfaced in the 2017 assembly elections, in which the Congress had won 77 out of the 117 seats. The SAD-BJP combine, which ruled the state for 10 years, had finished a poor third, winning only 18 seats. Modi had never been a factor in Punjab, and this unique situation continues in the border state, despite his nationalistic campaign. Most of the constituencies which have a substantial urban population have voted for the Congress. The result came as a big boost to the leadership of Amarinder, considered to be a strong leader independent of the high command in New Delhi. What has also given a fillip to Amarinder’s image is his wife Parneet Kaur wresting the family’s home seat of Patiala from the AAP. She had suffered

a humiliating defeat in 2014 to AAP’s Dr Dharamvira Gandhi. Gandhi was contesting as the sole candidate of his party (NWPP), and another loss this time for Kaur would also have meant a loss of face for the CM.

**SAD still struggling**

The SAD’s debacle on eight seats indicates that the party has not revived as much as expected after its impoverished performance in the assembly polls. Akali Dal won only 2 seats in Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019 as compared to previous assembly election in which was a poor performance as of its probability. The sacrilege of Guru Granth Sahib, which was happened in 2015, significantly reduced the popularity of SAD in this election. The Party split in to two; as some Taksali leaders of SAD formed another separate party named Shiromani Akali Dal (Taksali). The Badal family resorted to apologizing at the Golden Temple for its acts of omission. On the hand, the ruling Congress party used this matter of sacrilege

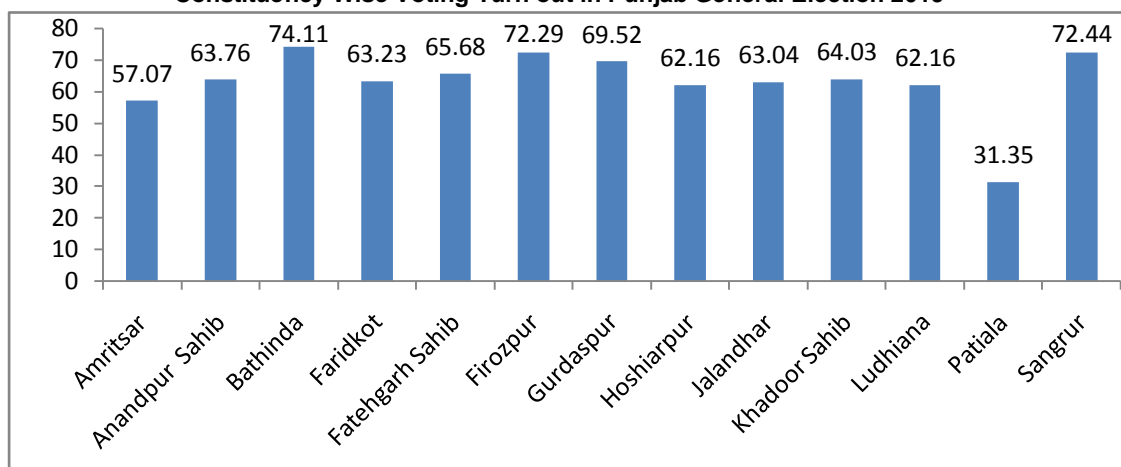
against SAD in this Parliamentary Election. The act did not seem to resonate much with the voters, since the two members of the Badal family who did that fight, and the elections they won.<sup>8</sup>

**AAP the biggest loser**

The tremendous failure in these elections has been the Aam Aadmi Party which got only single seat. AAP famous leader Bhagwant Mann has won the seat from Sangrur Constituency on behalf of this party. The performance of AAP in this Election reduced as compared to 2014 general Election in which AAP performed well with 4 seats. AAP which emerged as big victorious party in previous Delhi Lok

sabha elections and Punjab was once seen as fertile ground for the AAP to conquer after Delhi. This Party was hot favored ahead of the 2017 assembly elections, but it could gather only 20 out of 117 seats in Punjab assembly elections. However, it was sufficient to be the main opposition party in the Punjab legislative assembly. Last year, party had to face critical situation when dozen of its MLAs left from the Delhi centric leadership and created their own political outfit. For instance, MLA Amarjeet Singh Sandoa joined congress on the other hand Sukhpal Singh Khaira left the party and formed a new political outfit named Punjab Ekta Party.

**Table 1.3**  
**Constituency Wise Voting Turn out in Punjab General Election 2019**

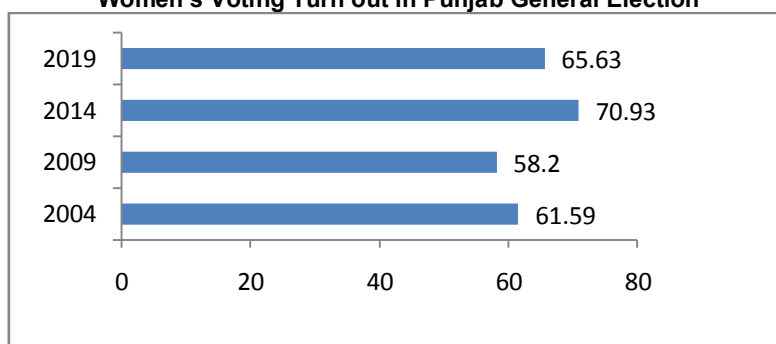


**Source:-Data compiled from the Report of CEO Punjab**

As above Table Shows that Bathinda constituency had maximum voting turn out with 74.11 percentages in this election. The Sangrur Constituency was on the second number with 72.44 percentages as per data of Chief Electoral Office Punjab. On the other hand, as far as the question of the constituency with minimum voting turn out is concerned, it can be said that the Patiala constituency

had the minimum voting turn out with 31.35 percentages. As comparison of 2104 Lok Sabha Elections Patiala's voting turn out (70.93% in 2014) has decreased. On the other side voting turn out (62.24% in 2014) of Bathinda Constituency has increased as compared to 2014 election. Thus, total voting turn out in recent Punjab General Election is 65.96 which is less than the voting turn out in 2014 that was 70.89 percent.

**Table 1.4**  
**Women's Voting Turn out in Punjab General Election**



**Source:-Data Compiled from Statistical Report of Election Commission of India**

**Women Voting Turn out**

India pursue a representative form of democracy, here the largest part of paramount decisions are made in Parliament by the representatives chosen by the citizens. Parliament, which is a shrine of democracy, still has an inadequate representation of women; the proportion

participation of women in Lok Sabha has improved minutely from 4.64% in the first Lok Sabha election to 11.43% in the fifteenth General election. It nowhere assumes to represent women who represent roughly 49% of the entire population. Besides, the stalemate associated with the passing of Women Reservation Bill, 2008 in Parliament expressed an ominous image

of women empowerment in authentic assessment building spheres.<sup>9</sup> The 2014 Lok Sabha election earned the division of recording the highest voter turnout ever at 66.4%. This eclipsed the 64% polling witnessed in the 1984 polls, held in extraordinary circumstances following the assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and made the 58.2% turnout of 2009 pale in comparison.<sup>10</sup> Women had a greater share in the credit for highest ever turnout in 2014 election. The surge in female voter turnout over 2009 was higher than the corresponding rise in male turnout. Nearly 65.63% of the total women electors in the country voted in 2014 election, as compared to 55.82% in 2009 by poll. In comparison, 67.17% of the male electorate turned up at the polling stations, as compared to 60.24% in the last general election. As far as the question of women's voting turn out in Punjab Lok Sabha Election is concerned, It can be said that this year women's voter turnout in recent election is less than the elections in 2014. In this election Punjab has only 65.63% of the women's voting turn out that was less than 70.93% in 2014 General Elections.

#### **Constituency Wise Number of Women Nominated and Contested in Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019**

Sr. No.	Constituency	Nominated	Contested
1	Gurdaspur	2	0
2	Amritsar	1	1
3	Khadoor sahib	7	5
4	Jalandhar	2	1
5	Hoshiarpur	1	0
6	Anandpur Sahib	7	5
7	Ludhiana	3	0
8	Fatehgarh Sahib	4	1
9	Faridkot	6	3
10	Ferozpur	2	0
11	Bathinda	6	4
12	Sangrur	5	3
13	Patiala	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>

**Source: Data Collected from the Website of CEO Punjab**  
**Table 1.5**

As the above Table Shows that total 48 women had been nominated and only 25 had been registered and contested as per data of Chief Electoral Office Punjab. In this Election only Harsimrat Kaur Badal SAD candidate elected as Member Parliament. But on Country level, Women's representation has steadily increased in the Lok Sabha. In the previous election, only 5% of the House consisted of women Member Parliament. Now, that number of women has increased to 14%. The newly elected 17th Lok\_Sabha showcases a saffron sweep, with the BJP taking 303 of 542 parliamentary seats that went to the polls. According to data from Parliament tracker PRS Legislative Research, 397 MPs have been elected from national political parties. The Congress operated to have 52 MPs elected,

while the Trinamool Congress has given 22 to the lower House. Among regional parties, the DMK and the YSR Congress have the most number of seats — 23 and 22 respectively. Over 600 women have been member of Lok Sabha since 1962. Of the 543 constituencies, about half (48.4%) have never voted a woman MP since 1962. As many as 280 constituencies have voted at least one woman MP.<sup>11</sup>

#### **NOTA in Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019**

NOTA means None of the above, a button which is pressed by a vote when he doesn't want to give his or her vote to any political party that are mentioned on the above of this button. This button can be seen at the bottom of each EVM machine in India. NOTA is also used at big level in the General election of Punjab 2019. As the table 1.6 shows that more than 1.54 Lac voters exercised NOTA in Punjab General Election as per data of Election Commission of India. Congress registered a landslide victory by winning 8 seats of 13 different Constituencies. Among 13 Lok Sabha Constituency, maximum nota was exercised by the voters of Faridkot. As per election office data, 19246 voters pressed NOTA button in Faridkot constituency. But minimum NOTA was noted down as per Election Office data in the Khadoor Sahib Constituency through 5,130 voters of this constituency. On almost all the constituencies in Punjab, NOTA inhabited the fifth spot, as per data feasible. Charmingly, the percentage of NOTA votes was more than the vote percentage of some political parties like CPI and CPM in the state as stated by Election Commission.<sup>12</sup>

**Table 1.6**  
**Constituency Wise NOTA Pressed in Punjab**  
**General Election 2019**

Sr. No.	Constituency	NOTA In Figures
1	Faridkot	19,246
2	Anandpur Sahib	17,135
3	Ferozpur	14,891
4	Bathinda,	13,323
5	Fatehgarh Sahib	13,045
6	Hoshiarpur,	12,868
7	Jalandhar	12,324
8	Patiala	11,110
9	Ludhiana,	10,538
10	Gurdaspur,	9,560
11	Amritsar,	8,763
12	Sangrur	6,490
13	Khadoor Sahib.	5,130
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,54,423</b>

**Source: Data Compiled from website of Election Commission of India**

**Table 1.7**  
**Constituency and Party-Wise Winner List of Punjab Lok Sabha Election 2019**

Constituency	Party	Candidate Name	Status	% vote
Amritsar	INC	Gurjeet Singh Auja	444,052	52%
Anandpur Sahib	INC	Manish Tiwari	381,161	40%
Bathinda	SAD	Harsimrat Kaur Badal	490,811	41%
Fatehgarh Sahib	INC	Amar Singh	411,651	42%
Faridkot	INC	Mohammad Sadique	419,065	43%
Ferozepur	SAD	Sukhbir Singh Badal	633,427	54%
Gurdaspur	BJP	Sunny Deol	558,719	51%
Hoshiarpur	BJP	Som Parkash	421,320	43%
Jalandhar	INC	Santokh Singh Chaudhary	385,712	38%
Khadoor Sahib	INC	Jasbir Singh Gill (Dimpa)	459,710	44%
Ludhiana	INC	Ravneet Singh Bittu	383,795	37%
Patiala	INC	Parneet Kaur	532,027	45%
Sangrur	AAP	Bhagwant Mann	413,561	37%

**Source:- Data Collected from the official website of Election Commission of India**

As the above table shows that Sukhbir Singh Badal won by maximum votes of 54% but on the other hand Ravneet Singh Bittu got minimum percentage (37%) of Votes. As per data given by election commission of india, Sher Singh Ghubaea was defeated by Sukhbir Singh Badal with 1,98,850 margins and Simarjit Singh Bains was defeated by Ravneet Singh Bittu (INC) with 76,372 margins. Congress has won eight parliamentary seats in Punjab, bucking the pro-Modi trend seen across northern and central India in this general election. Out of the total 13 seats in the state, Congress romped home to impressive victory on eight seats, surprising both the SAD-BJP combine and the Aam Aadmi Party and improving its tally from three in 2014. It had won Gurdaspur in a by poll in 2017.

The SAD-BJP alliance captured 4 seats (2-2 each) but another side AAP could open its account with one seat only in Punjab General election. Shiromani Akali Dal president Sukhbir Singh Badal, Union Minister Harsimrat kaur Badal, former union minister Manish Tiwari, Bollywood actor Sunny Deol, Parneet Kaur as well as Ravneet Singh Bittu of congress party were amongst the outstanding leaders who declared as big winners in Punjab. Foremost faces of Punjab Politics, for instance, Prem Singh Chandumazra of Akali Dal, Congress president Sunil Jakhar and BJP nominee from Amritsar Hardeep Singh Puri were badly defeated in these elections. BJP triumphed merely in Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur but it was again ineffective in Amritsar constituency. AAP, this time, contested on all 13 seats but unfortunately captured only single seat from Sangrur constituency. It had bewildered numerous in 2014 General election when it had won four seats in the state. As the results declared in the evening of 23 May, Congress finally occupied Faridkot, Anandpur Sahib, Jalandhar, Khadoor Sahib, Ludhiana, Fatehgarh Sahib and Patiala. Two times Member Parliament Parneet Kaur won Patiala seat from its opposite contender Surjit Singh Rakhra with the margin of 1.62 Lac votes. The Congress party candidate Manish Tiwari occupied Anandpur Sahib Constituency by defeating SAD candidate Prem Singh Chandumazra with 46000 votes.

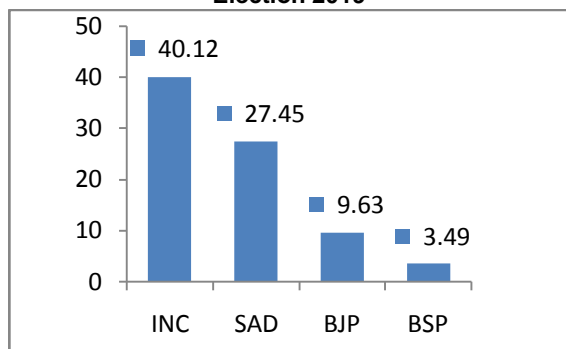
SAD president Sukhbir Singh Badal and his wife Harsimrat Kaur Badal were the only SAD candidates who occupied their subsequently won Ferozpur and Bathinda seats. Harsimrat kaur was re-elected as MP from Bathinda for third time and defeating Amrinder Singh Raja Warring who was the congress candidate of congress with a margin of 21, 772 votes. It was very tough competition at Bathinda Constituency. A considerable draw attention to of the poll conclusion was BJP candidate Sunny Deol's triumph. He wrested Gurdaspur seat from Congress heavyweight Sunil Jakhar by over 82,000 votes. Simranjeet Singh Bains, who always remain in news headline due to some reasons, was defeated by Ravnit Singh Bittu of Congress Party. Rabnit Singh retained his Ludhiana by defeating Bains with a margin of 76000 votes.

Winning the majority of constituencies in Punjab, even though a "Modi wave", would intensify the stature of CM Amarinder Singh who approximately unaccompanied rode his party to grand slam. The remarkable performance by the Congress would also signify voters did not descend for the opponent parties' pitch that Amarinder Singh had reneged on his party's poll promises. The SAD, which was trying to revive itself following a repercussion over the issue of sacrilege of spiritual texts, could administer to triumph solitary two seats, out of the ten it contested. In spite of fielding old political players from numerous constituencies, counting as Gulzar Singh Ranike (Faridkot), Jagir Kaur (Khadoor Sahib), Prem Singh Chandumajra (Anandpur Sahib), Charanjit Singh Atwal (Jalandhar), and Parminder Singh Dhindsa (Sangrur), SAD contestants were awkwardly trailing.<sup>13</sup>

AAP occupied only Sangrur constituency, Despite, AAP supremo Arvind Kejriwal's extensive campaigning in Punjab. Bhagwant maan defeated its opposite candidate Kewal Singh Dhillon of Congress with margin of 1, 10, 211 votes. The poll prediction for AAP was not brilliant from the initiation because of internal strife and desertions and Mann was the exceptional gamble for the party in these elections. Punjab Democratic Alliance, a accumulation of various outfits led by Sukhpal Khaira's Punjabi Ekta Party, also botched to propose third front in Punjab's politics. As none of the candidate of this alliance

couldn't open account apart from Lok Insaaf Party's (part of PDA) Simarjit Singh Bains ended next after trailing to Bittu from Ludhiana. Khaira ended a poor fourth in Bathinda. But, the poll verdict saw a number of supports to the candidates of the Bahujan Samaj Party (part of the PDA) on Anandpur Sahib, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and seats as its contestants were at the third place in these constituencies.

**Table 1.8**  
**Party Wise Vote Share in Punjab Parliamentary Election 2019**



**Source: Data Collected from Statistical Report of Election Commission of India**

As per the data of Election Commission, the Vote Share of Congress Party was 40.13 percent in these elections which was maximum percentage as compared to 2014 Election while the Shiromani Akali Dal's vote share rose to 27.45 despite it occupied only two seats Bathinda and Ferozpur. But AAP, which performed well in 2014 General election by getting 24 percent in 2014 Parliamentary elections in Punjab, reduced to 7.38 percent of total vote share in recent 2019 Lok Sabha Election. While the Vote Share of BJP and BSP, respectively, was 9.63 and 3.49 percent.

#### **Conclusion**

Neither the Modi wave, nor the consequence of air strikes, nor the pain of demonetization or the pain of inflation, many issues like Rafael or GST which were not even talked about. Thus, in the end, this election war of Punjab can be seen as the battle of faces or say that Captain Amarinder Singh got victory once again in this battle of public perception about these faces. Amarinder Singh, who brought the Congress seat table nearly three-fold (8 in 2019 as compared to three seats in 2014), has once again proved that the state, in spite of having completely failed the test of prospect in his last two-year tenure. If compared to the Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) supremo Prakash Singh Badal and his son and party chief Sukhbir Singh Badal, if the Punjab voter is anyone Punjab friendly or if considered reliable, he is undeniably the captain. The victory for the Shiromani Akali Dal, which has been constantly trailing the confidence of the public since the 2017 Vidhan Sabha elections, indicates that the two members of the Badal family are left unaccompanied. Captain was the major face for Congress in the Lok Sabha elections in Punjab. At the same time, forever keep matters, ideas and expression in frontage, the Shiromani Akali Dal, which has fought till now, has given attention its entire

election campaign in the name of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. With consider to the incidents of sacrilege of Shri Guru Granth Sahib, the Captain devised his whole electoral approach in such a manner that not barely the stories of the two years failures of the Amarinder government, but the slogan of the Akalis 'the sect is in danger' is also worthless It happened that the Congress candidates emerged triumphant even in merely Panthak seats.

Now, if we combine these electoral results with the assembly elections held after three years, it would seem untimely and irrelevant, but the secret lies between these results in the 2022 assembly election victory. Apparently, the results of these Mahasamar will have an impact on the internal politics of Congress, SAD-BJP alliance and Aam Aadmi Party, in addition to the political scenario of the state in the coming days.

Five years ago, the Aam Aadmi Party, which won four seats in Parliament and won the seat of a new party, has no need for any special comment on how marginalized it has become in Punjab. Not only the people of Punjab but the top leadership of the Aam Aadmi Party in Delhi also knows that the victory of Bhagwant Mann is a personal victory, not the victory of 'AAP' from anywhere, because if Bhagwant left the party banner and would have been free to contest Even then the results would have been similar.

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