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**TÍTULO:** Política electoral en Pakistán (Elecciones 2013): un estudio de caso del distrito de Multan.

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**RESUMEN:** Pakistán tiene un procedimiento electoral caracterizado por la constitución. Este procedimiento no era estándar ni directo; sin embargo, las últimas tres elecciones del 2002, 2008 y 2013 se llevaron a cabo según las constituciones. En Pakistán, las elecciones y el procedimiento político son comandados por figuras políticas. A pesar del hecho de que existe un marco multipartidista, muchas personas se inclinan hacia dos partidos principales, el PPP y el PML-N, pero es positivo que el PTI externo se haya desarrollado en la nación como un extraño en Pakistán. La reflexión se centra en las elecciones del 2013 y la conducta de los ocupantes del área de Multan en Punjab. La motivación detrás de esta investigación es observar las estrategias electorales a nivel de escala miniaturizada en Pakistán.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** Elección, asuntos políticos electorales, contribución política, organización política.

**TITLE:** Electoral Politics in Pakistan (Elections 2013): A case study of Multan district.

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**ABSTRACT:** Pakistan has an electoral procedure characterized by the constitution. The electoral procedure in Pakistan was neither standard nor straightforward; however, the last three elections of 2002, 2008 and 2013 were conducted as per the constitutions. In Pakistan, elections and the political procedure are commanded by political figures. Despite the fact that there is a multiparty framework, a great many people incline toward two principle parties, the PPP and the PML-N, yet it is positive that the outsider PTI has developed in the nation as an outsider in Pakistan. The ponder centers around the 2013 elections and the conduct of occupants of the Multan area in Punjab. The motivation behind this investigation is to watch the electoral strategies at the miniaturized scale level in Pakistan.

**KEY WORDS:** election, electoral political affairs, political contribution, political organization.

**INTRODUCTION.**

There are policies, representatives and general authorities in dealing with direct and indirect communications among the following individuals. Do you talk about the electoral world's democracy and citizens, transparent and free documents? In democracies, sound events are completed through individual decisions for a complete social and political process. Learn about the system's political system, natural behavior, and the system's real entertainment”.

A figurative figure of political participation is electoral politics. Regular and transparent elections foundation for an efficient democracy. Transparent choices reflect the people's will, which is the basis for guaranteed winnings.

Henry J. Steiner said: "Everyone else falls into a dangerous existence in the absence" Pakistan's political culture is a combination of elements to which linguistic differences must be added. Country democracy and social relations in Pakistan's history of Polish politics. Democracy's ongoing responses to democracy, authoritarian and feudal political culture, and the collapse of opponents ' national consent. The misconduct of all the facts of the political culture and democratic values of Pakistan.

Behavioral errors have become a result that is imperfect. Election fraud, transparency policy, traditional media policies, rewards, comments, words, colors, colors, music, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media, media and media would weaken public trust in them. All prices in Pakistan are available. Pakistan held ten general elections from 1970 to 2013. After eight years of existing elections, the 1985 elections took place. A difference of less than two years separated the years 1988 and 1990.

There are only three assemblies in Pakistan that have finished their term. Despite experiencing East Pakistan's tragedy, the 1970 Assembly was sworn in 1973 and disbanded in 1977. The second assembly was the assembly of 2002, which, in accordance with the Constitution, completed its term. The 2008 Assembly is the third Assembly to finish its mandate as well. Three of the ten elections were organized in accordance with the Framework Decree, as no constitution still existed; generals of the army suspended or abrogated them.

Four presidential elections were held in offices that created suspicious circumstances and prematurely dissolved the assembly. All elections were unique in Pakistan's history and of different

characters. The first three years of 1970, 1977 and 1985 are distinguished not only by their distinct political significance, but also by the adoption of a constitutional process.

From 1988 to 1999, the country held four general elections in which no assembly could complete its trip: November 1988, November 1990, October 1993 and February 1997. The 1997 government won a majority of two-thirds and took action to cancel Amendment 58(2) (b), which unbalanced the power, but when General Parvez Musharraf suffered the reverse after three years. From the elections, they took power.

The new era began in the Musharraf era with the introduction of new electoral systems. The new era began with the Musharraf era when new reforms were introduced by the electoral system, including a common electorate, a lower voting age, more women's seats, and redistributed electoral districts. Under the new electoral system, elections were held in 2002, 2008 and 2013. Elections were held in 2013 at a time when Pakistan was facing a critical phase in its history. The outgoing coalition government led by the PPP has successfully completed its five-year term, but Pakistan has become the weakening victim of corruption, shadow, inflation, and terrorism in South Asia during that time. The main actors in these elections were Pakistan's People's Party, Pakistan's Muslim League (N-Pakistan Pakistan League) and Tehreek-e-Insaaf, Pakistan. The study focuses on the Multan district's common perception.

Social factors such as Braidism and family ties, changes in electoral behavior and the predominance of two parties influence elections and voting decisions. Different factors have influenced the population in urban and rural areas of Pakistan. The study is restricted to the district of Multan. Punjab's small district selection is aimed at evaluating micro-level electoral policies in Pakistan. The revised electoral policy and voting trends literature shows that academics differ on the factors that determine Pakistanis ' electoral behavior. Some argued that a role should be played by powerful political parties; others said it was the role of individuals. Some researchers mentioned the role of

socioeconomic factors and some highlighted the political structure of the local community. The study's approach to electoral politics is multidimensional.

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Literature review.**

Many Pakistani academics conduct academic research in electoral politics and elections, but few are generally devoted to studying electoral trends, analyzing constituencies, and collecting data. The electoral data available is related to party performance and alliance politics. We considered the accompanying books, articles and magazines regarding the matter to break down constituent governmental issues in Pakistan, the effect of decisions on the political framework and economy. Gives an extensive review of Pakistan's 1970 general races.

The 1970 race is the initial move towards reestablishing majority rule government in the nation where the main decision was hung based on all-inclusive suffrage, direct vote and a solitary part voting demographic of a similar size. The creator gives the National and Provincial Assemblies' full outcomes.

In view of the 1961 registration report, the 1970 decisions were sorted out and on this premise the voting public were rearranged and delimited. Presents the full examination of South Asia's decisions and political improvements during the 1970s. The book covers the decisions and their political frameworks in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Bangladesh. In his article, investigated Pakistan's 1977 decisions. Bhutto took power in 1971 and prevailed until 1977 in electoral politics, but there was no clear victory in the 1977 elections.

Once again, when it experienced a situation similar to the civil war, the 1977 elections demoralized the country. The PNA and the other opposition parties manipulated the election and did not accept it. Explains that, under the 1947 Indian Independence Act, Pakistan was created. In 1892, when the

British introduced electoral principles and representative institutions, the electoral process began in the subcontinent.

Before Pakistan was created, many Muslim rights covenants in the subcontinent were approved and India's separation was finally accepted. Three constituent assemblies were formed after Pakistan was created to draft the country's constitution. The creator likewise talks about the main military law, the primary general decision, the Bhutto time frame, federalism, and races to the legal executive and parliament.

In his book (1990), President Bukhari clarifies in detail every one of the occurrences and occasions that occurred somewhere in the range of 1922 and 1988. The book depicts the blend of Islamization and modernization by genuine pioneers who have not enabled the nation's majority rule government to prosper. The outcome can be accomplished in such a path as not to think about the arrangement of Islamization and the arrangement of modernization as a framework, with the goal that the debate still exists in the legislative issues of Pakistan. The ASACR-NGO Observer Report (1995) depicts Pakistan's 1993 National Assembly synopsis of decisions and constituent approaches. The report proposes an extensive investigation of majority rule government, the pre-decision sacred and lawful system, just as ladies. Broke down the effect on government workplaces of the fundamental established structure.

When nations around the globe around the Soviet Blok are revamping the constitution, this relationship is essential, and the United States is endeavoring to tackle the law-based issues. Contrasted with the U.S. legislative structure and other world nations, the creator lights up the association between the legislature of popular government and its outcomes. The book investigates the tenets of race and race, federalism, citizenship, and power partition; took a gander at Pakistan's chronicled comprehension. Often saw reactionary gatherings' tyranny and governmental issues, the foundation that restricted India as a vote-based system.

Pakistan has faced rapid change since its inception. The author answered the question as to why democracy in India was successful while Pakistan was facing a dictatorship; analyzed Pakistan's internal situation when describing generals' revenge and military intervention in political life, Pakistan's evolution under various leaderships, and Pakistan's 1993 elections. He said that Pakistan is South Asia's second largest country and has an ideal future if it meets its challenges; portrays Pakistan's sacred history and improvement.

The book reacts to imperative inquiries like: Why has Pakistan encountered a financial and political emergency? For what reason did the Armed Forces and the organization extend their political jobs? What is constitutionalism, vote based system and soundness' future prospects? The book displays a comprehensive audit of the creation and nullification of different constitutions, ideological group execution, the working of military governments, and the fair issue. Generally, it is a finished book on Pakistan's history, legislative issues, and remote approach.

In perspective on the presidential elections of 2000, composed the book and tended to the basic standard of vote-based system, in which three are critical: uniformity of regard, free decision and well-known sway. In any case, in principle these standards exist, there is no genuine practice. At that point there is a contention between fundamental qualities and practice. To pass judgment on the electoral procedure and its outcomes, voters are indecipherable. The book joins the legitimate, philosophical, and political parts of the electoral procedure, locale limit enrollment, and casting a ballot procedure., a resigned general of the military, broke down that from history we have adapted nothing. His book manages numerous themes, for example, Quaid-e-Azam's words, Bangladesh's foundation, and popular government restoration. It additionally secured the second general elections, the political exchange, Musharraf's period and his arrangement to decentralize control, just as Indo-Pakistani relations and Pakistan's future for majority rules system.

It is a thorough investigation of Pakistan's political framework; took a gander at Benazir Bhutto's arrival to Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's girl, driving individuals to anticipate that her should satisfy the guarantee of her dad. The circumstance in the nation was bad a direct result of the military routine. She had exhibited the bravery to confront every one of the difficulties confronting Pakistan. In this book, the writer manages the nation's post-Zia circumstance, the new political compromise process, Benazir Bhutto's arrival and his inclusion in Pakistan's political life, concentrated on the hypothetical parts of the elections in Pakistan in 1993 and 2002. I

t is a scholarly archive that proposes a far-reaching study with regards to the 2002 elections on the job of ideological groups, the election battle and its outcomes, just as the governing body. It additionally portrays Pakistan's political patterns, electoral conduct, common military relations, party legislative issues, and the nonappearance of appealing initiative in the 2002 elections. The Pakistan People's Party's two noteworthy gatherings and the Pakistan Muslim League (N) were rejected from the scene.

Religious gatherings' union Muhtada Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) was built up for the military president's modification. The main beneficial thing is that there has been an expansion in ladies' seats. In his book, breaks down in detail the 2008 elections, the nation's pre-election circumstance and its genuine security issues, the legal emergency, and the resistance of the ideological groups to the appointed election.

Naqqash and Tariq composed the summary on elections in Pakistan in 2012. This is a far-reaching investigation of Pakistan's electoral history in the British time, which filled in as the reason for the post-freedom battle for Pakistan and the 1947 election history. The book concentrated on the 1970-2008 elections. The volume portrays the 1970, 1977 and 1985 elections and subtleties Pakistan's common and national gatherings. Volume 2 contains the full subtleties of the 1988-2008 elections. Saw that casting a ballot is an imperative type of political interest in fair nations and that



examining electoral conduct is a political theory subfield. For their exploration work, the creators chose the Faisalabad locale. Through a survey, they gathered information on residents' electoral conduct towards the different ideological groups.

The investigation demonstrated that individuals generally consider non-factional identities and those biradriessia-related variables represent the electoral conduct of their locale's occupants. The directed a far-reaching locale by-area investigation of the advancement of Punjab from 1998 to 2011. The report looks at in detail the extent of the populace, association committees, divisions, and locale of people. Information and figures on the advancement of a wide range of Punjab foundations, including populace, locale, divisions, fisheries, agribusiness, industry, instruction, railroads, and so on; postal administrations and police, and so forth; worldwide economy and garments areas. Dissected ideological group declarations for the 2013 elections in Pakistan and contrasted them and the election pronouncements for the 2002 and 2008 elections. Declarations are a vital part of the electoral procedure. Gathering statements pull in the gathering's kin.

Amid the vote, party exhibitions helped the open settle on casual choices. A provide details regarding the general elections in Pakistan in 2013 was set up by the European Union Election Observation. The electoral procedure has progressed with solid interest, as indicated by reports. Pakistan has sanctioned the Civil and Political Rights International Covenant of the United Nations and the elections under this settlement in 2013. Around ten general elections in Pakistan were composed by. The historical backdrop of the ten general elections is loaded with disarray since Pakistan's division was the consequence of the main general elections. The second general election changes control into military power from regular citizen. ISI, open request and security issues controlled the progressing elections from 1985 to 2008. The 2013 elections featured the congruity of majority rules system between one nonmilitary personnel government and another.

### **Research methodology.**

The analysts directed the blended examination as an exploration configuration explicitly to quantify populace sentiments on the theme. The scientists utilized this plan in the run-up to the 2013 elections to distinguish electoral legislative issues in Multan area.

The mixed investigation is the structure of an examination that incorporates an information gathering technique that is quantitative, unmistakable and systematic. The information is translated as talk tables. The chose populace's goal in this study was to evaluate nearby election approaches in Multan District.

150 male and female respondents were chosen for this examination at the national level and commonplace seats in different Multan District body's electorate. Straightforward arbitrary inspecting was utilized to accumulate information from the scientist in the objective populace. Straightforward arbitrary testing is accomplished by choosing base units in the hunt with the goal that every populace unit has a similar selection possibility. In this examination, the survey was utilized to gather information. In its inclination and structure, the investigation is quantitative. Data was gathered in this examination through self-regulated surveys that were actually circulated to respondents by the scientist. At last, SPSS read, incorporated and investigated the perception and survey reactions of the specialist.

### **Multan: a description.**

Multan is one of South Asia's oldest towns. It's the saints' city. A series of leaders have governed it. Several Hindu empires have ruled Multan for over 1000 years. At the time of the Mahabharata, it was the capital of the ancient Trigarta kingdom and ruled by the clan of Katoch Kshatriya Rajputs. It is believed that Alexander the Great visited him. It is said that when Alexander fought for the city, he was hit by a poisoned arrow, made him sick, and eventually killed him. The exact location

where the needle hit Alexander is in the old town. It is believed to be the same city as "Maii-us - that" where, after seeing his wounded and unconscious king on the battlefield, Alexander's forces stormed the citadel. Multan was part of the northern Indian Mauryan and Gupta empires.

A group of nomads led by Toraman attacked the city in the middle of the 5th century. These nomads succeeded in seizing the city, but they did not stay and restored the city's ancient Hindu / Zoratan regime. In 641, the famous traveler from China, Huen Tsang, visited Multan. The city's origins remain wrapped in mysteries and doubts, but most historians agree that Alexander the Great conquered Multán in 200 BC. He was severely wounded by the battle, who had never recovered and died when he returned to Babylon. There has been a brief compilation of the Punjab Department of Archeology history. After defeating the Hindu army, Multan was finally conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712. A book of Arab history, Jawahar-al-Bahoor at the time described the city as a "golden house." Sultan Mehmood Gaznavi twice attacked Multan, but finally, between 1100 and 1200 AD, Sultan Shahabuddin conquered him, appointing Ali Karman as governor.

The Mongols attacked in 1218AD, including Ching Khan. There was, however, a distinct period in history in which Multan was a separate kingdom, independent of Delhi, between 1400 and 1500 AD; first under the Langah dynasty and then under the reign of Haibat Khan, commander of ShershahSuri. Multan became the main caravan route between Qandahar and Delhi for 80 years under the rule of the Langah dynasty. His son Humayun took over India's throne in 1555 CE after the death of Mughal Emperor Babar. An actual coin was created in Multan, Delhi, Agra and some other places for silver and copper coins.

For two centuries, between 1540 and 1748, Multan was at peace under the Mogul emperors, during which the agricultural culture developed, and trade developed. The city managed to escape foreign threats after the invaders changed the routes between Afghanistan and India after the fall of the empire. In 1947, Multan finally became part of Pakistan with almost 100,000 inhabitants. Now,

with a wide variety of industries including textiles, the city is one of the most important centers in southern Punjab. There are four tehsils in the district of Multan (Multan city, Multan sadder, shujaabad and Jalalpurpeer Wala).

Table 1. Population of District and Tehsils: According to 1998 Survey.

<b>District Tehsils</b>	<b>Survey Population (Persons)</b>
Multan sadder	950,034
Multan (District)	3,116,851
Multan city	1,381,478
Shujaabad	420,623
Jalalpurpeer Wala	364,716

Sources: by zone: cartographic office, Pakistan survey, Rawalpindi for the population: Organization of the Population Census, Statistics Division, Republican Party, and Islamabad.

### **Electoral Politics in Multan.**

The data suggest that during the election period Multan was relatively calm. Of the four categories, during the election period, only one air shot incident was reported. The data gathered from the reports indicate increased activity, most of which are minor clashes on voting day, none of which have been reported to police. Most of these incidents involve PML (N). However, as most of the incidents referred to a conflict between two parties, unlike the victims and the perpetrators, it was not possible to assess responsibility for violence.

### **Elections 2013 and Electoral Politics.**

Depending on the geography and population of southern Punjab, Multan is the largest city and has three districts. Multan considers the creator of South Punjab trends in the political situation. Most popular politicians, both national and international, are multinational: Yousif Raza Gillani, Prime

Minister, Makhdoom Javid Hashmi, Shah Mehmood Qureshi, Sikandar Hayat Bossan, Liaqat Baloch, and so on. The Multan district consists of six (6) national assemblies and thirteen (13) Punjab assemblies. In the last general election of 2013, the majority of the winning seats go to PML (N). Geographically, Multan's total area is 5840 km<sup>2</sup>. Multan's population is 3,117 million and the 2013 registered voters are 2,103 million, including 1,130 million men and 9,974 million women. Multan includes six towns: Shah Rukan-e-Allam, Sher Shah, Busan, Mossa Pak Shaheed, Shujabad and Jalalpur Peer Wala.

Table 2. Behavior of General Elections 2013: Figure of Registered Voters, polled out votes, valid and rejected votes.

Constituency	Registered Votes	Valid votes	Polled out votes	Rejected votes
NA-148	350803	187815	200659	4313
NA-149	338009	200656	189663	1975
NA-150	373339	190789	192186	2156
NA-151	362314	198615	199973	4947
NA-152	332927	191126	194068	3649
NA-153	349716	210226	210592	5373

Table 3. Constituency wise Outcome of Multan in National Meeting Elections 2013.

Constituency	Winning members	Political Parties	Number of Votes taken
NA-148	Abdul Ghafar Dogar	PML-N	81,838
NA-149	Makhdoom Javaid Hashmi	PTI	73897
NA-150	Makhdoom Shah Mehmood	PTI	92766
NA-151	SikandarHayatBusan	PML-N	95710
NA-152	Syed Javaid Ali Shah	PML-N	81012
NA-153	Dewan Ashiq Hussain	PML-N	94416

Sources: <http://www.ecp.gov.pk/electionresults>

Table 4. Punjab Provincial Assembly Results of Elections 2013.

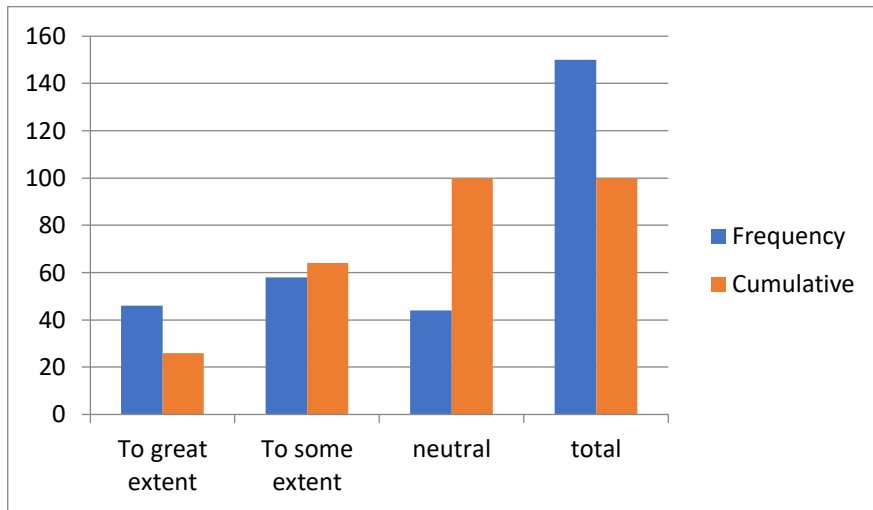
Constituency	Winning Applicants	Political Party	No. of Votes taken
PP-195	Javed Akhtar	PTI	40877
PP-196	Abdul Waheed Choudhry	PML-N	33030
PP-197	M Ehsan Uddin Qureshi	PML-N	28129
PP-198	Peer Zada Mian Shahzad Maqbool	PML-N	32112
PP-199	Malik Muhammad Ali Khokhar	PML-N	35817
PP-200	Shaukat Hayat Khan Busan	PML-N	42992
PP-201	Malik Mazhar Abbas Ran	PML-N	35323
PP-202	Rai Mansab Ali Khan	PML-N	36340
PP-203	Rana Tahir Shabbir	PML-N	30396
PP-204	Rana Ijaz Ahmad Noon	PML-N	26930
PP-205	Mehdi Abbas Khan	PML-N	39770
PP-206	Naghma Mushtaq	PML-N	43228

#### **Age, masculinity and stipulation of Respondents.**

The questionnaire survey was led to analyze the micro-level electoral policies in the Multan district. The data were collected from different people in the age group to measure the points of view. There were five categories defined. 30.7% between the ages of 18 and 22, 20.7% between the ages of 23 and 27, 17.3% between the ages of 28 and 32, 20.7% between the ages of 33 and 37, and 10, 7% between the ages of 37. From 18-22 the maximum data was collected. The survey involved 64 percent of men and 35 percent of women. For the respondents, five categories were created: 6% in primary school, 8.7% in secondary school, 15% in secondary school, 40% in upper secondary school and 30% above upper secondary school.

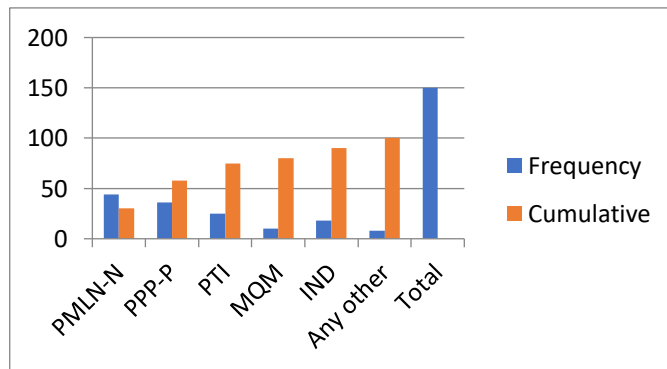
#### **Significance of political affairs.**

Data were collected from the target population to degree the opinions of persons about their attention in politics. The data presented that 30.7 percent had a great attention in politics, 38 percent with some importance, while 31.3 percent in the Multan district remained politically neutral.



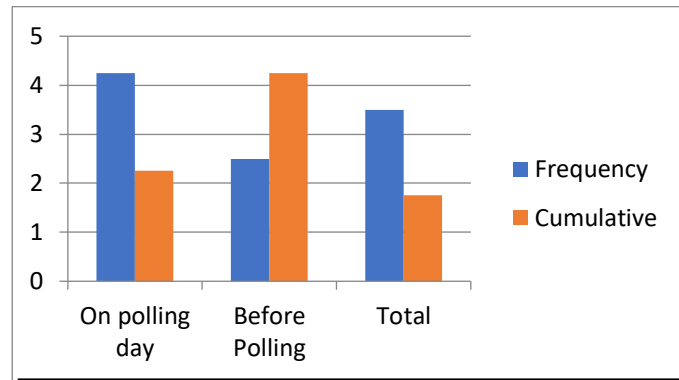
**View about the character of party-political.**

The data gathered showed that, despite ethnic and regional parties, people preferred national parties. In District Faisalabad: the two dominant parties are PPP and PML-N. In 2013, the ITP, along with other parts of Pakistan, also became the third party in Multan without electing its candidates. Voters are concerned about politics, 87% of the votes cast.



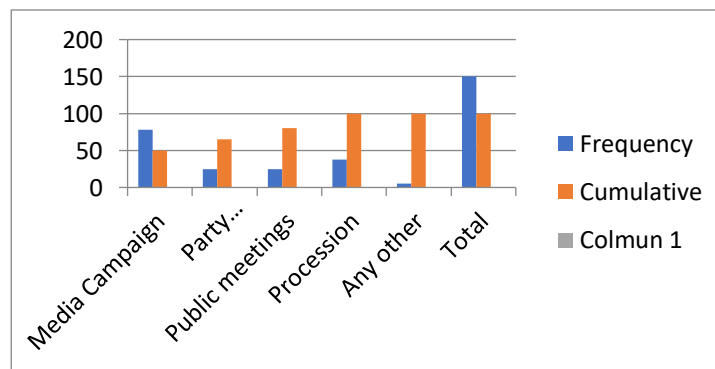
**Voting conclusion & persuade on result.**

The accused responded to the report that indicated when the decision to vote was taken. Eighty-four percent of respondents said that they made their decision before the election and 245 said that they made their decision on voting day. 42% of respondents said they had Biradri/family influence in their decision to vote, 22.7% voted in favor of party manifestos and 35% favored national interest.



### Statement allied political parties.

The data examined showed that through mass media campaigns, party membership, public conferences and processions, political parties created public awareness. Fifty percent of people preferred media awareness and recognized that it had a positive impact on election results. In the Multan district, 56% of respondents are fulfilled with the role of political parties, but 43% deprived of that claim.



### Statement concerning manifestoes.

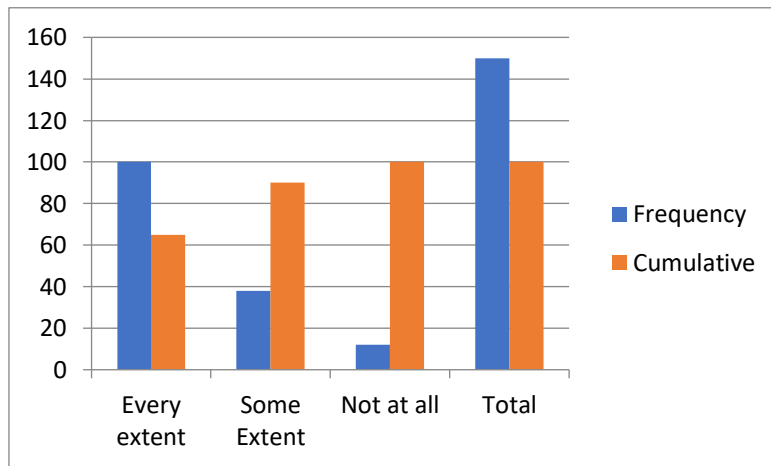
70% of the target inhabitants said the party demonstrations were good for the public and 29% said no. In fact, people vote for the gatherings whose policy is best for the public interest in return for Pakistan, but they are unfortunately not fully aware of the importance of party programs. 81 percent of people said yes when respondents asked the parties to modify their manifests as needed, but 18.7 percent knew it and said no.



### Performance of electoral candidates before & after elections.

54 percent of respondents said their separate hopefuls clarified the issues in the district, yet 46 percent were against it, as per the information broke down.

66.7% of the populace is agreeable to pre-election access by the electoral hopefuls in their locale, yet after the elections, the chose competitors never enable individuals from the districts to open up and 54% of the general population was favored at the dispatch. 9.3% Every time individuals state yes.

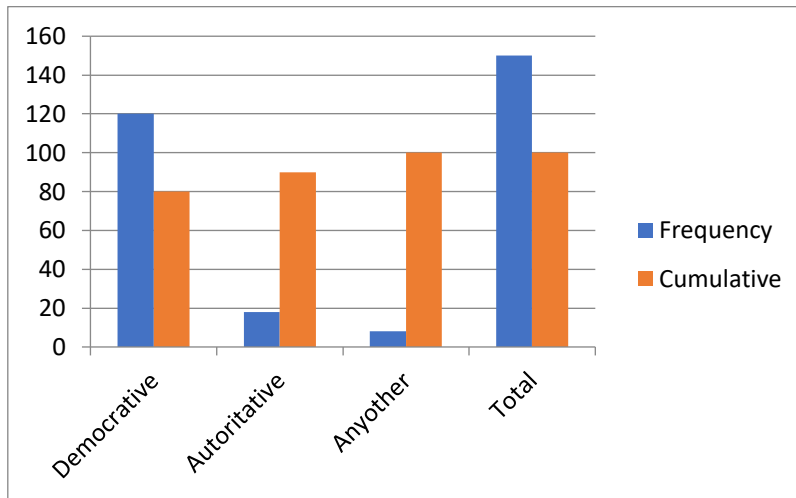


### Political development & proper system in Pakistan.

84.7 percent of members concur, and 15.3 percent can't help contradicting the announcement to quantify individuals' assessment that political advancement is conceivable through elections.

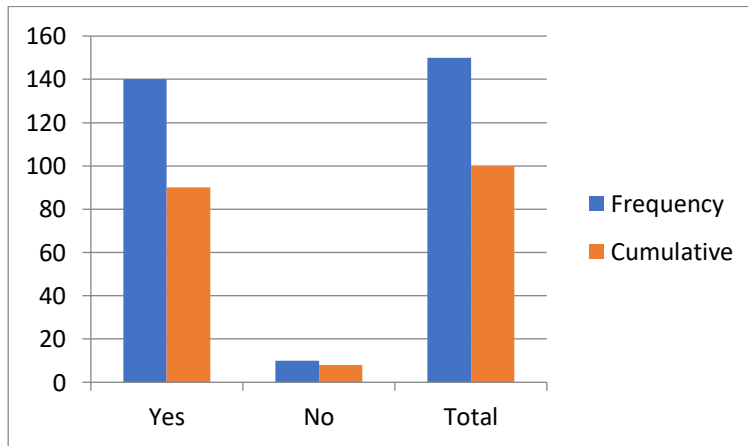
The popularity-based framework is the best for Pakistan, as indicated by the supposition of 82 percent of individuals, and 13.3 percent of individuals casted a ballot for an approved framework.

Eighty-seven percent of the objective populace said that the elections could change the nation; however, 12.7 percent said that the elections couldn't change the nation.



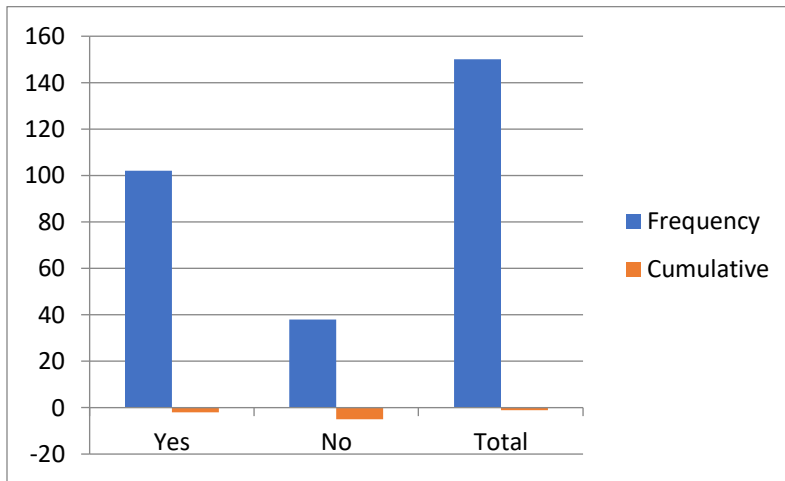
**Involvement of women.**

The information gathered demonstrate that 93 percent of Multan area occupants enabled their female individuals to cast a ballot and 71 percent of voters enabled their female individuals to cast a ballot as they needed. Besides, 6.7% of individuals never enabled their spouses to cast a ballot and 28.7% of men/family never enabled their wives to vote in favor of their own decision.



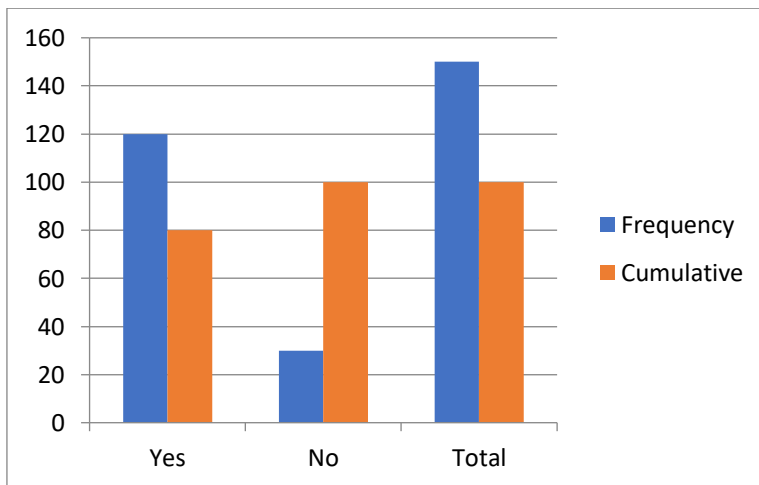
**Contribution in 2013 election.**

At the 2013 elections, 7percent of respondents used their right to vote, while 22% did not vote.



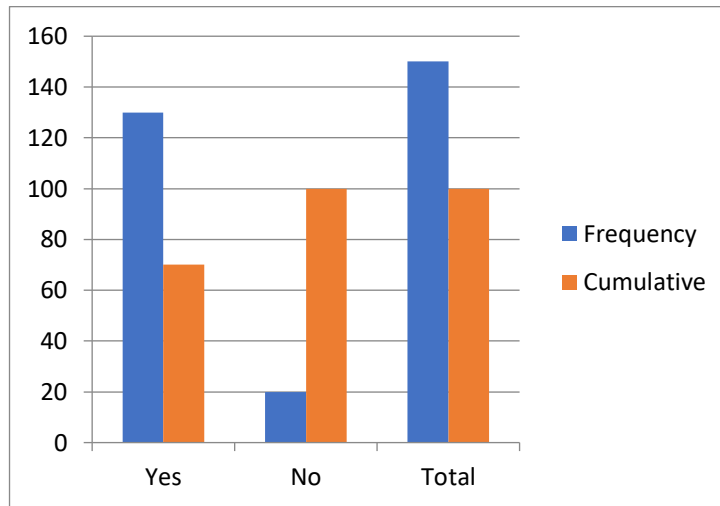
**Voter turnout, open and fair elections.**

The interviewees concur that voter turnout in 2013 was certain in correlation with past elections. 50% of respondents upheld the case that the 2013 elections were free and reasonable by dynamic and dynamic methods. Be that as it may, half didn't know about it

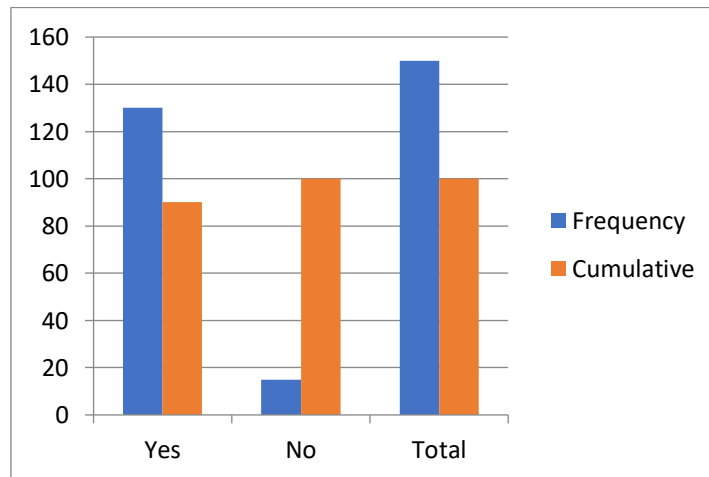


**Greater participation of women and youth.**

Do you concur that young interest was higher than the 2013 election to quantify the perspectives on the objective populace for information gathering in light of the announcement? Cooperation was likewise extremely constructive, similarly as with youth investment in ladies' interest, with 81% of individuals supporting the announcement yet 18.7% contradicted it. Cooperation of ladies.

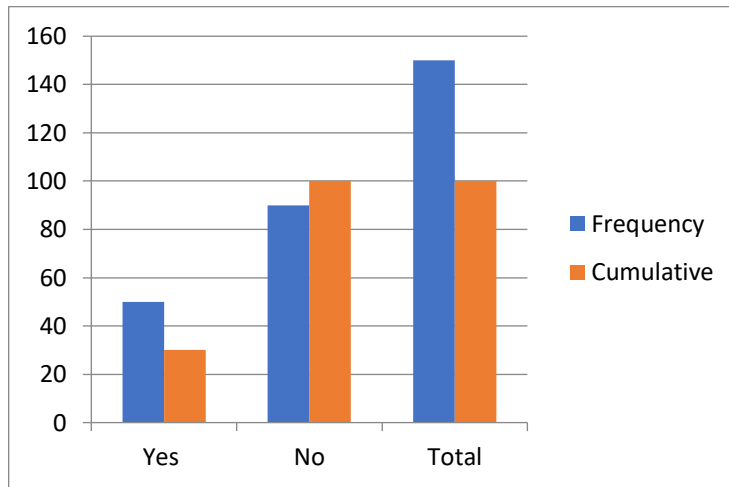


Youth Participation.



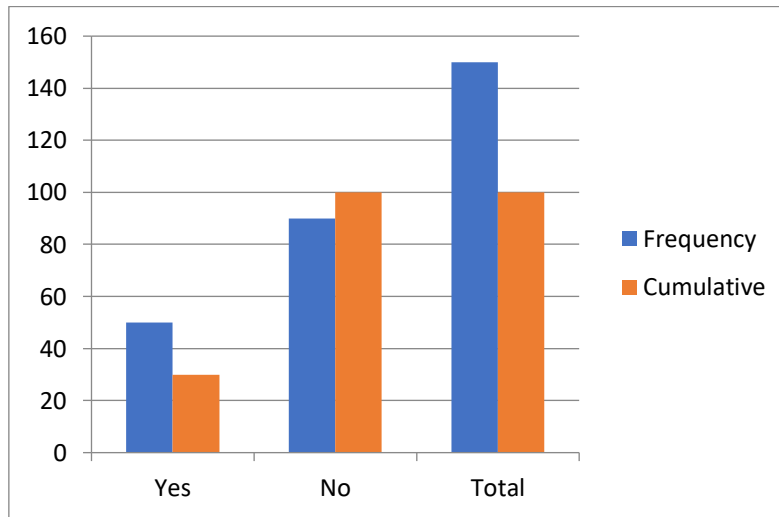
**PTI is actually a game changer.**

Do you concur that young support is more prominent than that of the 2013 elections to quantify the perspectives on the objective populace for information gathering in the statement? Likewise, with youth investment in ladies' support, interest was additionally constructive, as 81% of individuals are agreeable to the announcement, yet 18.7% still contradict it. Ladies' contribution.



**Most significant political issues for new government.**

The table demonstrates the determined estimation of member information gathered in light of the new government's most imperative arrangement issue. 57.3% of respondents supported the security issue, 28.7% favored the vitality emergency, and 14% of respondents said debasement ought to be the administration's best need.



**CONCLUSIONS.**

For Dist. respondents, a questionnaire was designed. Several multiple-choice questions were included in the questionnaire and yes / no questions.

The results of the questionnaire completed by the selected population of Multan's various districts show that most Multan district residents are interested in electoral politics. By attending processions, public assemblies and members of the party, but especially by voting, they participate in elections.

The data were collected in five categories from different age groups. 30.7% between the ages of 18 and 22, 20.7% between the ages of 23 and 27, 17.3% between the ages of 28 and 32, 20.7% between the ages of 33 and 37, and 10, 7% between the ages of 37. From 18 to 22 years before the 2013 elections, the maximum data were collected. 30.7% have a strong political interest, 38% have a certain interest and 31.3% are neutral in the Multan district. The decision to vote is made by people. Eighty-four percent of people said that they had decided before the election and 245 said they had decided on Election Day. 42% of people reported having had Biradri/family influence in their decision to vote, 22.7% voted in favor of party manifestos and 35% favored national intrigue. Eighty-seven percent of the objective populace said that the elections could change the nation, yet 12.7 percent said that the elections couldn't change the nation. The information gathered show that 93 percent of Multan locale inhabitants enabled their female individuals to cast a ballot and 71 percent of voters enabled their female individuals to cast a ballot as they needed. Moreover, 6.7% of individuals never enabled their spouses to cast a ballot and 28.7% of men/family never enabled their wives to vote in favor of their own decision.

In 2013, 78% of respondents exploited their entitlement to cast a ballot, while 22% of respondents did not cast a ballot. Respondents concur that there was a positive turnout in the 2013 elections contrasted with past elections. 50% of respondents bolstered the case that the 2013 elections were free and reasonable gratitude to dynamic and dynamic media. Be that as it may, it wasn't half certain. Truth be told, youth cooperation is higher than previously, as indicated by 89.3 percent of respondents, and 10.7 percent said youth interest was not higher. Ladies' interest was additionally

positive, likewise with youth cooperation, with 81% supporting the announcement, yet 18.7% contradicted it. Members answered, this was the new government's most essential political issue. 57.3% of respondents supported the security issue, 28.7% favored the vitality emergency, and 14% of respondents said debasement ought to be the administration's best need.

Through the survey, we found that there were numerous issues with the electoral framework in Pakistan, at the large-scale level, yet additionally at the small-scale level, as in the Multan area. Surveying stations, particularly for the crippled and the older don't have offices. Since there are inadequate offices in surveying stations, voters are hesitant to cast a ballot, which is the primary motivation behind why the quantity of voters in the nation is diminished. In less created territories, for example, Multan, the weight applied by biradri, medieval rulers, and landowners and, at a certain point, ideological groups put weight on individuals and endeavor to take another gathering or political gathering's order.

Gathering pioneers' conduct is likewise critical as a pre-election hopeful, enabling simple access to voters, however they wouldn't have any desire to meet individuals in the wake of choosing commonplace and national congregations. Election extortion is normal in Pakistan as enlistment of voters is one of the kinds of electoral misrepresentation in numerous voting demographics. Manual counting is a major drawback to the electoral system in Pakistan.

Election officials can easily change the outcome and manipulate the nation's mandate under the pressure of some powerful parties. For these reasons, instead of voting to feel better about staying at home, Pakistanis are fed up with politics. Pakistan's Electoral Commission needs to reform the political and electoral system in Pakistan, and it needs to take some steps to increase voter turnout. First, to reduce electoral fraud and promote specific outcomes, ECP needs to set up an online voting system or electronic voter registration, voting and voting counting system. ECP must ensure that party elections are organized twice a year by the responsible political parties in order to celebrate

decent people. Political parties have to play their role in people's political socialization and from time to time have public meetings and seminars, etc.

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