

Electoral Politics In Pakistan: A Case Study of NA-94

Abstract:

This constituency consists of Kamalia, Pirmahal and its surrounding villages. Before 1985 elections, it was the part of district Faisalabad but before 1985, Zia regime decided to establish new district Toba Tek Singh. Kamalia is the Tehsil head quarter of T. T. Singh but its area has been divided into two constituencies. Few villages fall in NA and other villages are situated in NA. 94. The major communities of this constituency are, Syed, Arian, Jutt, Rajput, Rajput Bhatti, Kharals, Fityana. Before 1985, the main leadership was in the hands of Syeds. Two different groups existed among them; one was leading Syed Nasir Deen Shah and second was under the control of Makhdoom Nazir Deen Shah. These two groups ruled over district council Faisalabad for many years. Zia regime tried to diminish its influence and decided to divide the followers of these two groups into different districts. Few villages of their followers had been given in district Jaranwala, few were given in district Faisalabad and few came in the vicinity of district Toba Tek Singh. In this way, the power of the Syed family came to an end. Now in the existing set up, the leadership is in the hands of three major families i.e. Syed, Arian and Fatiana. This paper presents the historical background of the electoral politics and role of community in the victory of the candidates.

Introduction

Kamalia is a Tehsil of Toba Tek Singh District which is situated in Punjab, Pakistan. There are three towns of Kamalia; Pir Mahal, SandhlianWali, and Jakhar. The tehsil Kamalia is administratively divided into 26 Union Councils, from which 6 are from the city of Kamalia, containing Beroon Kamalia. The detail of all union councils of tehsil kamalia are as follow: Beroon kamalia, Chak no. 670/ GB, Chak no. 661/GB, Chak no. 674/ GB, Chak no. 694/ GB, Chak no. 681/ GB, Chak no. 711/ GB, Chak no. 715/ GB, Chak no. 712/ GB, Chak no. 718/ GB, Chak no. 759/ GB, Chak no. 739/ GB, kotpathana, nawabbhuti, Chak no. 760/ GB, jusa, plot 57/4, plot-c, town union, shahpur, town union no.1, town union no. 3, town union no. 2, town union no. 5, town union no. 4, town union no.6. In the constituency NA-94 there are 30 union councils including additional four from Tehsil Toba Tek Sing.

The city was established in the 14th Century by a Kharal chief, Khan Kamal Khan Kharal. In the era of Abraheem Lodhi, Khan Kamal Khan Kharal, aristocrat of region Fateh Noor along with his family left Dehli and he met Nawab Rai Hamand of Hindal Nagri in the Jungle who was also Kharal. Belonging to the same tribe, they drew near each other and Khan Kamal Khan Kharal remained

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there for some time. Historically, it was known as "Kot Kamalia". During the Indian Rebellion of 1857, it was one of the sites of an uprising by the local people, who held it for a week. In 1901, the population of kamalia was about 6,976. It was historically part of the former tehsil and district of Montgomery (Sahiwal), Punjab. According to Cunningham, it was one of the towns taken by Alexander the Great in 325 BC. (The imperial Gazetteer of India, Page 325)

Chaddhar, Dhudhi, Kharal, Bhojia, Baghela, Sial, Khokhar, Gujjar, Rajput, and Thaheem are the famous tribes and castes of Kamalia city. Its population is about to 423,655 and Including Urban is about to 157,819.³

The people of Tehsil Kamalia have great influence in the politics of the city. Many candidates contest elections with the ticket of different parties and independent as well. There are two seats for the member of Provincial assembly and one for the National assembly. One MNA, from the reserve seats for women, Bailam Hasnain Kharal also belonging to kamalia. There are 26 Union councils in the Tehsil. People cast their votes with the great interest. In this piece of work it is tried to explore whether the people of Tehsil Kamalia cast their vote on the basis of ideology or for the other one.

Kamalia looks active in National and Provincial politics. Mr. Riaz Fatyana, Ch. Asadur Rehman, Khalid Ahmed Khan Kharal, Makhdoom Nazar Husain, Molana Muhammad Ahmed Ludheanvi, Mian Ikram-ul-Haq and many others are important politicians of this area. Some other names which appear as the candidates of general election for MPA were Mrs. Nazia Raheel, Mrs. Aashifa Riaz Fatyana, Faisal Qazzafi, Makhdoom Nazar Husain, Molana Muhammad Ahmed Ludhyanvi, M. Farooq semaab, Haider Ali Kharal, CH. M. Zafar ADV

Many candidates took participate in the general elections 2002 for the seat of National Assembly from NA-94 Kamali atobatek singh. Some candidates contest elections through party ticket and others as independent candidate

Historical Background

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1970-Elections

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Rai Hafizullah Khan	PPP	52,901
2	Israr Hussain Shah	MJUP	33,971
3	Syed Dilair Hussain Shah	Independent	22,020

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

³ Official record of the revenue department

In this election, two major leaders came to surface, one from Kamalia and the second from Pirmahal. Rai Hafizullah Khan belonged to Kamalia and Israr Hussain Shah was from Pirmahal. The first was the secular personality and the second one was religious minded. It was the first election after the separation of Pakistan and Pakistan People’s Party was very popular in newly born Pakistan. It was a great opportunity for the personalities to win elections on the platform of PPP but the religious minded people decided to contest the elections against PPP. But they could not get success against the popularity of PPP. In spite of this, Israr Hussain Shah who was the Sajjada Nashine of Qutab Ali shah shrine, got thirty three thousands votes who were mostly followers of the shrine. It was the first time when the Pirs of Qutab Ali shrine indulged in politics directly. After this defeat, Israr Hussain shah played key role in every election through indirect politics and most of the politicians tried to seek its support. The total record of this election was as under

1	Registered Voters	171,470
2	Total Votes Polled	119,468
3	Valid Votes	114,980
4	Turnout	69.7 %
5	Rejected Votes	4,488

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

1977- Elections

The first general elections to the national assembly under the 1973 constitution were held on 7th March 1977, while the elections to the provincial assemblies were scheduled for 10th March 1977. The opposition political parties of ruling PPP formed an alliance called as Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and it field its candidates in the elections. But the candidates of PNA could not stall the PPP. In the elections of National Assembly, PPP won thumping majority. Out of two hundred general seats, PPP won one hundred and fifty five seats, the opposition alliance gained only thirty six seats, Pakistan Muslim League secured one seat and the independent candidates won the remaining seven. Even Pakistan Peoples’ Party won the reserved sixteen seats for women and minorities also. The opposition blamed that the polling staff and the ruling PPP had indulged in rigging in the elections. This allegation seriously damaged the credibility of the national exercise. The opposition launched countrywide protest against rigging in the elections that often became violent.

NA-78

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Rai Hafizullah Khan	PPP	65,936
2	Dr. Cap. ® Nasir Ahmad	PNA	30,755
3	Ziauddin	Independent	1,177

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

The Election Commission of Pakistan held summary inquiry into irregularities in elections in April 1977 and declared the elections in the constituency void and thus unseated Rai Hafeezullah. It was the last election of Rai family and after that new leadership came to surface. In 1977 elections, the new leadership emerged in the shape of Dr. Cap @ Nasir Ahmad who belonged to Goparaw family which lives in chak no. 674/11 G.B. He is MBBS and provides services as general physician. It was a time when there was only one doctor in Pirmahal and he was seen with respect and regard. He and his wife Kalsoom Nasir provide relief to the patients. But the elections of 1977 did not help him in becoming a popular leader. The government gave him tough time through different means. It was the first and last election of Dr. Nasir Ahmed and after that he never decided to contest election nor he actively participated in the election campaign of any leader. Population of Pakistan considers him good doctor with good moral character but do not seek his directions in the elections. The record of this election in this constituency was as under

1	Registered Voters	145,324
2	Total Votes Polled	100,532
3	Valid Votes	97,868
4	Turnout	69.2 %
5	Rejected Votes	2,664

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

1985- Elections

These elections were held on non-party basis and it left many impacts on the political culture of Pakistan. New leadership emerged, role of bradirism increased, corruption prevailed. Makhddom Ali Raza shah emerged on the seat of National Assembly and after the elections of 1970, It was the first time that any Syed was going to contest election on this seat. On the other hand, Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman, younger brother of Justice Ramday, contested the elections. It was a strange election that first time the local bradris and Mohajirs were divided into two groups. Most of the local bradirs supported Syed family and the Mohajirs were behind Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman. This confrontation was the result of the elections of 1985 that prevails till today. Makhdoom contested election with the sign of "Tractor" while Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman with "Lamp" (Lal Tain).The results of the elections were as under:

NA-78

Sr No	Candidates Name	Secured Votes
1	Makhdoom Syed Ali Raza Shah	68,480
2	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	46,749
3	Abdul Rashid	2,042

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

The total registered voters and the turn out in the election from this constituency was as under:

1	Registered Voters	178,351
2	Total Votes Polled	124,955
3	Valid Votes	117,767
4	Turnout	70.1 %
5	Rejected Votes	7,188

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

As the figures show, the strength of the voters had increased to increased population and the turnout was very high than the previous elections. It was the major fact that the first time in the history of Pakistan, the local bardiris and the Mohajirs were so much committed with their candidates that they decided to cast vote at every cost.

1988- Elections

After the death of Gen. zia-ul-Haq, the democracy was restored in Pakistan and it was decided that the elections would be held on party basis. Ghulam Ishaq Khan being the President of Pakistan restored the activities of political activities. From NA-71, Pakistan People's Party nominated a candidate who had been exiled in the period of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq. Khalid Ahmed Khan was deputy commissioner in Larkana in the period of Z.A.Bhutto and was arrested after Martial Law but soon exiled from country. It was the first time that Kharal family was going to contest election from this constituency. Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman again appeared from the platform of IJI which was formed or established by Pakistan agencies for curtailing the influence of PPP. The results of the elections were as under

NA-71

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehamn	IJI	65,430
2	Khalid Ahmad Khan	PPP	50,811
3	M. Bashir	PAI	2,037

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

The list of the voters had increased due to increased population. But it was very dismal that the turnout remained very low as compare of previous election. The total record of the election was as under:

1	Registered Voters	243,174
2	Total Votes Polled	125,242
3	Valid Votes	123,280
4	Turnout	51.5 %
5	Rejected Votes	1,962

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

1990- Elections

NA-71

In this election, Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman emerged as a candidate from the platform of IJI which was established the Pakistani agencies due to minimizing the influence of Pakistan People’s Party. On the other hand, PPP filed the papers of Khalid Ahmed Khan as a candidate but his nomination was rejected by the election commission as a defaulter. His covering candidate was his brother named Javed Ahmed Khan who contested election. Javed Ahmed Khan was not as popular as Khalid Ahmed Khan. The religious leadership like Israr Hussain Shah, the Sajada Nashine of the shrine of Qutab Ali Shah, also supported the candidate of IJI. The results of the elections were as under:

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehamn	IJI	65,540
2	Javed Ahmad Khan	PPP	57,791
3	Khalid Kareem	Ind	1,017

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

The turnout in the election remained a little better than the previous elections. While the voter list had also increased. The record of the elections were as under:

1	Registered Voters	244,529
2	Total Votes Polled	128,479
3	Valid Votes	127,275
4	Turnout	52.5 %
5	Rejected Votes	1,204

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

1993- Elections

NA-71

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Khalid Ahmed Khan	PPP	65,691
2	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	PML (N)	57,434
3	Molana M. Ahmad Ludhanwi	MDM	3,991

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

First time in the history of this constituency, the candidate of Pakistan People’s Party won the election with the support of the Sajjada Nashine of Qutab Ali Shrine. Syed Israr Hussain Shah played role as a king maker and most of the local people (Jangli) supported Khalid Ahmed Khan. It was the first and the last victory of Khalid Ahmed Khan from this constituency. The aggressive attitude of Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman as MNA annoyed the people and the population of Pirmahal showed reaction in the elections. During his tenure as MNA, two things came to

surface, his supporters occupied over the government lands and got fame as “Kabaza Group”, and secondly his supporters got loans on the names of other known persons. Later on, these persons faced pressure from the banks and did not have the amount to return loans. The record of the elections was as under:

1	Registered Voters	261,087
2	Total Votes Polled	134,724
3	Valid Votes	132,910
4	Turnout	51.6 %
5	Rejected Votes	1,814

(Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

1996- Elections

NA-71

It was a strange election in the history of Pakistan because Pakistan Muslim League (N) won most of the seats of National and Provincial Assemblies from Punjab. Unexpected support of the people helped the candidate of PML (N) in this constituency also and he got the record vote bank with thumping majority. The result was as under:

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	PML (N)	77,777
2	Khalid Ahmad Khan	PPP	32,036
3	RaiAttiq-ur-Rehman	Ind	3,743

(Official Record of Election Commission of Pakistan)

As the results show that there was a hell of difference in the votes of the both candidates. No body was expecting such a great victory of the candidate of PML (N) but it won all seats of MPAs also. Rao. Muhammad Iqbal who was being considered the weakest candidate, also won the election. The record of the election was as under:

1	Registered Voters	272,214
2	Total Votes Polled	122,269
3	Valid Votes	118,769
4	Turnout	44.9 %
5	Rejected Votes	3,500

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

Elections 2002

NA. 94

Riaz Fatiana was arrested by the Musharraf regime but after the announcement of the elections, he was released from jail. Riaz Fatiana was regarded as a political worker by the people of this constituency. As a provincial education minster, he recruited voters in the educational boards and in education

department. He left good impression in the minds of the people. First time, he decided to contest the election of National Assembly and the people responded him very well. The remaining candidates were Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman and Khalid Ahmed Khan who had already contested elections from this constituency. The results of the elections were as under:

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Riaz Fatiana	Ind	67,603
2	Khalid Ahmad Khan	PPP	53,164
3	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	PML (N)	44,942

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

It was interesting that all major personalities of this constituency were against Riaz Fatiana. But in spite of this, he got major share of the vote bank from this constituency. The record of the election was as under:

1	Registered Voters	344,077
2	Total Votes Polled	174,949
3	Valid Votes	170,131
4	Turnout	50.8 %
5	Rejected Votes	4,818

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

Election 2008

NA. 94

In the election of 2008, same faces appeared in the election campaign except one. Haider Ali Khan, the son of Khalid Ahmed Khan, replaced his father. It was very interesting election due to following factors

- (a) MPAs of PML (N) were very strong from their constituency and it would go in the benefit of the candidate of MNA.
- (b) Religious leadership had divided into two groups. Shrine of Qutab Ali shah was supporting Riaz Fatiana. The shrine of Meher Ali shah was supporting the candidate of PPP.
- (c) Riaz Fatiana was being considered the weakest candidate.

The elections of the results were as under:

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Riaz Fatiana	PML	63,444
2	Haider Ali Khan	PPPP	59,348
3	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	PML (N)	59,284

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

It was unexpected result for the parties. The candidate of PPP was winning election till mid night but the results of few polling stations from Kamalia changed the whole scenario and turned election in the favor of RiazFatiana. The record of the election was as under.

1	Registered Voters	314,704
2	Total Votes Polled	190,470
3	Valid Votes	184,430
4	Turnout	60.5 %
5	Rejected Votes	6,040

(Official Record of the Election Commission of Pakistan)

Elections 2013

Election Campaign

1. This election has again sparked off the Mohjir and Local differences. Most of the Arien community supported the candidate of PML (N), while the local braderies supported the candidate of PPP who has the religious background. Most of the Arian community lives in the vicinity of Pirmahal that is called Khekha.
2. Religion was being used in politics. Shrine of Qutab Ali shah and its followers supported the candidate of PPP who is the sajada Nashine of the shrine. All sajada Nashines of the various shrines announced their support to Ali Baba, candidate of PPP. Only one Syed named as Syed Karmani shah supported the candidate of PML (N) and all other most of syeds supported the Syed Candidate. The shrine of “Qadir Bakhsh” also passed the directions to its followers to cast vote to the candidate of PPP. This shrine has ten thousands followers in this constituency.
3. In major cities like Pirmahal and Kamalia, the candidate of PML (N) and Riaz Fatiana (Independent Candidate) have their roots. Among these two personalities, the competition existed. While the candidate of PPP had low vote bank in these two major cities.
4. This election compelled the committed workers of PPP to change their loyalties. Khalid Ahmed Khan who contested the previous elections from the platform of PPP changed his loyalty and joined PML (N). Though he himself was not the candidate to non-availability of party tickets but he decided to support the candidate of PML (N). He also compelled the workers of PPP in the city of Pirmahal like Sidque Piara, Jafari Advocate etc to join PML (N).
5. Riaz Fatiana was being considered weaker candidate as compare to two other candidate. A lot of factors were behind this. In the previous elections, the shrines were supporting him but in this election, a son of shrine was himself candidate of PPP. Secondly, most of his supporters in Pirmahal city left him and announced the support of candidate of PML (N) like Mr. Sultan (owner of Sultan Kitabghar), sharifgujar. Only firm supporter of Riaz Fatiana in Pirmahal city is Ch. Majeed Rehmani who provides the financial and moral support.

6. Trust deficit had developed among candidates of PML (N). The candidate of MNA, Ch. Asadur Rehman, did not like the candidate of MPA, Ch. Muhammad Rafique and wanted to give ticket to any other but the involvement of Mian Shahbaz Sharif, his ticket was confirmed. On the other hand, another candidate of MPA, Makhdoom Ali Raza Shah, had also deceived Ch. Asad in the previous election. That's why; he was not fully relying on Makhdoom this time. The voters of Makhdoom Ali Raza Shah were not interested in casting vote to the proposed candidate of MNA at the ticket of PML (N). His voters were giving votes to the candidate of PPP at the seat of MNA.
7. During election campaign, the candidates did not stress upon the manifesto of their parties. People did not demand the manifesto or compelled the candidates to focus on manifesto.
8. It is interesting that the Kathia family joined the candidate of Pakistan People's Party and refused to support the candidate of PML (N). But at the provincial Assembly seat, this family announced the support of Makhdoom Ali Raza Shah, PML (N). This family was considered so much committed with Makhdoom Ali Raza Shah and Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman but first time they refused to cooperate with Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman.
9. This constituency is free from the thana-katchery politics. The three candidates of MNAs are above from such kind of politics and do not victimize their opponents in thana-katchery. The crime ratio in this constituency is very low.
10. The three candidates of MNA have the different temperament. Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman adopt very aggressive attitude and try to prove himself very neat and clean. While Riaz Fatiana shows himself the friend of the poor and use diplomacy in attracting the voters. Quatab-Ali-Shah, known as Ali Baba, is going to appear first time in the politics. Before this, Syed Israr Hussain Shah appeared in the politics and contested the elections of 1970 but lost the election. This family does the politics through its mureedains (followers).
11. The real political worker of this constituency is Riaz Fatiana who remains in contact with the voters. He is known due to his following services:
 - (a) He provides electricity to the far flung areas or villages with the help of the federal government of PPP.
 - (b) He manages development tasks in his whole constituency. (Roads, Solang, school buildings)
 - (c) He participates in the marriage and death ceremonies of the voters frequently.
 - (d) During the election, he tried to get the commitment from the people for votes with giving commitment that the connections of Gas would be provided.

While other two candidates keep themselves away from the public. It is being predicted that Fataiana will lose the election but he has the potential to upset the results of the election.

12. There is no enthusiasm among the workers of Pakistan People’s Party. Those who opposed Pakistan People’s Party in 1970, now is going to contest the elections from this party. That’s why; the people of this constituency raise the question about the ideology of the candidate. The candidate of PPP says to the people that he was going to contest election from this party due to refusal of ticket from Muslim League (N). Qutab Ali Shah, nephew of Israr Hussain Shah (Candidate of JUI in the elections of 1970 against PPP), is the candidate of PPP from this constituency.
13. It is very interesting that those religious personalities who did not like Bhutto has casted vote to the party of PPP. It shows that religion does not have so much importance but the worship of the personality has become the part of the lives of people.
14. Haji Muhammad Sharif, a staunch supporter of Makhdoom Ali Raza shah (MPA, PML (N)) decided to support Riaz Fatiana. This support created the vote bank of independent candidate, Riaz Fatiana, in Pirmahal city.
15. Pir Jami, the son of Pir Nasir ud-Din Shah announced his support for Riaz Fatiana. It was dismal that the son of Golra Shrine opposed the son of Qutbia Shrine. Due to this different approach, the people criticized the role of the sons of shrines. Some blamed that the candidates paid to the sons of shrine for seeking support.
16. Total vote in the constituency was as under

Total Registered Vote	3,82,214
Male vote	2,15,149
Female vote	1,67,065

(Daily Express, dated: 11th May 2013)

In the previous elections, the total registered vote was 3,14,704 and now it had increased to 3,82,214. The division of vote on the provincial seats in NA. 94 was as under

PP. 90	77,924
PP. 89	1,56,214
PP. 88	1,48,122

(Official Record of Election Commission)

In PP. 90, majority of the voters belongs to Arian community and it is being expected that this vote bank will be casted to the candidate of PML (N) and Independent Candidate (Riaz Fatiana). The candidate of PPP has very low vote bank. In this provincial constituency, bradrism is playing role in the decision making of the voter. In most of the villages, Arian community prevails but in two villages only, the local braderis (Khuman family and Gadhi family), live. In these two villages, the victory of the candidate of PPP can be expected.

In PP. 89, the major city is Pirmahal (total voter, 10532). From this city, the competition is between the candidate of PML (N) and Independent Candidate (Riaz Fatian). In the previous election, the candidate of PML (N) got 4478 votes and Riaz Fatiana got 3469 votes from this city. In the city, the different braderis exist but most of the people are Arian. But in the villages, the competition is between the candidate of Pakistan People's Party and Independent Candidate (Riaz Fatiana). But it was being expected that Pir Ali Baba (PPP candidate) will get thumping majority. The candidate of PML (N) has very low vote bank from this PP constituency. The major families in this constituency are, Rao, Rana, Khethraan, Kathia, Bajwa, Khuman, Guro, Syed, Malooka, Sanpaal, Noonari, Thaheem, Sargana, Nool, Kharal,

In PP. 88, the major city is Kamalia. In this city, the three candidates have their vote bank. Riaz Fatiana is very strong due to his native city. Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman has also vote bank due to the support of Gujjar family. Ali Baba also gets vote from this city due to the support of Hasnaat Kharal and Rai Koti family. In the villages, the influence of the shrine of Qadir Baksh prevails and due to the support of this shrine to Ali Baba, it is being expected that the candidate of PPP will win election. But RiazFatiana is also very strong from this constituency due to his developmental works and jobs to the unemployed people. The major families in this constituency are Qureshi, Fatiana, Gujjar, Kharal, Syed, etc.

17. The election commission divided the vote bank of this constituency into different polling booth for facilitating the people. The division of the polling stations are as under:

Total Polling Booth	940
Male Polling Booth	526
Female Polling Booth	414

(Election Commission of Pakistan)

It is peaceful constituency and that's why, not even a single polling booth has been declared sensitive. There is no religious extremism to some extent but the candidate of PPP is trying to get vote on religious basis because the people have special respect for shrines.

18. Teachers of the various schools were given the duties of Presiding officers, Assistant Presiding officers and Polling officers. As it has been mentioned that it is a peaceful constituency and that's why, only 940 police men has been deputed for maintaining peace at the polling stations.

Presiding officers	355
Assistant Presiding officer	1802
Polling officer	940
Police officers on duty	96

(Election Commission of Pakistan)

Results

Sr No	Candidates Name	Political Party	Secured Votes
1	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	PML (N)	1,02,723
2	RiazFatiana	IND	65,378
3	Ali Baba	PPPP	64,168

(Election Commission of Pakistan)

It was very interesting that in the history of this constituency, first time, the turn out remained very high and first time also, any candidate crossed the figure of one lac. Secondly, the first time, any candidate won the election with a great margin. It was an unexpected margin because nobody was predicting such a great margin. Total 2,32,269 voters out of 3,82,214 casted votes to the three candidates and the candidate of Pakistan Muslim League (N) won the elections with 1,02,723 votes.

Rigging

1. Son of Justice Ramda, Ghulam Mustafa Ramda, exerted his influence upon the influential people of this constituency. This election was being supervised by the judiciary and that's why the criticism came to surface that in this constituency, the judiciary was motivating the voters in the favor of the candidate of PML (N). Due to the pressure of Mustafa Ramda, the role of Rao Muhammad Iqbal (Staunch supporter of Ali Baba) became dubious and Liaquatshoukat (Ex. MPA) also became silent after his meeting with the son of Justice Ramda.
2. The so much high turnout in the history of this constituency made the role of judiciary dubious. The voters took it with critical eyes and declared it the victory of Returning Officers who were judges not the candidate of PML (N).

Causes of the Defeat of the Candidate of PPP

1. Weak MPA candidates contested elections under him. Amjid Hussain Khalid (PP 90) was contesting, first time, the elections of MPA. He failed to provide the support to the candidate of PPPP through convincing the voters

in his favor. From PP. 90, the candidate of Pakistan People's Party won victory only in one village (321 G.B. Khumanawala) and in all other villages, he got only few votes. From this area, the candidate of PML (N) won with thumping majority and Independent Candidate stood 2nd.

From PP. 89, Rana Shafique was the candidate of Pakistan People's Party for the post of MPA. He was not popular leader but due to his strong financial condition, it was being expected that he would compete the election. But the candidate of PML (N) was strong enough that it was not possible for Rana Shafique to win election. From this constituency, Ali Baba, the candidate of PPP, won majority due to his personal influence. But Independent Candidate, Riaz Fatiana, also got votes from PP. 89 that left the both candidates in competition. Ali Baba failed to get thumping majority from this area as was being expected.

From PP. 88, Husnain Kharal was MPA candidate of PPP. He was also being considered weak candidate. He was not in a position to provide support to the candidate of MNA from PP. 88. Three candidates of MNA got equal votes from this area.

2. The major cities, Pirmahal and Kamalia, rejected the candidates of Pakistan People's Party through casting votes to the candidates of PML (N).
3. Braderism again played role in the election. Arian community fully supported the candidate of PML (N). While the other braderis were divided into the favor of Ali Baba and Riaz Fatiana.
4. The hypocritical role of those Arian families who had taken the decision to support the candidate of Pakistan People's Party. Liaquat Shoukat from chak. 319 supported Ali Baba but not practically. The sons of Rao. Muhammad Iqbal also played hypocritical role and even failed to manage their own area (Chak No. 674/11).
5. Lack of proper planning was also another factor.
 - (a) Ali Baba did not focus on villages of Arian community.
 - (b) He depended only on mureedans of the shrine of Qutbia.
 - (c) It is said that in politics, there is no permanent friend or enemy. So Ali Baba should make alliance with Makhddom Ali Raza Shah and use his vote bank for his support.
 - (d) In major cities, he should find out the rivals of Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman and RiazFatiana and focused on them.
 - (e) There was need to launch campaign at grass root level.

Role of the son of Golra shrine (Hazrat Jami) also weakened the position of Ali Baba (PPP) and announced the support of Riaz Fatiana (Independent Candidate). It can be said that the shrines failed to convince the followers in the favor of the candidate of PPP. The shrine of Qadir Bakhsh also did not play effective role as was being imagined.