

CLASS STRUCTURE AND ELECTORAL POLITICS: A STUDY OF DISTRICT MULTAN 2002 - 2013

Muhammad Hanif*

PhD Scholar, Department of Political Science, Islamia University Bahawalpur
hanifsauroo@gmail.com

Syed Mussawar Hussain Bukhari

Chairman, Department of Political Science, Islamia University Bahawalpur
mussawarbukhari@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article aims to investigate the Class Structure and electoral politics of District Multan in 2002-2013 terms of local politics and trends. It has been observed that local politicians are the prominent candidates in these election. These politicians have historically come from the wealthy classes. Ticket distribution by popular political parties in this region is skewed toward the wealthy and those with a higher probability of voting for their party. This study has based on the mixed method cross-sectional research design and data has been collected from 406 participants from the District Multan by using probability sampling. Findings of the study have indicated that ninety percent or more of the area's residents support creating a new province to speed up the area's progress. In addition, mostly candidates have been repeated by the parties but few have changed the party and participated from a new party or independently. So, Multan's electoral politics are profoundly affected by socioeconomic status of politicians. Additionally, the electoral system needs to change to make it more effective and to reduce the issues of voters, rather than continuing to focus on the same old strategies. The current study is driven from district Multan.

Keywords: Class Structure, Electoral Politics, Multan, Elite Class, Democracy , Elections, Voters.

INTRODUCTION

Electoral politics is a process of electing the members for the participation and presence of a member from a specific area to present the people in the parliament. Through this process, it is possible to make legalisation, provide basic facilities and approve the budget from national and provincial assemblies. The electoral is a way to maintain political stability and democracy in the state and govern the administration. In Pakistan, electoral politics at the country level started in 1970, which was the first election in terms of the country's general election. Elections make a fundamental contribution to democratic governance. People in democracies have a direct say in how their nation is governed. Voters can elect and hold elected officials responsible via elections. As a venue for public debate and expression of public opinion, elections are a vital part of the democratic process (Akber, Gillani & Hayat, 2019). Before going to discuss electoral politics, there is a need to briefly overview the main work on class that has been done by Carl Max which is given below.

According to Marx (1972), the ruling class has sway over society because it has monopolised the means of production (both material and intellectual) and has established a dominant political philosophy and cultural norms as a result. Changes in the method of production give rise to new social classes, which in turn give rise to political theories and movements that challenge the established order. Social classes produced within a specific mode of production tend to construct a certain kind of state, enliven political struggles, and bring about substantial changes in the organisation of society, which is why the idea of class lies at the centre of Marx's social theory (Marx, 1972).

* Corresponding Author

Individuals are politically socialised, and democratic regimes are sensitive to the people's will because of elections. Elections are an analogy for political engagement in the real world. There is a direct correlation between the success or failure of political institutions and the level of public political awareness. The constitution of Pakistan, like those of her neighbours, governs the country's electoral process. The last three elections in Pakistan before 2018 were conducted following the constitution: 2002, 2008, and 2013. Political figures have a major role in Pakistan's elections and political process. There is a multiparty system; although voters mostly favour two major parties, such as PPP and PML-N, it is encouraging that the third party, PTI, has emerged as Pakistan's third biggest party in the 2013 and 2018 PTI remained as a Second and first most important party respectively in the district Multan (Safdar et al., 2015).

South Punjab politics revolve around Multan, which has produced six National Assembly (NA) members and thirteen Punjab Assembly (PA) members in the twenty-first Century, dating from general elections in 2002 to 2013. Yousaf Raza Gilani, Shah Mahmood Qureshi, and Sikandar Bosan have served as prime minister, foreign minister, and food minister, respectively. Punjab has provincial ministers as well. As a result, the electoral politics of Multan have a significant influence on Pakistan's political history. As a result, from 2002 to 2013, the battle among Multan district candidates remained fierce owing to the effect of family, youth, party vote bank, and methods of politicians in the district on the region. Although feudal, business and the upper classes significantly influence district election politics, it has been observed. A few politicians from the region's middle class, notably Javid Hashmi, Amir Dogar, and Ghafar Dogar, were elected to office (Kanwal et al., 2016).

Located in Punjab's Southernmost region, the city of Multan ranks as Pakistan's fifth most populous. With a population of 3.06 million, Multan is the largest district in Pakistan. 43.3 percent of people are literate (Master Plan Report for Multan 2008-2028). Multan, the oldest continuously inhabited city in South Asia, dates back to 320 BC. A walled city with six gates, ancient Multan was famed for its historic structures, shrines, and architecturally notable buildings, as well as its handicrafts and farming (Safdar et al., 2015). Multan district is split into six towns, each further subdivided into 185 union councils for administrative purposes (UC). Bosan, Shah Rukhn Alam, Musa Pak Shaheed, Sher Shah, Shujabad, and Jalalpur Pirvala are the six cities mentioned above, in that order. Jalalpur and Shujabad towns, which occupy most of the district's land but have a relatively low population, occupy over half of its total area. There are 68 UCs in Multan Corporation and 117 in the District Council of Multan. There are 12 wards each in Shujabad and Jalalpur corporations. Multan, Pakistan's largest metropolis, can accommodate about two million people (MDA annual activity report 2013-14). At least 2,113,892 people are registered to vote in Multan (Akber, Gillani & Hayat, 2019).

There are 1,134,593 males, and 979,299 women registered to vote, with a male-to-female ratio of 52.48 percent to a female-to-male ratio of 47.52 percent (NADRA 2013). An area that includes the Bahauddin Zakariya University, Pak Arab Fertilizer, and the Industrial State of Multan Development Authority (MDA) spans 362 square kilometres. The scope of this investigation is restricted to Multan City, which the MDA governs. Multan District has six seats in the National Assembly and 13 seats in the Provincial Assembly. Most of the country's leading political parties may be found in this region. Several regional parties headed Saraikistan Movement, but it has not successfully gained a substantial foothold in Multan's electoral politics. For this reason, national parties are better positioned to provide background for the elections (Bashir & Khalid, 2020).

This article aims to evaluate the process and history of electoral politics in terms of class structure, strategies, and the impact of other factors on electoral politics. In this way, it mainly discusses the district Multan's 2002-2013 development of electoral politics. Moreover, it provides the literature on the domain of electoral politics of the district. It presents the current findings through primary data of voters and politicians collected from the Multan to present the current perception and thinking of the region about electoral politics.

METHODOLOGY

In this research, both primary and secondary sources are utilized. The data was collected from different books, articles, reports, newspapers, and credible internet sources like ECP. The primary data has been

collected through questionnaire from voters of the Multan district has been gathered from all the professions. In this way, both males and females were the study participants and all the research ethics including privacy, informed consent and others were applied. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were employed in this study. Historical and analytical types of research have been applied to see the influence of the landed elite and urban commercial classes on the electoral politics of Southern Punjab. The class has been assumed by the socio economic status of the politicians. Furthermore, SPSS has been used for data analysis and the cross-tabulation method has been used. The purposive sampling method was used to collect the data by using a self-made questionnaire from 406 voters.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It is important to briefly discuss the theoretical foundation of the class and few main theories in the perspective of class. For Marx, a society's mode of production (i.e., the nature of its technology and division of labour) is what sets it apart from others. Similarly, a society's production method gives rise to a unique class system, in which one class oversees and control mechanisms the production process whereas another class (or classes) are the actual manufacturers and providers of goods and services for the dominant class. Conflicts between classes arise whenever there is a shift in the mode of production due to innovations in technology or the redistribution of labour, and at these times, class antagonisms reach boiling point and a new social stratum emerges to challenge the current power structure (Marx, 1972).

The political class populism hypothesis holds that populism stems from the behavior and ideology of the political elite (or the governing class). According to this theory, populism develops in response to the divide between the political elite and the general population. When discussing populism, "political class" is frequently used to refer to a country's contemporary governing elites. Included in this category are government officials, administrators, and business executives. When a substantial portion of the populace believes that they have been neglected or ignored by the political elite, populist movements typically emerge to address these grievances. According to the populism thesis of the political class, populism is fueled by a number of variables (Westheuser, 2020).

Pluralism is a theoretical paradigm for understanding the allocation and use of authority in social contexts. Pluralism holds that society is made up of several interest groups that advocate for competing economic, social, and political agendas. There is fierce competition among these interest groups as they try to influence public policy and governmental decision-making (Lele, 2020).

Elitism, or the Elite Theory of Political Class, is a framework for thinking about how power in a society is held by a select few. This view holds that the political class consists of a small number of powerful people (the governing elite) who control the flow of political power and, by extension, the course of society. Elitism contends that society's authority is skewed toward a select few, rather than being spread fairly. This powerful minority is made up of people who, because of their income, social standing, level of education, or political connections, have undue influence in public affairs (Smit, 2019).

According to neo-patrimonialism, political authority is vested in a single individual or small group of people. These leaders keep power via informal avenues of influence and networks of personal allegiance rather than through official bureaucratic processes. Relationships between political leaders and their clients, in which the latter get favors in return for the former's political support, loyalty, or other services, are a defining feature of neo-patrimonial regimes. Rather than being governed by formal processes or institutional standards, this kind of connection is often one of trust and mutual duties (Kimani et al., 2021).

The Class Structure of Pakistan tells how Pakistan is transforming into a small-scale economy from an agrarian economy. The industrialist method of generation in South Asia isn't an aftereffect of indigenous societal change; rather it was brought here by the frontier powers: "One recorded reality that about all researchers are settled upon is that the entrepreneur progress of South Asia did not happen through a well-known upset but rather as an outcome of British Colonial administrator. To investigate the pre-provincial class relations, electoral politics and class structure have been discussed by various researchers in Pakistan (Leghari et al., 2019). Now there is a need to focus on the electoral politics of Pakistan and Multan which is given below.

According to Bhatti & Kanwal (2014), the Pakistan government advanced high return assortments of yields and in addition composts, pesticides, tractors, and tube-wells. To advance the procedure of free enterprise, no solid advance was taken to diminish disparity in arrival dissemination. The record of disparity has continued as before from 1960 to 2000. Pakistan's administrations have stayed persuaded that by keeping away from arriving changes, the procedure of entrepreneur change could be quickened, however, Rahman decides that huge highlights of pre-industrialist and non-entrepreneur relations remained some portion of the social development of agrarian Pakistan (Bhatti & Kanwal, 2014).

Elections are how governments shift power. This represents the people's political choices and connects the state and society. Pakistan's election past reveals that its leaders aren't interested in politics. 1945–1946 elections produced Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly (1947–1954) had restricted voting rights and a separate electorate. Governor General Gulam Muhammad abolished Pakistan's first constituent assembly in 1954, and the second legislature (1955–58) was elected by secret vote. In 1964, national elections were likewise indirect, with 80,000 Basic Democrats in the Electoral College. Military generals harmed Pakistan's democracy from 1958 to 1969 and 1969 to 1971 (Malik & Malik, 2013).

Punjab and NWFP had universal vote elections in 1951, and Sindh and East Bengal in 1953 and 1954. Pakistan's first general election in 1970 combined the electorate and adult franchise. National and provincial parties energised voters. Voters were influenced by party ideas and leader charisma. Awami League (AL) campaigned on six-point provincial autonomy. Islamist forces opposed Bhutto's socialist proposal and fought for an Islam-based political and economic system in Pakistan. East Pakistan's Awami League and West Pakistan's PPP won the 1970 elections. In Sindh and Punjab, the PPP swept the lower house. Gilani, Noon, Leghari, and Nawab Zada Nasrullah Khan, traditional families of Punjab, were evicted. Bhutto's win illustrates that people choose answers to their problems above traditional voting patterns (Kamran, 2020).

PPP and Pakistan National Alliance were significant 1977 election challengers (PNA). Nine right-wing or Islamic opposition organisations established PNA. PPP campaigned on social and economic fairness and good governance. PNA criticised PPP's economic policies and dictatorial rule. Election discussions centred on Islamic fundamentalism vs. socialist nationalism. In this scenario, political parties, leaders, party policies, and programmes strongly affected voting behaviour. Both parties used religion, caste, or Biradri to woo voters. PPP relied on traditional rural elites, whereas PNA emphasised Islamic revivalism. Weinbaum, M.G. Once election results were questioned, the PNA campaigned against Bhutto. Zia-ul-Haq announced martial law on July 5, 1977 (Moosvi, 2021).

In 1985, Gen. Zia ul Haq's military regime employed non-party-based and separate electorates to exclude political parties from voting. Biradri ties, candidate influence, and feudal social background became more important in non-party elections. Candidates prioritised Islamism above social, economic, and political issues. Ethnic and social differences grew in Pakistan. In the four provinces, prominent landowners and tribal families entered politics, while corporate sector candidates entered urban areas. PPP and Islami Jamhoori Ittihad were 1988 election candidates (IJI). ISI created IJI to counter PPP's political influence. Benazir Bhutto, exiled from Pakistan, pleaded for workers under Zia-ul-Military Haq. IJI said Zia's Islamization ambitions hadn't altered (Kamran, 2020).

Individuals, not issues, drive campaigns. Pakistan's 1990, 1993, and 1997 elections all featured two-party politics. This year's elections resembled 1988's. Islamic political groups failed to prove they were true Muslim representatives, as the PPP and PML N did. Islamist parties were divided by religion and fared poorly in recent elections. Both parties' regimes change often. Imran Khan-led Pakistan Tahrik-i-Insaf (PTI) in the 1997 elections, but it lost. Social and political considerations affected election voting. Patronage may impact rural voting and urban party identification. The PPP represented the agrarian and feudal classes, while the PML (N) represented urban industrialists (Iftikhar, 2022).

Under Gen. Musharraf's military control, 2002 elections were conducted. The military administration supported MMAs and MPAs. Religious views and anti-American policies affected voters' decisions. It won in NWFP (now KPK) and Baluchistan for numerous reasons. The PML(Q) led the National Assembly. The absence of PPP and PML(N) leadership has helped PML(Q) 2008 elections were conducted after Benazir Bhutto's assassination. People's emotional attachments to PPP's leader and

philosophy contribute to its success. Party membership and candidate charisma substantially affected voting behaviour. Demographic and external variables that helped Islamic parties win in 2002 no longer existed in 2008. Law and order, national security, the energy crisis, and the economy were campaign topics. These elections were a big milestone for Pakistan's democracy (Haider & Ali, 2018).

Statistics suggest that Multan was peaceful between 2002-2008 in the electoral process. The data suggest increasing activity, largely tiny unreported election day confrontations. PML (N) and PPP are the most common parties. Violence guilt couldn't be established since most incidents included two people, not victims and perpetrators. Multan has 6 national assembly seats in which the general elections of 2002 have been conducted. In the election of Multan, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan, Syed Asad Murtaza Gillani, and Deewan Jaffer Hussain Bukhari participated from the upper-class landlord class and the rest of Malik Liaquat Ali Dogar, Rana Mehmood ul Hassan were belong to the middle class they won the elections of National Assembly (Iftikhar, 2022).

General elections were held in 2008 in Punjab 13 and six national legislatures in Multan. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani who was elected as PM, Deewan Jaffer Hussain Bukhari, and Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi later Ali Musa Gilani was elected after Qureshi resigned and join the PTI and they were all members of Multan's upper-class landlord class, while Sheikh Tariq Rasheed who was a trader and Rana Mehmood ul Hassan belonged to the middle class. In this way, party vote and family influences have worked to win the elections (Moosvi, 2021).

General elections in 2013 were held in six national legislatures in Multan. Abdul Ghaffar Dogar has won the seat belonging to the middle class. Javed Hashmi belonged to a peer family and was elected the member later resigned from the seat leaving PML(N) and joining PTI resulting in the victory of middle-class candidate Malik Amir Dogar who started his political career as the candidate of PPP, later joining PTI in 2014. Shah Mehmood Qureshi initiated his career as a candidate for the PPP later joining hands with PTI leadership in 2011. Sikander Hayat Bosan started his political career as a member of PML(Q) After leaving PML(Q), he joined PTI later shaking hands with PML(N) leadership in 2013. Javed Ali Shah Dewan Ashiq Bukhari all belonged to feudalism and after the death of Deewan, Rana Qasim Noon who started his political journey as the candidate of PML(Q) in 2002, was elected as a member of NA in 2016 by-elections later quitted PML(N) and joining PTI in 2018 (Akber, Gillani & Hayat, 2019). Following are the results lists of genral elections held in Multan district from 2002-2013. In these tables, C is stand for class, M for middle, E for elite class and LM for lower middle class.

Multan 2002 Results

Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLQ	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	LM
NA 148 Multan I	Shah Mahmood Qureshi 76606 Winner	E			M. Javed Hashmi PML(N) 44095	E	2	0	0
NA 149 Multan II	Liaquat Ali Dogar 31085 Winner	E	Khalid Khan Khakwani 16276	E	Iqbal Khan Khakwani PM L (N) 18763	E	3	0	0
NA 150 Multan III	Mukhtar Ahmad Awan 15548	M	Syed Tanveer ul Hassan Gilani 17636	E	Rana Mehmood ul Hassan PLMN 22387 Winner	M	1	2	0
NA 151 Multan IV	Ahmad Mujtaba Gillani 44039	E	Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan 47368 Winner	E	M. Sultan Alam Ansari PLMN 13296	E	3	0	0

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Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLQ	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	LM
NA 152 Multan V	Asad Murtaza Gillani 38027	E	Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan 36335	E	Javed Ali Shah PLMN 36870 Winner	E	3	0	0
NA 153 Multan VI	Syed Najaf Hussain Shah 24560	E	Rana M. Qasim Noon 55395	E	Jaffer Hussain Bukhari PLMN 57209 Winner	E	3	0	0
PP 194 Multan	M. Moeen Uddin Riaz Qureshi 16869 Winner	E	Shahid Mehmood Khan 9822	E	Ch Irfan ud Din Waheed MMA 5935	M	2	1	0
PP 195 Multan II	Nafees Ahmad Ansari 11102 Winner	E	Khalil Ahmad Javed Ansari 7473	M	Mian Manzoor Qadir Qadri PMLN 8866	M	1	2	0
PP 196 Multan III	Khurshid Ahmad Khan 7216	M	Furqan Ali Mughal 12555 Winner	E	Mujahid Malik Bhutta PMLN 12264	E	2	1	0
PP 197 Multan IV	. M. Javad Siddique 13898 Winner	E			Ehsan ud Din Qureshi PMLN 9391	M	1	1	0
PP 198 Multan V	M. Ishaq Bucha 12819 Winner	E	Syed Hyder Raza 8940	E	Allah Nawaz Khan Durrani PMLN 8856	E	3	0	0
PP 199 Multan VI	Nazim Hussain Shah 15431 Winner	E			Syed Abbas Akbar NA 15143	E	3	0	0
PP 200 Multan VII	Ahmad Hussain Deharr 27786 Winner	E			Mehboob Alam Khan Advocate 6271	M	1	1	0
PP 201 Multan VIII	Malik M. Arshad Ran 37604 Winner	E			Malik Mazhar Abbas Ran. PMLN 25005	E	2	0	0
PP 202 Multan IX	Rao Mansab Ali 27260 Winner	E			M. Akhtar Malik PMLN 25354	E	2	0	0
PP 203 Multan X	Mian Liaquat Hussain Maral 14223	E	Mian Javed Abdullah 11121	E	M. Ibrahim Khan IND. 17772 Winner	E	3	0	0

Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLQ	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	LM
PP 204 Multan XI	Kanwar Zahid Ahmad 4488	M	Ejaz Ahmad Noon 31498 Winner	E	Rafique Ahmad PMLN 15178	E	2	1	0
PP 205 Multan XII	Malik Ghulam Abbas Khakhi 13302	E	M. Qasim Noon 25902 Winner	E	Mehdi Abbas Khan PMLN 25293	E	3	0	0
PP 206 Multan XIII	M. Shaukat Hayat Ghallu 6665	E	Faiz Rasool Khan 13567	E	Mujahid Ali Shah PMLN 21400 Winner	E	3	0	0
Total							43	9	0
Winners							18	1	0
Women							0	0	0

In 2002, the district Multan the total constituencies were nineteen including national and provincial assemblies. There were forty-three candidates from elite class and 09 from the middle class. Also, the eighteen from elite and one from middle class have won their seats. There were no female candidates or winner in this election of Multan (ECP, 2002).

Multan 2008 Results

Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLN	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	L M
NA 148 Multan I	Shah Mehmood Qureshi 83184 Winner	E	Javed Hashmi 24578	E	Rai Mansab Ali PML 39796	E	3	0	0
NA 149 Multan II	Salah-ud-Din Dogar 45645	E	Javed Hashmi 70864 Winner	E	M. Tahir Rasheed PML 10810	M	2	1	0
NA 150 Multan III	Syed Abdul Qadir Gillani 43299	E	Mahmood-ul-Hassan 57774 Winner	M	Fazal Ahmad Sheikh PML 25158	E	2	1	0
NA 151 Multan IV	Yousaf Raza Gillani 77664 Winner	E	Sikandar Hayat Bossan 45765	E	Malik Majid Bucha 18413	E	3	0	0
NA 152 Multan V	Liaqat Ali Khan 47880 Winner	E	Asad Murtaza Geelani 11923	E	Syed Mujahid Ali Shah PML 38126	E	3	0	0
NA 153 Multan VI	Haider Abbas Bukhari 16875	E	Syed Jaffar Hussain 3334	E	Ashiq Hussain Bukhari PML 69246 Winner	E	3	0	0
		E		M		E	2	1	0

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Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLN	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	L M
PP 194 Multan I	Ishaque Bucha 14480		Shahid Mehmood Khan 28450 Winner		Mueen ud Din Riaz Qureshi PML 10912				
PP 195 Multan II	Mian Manzoor Qadir Qadri 15855	M	Aamir Saeed Ansari 30686 Winner	E	Abbas Ali Ansari PML 7442	M	2	1	0
PP 196 Multan III	Haji Akhtar Hussain Bhutta 23101	E	Abdul Waheed Chaudhry 23172 Winner	E	Mirza Furqan Ali Mughal PML 10464	M	2	1	0
PP 197 Multan IV	M. Javed Saddique 22269	E	Haji Ihsan ud Din Qureshi 26393 Winner	M	Aqeel Ijaz Ansari PML 10086	M	1	2	0
PP 198 Multan V	Malik M. Ammir Dogar 24908 Winner	E	Mian Shahzad Maqbool Bhutta 16379	E	M. Muzaffar Yaseen PML 10327	M	2	1	0
PP 199 Multan VI	Nazim Hussain Shah 24246 Winner	E	Malik M. Ali Khokher 14610	E	Makhdoom Syed Abbas Akbar PML 21790	E	3	0	0
PP 200 Multan VII	Ahmed Hussain Deharr 42392 Winner	E	Nawabzada Waseem Khan Badozi 10300	E	M. Husnain Khan Bosan PML 26264	E	3	0	0
PP 201 Multan VIII	Malik M. Abbas Raan 36598 Winner	E	Ch. Abdul Ghafoor Advocat 5626	M	Malik Mazhar Abbas Raan PML 25412	E	2	1	0
PP 202 Multan IX	Ch. Khizar Hayat 13038	M	M. Akhtar Malik 38206 Winner	E	Rai Mansab Ali PML 16693	E	2	1	0
PP 203 Multan X	M. Amir Ghani 21860 Winner	E	Rana Ishtiaq Ahmad 8417	E	M. Ibraheem Khan IND 19797	E	3	0	0
PP 204 Multan XI	Khurram Fareed Khan 22376	E	Nawab Nadeem-ud- Din 7000	E	Ejaz Ahmad Noon PML 32704 Winner	E	3	0	0
PP 205 Multan XII	Ghazanfar Ali Khan 6700	E	Dewan Syed Jaffar Hussain 1113	E	Mehdi Abbas Khan PML 35739 Winner	E	3	0	0
PP 206 Multan XIII	M. Ayub Khan Ghalu 12396	E			Naghma Mushtaq Lang PML 28109 Winner	E	2	0	0

Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLN	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	L M
Total							46	10	0
Winners							16	3	0
Women							1	0	0

In 2008, the district Multan the total constituencies were nineteen including national and provincial assemblies. There were forty-six candidates from elite class and ten from the middle class. Also, the one from elite and three from middle class have won their seats. There was one female candidate or winner in this election of Multan (ECP, 2008).

Multan 2013 Results

Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLN	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	L M
NA 148 Multan I	Syed Ali Musa Gillani 49918	E	Abdul Ghaffar Dogar 81830 Winner	M	Shah Mahmood Qureshi PTI 64763	E	2	1	0
NA 149 Multan II	Malik M. Amir Dogar 20719	E	Sheikh M. Tariq Rasheed 73898	M	Javid Hussain Hashmi PTI 83640 Winner	E	2	1	0
NA 150 Multan III	Nafees Ahmad Ansari 12208	M	Rana Mehmood ul Hassan 79680	M	Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi PTI 92761 Winner	E	1	2	0
NA 151 Multan IV	Syed Abdul Qadir Gillani 56858	E	Skindar Hayyat khan Bosan95714 Winner	E	Mian Salman Ali Qureshi PTI 38647	M	2	1	0
NA 152 Multan V	Syed Ahmad Mujtaba Gillani 32514	E	Syed Javed Ali Shah 81015 Winner	E	M. Ibraheem Khan PTI 64611	E	3	0	0
NA 153 Multan VI	Rana M Qasim Noon 90179	E	Dewan Ashiq Hussain Bukhari 94413 Winner	E	Saeed Khursheed Ahmad PTI 18155	E	3	0	0
PP 194 Multan I	M. Usman 12611	L M	Malik Anwar Ali 29866 Winner	M	Zaheer Uddin Khan Alizai PTI 37174	E	1	1	1
PP 195 Multan II	Ch M. Yaqoob 6783	M	Aamir Saeed Ansari 31940	M	Javed Akhtar Ansari PTI 40877 Winner	M	0	3	0

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Constituency	PPPP	C	PMLN	C	OTHERS	C	Total		
							E	M	L M
PP 196 Multan III	Akhtar Hussain Qamar 10000	E	Abdul Waheed Ch. 33030 Winner	E	Rana Abdul Jabbar PTI 28826	M	2	1	0
PP 197 Multan IV	M. Javaid Siddiqi 9751	E	M Ehsan Uddin Qureshi 28129 Winner	M	Saeed Ahmad Qureshi PTI 26352	M	1	2	0
PP 198 Multan V	M. Adnan Dogar 12204	E	Mian Shazad Maqbool Bhutta 32112 Winner	E	Waseem Khan Bado Zai PTI 29728	E	3	0	0
PP 199 Multan VI	Nazam Hussain Shah 25518	E	Malik M. Ali Khokhar 35817 Winner	E	Tahir Ahmed Asghar Khokhar PTI 26593	E	3	0	0
PP 200 Multan VII	Syed Ali Haider Gillani 26220	E	Shaukat Hayyat Khan Bosan 42992 Winner	E	Nasir Ali Haider PTI 16575	M	2	1	0
PP 201 Multan VIII	Mureed Hussain Qureshi 25118	E	Malik Mazhar Abbas Ran 35233 Winner	E	Malik M. Abbas Ran PTI 24367	E	3	0	0
PP 202 Multan IX	Dr M. Akhtar Malik 24520	E	Rai Mansab Ali Khan 34647 Winner	E	Mamoona Hashmi PTI 27845	E	3	0	0
PP 203 Multan X	Mian Kamran Abdullah Maral 14718	E	Rana Tahir Shabbir 30396 Winner	E	Mian Tariq Abdullah PTI 22073	E	3	0	0
PP 204 Multan XI	Rana M. Sohail Ahmad Noon 19729	E	Rana Ijaz Ahmad Noon 26930 Winner	E	Syed Mujahid Ali Shah IND. 23537	E	3	0	0
PP 205 Multan XII	Malik Ghulam Abbas 33127	E	Mehdi Abbas Khan 39760 Winner	E	Haji M. Bukhsh PTI 9592	M	2	1	0
PP 206 Multan XIII	Malik M. Akram Kahnu 31509	E	Naghma Mushtaq 43228 Winner	E	M. Ayub Khan Ghallu PTI 10681	E	3	0	0
Total							42	14	0
Winners							15	4	0

In 2013, the district Multan the total constituencies were nineteen including national and provincial assemblies. There were forty-two candidates from elite class and fourteen from the middle class. Also, the fifteen from elite and four from middle class have won their seats. There were one female candidates or winner in this election of Multan (ECP, 2013).

Based on these three elections, it has been evaluated that 166 candidates were participated. In these general elections, 131 candidates belonged to the elite class which is the 78.92% of the total. In this duration only 33 individuals were middle class and it is the 19.88% of the total candidates and there were no candidates from lower class. Moreover, 2 women have been appeared in the elections and it seems only 1.20% of the total.

FINDINGS

A close-ended questionnaire has been developed that was consisted of 25 items and administrated to collect the data from voters from all classes and professions to know their thoughts and ideas about electoral politics in Multan from 2002-2013. The followings are the results and findings of this study through a survey.

1. In Southern Punjab wealthy people usually participate in the elections.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	12
	% of Total	2.9%
Disagree	Count	30
	% of Total	7.3%
Undecided	Count	51
	% of Total	12.5%
Agree	Count	176
	% of Total	43.3%
Strongly Agree	Count	137
	% of Total	33.7%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

2. Due to election expenses in South Punjab no poor or middle-class person can participate in the elections.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	16
	% of Total	3.94%
Disagree	Count	20
	% of Total	4.92%
Undecided	Count	52
	% of Total	12.80%
Agree	Count	157
	% of Total	38.67%
Strongly Agree	Count	161
	% of Total	39.65%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

Class Structure and Electoral Politics

3. In Southern Punjab the wealthy classes win elections because of their economic status.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	14
	% of Total	3.44%
Disagree	Count	21
	% of Total	5.17%
Undecided	Count	43
	% of Total	10.60%
Agree	Count	161
	% of Total	39.65%
Strongly Agree	Count	167
	% of Total	41.13%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

4. In Southern Punjab all three large political parties are compelled to give the ticket to feudal and wealthy classes.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	14
	% of Total	3.44%
Disagree	Count	33
	% of Total	8.12%
Undecided	Count	71
	% of Total	17.48%
Agree	Count	155
	% of Total	38.17%
Strongly Agree	Count	133
	% of Total	32.75%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

5. Wealthy class has a monopoly on the politics of Southern Punjab.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	13
	% of Total	3.20%
Disagree	Count	24
	% of Total	5.91%
Undecided	Count	60
	% of Total	14.77%
Agree	Count	193
	% of Total	47.53%
Strongly Agree	Count	116
	% of Total	28.57%

Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

6. In Southern Punjab People vote on a caste (Biradri) basis.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	24
	% of Total	5.9%
Disagree	Count	24
	% of Total	5.9%
Undecided	Count	64
	% of Total	15.76%
Agree	Count	176
	% of Total	43.34%
Strongly Agree	Count	118
	% of Total	29.06%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

7. In Southern Punjab People vote according to the party's election manifesto.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	116
	% of Total	28.57%
Disagree	Count	252
	% of Total	62.06%
Undecided	Count	27
	% of Total	6.65%
Agree	Count	5
	% of Total	1.12%
Strongly Agree	Count	6
	% of Total	1.4%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

8. In Southern Punjab People vote for their socio-economic interests.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	38
	% of Total	9.3%
Disagree	Count	42
	% of Total	10.3%
Undecided	Count	98
	% of Total	24.1%

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	Agree	Count	142
		% of Total	34.9%
	Strongly Agree	Count	86
		% of Total	21.1%
Total		Count	406
		% of Total	100%

9. In Southern Punjab People vote for wealthy people to gain access to state institutions.			Multan
	Strongly Disagree	Count	26
		% of Total	6.4%
	Disagree	Count	33
		% of Total	8.1%
	Undecided	Count	39
		% of Total	9.6%
	Agree	Count	170
		% of Total	41.8%
	Strongly Agree	Count	138
		% of Total	33.9%
Total		Count	406
		% of Total	36.2%

10. In Southern Punjab people vote for the political party due to his leadership.			Multan
	Strongly Disagree	Count	113
		% of Total	27.8%
	Disagree	Count	245
		% of Total	60.3%
	Undecided	Count	27
		% of Total	6.6%
	Agree	Count	16
		% of Total	3.9%
	Strongly Agree	Count	5
		% of Total	1.2%
Total		Count	406
		% of Total	100%

11. In Southern Punjab people vote for the candidate because of his political personality.			Multan
	Strongly Disagree	Count	28
		% of Total	6.8%
	Disagree	Count	64
		% of Total	15.7%
	Undecided	Count	73

	% of Total	17.9%
	Count	155
Agree	% of Total	38.1%
	Count	86
Strongly Agree	% of Total	21.1%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

12. According to your opinion in Southern Punjab people will vote for their favourite party if the ticket will be given to the common people instead of a strong personality.		Multan
	Count	106
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	26.1%
	Count	241
Disagree	% of Total	59.3%
	Count	24
Undecided	% of Total	5.9%
	Count	20
Agree	% of Total	4.9%
	Count	15
Strongly Agree	% of Total	3.6%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

13. In Southern Punjab people are harassed by government agencies for not voting for wealthy persons.		Multan
	Count	32
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	7.8%
	Count	52
Disagree	% of Total	12.8%
	Count	81
Undecided	% of Total	19.9%
	Count	119
Agree	% of Total	29.3%
	Count	122
Strongly Agree	% of Total	30.04%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

14. The candidate in your constituency is constantly in touch with you and participates in your wedding and sorrow ceremonies.		Multan
	Count	99
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	24.3%
	Count	246
Disagree	Count	

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	% of Total	60.5%
	Count	25
Undecided	% of Total	6.1%
	Count	26
Agree	% of Total	6.4%
	Count	10
Strongly Agree	% of Total	2.4%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

15. The removal of control over the politics of the rich class will bring political stability to Southern Punjab.		Multan
	Count	17
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	4.1%
	Count	29
Disagree	% of Total	7.1%
	Count	63
Undecided	% of Total	15.5%
	Count	187
Agree	% of Total	46.1%
	Count	110
Strongly Agree	% of Total	27.1%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

16. In South Punjab it is difficult to eliminate the dominance of the rich in politics.		Multan
	Count	20
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	4.9%
	Count	51
Disagree	% of Total	12.5%
	Count	62
Undecided	% of Total	15.2%
	Count	163
Agree	% of Total	40.1%
	Count	110
Strongly Agree	% of Total	27.1%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

17. In Southern Punjab wealthy class protect the interests each other.		Multan
	Count	19
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	4.6%
	Count	28
Disagree		

	% of Total	6.8%
	Count	54
Undecided	% of Total	13.3%
	Count	147
Agree	% of Total	36.2%
	Count	158
Strongly Agree	% of Total	38.9%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

18. Politicians in South Punjab dislike the participation of the middle class in politics.		Multan
	Count	16
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	3.9%
	Count	32
Disagree	% of Total	7.8%
	Count	77
Undecided	% of Total	18.9%
	Count	185
Agree	% of Total	45.5%
	Count	96
Strongly Agree	% of Total	23.6%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

19. In Southern Punjab politicians convinced people to agitate against the government.		Multan
	Count	84
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	20.6%
	Count	196
Disagree	% of Total	48.2%
	Count	49
Undecided	% of Total	12.06%
	Count	52
Agree	% of Total	12.8%
	Count	25
Strongly Agree	% of Total	6.1%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

20. Powers should be transferred toward the gross root level to resolve the basic problems of people.		Multan
	Count	24
Strongly Disagree		

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	% of Total	5.9%
	Count	40
Disagree	% of Total	9.8%
	Count	72
Undecided	% of Total	17.7%
	Count	159
Agree	% of Total	39.1%
	Count	111
Strongly Agree	% of Total	27.3%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

21. South Punjab to be made a separate province.		Multan
	Count	19
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	4.6%
	Count	35
Disagree	% of Total	8.6%
	Count	69
Undecided	% of Total	16.9%
	Count	135
Agree	% of Total	33.2%
	Count	148
Strongly Agree	% of Total	36.4%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

22. South Punjab to be made a separate province on administrative grounds.		Multan
	Count	116
Strongly Disagree	% of Total	28.5%
	Count	239
Disagree	% of Total	58.8%
	Count	21
Undecided	% of Total	5.17%
	Count	21
Agree	% of Total	5.17%
	Count	9
Strongly Agree	% of Total	2.2%
	Count	406
Total	% of Total	100%

23. South Punjab would be made a separate province cultural and identity basis.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	19

	% of Total	4.6%
Disagree	Count	35
	% of Total	8.6%
Undecided	Count	69
	% of Total	16.9%
Agree	Count	135
	% of Total	33.2%
Strongly Agree	Count	148
	% of Total	36.4%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

24. The problems of South Punjab would be ended after made to be a separate province.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	10
	% of Total	2.4%
Disagree	Count	41
	% of Total	10.09%
Undecided	Count	76
	% of Total	18.7%
Agree	Count	147
	% of Total	36.2%
Strongly Agree	Count	132
	% of Total	32.5%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

25. The influence of the wealthy class will be resolved after the emergence of the new province.		Multan
Strongly Disagree	Count	103
	% of Total	25.36%
Disagree	Count	219
	% of Total	53.9%
Undecided	Count	38
	% of Total	9.3%
Agree	Count	33
	% of Total	8.12%
Strongly Agree	Count	13
	% of Total	3.2%
Total	Count	406
	% of Total	100%

Above mentioned numbers and parentage are the findings that have been analysed from the participants and mentioned in the tables with the numbers of agreed and disagreed etc. Furthermore, voters'

actual numbers have been shown in the tables. Following is the detailed discussion and evaluation of results in terms of the survey question and 21st-century electoral politics in district Multan.

DISCUSSION

In the response to the first question, in Southern Punjab wealthy people usually participate in the elections, the 137 respondents which are 33.7% of the sample asked that they strongly agreed, and 176 individuals with a percentage of 43.3% agreed that wealthy people are the main participants as the candidates of electoral politics, and they changed their parties also. Moreover, 12 people which is 2.9% of the sample strongly disagreed with the statement, and 30 participants disagreed with a value of 7.3%. 51 respondents have remained undecided. In this way, 12.5% of people have no arguments in response to this statement. Based on these statistics, it has been evaluated that more than 77% of the individuals agreed that wealthy people usually participate in elections.

When it has been asked the respondents that due to election expenses in South Punjab no poor or middle-class person can participate in the elections, in response to this query most people agreed that it is a big truth that poor people cannot participate in electoral politics due to high expenses. The statistics show that 39.65% of individuals strongly agreed with the statement, 38.67% agreed and 12.80% of participants remained neutral. Regarding these statistics from 406 probably 318 people have the opinion that electoral politics is not possible to precede the poor and middle class. Furthermore, 3.94% disagreed and 4.92% strongly disagreed that the poor are not able to participate due to election expenses. Overall, it is true that people of South Punjab that belong to the poor or middle class are not participating in the elections. Although elite, landlords, traders and peers are the most participating candidates from this region.

Most individuals agreed that it is a huge reality that poor people cannot engage in political politics owing to high costs when asked whether in Southern Punjab the wealthy classes win elections because of their economic status. In this question response according to the data, 41.13 percent of people strongly agreed, 39.5 percent agreed, and 10.5 percent were unsure. Of these 406, around 328 believe that persons from lower and moderate incomes can't get to positions of power in political politics. In addition, 35.17 percent of respondents disagreed, and 3.44 percent strongly disagreed that the affluent cannot win elections. To sum up, the poor and middle-class citizens of South Punjab are indeed staying home in large numbers, while the affluent have dominated the voting pools. Despite their socioeconomic status, the majority of winning and elected officials for assembly in this area are landlords, traders, and peers.

It has been examined that from the start of the 21st century through the elections of 2002 to 2018 the most remarkable parties other than the local alliance have been seen as PTI, PML-N and PPP. The candidates in the district Multan have also changed their parties to get the party ticket from the most powerful one that has greater chances to win electoral pools. In this way when it has been asked that in Southern Punjab all three larger political parties are compelled to give the ticket to the feudal and wealthy classes. In this regard, 32.75% strongly agreed and 38.17% agreed which means that near about 70% of the total research sample has the opinion that the party gives tickets to those wealthy and feudal because they donate party and have more chances to win the seat. On the other hand, 17.48% of participants remained undecided which is a big total but only 3.44% strongly disagreed and 8.12% of individuals out of 406 disagreed. Based on these values and findings, it is summarised that in South Punjab political parties give tickets to those candidates who are wealthy and have money to invest and win the seat.

The wealthy class has a monopoly on the politics of Southern Punjab was the important question that has been to the voters of Multan. In the response to this question, 47.53% agreed and 28.57% strongly agreed that statement is true that the wealthy class has a monopoly on electoral politics due to wealth, peer system and local politics. The few individuals with a percentage of 14.77% remained undecided, 3.20% strongly disagreed and 5.91% disagreed. These results show that there is a wealthy class monopoly on the politics of Southern Punjab.

The crucial issue for Multan's voters has been whether they should vote based on their caste (Biradri). People in Southern Punjab are more likely to vote based on caste (Biradri), peer system, and local politics, as indicated by the fact that 43.34% of respondents agreed with this statement and 29.06% strongly agreed. Just 15.76% of people gave a firm yes or no answer, while 5.9% strongly disagreed and 5.9% gave

an opposite response. As seen by these outcomes, voters in this region mostly backed candidates from their own Biradri.

The voters in the Multan region seem to be influenced by the manifesto of the party. But according to the results it came out that 62.06% of voters disagreed and only 1.12% of voters agreed with the statement. On the other hand, 28.57% of people strongly disagreed with this movement while 1.4% of people were strongly in the favour of this statement. As indicated by the results, 6.65% of people go undecided about the outcomes. Therefore, the party's election manifesto does not play a significant role in winning the election.

Voters of the Multan zone are willing to vote by keeping their socio-economic interests in view. According to the results, 34.9% of voters agree with this statement and 21.1% of voters are strongly in favour of this statement. On the other hand, 9.3% of voters strongly opposed the statement and 10.3% of voters disagreed with it. 24.1% of voters do not give a firm response to the question. It shows that the interest of voters is a major priority for them to vote in the election.

In Southern Punjab, people are greatly influenced by the government job hence they have a strong impact on wealthy politicians on their votes. As indicated by the results, 41.8% of people agreed with this question and 33.9% strongly agreed with the statement. On the other hand, 9.6% of people remained neutral over the question, people with the negative response counted for 8.1% while 6.4% of people strongly opposed the statement. Keeping in view the responses, people usually vote for rich politicians to have access to state institutions.

The leadership of the political party plays a vital role in the vote bank of that party either in positive way or negative. In this case, 60.3% of people opposed the question and 27.8% were strongly against this approach. Just 3.9% of people agreed with it and 1.2% were strongly in favour of the such question. 6.6% remained undecided on this question. Therefore, according to the survey leadership does not affect the vote bank of the party positively.

Appearance places a great impact on the thinking of the people. In terms of the political appearance, it also leaves great influence over the votes. As indicated by the fact, 38.1% are in favour of this question and 21.1% strongly agreed with this statement. 17.9% of people remained undecided in this survey while 15.7% people opposed the question and 6.8% people strongly disagreed with the statement. Hence, voters of Southern Punjab vote by keeping in view the political personality of the candidate.

A party ticket to the common man of the town has no impact on the votes of that party as compared to the strong personality of the candidate. In this case, 59.3% of respondents gave a negative response and 26.1% strongly opposed this question. While 5.9% of people didn't give a firm yes or no response, 4.9% of people agreed with the statement and 3.6% strongly agreed with it. Thus, a strong personality with wealthy background always has an edge over the common people whether it's daily life or political department.

People are seemed to be harassed by the reputed personalities of the community with the help of state agencies to vote in the favour of wealthy politicians. 29.3% agreed with the statement and 30.04% of respondents strongly agreed with it. While 19.9% of people remained undecided on this question, 12.8% of people disagreed with it and 7.8% of people strongly opposed this question. Given the survey, government agencies harassed people for not voting in favour of wealthy politicians.

The emotions of the people are shared equally with the respective candidate of the region. In response to this query, 246 people disagreed with the question which comprises 60.5% of the total, and 24.3% strongly opposed the statement. 6.4% seemed to be agreed with the question and 2.4% around 10 people strongly agreed with this query. Hence, candidates didn't remain in touch with the community to share their emotions at every ceremony in the area.

The reign of the elite class over politics in the community will be fruitful to maintain political stability in the region. 187 people agreed with the query which includes 46.1% of the total and 27.1% strongly agreed with the statement. While 63 people remained undecided which marks 15.5%, the people with negative responses were 7.1% and 4.1% strongly disagreed with the query. Therefore, equality in politics irrespective of wealth can be proved to be valuable for the betterment of the state.

Rich people seemed to have a strong hold over the political department of the state which is why it is quite difficult to have them displaced. 40.1% of people agreed with this query and 27.1% strongly agreed

with the statement. While 15.2% of respondents remained undecided in the survey. 12.5% disagreed with it and 4.9% strongly opposed this query. Therefore, wealthy people reign over the politics with no fear of defeat

Rich people are always backed by their fellow wealthy persons. As indicated by the results, 36.2% agreed with this question and 38.9% of people were in strong favour of this question. While 13.3% remained neutral in the response to this question, 6.8% people disagreed with the statement and 4.6% strongly opposed the statement. Reputed personalities help only strong people when in disguise.

Strong personalities in the region find it quite displeased to have their rivals from the middle class. In the response to this query, 45.5% of people agreed with the statement and 23.6% of respondents strongly favour the statement. 18.9% of people remained neutral in the response. While 7.8% disagreed with the question and 3.9% strongly opposed the question. Therefore, rich people wanted their rivals to be wealthy people in the community.

The politicians in South Punjab convince people of the turbulence against the government. In this case, 48.2% of people disagreed with the statement and 20.6% strongly disagreed with it. While 12.06% of people remained neutral in the response. 12.8% agreed with the question and 6.1% of respondents strongly agreed with it. Hence, the frustration of people for the government mainly comes from their minds.

The authority should be moved to the lower level to have middle-class and poor people's crises to be resolved. As a result of this question, 39.1% of people agreed with it and 27.3% strongly favoured the query. While 17.7% remained undecided in their response. 9.8% disagreed with the statement and 5.9% strongly disagreed with it. Hence, voters wanted to have their leader from the middle class solve their issues.

In response to the query to have South Punjab as a separate province, 33.2% of people agreed with the query and 36.4% of people have strong support for this question. While 16.9% of respondents remained undecided in their response. 8.6% of people disagreed with the statement and 4.6% of people strongly opposed this question. People desired to have South Punjab as a province as well.

The response to the query of whether South Punjab should be made a separate province on administrative levels resulted in 58.8% disagreement from the respondents and 28.5% people strongly disagreed with it. While 5.17% of people remained neutral on it. 5.17% of people agreed with this query and 2.2% strongly agreed with the question. People desired to have a separate province named South Punjab of all levels.

South Punjab as a separate province in the aspect of the cultural and identity basis would be a valuable approach for the officials. In the response to this query, 33.2% of people agreed with this concept and 36.4% of people strongly support this question. 16.9% remained neutral while responding. 8.6% of people disagreed with it and 4.6% of people strongly disagreed with the query. The people of South Punjab desired to have their identity and cultural values to be protected in a separate province.

People of South Punjab think the issues of their community would be resolved with the initiative of South Punjab as a separate province. 36.2% of people agreed with this statement and 32.5% of people strongly favoured this statement. While 18.7% of people remained neutral in their response to it. 10.09% of people disagreed with this opinion and 2.4% of people strongly disagree with it. South Punjab as a separate province can be a solution to many grassroots problems.

The impact of the wealthy class of the region can be resolved after the emergence of South Punjab as a separate province. In the response to this query, 53.9% of respondents disagreed with this statement and 25.36% strongly disagreed with it. While 9.3% of people didn't give a firm yes or no answer. 8.12% responded to and agreed with this query and 3.2% people strongly agreed with it. Whether as a combined province or a separate province the influence of the wealthy class remained untouched.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data and practices that have been made by the politicians in District Multan related to electoral politics in the 2002-2013, it is evaluated that local politicians are the main candidates to participate in electoral politics. In these individuals, the wealthy class, peer families, trade persons and landlords are the winning candidates that have changed parties over time. In this region, political parties also issued tickets to those persons who are wealthy and have more chances to win the elections. More than 90% of the people

wants a separate province to rapid up the development of the region. It is also observed that class structure has a significant impact on the electoral politics of Multan. Furthermore, there is a need for change to make the electoral system more effective and reduce the issues of voters from a new perspective by not considering the old strategies including resolving domestic issues and participating in the events by the local politicians.

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