

ELECTORAL PERFORMANCE OF PAKISTAN TEHREEK-I-INSAF IN ELECTIONS 2018: A STUDY OF DISTRICT KHUSHAB

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ABSTRACT

Factionalism and electable is a trending factor in in the power politics of Punjab. The political elites of Punjab are majorly based in rural areas that also have influential background on the basis of their castes. The politics of Khushab is completely based on electable and caste system. This paper is an attempt to identify the major influential classes of district Khushab and trends of politics before and during elections 2018. The part played by PTI in this region and the influential youth wing changed the discourse of politics of district Khushab. The tactics, strategies and style for power politics is analyzed. This study is based on qualitative approach and as a case study of the politics Khushab during elections 2018. The study highlighted that the politics of PTI got momentum on several basis in the region, however, the winnings of the party in elections 2018 was the outcome of factionalism and electable.

Keywords: PTI, Khushab, Elections 2018, Factionalism, Electable, Power Politics, Caste System

Introduction

Elections are seen as the most significant case for operating a country's system. It is a method of decision-making, in which people nominate individuals to hold public offices. The elections should thus help common people to precipitate the national will in its most concrete form. The elections reflect the confidence people have in the integrity of the democratic system. Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is the most important aspect of a democratic society because only such elections can guarantee a stable and efficient political structure. For elections, the legislative system and administrative procedures are organic; requiring frequent assessment and modifications. The year 2018 was an important year in the democratic history of Pakistan as there took place the second democratic transition for the country. It was a significant democratic headway since the country has disfigured democratic history marked by military interventions, assassinations of leaders and their disqualifications. Thus, the democratic transition gave the reflection of the recognition of a new democratic space. The elections 2018 were important as there had been established a particular background to these elections due to the tumultuous political situation the country witnessed from 2014 onwards (News, 2018). These elections occupied considerable importance due to invasion of social media, breaking the barriers of

status-quo in politics and new emerging political trends. A host of factors made these elections different from the previous elections held in the political history of Pakistan.

The Election Scenario

The conduct of census in Pakistan in 2017 was the first census that was conducted in a decade and a half. This presented new members regarding the composition of population in Pakistan. This type of data becomes imperative for the country to plan its governance system and for utilization of its resources efficiently. This type of information was neglected in the past, which led to the national policy decision-making mere guesswork. Keeping in view the national context, the population of the country counted about 200 million. Of the whole population, 105.96 million were the registered voters. This was 23 percent increase as compared to the previous election cycle as the number of total registered voters was 86.19 million. There were 42.4 million young voters constituting 44 percent of the registered voters falling between the ages of 18 to 35. In addition to this, there started the delimitation process, which was enforced following census that largely affected the overall electoral process. There was an outcry for electoral reforms, which plagued the electoral system of the country for many years. The political parties were also raising their voices on the need of complete autonomy of the Election Commission of Pakistan. Thus, it was a period of political awakening for the masses. There was staging of protests, conduct of rallies and mobilization of masses which created a specific momentum to the run-up the election 2018 (Maryam, 2018).

Electoral Reforms: Elections 2018

There has been a general trend in Pakistan since 1970, to demand electoral reforms after every election. The sit-in in Islamabad and countrywide demonstrations has brought an urgent need for democratic reform to the fore. Nearly all elections in Pakistan named as 'rigged' and 'stolen' since 1970. Generally speaking, the term 'electoral reform' is used to implement a few major changes in every electoral structure. Though 2013 polls were trumpeted to be free and fair, with the highest turnout of voters in decades, the process was undeniably marred by violence and irregularities. Soon after the election, there were allegations of rigging; for example, candidates retrieved ballot papers from unlikely locations as "evidence" of wrongdoing when it was discovered that many votes were null or eve in a few constituencies. The results of elections 2013 were not accepted by the political parties' whole –heartedly. The finger raising towards deficiencies in the election laws led to the introduction of meaningful reforms. Different Political parties and civil society considered it imperative to see Pakistan's electoral reforms agenda to be fast tracked in view of the 2018 elections. The consensus was that such changes to the rules of the game are essential well ahead of the elections. Civil society representatives desired electoral reforms as soon as possible to allow time for changes and fully understood by all actors ahead of the 2018 general elections (Times, 2022). The survey of UNDP on elections 2013 unveiled that majority of people showed their dissatisfaction and demanded electoral reforms for the conduct of transparent elections in future (Dawn, 2014). The year 2017 proved turning point in the electoral reforms and National Assembly passed a new Bill to change electoral laws and approved nine new election laws and empowered ECP to work independently for the conduct of fair elections in Pakistan. In addition, the law strengthens electoral registration mechanisms, electoral dispute settlement mechanisms, political finance mechanisms and the inclusion of

women and people with disabilities in the electoral process, among other changes, all of which lead to improving the legitimacy of Pakistan's elections (Pakistan, 2017). Following the Election Act 2017, the ECP issued Election Rules, 2017, which are comprehensive and well elaborated (ECP, 2017). One important aspect of this act was prioritizing to regulate the delimitation process.

The Process of Delimitation

Delimitation is explained as the process of chopping up a country's total area into smaller chunks, in order to ensure the conduct of elections smoothly and efficiently. In political terms, it is called gerrymandering as the practice of drawing up constituencies in such a way as either weakens an opponent's voting support spread across many districts or limits the voters to a single district (Mjeed & Raza, 2018). A major challenge that the ECP faced was the delimitation of various constituencies, ensuring equity of population. The Election Act stipulated that changes in the electoral constituencies should not exceed 10 percent. It has been maintained that the ECP violated this condition and there took place more than suggested 10 percent variations. Such anomalies resulted in the inequality of votes among the citizens of Pakistan. The analysts are of the view that the delimitation law needed to be improved and it required its enforcement in letter and spirit (Mirbahar & Serrato, 2018).

The culture of the Electable

In the political system of Pakistan, the culture of electable prevails. The political culture of electable is most prevalent in the rural constituencies and tribal belts. The rural population constitutes the major voting bloc where power politics reigns supreme and there are powerful political figures who have well entrenched influence in their respective areas. This trend poses a serious challenge to the growth of democracy in Pakistan. Different political parties participated the electoral politics of Pakistan pursue the strategy of giving party tickets to the expected winning horses. The politics of patronage, power, money and clan affiliations are exploited in order to win the constituency level elections. These wrong practices undermine the spirit of democracy and weaken the political institutions. This approach leads to exercise of power and decision-making in the hands of a few powerful people who disfigure the face of the national institutions.

Foundation and Political History of Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf in Khushab

The Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf district Khushab wing was founded in 1997. It is pertinent to mention here that the beginning of PTI in district Khushab politics was not shining because as a new emerging party the political elites of the area did not take care of its emergence. Like all nascent political parties in Pakistan PTI too has failed to attract public popularity. In spite of all this its ideological leaders did not keep the political arena left vacant for their opponents and keeping in view the upcoming national and provincial elections 1997, the district level party leadership proposed Malik Muhammad Aslam Awan as the PTI candidate for the National Assembly constituency-51 and Provincial Assembly-33 as well. On the seat of National Assembly Muhammad Aslam Awan secured 1655 votes, while on the Provincial Assembly seat, he bagged 1526 votes. In this way, the PTI, as a political party, was introduced in the constituency for the first time. Similarly, on NA-52 and PP-34 seats, the PTI contesting

candidate was Sardar Naveed Haider Baloch who bagged 20140 and 1217 votes respectively. In PP-35, Chaudhary Muhammad Ashfaq was the third PTI contesting candidate who got 542 votes (Awan, 2021).

In elections 2002, PTI remained unable to field any candidate in the district level elections in Khushab due to poor performance in elections 1997. This was nominal political electoral show by the PTI. In 2003, Imran Khan visited Khushab but no political bigwig of Khushab showed cordial response. Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf failed to get public acceptance until the year 2011 arrived. The 30th October 2011 was an epoch-making day in the history of the PTI as the procession held in Lahore infused a new spirit in the party and soon the party became mainstream political party (Awan, 2021). The PTI emerged as a party of substance, a large number of voters who were not interested in electoral activity went to cast their votes in the elections of 2013 and 2018. It was only prior to elections 2013, that Imran Khan decided to accept the electable in his party, coming from other parties. In the National Assembly elections 2013, Umar Aslam Awan contested on the National Assembly seat-69 on the ticket of the PTI and Sumera Malik of PML (N) defeated him. In the National Assembly Constituency NA-70, Shuja Khan contested the election as an independent and was defeated by Malik Shakir Bashir Awan with almost 30000 votes. In this constituency the PTI candidate was Malik Gul Asghar Baghur, contesting the election for the first time, secured 37825 votes. From the Provincial Assembly seat PP-39, Malik Javed Iqbal Awan of PML (N) defeated Ameer Mukhtar Sangha with the margin of 4,000 votes. From the PP-40, Malik Hasssn Gunjial was able to secure 3392 votes against Karam Elahi Bandial. He became the reason of the defeat of the Gunjal Baradari candidate, who came second against Karam Elahi Bandial, with seven thousand votes difference. From the Provincial constituency-41 Muhammed Asif Bha of PML (N) won the election with the heavy margin. He was contesting against about seventeen candidates, Independent and contesting on the tickets of different political parties. From the same constituency Doctor Khalid Bashir Awan of PTI was able to secure 6517 votes. From the Provincial constituency-42, seasoned politician and political stalwart of Tiwana Baradari, Malik Khuda bakhsh Tiwana, a farsighted politician who was known as the architect of politics of alliances and the leader of the local politics and district level politics, was defeated by Malik Waris Kallu of PML(N) with the difference of a few hundred votes. Malik Khuda Bakish Tiwana contested the election as an independent candidate. From the same constituency, the PTI candidate, Malik Gul Asghar Baghur bagged 7797 votes and got the third position (ECP, Elections Results 2013, 2013).

In the election 2013, the PTI gave tremendous performance in the province of Khabar Pakhtoon Kha. The party was able to form its government in the province. Due to the narrative adopted by the PTI, its popularity graph also started to rise in district khushab. The youth of the district khushab was highly enthusiastic to join the party. To the background of this popularity was the charismatic personality of Imran Khan, his firm stand against corrupt practices of all forms and promise to fulfill the dreams of the youth. Another factor that contributed to the rise of the PTI in district Khushab was regionalism. The leader of the PTI, Imran Khan, originally belonged to the district Mianwali, which attracted the middle class, as Imran Khan became a ray of hope for the middle class politicians. The charismatic personality of Imran Khan impressed the intelligent and carrier oriented youth the most (Tiwana, 2021).

The first district President of the PTI Khushab was Malik Masood Kundan, from 2008-2014. The General Secretary was Akram Khan Niazi, remained in the office from 2008 to 2015. The second President was Malik Muzamul Awan of Padhrar, who was the President from 2014 to 2015. The second General Secretary was Peer Faiz ul Hassan Gillani from 2015 until now. Peer Faiz ul Hassan Gilani belongs to Gunjial Sharif (Saggu, 2021).

The Youth Wing of PTI Khushab

The Youth provided the necessary vigor to the PTI and it grew in stature. The wing was founded in 2011, under the leadership of Mukhtar Khan Baloch. After restructuring of the PTI in 2013, Hafiz Bilal Khan became its President. He was succeeded by Malik Nasrallah Khan Itra, then Hafiz Bilal Khan and then Mukhtar Khan Baloch until 2020. The member of the divisional body of the PTI, Khushab chapter, was Chaudhary Ahmad Saeed who also served as senior vice President Youth Wing Sargodha division. The Youth Wing has played a very active role in promoting the culture of the PTI, organizing gatherings, banner fixation, seminars, rallies and marches around the district, mass contact and support in Sit-in 2014, and faced political cases and victimization in district Khushab (Saeed, 2021). Among the PTI Youth Wing tehsil presidents in tehsil Khushab include: Malik Atif Ameer Kurpalka Syed Ali Shah Hamdani. From tehsil Noor Pur was Raja Intkhab. From tehsil Quaid Abad was Asif Sanwal. Restructuring of the PTI took place in 2013, with the intra party elections in which Malik Hassan Aslam Awan became the chief organizer of district Khushab. He was the brother of Malik Umar Aslam Awan. Later on, Malik Shahid Iqbal Baghoor, who was a brother in law of Malik Gull Asghar Baghoor, became organizer. In 2015, Madam Javeria Zafar Ahir remained president from 2015 to 2017. She and her sister, Sajjida Zafar Ahir, are the ideological workers of the PTI and they remained MNA and MPA respectively. Eng. Malik Gull Asghar Khan Baghoor remained president from 2017 to 2018. In 2019-2020 president was Malik Masood Kundan who regarded as one of the founder members of the PTI and considered an ideological worker (Awan, 2021). There held a public meeting of the PTI in district Khushab in October, 2017, New Bus Stand, Khushab. It was one of the biggest political gathering in district Khushab. The Youth Wing organized rally for this gathering and made necessary arrangements for the gatherings. The opposition parties removed banners and the workers also countered this situation. The wing played a pivotal role in popularizing the PTI as a political party in the district. The example of the popularity of the Youth wing of the PTI Khushab is reflected from the fact that in 2018, from PP-83, Gull Asghar Baghor applied for the ticket of the PTI. He got the ticket but he returned the ticket on the decision of the party leadership and did not campaign in the constituency. Despite this fact, he bagged 8517 votes. This shows the Youth of Khushab cast vote in favor of Gull Asghar Baghoor (Awan, 2021).

General Elections 2018: Major Trends

After general elections 2013, almost all political parties raised a plethora of allegations, irregularities and rigging in the polls. The politicians felt dissatisfied with the electoral process and launched plea for electoral reforms, which gained momentum with the passage of time. The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) took this issue on streets as the party felt that it had been hard done during the election. Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT), not part of parliament, soon joined the PTI and both parties vowed to bring about Revolution (Inqilab) March. Both parties staged their

sit-ins in front of parliament in Islamabad and demanded government to step down and pave the way for electoral reforms (Tiwana, 2021). The issue of electoral reforms became the headlines in the media. Along with demonstration, parleys continued with the government to settle the issue peacefully. The PTI announced to end its sit-in in order to express national solidarity after the terrorist attack on Army Public School in Peshawar but the party continued politics of protest, which culminated and reached its conclusion in the form of the verdict over the Panama leaks (Shafiq, Sultana, & Munir, 2017). Prior to the elections 2018, various surveys projected that PML (N) would secure victory and PTI was expected to be runner up but Dawn Leaks led to embittered relations between the Establishment and PML (N) government. The Panama Leaks proved to be the turning point for the PML (N). 10th General Elections of Pakistan were held on July 25, 2018. These elections were significant on many accounts and one of the most important aspects was the continuity of a democratic set up, the successive transition of civilian governments from 2008 onwards. These elections occupied significance as it were going to be held in a particular background. There had taken certain political developments in the yesteryears, which were going to make deep impacts on the upcoming elections. There remained a highly charged political environment in the previous years as the Panama Papers case verdict, electoral reforms, the alleged corruption scandals and related issues charged the political campaigns of all the political parties.

The PTI was the party, which exploited this specific scenario most fruitfully. Though there were several political parties contesting the election 2018, yet it seemed to be a close contest between the PTI and the ruling PML (N). The main slogans of the PML (N) for the upcoming elections was its mega success in overcoming the long standing energy crisis in Pakistan, boosting national economy and good governance. The PTI was the most active party in the election campaign. It had many slogans to prove that it was the best party to be voted to power as against the performance of corrupt ruling elite. The party heavily criticized the corrupt practices of the previously two parties, PML (N) and the PPP ,ruling the country for so long but failed to live up to the expectations of the masses. The PTI, in its public meetings, tried to convince the voters that the Panama Papers verdict strongly proves that the rulers have amassed wealth and drove the country to backwardness. The PTI built its political narrative on premise of 'New Pakistan' with changed political set up ensuring equal chances of growth and development for all citizens of Pakistan. The PTI'S political campaign got tremendous success and it drew the attention of all segments of society. There took place a neck to neck contest between the PTI and PML (N), as it was predicted by the various surveys. Ultimately, the PTI emerged as the victorious party in the General Election 2018, followed by the PML (N). Thus the PTI became successful in forming its government at the federal level and in the three provinces of Pakistan. The European Union Observation mission stated on its report not that the pre-poll environment was free and fair. The commission termed that the electoral process was conducted in a transparent and orderly fashion though it expressed some reservations over the presence and participation of armed forces in the process of vote counting and delay in transmission of results of some areas (Union, 2022). The U.S Department of State issued a statement in which it praised women participation in voting. However, it expressed its dissatisfaction on finding certain loopholes in the pre-voting electoral process (Iqbal, 2018). The Human rights Commission of Pakistan expressed serious reservations over the participation of extremist elements and terrorist-affiliated individuals in the elections, but the commission praised the Pakistani voters for fully rejecting the hard liner contestants at

the ballot box (Ijaz, 2018). The Commonwealth Mission observed a significant improvement in election laws as compared with the previous elections. It expressed the need more electoral reforms in counting methods, results transmission system, and inconsistency in applying different electoral procedures (Shah, 2019). The Political parties alleged that the PTI government was not an elected government but a military installed rule (PILDAT, 2018). The major political parties alleged that their mandate was stolen. Imran Khan, the PTI leader, was declared not a populist but a puppet. Contrary to that, the vote percentage scenario of the election showed that the PTI had won over the other parties in the percentage of votes it got. The computed vote average after the Election Day was 43.0%. It was 23.16% for the PTI, 15.8% for the PML (N) and 17% for the PPP. The total voter turnout for the PTI was 12%. For PML (N) it was 5.34%. For PPP it was 2.7%. It reflected that the PTI had shown much improved performance in comparison with the previous elections. The party's performance in the elections surprised political pundits as the party's candidates put up a good show in the contests across the country. The most important outcome of the General Election 2018 was that status quo in the Pakistani politics had broken. PPP and the PML (N) did not become able to gain majority and PTI emerged as the winner and formed its government. Another significant feature of the results of elections was the rise of the far-right parties. Where many religious parties failed to express their political muscle, a newly formed political party, The Tehrik-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP),¹ the aggressive face of Barelvi politics, got substantial number of votes and emerged as the fifth largest party in terms of votes received nationally. The TLP was able to gather a large following and it dented seriously to the vote bank of the PML (N).

Elections Results of District Khushab

In district Khushab the local body elections 2015 divided the PML (N) into two groups that seriously influenced the results of the elections 2018. Sumera Malik Group as well as Parliamentarian Group succeeded in getting their tickets from PML (N) but they fielded candidates against each other. It was self-destructive strategy which eliminated PML (N) from the political scene of district Khushab in the elections 2018. The political position of PML (N) in district khushab also became weak. Elections 2018 collapsed PML (N) in district khushab and the party won only one seat from PP 42 led by Waris Kallu due to his own influence and performance in the constituency. Another factor that contributed to the success of Waris Kallu was the political grouping and the new delimitation that supported his constituency and he won the election. In the Elections 2018, from the Constituency of NA-94, Malik Ehsan Ullah Tiwana contested election on the ticket of the PTI and got 93864 votes while Malik Shakir Bashir Awan of PML (N) bagged 85109 Votes. Gul Asghar Khan Bagoor, the independent, got 43738 votes and came on the third Position in the constituency (ECP, 2018). Gul Asghar Bagoor was urged by the PTI leader ship to return the ticket as the PTI was pursuing the Politics of the electable and gave ticket to the electable. However, Gul Asghar Bagoor contested the election as an independent in order to keep his political existence in the constituency and save his future Politics (Muhammad, 2022). The total numbers of registered votes in the constituency were 399794, the cast vote's ware 237851.

¹ Tehreek I Labaik Pakistan is the political wing of Allama Khadim Hussain Rizvi founded in May 2017. It proved a new edition to the political arena of Pakistan and its role in elections of 2018 proved helpful in the electoral success of PTI in Punjab.

In PP-83, Ghulam Rasool Sangha won the election as an independent candidate. He bagged 68959 votes. Malik Asif Bha of PML (N) got second position by securing 47684 votes. Malik Zafar Ullah Bugatti, the independent candidate got third Position by Securing 10863 votes. Gull Asghar Bagoor, Contesting election on the ticket of the PTI secured 8517 votes and got fourth position (ECP, 2018). It is worth meritorious that Gull Asghar did not Campaign for votes in this constituency, but he got 8517 votes. The background factor was the rule of the Youth wing of the PTI Khushab.

From the Constituency of NA-93, Malik Umar Aslam Awan of PTI won election by securing 100448 votes while Sumera Malik of PML (N) was the runner up who got 70401 votes. Malik Mazhar Iqbal Awan, the independent, uncle of Malik Shakir Bashir Awan, bagged 32498 votes and got third position. Muhammad Ali Sanwal, the maternal cousin of Umar Aslam Awan, Secured 23482 votes and got fourth position (ECP, 2018). It is essential to note that Malik Mazhar Iqbal Awan caused Sumera Malik's defeat. Who hailed from Awan family of Sumera Malik and even did not contest the election. Sumera Malik would have won as the Combined polled votes to both the candidates exceeded the votes bagged by Umar Aslam Awan of PTI. Similarly, Muhammad Ali Sanwal was the close relative of Umar Aslam Awan and he dented the vote bank of Umar Aslam Awan and hence reduced the margin of Umar's victory. In NA-93, the polled votes were 57.86% of registered voters from which the PTI got 46.63%, the PML (N) secured 32.64%, the Independents got 15.07 % and the remaining got 5.67%. From the Constituency PP-82, Malik Fatah Khaliq was representative of PTI who got 71831 votes and defeated Malik Karam Baksh Bandial who the candidate of PML (N). He got 43205 votes and secured second position while Nasir Khan Awan of TLP got third position by securing 25179 votes. Sagheer Ahmad the independent candidate got 1069 votes (ECP, 2018). In this constituency, the delimitation process seriously affected the election results, Malik Karam Elahi Bandial had hold on the constituency but the delimitation split the Constituency and the vote bank of Karam Elahi Bandial was reduced that resulted his defeat. Sagheer Ahmad, who got 10 thousand votes, also contributed to the defeat of the PML (N) candidate.

From the Constituency PP-84, Muhammad Waris Shad of PML (N) bagged 66459 votes and won. Sardar Shujja Muhammad Khan of PTI who got 60019 votes got the Second Position. Hafiz Sher Muhammad Sialvi of TLP bagged 12327 votes and Rana Khalid Mahammad the independent got 10765 votes (ECP, 2018). PP-84 is a Shia sect populated constituency and the religious polarization is at intense. In NA-94, neither MMA nor TLP fielded their candidates. Nevertheless, in PP-83, Sardar Shujja was a Shia candidate and TLP as well as MMA fielded their Candidates. The Sial Shareef Shrine has played a significant role in the Khatam-i-Nabuwat Movement. Thus, Waris Shad was backed by the peer of Sial Shareef against the Shia candidate, Sardar Shujjah Khan. The MMA also adopts anti-Shia Stance and the party fielded its candidate in the constituency. The Tiwana and other residents of the area in this Constituency is devotee of Sial Shareef shrine. Moreover, in this constituency, the Qazi family exercised deep influence. Qazi Tufail, Peer of Tiwana, is a celebrated figure in the region. Since the days of partition, he has been addressing nimaz-e-Juma Congregations in the central mosque of Noor Pur Thal (Saggu, 2021). The family plays the role of bride between the masses and the political stalwarts of the area. The family also takes anti-Shia stance. The influence of Sial Shareef and the Qazi family combined that contributed to the defeat of the PTI candidate. The religious factor played central role in the victory and loss of the candidate. Another dominant factor was the

personalities of the two major contesting candidates. Sardar Shujjah is the traditional Politician and the voters were sick of his traditional style of Politics. On the Contrary, Waris Shad hailed from the middle class, a progressive politician who was known for development works in the area. He was much popular among the voters, especially the youth. Therefore, not the PML (N) vote bank but the individual Personality of Waris Shad contributed significantly to his electoral victory. The delimitation also helped (Saggu T. S., 2022).

Conclusion

To sum up the whole discussion we may say that there held ten general elections in Pakistan. Almost all the elections had no credibility, with the exception of the election of 1970. The major factor is that Pakistan failed evolves a true democratic system at its embryonic stage .The hungry ruling elite, bureaucracy with vested interests, absence of honest political leadership, regular military intervention and inefficiency of politicians marred the face of democracy in Pakistan. In addition to this, different electoral malpractices dented the country badly. In almost all elections, rigging remained the order of the day. Pre-poll rigging, poll-day rigging, political engineering, kidnapping, intimidation, violence were the prominent features of all elections held in Pakistan. At earlier PTI was not emerged as big party in Khushab but the elections results of 2018 gone in the favor of PTI because of the delimitation process as well as sound political campaign and ideology of PTI attracted the youth and women as well. PMLN faced defeat due to the factionalism among its candidates during the local body elections 2015 which could not be settled and results went in favor of PTI. Only one provincial assembly's seat won by Muhammad Waris Kallu on the ticket of PML-N is witnessed and his success depended upon his personal popularity and developmental work in the area.

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