

## Statistical Likelihoods of Sialkot for General Elections 2018

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### Abstract

Elections are a social phenomenon that enables the society to promote good leadership which is an important dynamic process that reflects the credibility and validity of political agendas. The motive of this evaluation is to present with a preassessment on the political situation of Sialkot city for the General Elections 2018. Past statistical profile reveals the prolonged domination of Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) throughout the series of past few elections, but the momentous development of Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) is considered to be defaming the former. Facts and figures of political ground of Sialkot have been collected and systematically organized by use of valid Statistical approaches of higher confidence level. A precisely structured questionnaire containing characteristic and confined ten questions regarding political choices was circulated within the different Union Councils for collecting data of subset of 5700 people. Data was manipulated using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) and it came out to be reliable with the value 0.703 of Cronbach's Alpha. The overall results indicates preference of people to PMLN 12.1% more than as compared to PTI, only few Union Councils (UC) such as Model Town, Mubarak Pura, Rung Pura, Haji Pura, Talwara-Mughlan and Bonkin shows increased drift of 3.4%, 6.8%, 4.7%, 6.3%, 36.8% and 27.8% respectively to PTI in contrast to PML-N and the study also suggests that the literates of the community shows the rising trend towards PTI.

**Keywords:** Dynamic; Political state; National assembly; Provisional assembly; Union councils

### Introduction

An election is a process in which people vote to choose a person or group of people to hold an official position. Nations are awarded with the sign of democracy and attribute of the freedom by acknowledging their opinion in selection of major parties and authorities at significant positions of country [1]. Democratic nations run for the kind of Govt. that will safeguard all their interests. Therefore, the elected leaders have a responsibility of ensuring that the country is run in the most efficient way which brings about prosperity [2]. British inaugurated the election system in the beginning of 1900s by introducing the seats in legislative assemblies of India after invading the southern part of Asia in 19th century [3]. After the independence both the countries i.e. Pakistan (East and West) and India propagated the system initiated by British rule [4].

There are several types of elections e.g. Presidential [5], parliamentary election on [6] high Govt. level or private and local body election for authorities and other leadership positions. Education systems also apply election decision-making to provide equal opportunities to express their opinions for the students. There are some elections make decision based over the majority, few require agreement from all the participants, most common in cases where a number of voters do not exceed ten people respectively.

Modern elections have greatly contributed to the development of new demographic and social sub-subject that deals with the analysis of the logic of various social communities in their decision-making process and preferences creation.

Election is decision-making process rooted in ancient Greece and Rome. It serves as the major mechanism for choice of Emperors and

other leading figures in the history. Since approximately 508 B.C., Ancient Greece seems to have implemented the earliest form of democracy. Each year the male land owner voters were asked to vote for most wanted political leader or "candidates" they to be exiled for the next ten years. If any "candidate" received more than 6,000 votes than the one with the largest number was exiled. If no politician received 6,000 votes then they all remained. Since voters were only male land owners, although the number of voters was small. The rules that apply to eligible voters has changed dramatically since 1776, when it was pronounced although all men are created equally, but that equality only applied to some. Only white men over the age of 21 were allowed to vote when America was young [7]. Modern election systems in different countries vary in minor aspects, but in the majority of cases they provide a choice or even make it a requirement for each adult citizen of the country to vote for one or another candidate [8]. Likewise Pakistan's political sketch has seen certain and uncertain drags during these past 71 years of its independence. Total of 10 General Elections at the Federal level have been held from 1970s till 2013 producing tremendous changes in economic and social life of Pakistan. A lot of predication on political situations is made on statistical grounds [9]. The motive of this study circulates around assessment of political status of different parties within the city of Sialkot [10].

### Methodology

A pilot study [11] was conducted on the total of 5700 samples selected through cluster sampling to assess the political aspect in the city of Sialkot, for the approaching elections of 2018. An administrative revolution has been observed in the country due to the emergence of PTI as a significant party in the elections of 2013 [12]. The following result enlightens on the general people's perspective from different

Union Councils (UC) towards the upcoming elections. Names of Union Councils taken into account are as follows: (Tables 1-3)

- Gohat Pur,
- Pakka Ghara,
- Mubarak Pura,
- Bonkin,
- Pasrur,
- Haji Pura,
- Kotli Behram,
- Ahmed-Pura,
- Shah-Syeda,
- Kareem Pura,
- Fattah Garh,
- Rung Pura,
- Pura-Hiran,
- Model Town,
- Water works,
- Adda Pasruriyan,
- Imam Sahab,
- 25-Harar,
- Talwara-Mughlan.

Sr. No.	General Election(s)	Date of Conduction		Major Parties			Winning party
		National Assembly (NA)	Provincial Assembly (PP)				
1	1970	7 Dec. 1970	17-Dec-1970	Awami League+	PPP	PDP	Awami League(east), PPP(west)
2	1977	07-Mar-77	07-Mar-77	PML-Qayyum	PNA++	PPP	PPP
3	1985	25-Feb- 1985	28-Feb-1985	Non-Party Elections+++ [10]			General Zia-ul-Haq
4	1988*	16-Nov-1988	19-Nov- 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI)		PPP	PPP
5	1990	24-Nov- 1990	27-Nov- 1990	IJI	PPP/PDA		Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI)
6	1993	6-Oct- 1993	9-Oct- 1993	PML(N)	PPP		PPP
7	1997**	03-Feb-97	03-Feb-97	PML(N)	PPP		PML(N)
8	2002***	10-Oct- 2002	10-Oct- 2002	PML(N)	PPP	PML(Q)	PML(Q)
9	2008	18-Feb-2008	18-Feb- 2008	PML(N)	PPP		PPP
10	2013****	11-May-13	11-May-13	PML(N)	PTI	PPP	PML(N)

+Awami League was the leading party in East Pakistan, winning in NA by majority, in the elections of 1970.  
 ++PNA abbreviated as Pakistan National Alliance was composed of nine political parties.  
 +++Elections were held without any major parties under the pressure of MRD (Movement for the Restoration of Democracy) which led as a platform for many new politicians without any formal background of politics to enter NA and PP.  
 \*Decline turnout of voters of about 42.7% was observed from the previous elections.  
 \*\*For the first time National and Provincial Assembly Elections were held on same date. PTI was formed a year before by Imran Khan and participated in the elections (1997) for the first time.  
 \*\*\*Voter's population was increased due to reduction in voter's age from 18 onwards and seats were increased in same ratio from 207 to 272.  
 \*\*\*\*Total of six political parties emerged on the front foot of these elections namely as MQM, ANP, PML and the three mentioned above.

**Table 1:** Election dates of National Assembly and Provincial Assembly from Years 1970-2013.

Sr. No.	Year of General Elections	Total Seats	Seats Contribute by Punjab	Party with Highest Posts	Party with 2nd Highest Posts	Party with 3rd Highest Posts	Party with 4th Highest Posts	Party with 5th Highest Posts
1	1970	300	62	PPP	CML	CVML	QML	JUP
2	1977	200	115	PPP	PNA	Others	Independent	
3	1985	Transition from Material Law to "Oversight by Military"						
4	1988	206	115	PPP/PDA	PML(N)/IJI	Independent	All others	
5	1990	204	115	PML(N)/IJI	PPP	Independent	All others	
6	1993	206	116	PML(N)	PPP	Independent	PML (others)	

7	1997	206	115	PML(N)	Independent			
8	2002	272	150	PML(Q)	PPP	PML(N)/Independent/All others		
9	2008	271	150	PML(N)	PPP	PML(Q)	Independent	All others
10	2013	262	148	PML(N)	Independent	PTI	All others	PML

**Table 2:** Ranking of Political Parties in Punjab from Years 1970-2013.

Sr. No.	General Election	National Assembly Seat	Area	Leading Party	Overall Result	Leading Minister	Votes	Runner up Party	Runner up Minister
1	1970	NW-74	Sialkot-I	PPP	PPP	Mian Masood Ahmad	93,736	MJUP	M. Alam
		NW-75	Sialkot-II	PPP		Molana Kausar Niazi	96,132	MJUP	M. Ahmad
		NW-76	Sialkot-III	PPP		Ch. Nasarullah Khan	83,266	MJUP	Abdul Wahid
		NW-77	Sialkot-IV	PPP		Malik M. Suleman, Adv	23,542	MJUP	Ch. Abdul Rahim
		NW-78	Sialkot-V	PPP		Ch. Sultan Ahmad Cheema	82,609	MJUP	M. Saeed
2	1977	NA-104	Sialkot-I	PPP	PPP	Qazi Zakauddin	67,088	PNA	Kh. M. Sardar
		NA-105	Sialkot-II	PPP		Mian Masood Ahmad	83,859	PNA	Ch. Nasiruddin
		NA-106	Sialkot-III	PPP		Ch. Sultan Ahmad	73,648	PNA	Mazoor Ahmad
		NA-107	Sialkot-IV	PPP		Kausar Niazi	78,805	PNA	Asadullah Khan Bajwa
		NA-108	Sialkot-V	PPP		Hamid Nawaz Khan	90,775	PNA	Kh. M. Iqbal Butt
3	1985	NA-109	Sialkot-VI	PPP	PPP	Ghulam Sarwar Khan, Adv	68,342	PNA	Barak Allah Khan
		NA-110	Sialkot-VII	PPP		Anwar Aziz Ch	1,02,334	PNA	M. Salman
		NA-104	Sialkot-I	PML-N		Khawaja M. Safdar	41,987		Naeem-ur-Rehman
		NA-105	Sialkot-II	PML-Q		Ch. Amir Hussain	23,415		M. Rashid Akhtar
		NA-106	Sialkot-III	PPP		Muhammad Akram Khan	43,971		Nazir Ahmad Khan
		NA-107	Sialkot-IV			Sahibzada Prof. M. Ahmad	55,626		Abdul Sattar
		NA-108	Sialkot-V	PPP		Ch. M. Sarwar Khan	56,368		Ch. M. Akbar Kahloon
4	1988	NA-109	Sialkot-VI	PML-N	IJI	Ch. Shafaat Ahmad Khan	43,240		Anwar-ul-Haq Ch.
		NA-110	Sialkot-VII	PPP		Mr. Anwar Aziz chaudhr	58,538		M. Idrees Taj
		NA-85	Sialkot-I	IJI		Mian Muhamamd Shafi	59902	PPP	Akhtar Javed Pirzada
		NA-86	Sialkot-II	IJI		Amir Hussain	58545	PPP	Faiz Ahmad

		NA-87	Sialkot-III	PPP		Khurshid Alam	52676	IJI	Nazir Ahmad Khan
		NA-88	Sialkot-IV	IJI		Mian M. Nawaz Sharif	45271	PDP	Ch. Asdullah Hajwa
		NA-89	Sialkot-V	PPP		Alhaj Hamid Nawaz Khan	32201	IJI	Ch. M. Sarwar Khan
		NA-90	Sialkot-VI	IJI		Chaudhary Anwar ul Haq	43901	PPP	Ghulam Sarwar Khan
		NA-91	Sialkot-VII	IJI		Chaudhary Anwar Aziz	31621	PPP	Muhammad Idress Taj
		NA-85	Sialkot-I	IJI		Mian Muhammad Shafi	59515	PDA	Mian Masud Ahmad
		NA-86	Sialkot-II	IJI		Chaudhary Ameer Hussain	67731	PDA	Mian M.Rasheed Akhtar
		NA-87	Sialkot-III	IJI		Nazir Ahmad Khan	81137	PDA	Javaid Ghuman
		NA-88	Sialkot-IV	IJI		Chaudhary Abdul Sattar	72764	PDA	Muhammad Ahmad
		NA-89	Sialkot-V	IJI		Ch. M. Sarwar Khan	67966	PDA	Ch. Muhammad Akhtar
		NA-90	Sialkot-VI	IJI		Ghulam Mustafa	60982	PDA	Ch. Shafayat Ahmad
5	1990	NA-91	Sialkot-VII	IJI	IJI	Muhammad Ishfaq Taj	Uncontentest ed		
		NA-85	Sialkot-I	PML-N		Kh. M. Asif	66,336	PPP	Mian M. Shafi
		NA-86	Sialkot-II	PML-J		Ch. Akhtar Ali	69,698	PML-N	Amir Hussain
		NA-87	Sialkot-III	PML-N		Syed Iftikhar-ul-Hassan	69,559	PPP	Ijaz Ahmad Cheema
		NA-88	Sialkot-IV	PML-J		Ch. Abdul Sattar	59,948	PML-N	Ch. Sikhandar Hayat
6	1993	NA-89	Sialkot-cum-Narowal	PML-N		Ch. M. Sarwar Khan	59,622	PPP	Zahid Hamid
		NA-85	Sialkot-I	PML-N		Kh. M. Asif	64,394	PPP	M. Naeem-ur-Rehman
		NA-86	Sialkot-I	PML-N		Amir Hussain	72,370	PML-J	Khush Akhtar Subhani
7	1997	NA-87	Sialkot-I	PML-N	PML-N	Syed Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Shah	71,321	PPP	Ijaz Ahmad Cheema
		NA-88	Sialkot-I	PML-N		Ch. Sikandar Hayat Malhi	66,203	PML-J	Ch. Abdul Sattar
		NA-89	Sialkot-cum-Narowal	PML-N		Ch. M. Sarwar Khan	59,340	PPP	M. Akbar Kahloon
		NA-110	Sialkot-I	PMLN		Khawaja Muhammad Aasif	42700	PMLQ	Mian Muhammad Riaz
		NA-111	Sialkot-II	PMLQ		Ch. Ameer Hussain	52300	PMLN	Idrees Ahmed Bajwa
8	2002	NA-112	Sialkot-III	PMLQ	PML-Q	Umer Ahmed Ghumman	68400	PMLN	Syed Ameen Murtaza
9	2008	NA-113	Sialkot-IV	PMLQ	PML-N	Ali Asjad Malhi	50600	PPP	Col. R. Sultan Sikandar

		NA-114	Sialkot-V	PMLQ		Zahid Ahmed Khan	73500	PPP	Ghulam Abbas
		NA-110	Sialkot-I	PMLN		Khawaja Muhammad Aasif	73000	PPP	Zahid Pervez
		NA-111	Sialkot-II	PPP		Dr. Firdous Aashiq Awan	78900	PMLQ	Ch. Hussain Ameer
		NA-112	Sialkot-III	PMLN		Rana Abdul Sattar	92100	PMLQ	Ch. Huissain Shujaat
		NA-113	Sialkot-IV	PMLN		Syed Murtaza Amin	77800	PMLQ	Ali Asjad Malhi
		NA-114	Sialkot-V	PMLN		Zahid Hamid	62300	PMLQ	Ch. Abdul Sattar
		NA-110	Sialkot-I	PMLN		Khawaja Muhammad Aasif	92800	PTI	Muhammad Usman Daar
		NA-111	Sialkot-II	PMLN		Ch. Armagan Subhani	137400	PPP	Dr. Firdous Asshiq Awan
		NA-112	Sialkot-III	PMLN		Rana Shamim Khan	129500	PTI	Salma Saif Cheema
		NA-113	Sialkot-IV	PMLN		Syed Iftikhar Ul Hassan	118200	PTI	Mirza Abdul Qayyum
10	2013	NA-114	Sialkot-V	PMLN	PML-N	Zahid Hamid	132600	Independent	Ghulam Abbas

**Table 3:** Ranking of Political Parties in Sialkot from Years 1970-2013.

The evaluation is made using the most updated edition of SPSS. Table 4 provides overall frequency percentages of the succeeding questions:

*Q1: Which political party are you most inclined to?*

*Q2: Who is your favorite candidate from National Assembly?*

*Q3: Who is your favorite candidate from Provisional Assembly (PP-36)?*

*Q4: Who is your favorite candidate from Provisional Assembly (PP-37)?*

*Q5: Are you satisfied with the performance of previous elected party*

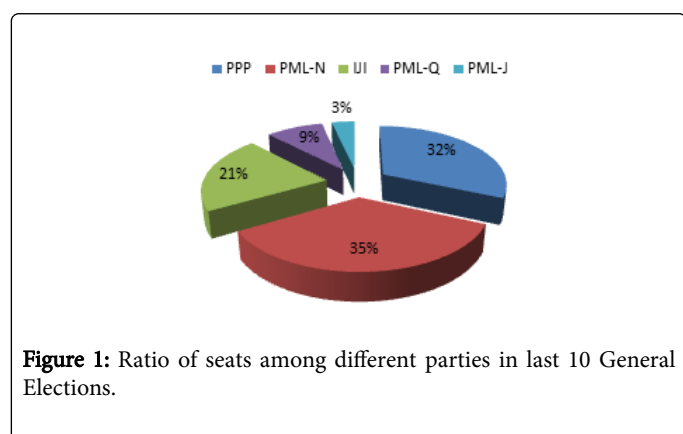
	Political Party	Percentage
Which political party are you most inclined to?	PML-N	48.4
	PTI	36.3
	PPP	1.9
	Jl	4.6
	Others	8.8
	Total	100
Name of the Members		Percentage
Who is your favorite candidate from National Assembly?	Kh. Asif	47
	Usman Dar	37.4
	Malik Zarar	2.3
	Others	13.3
	Total	100
Who is your favorite candidate from Provisional Assembly (PP-36)?	Ch. Akram	40.9
	Ch. Ishaq/Omar Meyer	36.7

	Arshad Baggo	3.2
	Others	19.3
	Total	100
Who is your favorite candidate from Provisional Assembly (PP-37)?	Kh. Asif/Manshaullah Butt	43.3
	Mehar Ashiq Hussain	33.7
	Dr. Tahir Mehmood	3.5
	Others	19.5
	Total	100
Response		Percentage
Are you satisfied with the performance of previous elected party?	Yes	51.4
	No	48.4
	Total	100

**Table 4:** Overall Frequency percentage.

## Results and Discussion

Punjab has always served as a hub for PML-N Govt. according to results of Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) as represented in reference Table 2 but because of the scandal of notorious PANAMA corruptions case [11] involving most prominent political leaders including Sharif family members [12] along with the disqualification of the supreme candidate of PML-N i.e. Khawaja Muhammad Asif, who have been a significant political figure from many of years of the ruling party depicted in results of general elections of ECP as represented in reference Table 3, might be anticipated equally to the success of PTI as it might aid as a turnover [13]. The basic motive of this study is to assess the position of the current ruling party in the city, Sialkot as it is assumed that PTI is imposing threat to their reign in this area (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** Ratio of seats among different parties in last 10 General Elections.

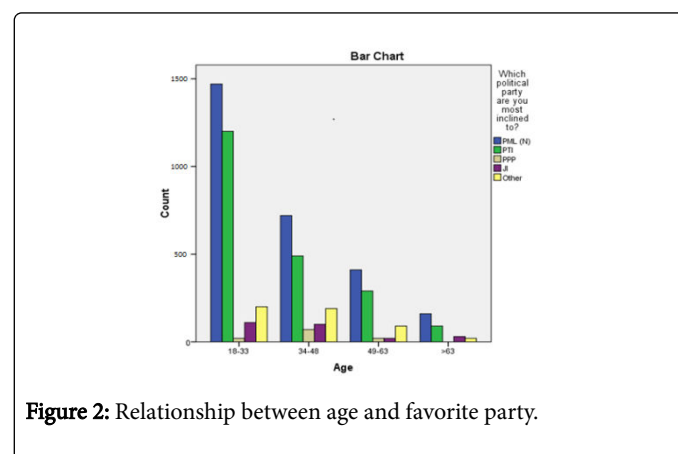
The given below analysis in Table 5 is made with respect to different Union Councils with regard to the following questions within the premises of Sialkot. 19 Union Councils are discussed in the study.

*Q1: Which political party are you most inclined to?*

*Q2: Who is your favorite candidate from National Assembly?*

*Q3: Are you satisfied with the performance of previous elected party?*

The Table 6 explicates the favorite political party among different age groups proceeded by its graph. It is observed that the total of 48.4% of voters from different age groups is more influenced by PML-N and that it exceeds PTI by 12.1% with this respect [14]. Graphical precision is given below (Figure 2).



**Figure 2:** Relationship between age and favorite party.

Union Council	Q1	Political Party	%age	Q2	Name of Candidate	%age	Q3	Satisfaction	%age
Gohat Pur		PML-N	44.2		Kh. Asif	48.1		Yes	54.9
		PTI	36.5		Usman Dar	36.5		No	45.1

		PPP	3.9		Malik Zarar	3.8			
		JI	2		Others	9.8			
		Others	11.8						
Kareem Pura	Q1	PML-N	47.1	Q2	Kh. Asif	47.1	Q3	Yes	47.1
		PTI	23.5		Usman Dar	23.5		No	52.9
		PPP	11.8		Malik Zarar	5.9			
		JI	5.9		Others	23.5			
		Others	11.8						
Pakka Ghara	Q1	PML-N	71	Q2	Kh. Asif	71.1	Q3	Yes	80.6
		PTI	22.6		Usman Dar	22.5		No	19.4
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	3.3			
		JI	3.2		Others	3.1			
		Others	3.2						
Fattah Garh	Q1	PML-N	46.7	Q2	Kh. Asif	46.7	Q3	Yes	46.7
		PTI	33.3		Usman Dar	36.7		No	53.3
		PPP	3.3		Malik Zarar	0.0			
		JI	0		Others	3.1			
		Others	16.7						
Mubarak Pura	Q1	PML-N	43.2	Q2	Kh. Asif	38.6	Q3	Yes	43
		PTI	50		Usman Dar	54.5		No	56.8
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	6.8		Others	6.8			
		Others	0						
Rung Pura	Q1	PML-N	42.9	Q2	Kh. Asif	47.6	Q3	Yes	36.7
		PTI	47.6		Usman Dar	38.1		No	63.3
		PPP	4.8		Malik Zarar	4.8			
		JI	4.8		Others	9.5			
		Others	0						
Bonkin	Q1	PML-N	27.8	Q2	Kh. Asif	27.8	Q3	Yes	41.7
		PTI	55.6		Usman Dar	61.1		No	58.3
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	9.7		Others	11.1			
		Others	6.5						
Pura-Hiran	Q1	PML-N	48	Q2	Kh. Asif	48.0	Q3	Yes	64
		PTI	24		Usman Dar	20		No	36
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	4			

		Jl	0		Others	28			
		Others	28						
Model Town	Q1	PML-N	43.3	Q2	Kh. Asif	46.7	Q3	Yes	33.3
		PTI	46.7		Usman Dar	50.0		No	66.7
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		Jl	3.3		Others	3.3			
		Others	6.7						
Water Works	Q1	PML-N	45.5	Q2	Kh. Asif	45.5	Q3	Yes	36.4
		PTI	27.3		Usman Dar	18.2		No	63.6
		PPP	9.1		Malik Zarar	0			
		Jl	0		Others	36.4			
		Others	18.2						
Pasrur	Q1	PML-N	64	Q2	Kh. Asif	68	Q3	Yes	80
		PTI	28		Usman Dar	20		No	20
		PPP	4		Malik Zarar	4			
		Jl	0		Others	8			
		Others	4						
Adda Pasuriyan	Q1	PML-N	48.1	Q2	Kh. Asif	48.1	Q3	Yes	51.9
		PTI	40.7		Usman Dar	37		No	48.1
		PPP	3.7		Malik Zarar	3.7			
		Jl	3.7		Others	11.1			
		Others	3.7						
Haji Pura	Q1	PML-N	37.5	Q2	Kh. Asif	21.9	Q3	Yes	28.1
		PTI	43.8		Usman Dar	50		No	71.9
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	6.3			
		Jl	0		Others	21.9			
		Others	18.8						
Imam Sahab	Q1	PML-N	48.4	Q2	Kh. Asif	45.2	Q3	Yes	41.9
		PTI	41.9		Usman Dar	48.4		No	58.1
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		Jl	3.2		Others	6.5			
		Others	6.5						
Kotli Behram	Q1	PML-N	62.1	Q2	Kh. Asif	58.6	Q3	Yes	65.5
		PTI	20.7		Usman Dar	20.7		No	34.5
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		Jl	0		Others	20.7			



		Others	17.2						
25-Harar	Q1	PML-N	55.6	Q2	Kh. Asif	48.1	Q3	Yes	55.6
		PTI	14.8		Usman Dar	18.5		No	44.4
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	3.7			
		JI	14.8		Others	29.6			
		Others	14.8						
Ahmed-Pura	Q1	PML-N	51.4	Q2	Kh. Asif	48.6	Q3	Yes	54.3
		PTI	31.4		Usman Dar	34.3		No	45.7
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	0		Others	17.1			
		Others	17.1						
Muhammad-Pura	Q1	PML-N	85	Q2	Kh. Asif	80	Q3	Yes	75
		PTI	15		Usman Dar	20		No	25
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	0		Others	0			
		Others	0						
Shah-Syeda	Q1	PML-N	55	Q2	Kh. Asif	55	Q3	Yes	55
		PTI	20		Usman Dar	20		No	45
		PPP	5		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	5		Others	25			
		Others	15						
Talwara-Mughlan	Q1	PML-N	31.6	Q2	Kh. Asif	31.6	Q3	Yes	42.1
		PTI	68.4		Usman Dar	68.4		No	57.9
		PPP	0		Malik Zarar	0			
		JI	0		Others	0			
		Others	0						

**Table 5:** Frequency Percentage for Different Union Councils (UC).

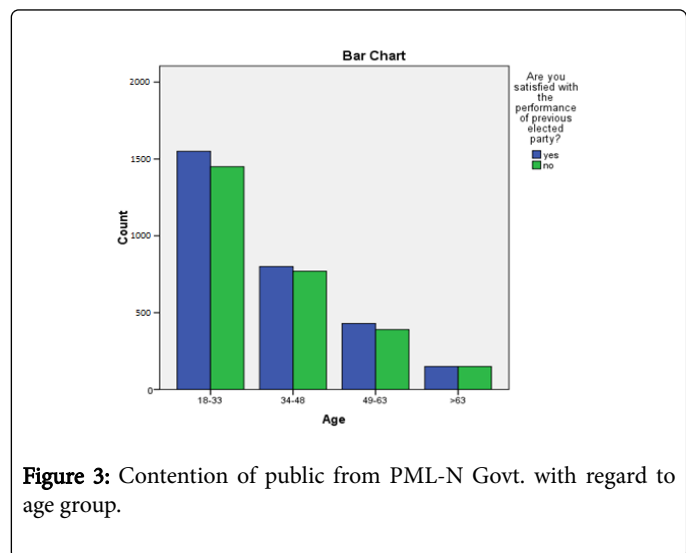
Age Group	Party Name				
	PML-N	PTI	PPP	JI	Others
18-33	49	40	0.7	3.7	6.7
34-48	45.9	31.2	4.5	6.4	12.1
49-63	49.4	34.9	2.4	2.4	10.8
>63	53.3	30	0.0	10	6.7
Total	48.4	36.3	1.9	4.6	8.8

**Table 6:** Relationship between age and favorite party (in percentages).

From this study it is noticeable that from the sample an overall percentage of 51.5 are contented from the exercises done by the previous Govt. i.e. PML-N but it is also of concern that the margin between both levels (satisfactory and dissatisfactory) is only 3%. It is realized, from Tables 6 and 7 that age is not playing any role to deviate people from not casting vote to PML-N. The graphical representation of above table is as follows (Figure 3):

Age Group	Satisfaction	
	Yes	No
18-33	51.7	48.3
34-48	51	49
49-63	52.4	47.6
>63	50	50
Overall Satisfaction	51.5	48.5

**Table 7:** Contention of public from PML-N Govt. with regard to age group (in percentages).



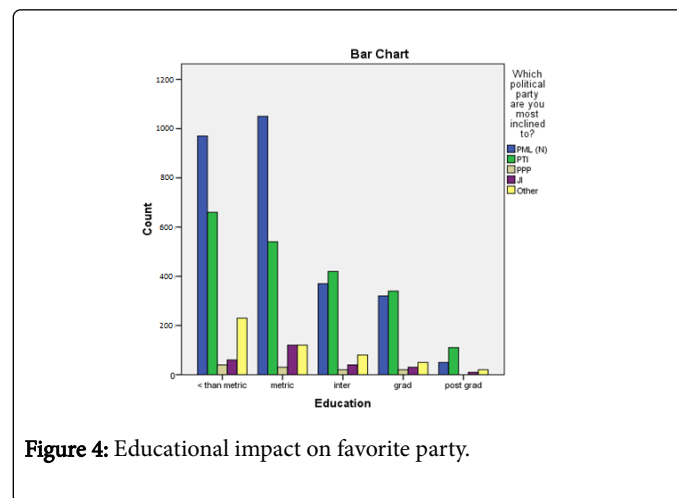
**Figure 3:** Contention of public from PML-N Govt. with regard to age group.

Education	Party Name				
	PML-N	PTI	PPP	JI	Others
Less than Metric	49.5	33.7	2	3.1	11.7
Metric	56.5	29	1.6	6.5	6.5
Intermediate	39.8	45.2	2.2	4.3	8.6
14 year Education	42.1	44.7	2.6	3.9	6.6
16 year Education	26.3	57.9	0	5.3	10.5

**Table 8:** Educational impact on favorite party (in percentages).

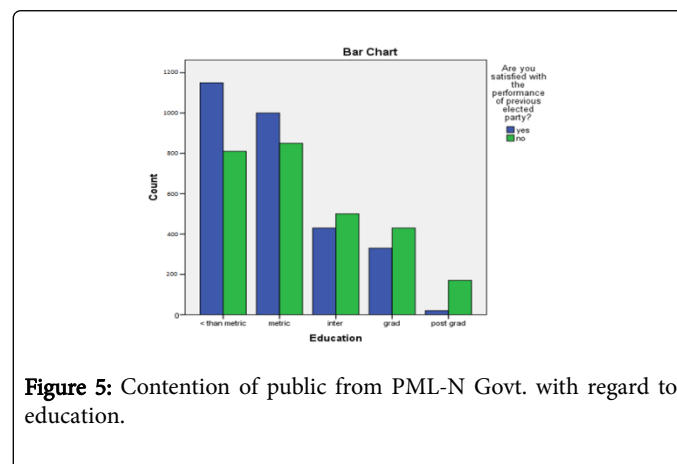
From the above Table 8 it is observed that education effects on the selection of a political party. Public with matriculation or less are more inclined towards PML-N whereas it is seemed that the educated society of the country is deviated to PTI whereas rest of the parties

does not have much impact. The graphical representation for the above table is as follows (Figure 4):



**Figure 4:** Educational impact on favorite party.

From the above table it is deduced that education has a great influence on the satisfaction level of the Sialkot's people. People with metric or less are tend to be more satisfied rather than people who are more educated. The overall level of satisfaction is same as in Table 7.



**Figure 5:** Contention of public from PML-N Govt. with regard to education.

Education	Satisfaction	
	Yes	No
Less than Metric	58.7	41.3
Metric	54.1	45.9
Intermediate	46.2	53.8
14 year Education	43.4	56.6
16 year Education	10.5	89.5
Overall Satisfaction	51.5	48.5

**Table 9:** Contention of public from PML-N Govt. with regard to education (in percentages).

It is also seen that satisfaction is inversely proportional to the level of education i.e. as public gets more exposure they are less happy with the current Govt (Figure 5). From the Tables 8 and 9 a general behavior

of voter's is assessed and by the result it is concluded that the educated class of the city is seemed to be affiliated to PTI and less contend with the Governance of PML-N as seen Figure 6.

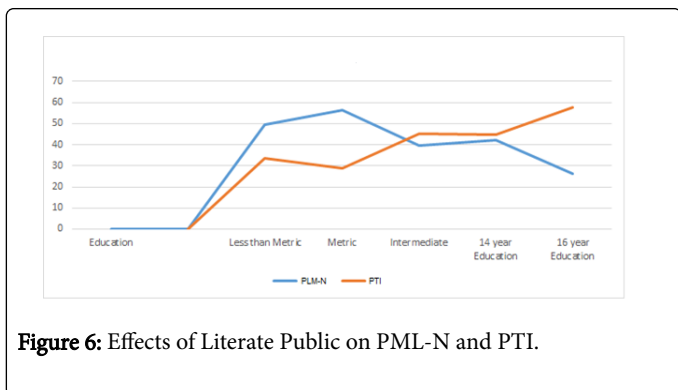


Figure 6: Effects of Literate Public on PML-N and PTI.

## Conclusion

The reliability of data is attested using the value of Cronbach's Alpha. It is concluded that PML-N still holds the strongest position in Sialkot, Punjab, Pakistan, in spite of serious political scandals and powerful opposition. However, with rise of educational status a parallel fall in-fame of PML-N is expected which may result in a turnover favoring the new rising political party PTI. Changing the history and records of last 10 General Elections from Years 1970-2013, nevertheless these statistics may vary if the sample and constraints changes.

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