

Voting Behavior of Pakistan Rural Population in 2018 Elections: A Study of Feudal Influence in Toba Tek Singh

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Abstract

In the case of Pakistan, electoral system process and behavior of casting the vote is remain a complex challenge for the population since a long decade of democratic history of the Pakistan. This research paper is emphasizing the voting behavior of Pakistan rural population in 2018 elections and specifically a case study of feudal influence in Toba Tek Singh locality is focused in the study. This study analyzing the Toba Tek Singh rural population vote caste with respect to its narrative highlighting the influence of land feudal over the rural population as similar on the democratic system of Pakistan. Meritocracy in the free and fair election system has derail by the rural population voting behavior due to the Biradism influence which have dominant power over the village or whole locality of that particular place. The study highlighting the key facts leading to the issues behind the voting behavior of rural population. Focus of this research is entirely determine to explore afore-mentioned voting behavior scenario in Toba Tek Singh which influence by the feudal lord power. This research is explaining the insights perspective and scenario of voting behavior of rural population with prospects that enable the population of Pakistan to understand and analyze the entire situation of electoral system of Pakistan in the rural areas in order to providing the awareness and in-depth analysis for the rural vote casting system to approach right voting behavior for the population betterment and wellbeing.

Keywords: electoral system, Casting Vote, Toba Tek Singh

1. Introduction

Democracy: Democracy is originated from the Greek language words Demo that means people and Kratos that means the power, control, Govern. Democracy is a term in which every participant of the state has a right to vote, speak and participate in the government. (htt10)

Voting Behavior: The voting behavior is the system that define the electoral behavior of the people, how people are taking decision in choosing candidate while election and casting vote. (htt8)

Feudalism: It's a type of system in which the feudal lords involve self-seeking activities rather than public benefits. They are self-oriented to get benefits for their own interest. They just work on their business flourishing, not for the wellbeing of the humans. They have the lot amount of

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land and influence on their indigenous people. (htt9)

Political Culture: The group of value, norm and culture of the people in the concern of politics and the system of the politics is known as the political culture. Every country has the different political culture. (fil)

Political Instability: The inactive political parties, low level of political participation and poor performance of the government, less strong political culture is lead to the political instability in the country. (htt11)

Universal Suffrage: The universal suffrage is a term that is associated with voting, in which every people of the state whose age is 18 or above from it, have a right to vote. (htt7)

Democracy is a broad and diverse concept; every country has its own, distinct democratic system. Democracies differ from one another in that they respect fundamental human rights (most democratic governments have such a constitution that outlines the human rights of each and every individual; these constitutions generally provide the rights and freedoms that secure democracy such as the ability to vote, freedom of expression and assembly, and freedom of religion). This is accomplished by regular elections held in accordance with the country's constitution; the representative democratic system is distinguished by the following characteristics. There seems to be universal suffrage, which indicates that all adults' citizens have equivalent voting rights in a country's elections. Elections are held at regular, well-defined intervals. Finally, we apply a majority rule, which means that the national movement or party combination that receives the greatest number of votes is the one that governs.) A multi-party-political system exists the observance of the rule of law (the rule of law refers to the principle that public official can only exercise power and make decisions if authorized. the process by which law are enacted administered and enforced must be transparent fair and efficient. Thus, decisions will have to be made under the law, without exception. This refers to the manner where a democratic government is constituted and functioning; for a vibrant democracy, it is critical to pay attention to what transpired in the election; democratic government is characterized by the separation of powers.) There are three departments of government: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. Each branch checks the strength of the other two; this is how the state maintains a sense of power balance between the three. The legislature is in charge of enacting legislation, whereas the executive is in charge of administering and guidance and persistent help and other policies. The judiciary is also in charge of interpreting and enforcing the law, and this system of checks and balances is intended to prevent abuse of power.

Democratic governance really should be based on the principles of equality and justice. In practice, this means that you and I have the opportunity to take part freely in politics and society, as well as make a contribution to shaping our society's and country's future. Successful democracies require active citizens, so it is about our responsibilities in and significant contributor to democracy. An effective democracy is likely to produce the following features of society: human compassion integrity, independence, equity, justice, good governance (including the ability to hold elected officials accountable), peace, and the ability to hold elected representatives accountable. (Sultana, january 2012) In a democratic society, power is held indirectly in the hands of the indigenous people. As a result, it appears that democratization is really about the government of the people. During a democratic system of government, ordinary citizens of the state make the decision who will govern a country and how they will govern the country; it is founded on a system of government in which all citizens of the country participate and exercise their rights through the election of elected representatives. To casting a vote is a basic right for every citizen of the any democratic country. Approximately all the democratic country starts their voting from the age of 18. Voting is a process in which the people of the state chose the representative or party which is reliable for them in government. The aim of the government is to implement the various policies

for the wellness of their people. Every individual has right to ask question and clarification from the government, for this there is the only way that is voting through this citizen can express their opinion and suggestion. Voting process activate the democratic system, Vote is not only about the right it's a responsibility of every individual. The vote is not only for the political party it also realize to voter the value of citizenship. Most of the people don't vote because they think that their vote will not make the change in the society but it does. Voting is an only way which demonstrate the participation of the citizen in the democratic system. Through this the people of the state decide how govern and rule.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The voting casting system in Pakistan is affecting under the culture of land feudal power over the democratic system, over the history of electoral system the behavior of casting vote is remain as a problematic subject for the population specifically rural areas to give them a sense of free and fair election and independent vote casting. This research paper encompasses the study to analyze the dilemma of vote casting behavior of Toba Tek Singh Rural Population. In the 2018 election the complexity of voting system environment in the Toba Tek Singh is explore the unawareness of population and a power holding of the Biradri system that highlight the influence of feudal over the free right of each individual voter. The study approaches emphasis the failure of voting system in the Toba Tek Singh with examine the performance of election system to analyze the complex situation of rural population. The research examines claim of fair and free election system which give the equality of vote casting to individual voter. But in the case of Toba Tek Singh the on-ground facts are highlighting the situation of and challenges occurring toward the voting behavior. The narrative of the study is to explore the dynamics of voting behavior culture issues in the Toba Tek Singh for the purpose of eliminating this voting gap for rural population that provide consciousness for improving excellency towards behavior of rural population.

1.2. Research Hypothesis

The research is about the voting behavior of Pakistan in the rural area, as we know that the mostly people of Pakistan are not willing to vote during the election. And if when they are willing, they just give on the Biradri and personal connection basis, not on the rational and merit basis. This research will help the people to know the importance of voting, and why they should cast vote on the merit, reliable and on their own choice basis. This research provides the chance of understanding the actual meaning of the democracy and how it can be important for the people of the country. The mostly areas of the country are backward and underdeveloped the women of that area not have any type of knowledge about the voting, democracy and politics, because the woman are suppressed by the feudal lord of that area. They have no permission to gain knowledge, and education. This research help to know the awareness of the voting and basic right for the woman. It will help in the voting structure of the country and how to maintain the transparency during the election. This research will help to maintain the democratic government and figure out that thing how the democratic government are derailed in the country of Pakistan. The sustaining of participation in the voting and election helps the country to maintain the democratic power in the government.

2. Literature Review

The voting behavior in the rural and urban area of the Punjab encompasses how the Biradri bases system impact the voters and effect the electoral system. In the age of a political government, factors become more important. Non-partisan elections and political weakness at national and local levels Ideology has further strengthened it. Local elections have played their part it also played a role in increasing this trend. History, analysis and behavioral methods through. Another point is

the cultural element of politics is to allow us to surpass us political theory and practice within the scope of ancient and modern traditions appearance. Such research can provide a preliminary basis for expansion. The limitations of comparative politics and political action are certain details of the role of tradition in politics. When it comes to voting motives, biradri seems to be more powerful than political loyalty voting behavior is affected by this. The candidate needs two factors to win. A kind one is the vote of the big party, and the other is the favor of Grand Biradri like any other region, Biradri determines the electoral behavior in the rural areas of Punjab. There is no individualism in electoral behavior in the electoral system. Rural policies are more common than urban policies. Trend Voters are limited to major parties or large beer halls. Political scientists think. Democracy requires political parties and pressure groups. Normally in Pakistan especially Punjab biradriism create a pressure group. It provides the atmosphere of competition needed for democracy. Still full Leadership gap due to weak idealistic connections party. Non-political forces expand and grow the arrival of their power and this trend challenged the true concept. Democracy of the country is expected to become a strong political party in the country eliminate the influence of biradriism. Better education and better politics. Consciousness reduces the power to stop the elements of biradriism. Racial and collective prejudices must be prevented from the adverse effects of biradriism. It can be dangerous for the unity of the people because it is widespread in the Punjab. No party local elections, apolitical power, politics based on race and double standards get a chance to be strong. Therefore, we still live in an apolitical society. Political parties guarantee their generality to individual citizen's benefits are guaranteed with minimal personal involvement, if necessary, after its release, the general public will also actively participate. But pluralism must be neutral in nature it must not be forgivens use manpower to allocate resources. In rural areas, Bradrism is stronger and less common urban area. He played a coordinating and coordinating role in the electoral process make those reservations and allocate resources. (Ahmad)

the voting public's mentality by drawing illustrations from newspapers and other media, as well as from specific religious, social, and political events. In which, this survey, made up of registered voters from the main towns of the Punjab province, had a great impact on the final election results. Test group consisted of 600 respondents, 383 male and 217 female voters in the region. Studies show that these variables are very important in demographics. The results show that voting is primarily a strict guideline imposed on the voting criteria by the company structure, not the respondent's free will. Political actions have special instructions in terms of authoritarian personality, public opinion formation, media manipulation, religious statements, eastern politics and illiterates, whether in rural or urban areas, including instructions. To some extent, the decisions and actions of voters may be the result of external factors affecting the entire political system and the family affiliation of race and caste and specific tendencies of the group. Party relations are detrimental to free political judgment. During the survey, male voters appear to be more loyal to their party. Regardless of the outcome of their previous choices, their enthusiasm is not hindered and when they swear allegiance it flows through their veins like blood. Free will and freedom no longer exist here. Women, on the other hand, are less attracted to political loyalty. Married women are more likely to want spouses from the middle-class and upper-middle-class strata of society. Unmarried people are less interested in politics and do not follow the tendency of family elders. The data show that caste, race, or family political spirit is the only factor that has a significant impact on the voting behavior of men and women. If the oldest in the family announces that he will vote for a specific candidate, the decision will be based on each family member. The research reveals that the voting behavior of all respondents (with 100 percent education) is nonetheless influenced by a variety of social influences, rather than being based on rational considerations. This is the underlying reason why people with similar backgrounds enter politics and continue to do what they have done in the past. It has become difficult for the Pakistani government to put in place new faces and new systems. If this system still exists in educated cities, it seems impossible to eliminate this harmful system in areas where the literacy rate is less than 30%. Assume that

conventional voting behavior, based on distinct alliances or affiliations, or on empathetic criteria, will continue to prevail until rational voting takes the place of traditional voting behavior. In this treatise, we discovered one of the most important aspects: chain voting behavior. Attitude bondage and limited discrete choices do not just hinder systematic practice without all of these aspects of influence. A system that asserts that honesty and free will are superior to all other considerations. Voters engage in this discretionary practice to help move the country towards prosperity. Understanding that voters are right and wrong can even reveal the miracles of the political system itself. This example is rare all over the world. It is only when voters have eyes to judge the truth on the basis of their free will that the foundations of the truth system can be laid. In fact, the political process is the process of making decisions about how best to start a society. Politics is a network of communities, a community acting together chooses a leader who works towards the group's goals. Failure can only be avoided if everyone uses their ability to make decisions wisely. You should look at the reality that emerges from feudalism and vote with a conscience of choice and with the greatest conscience. (Shaikh, 2015)

As early as, when the Pakistani state declared independence, the Pakistani army played a significant part in the country's political structure. There is, as a result, a greater necessity for the army to play a central role in the political system. This long history of alternating periods of military dictatorship and democratic governments can be said to be the tale of Pakistan's political development. While on an uncertain path to democratization, Pakistan is once again at a key juncture in its political history. Whether Pakistan succeeds in constructing a new stable democratic order or plunges deeper into political chaos will be one of the fundamental questions it faces today. Consider three elements in this scenario. First, more than half of Pakistan's survival time is under the military government. The country has experienced three coups. Today's Pakistani armed forces have a major impact on Pakistan's political, economic and social fields. Second, Pakistan has experienced severe political turmoil from the beginning, and its democratic record is scarce. Third, and perhaps most importantly, is the balance that characterizes civil and military relations in Pakistan today. As part of their effort to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the people, Pakistan's military authorities have incrementally strengthened their grip over the country's political institutions. To its credit, however, the successive democratic divisions in Pakistan while also attempting to decrease the military's dominance, have in fact added to it by strengthening the country's political class. Industrialized and developing countries, the military is considered to be one of the most powerful institutions due to its internal order. As well as defining, configuring, and implementing external or security instructions. There are numerous studies, articles and books discussing the Pakistani military and its role in the political system. Objective civil control reduces military power through military professionalism and makes it politically sterile and neutral. This creates the lowest military-political power in relation to any civilian group. The Pakistani military intervention is reactionary and spontaneous. In the case of Ayub, the intervention can be described as evolving militarism, while in Zia it reacts. It is too early to decide whether an intervention is reactive or planned, as the process of drawing conclusions relies heavily on the disclosure of currently unknown facts and information. And he recommended that Pakistan is only a 55-year-old nation and has a blustery history. For half of its existence, the country has been ruled by the military. For the first time in 30 years, a leader of Pakistan has spoken out against the country's Islamic radicals. However, he controls the many elements that contributed to the creation of the Taliban in Afghanistan. Most Pakistanis believe that their society has a reasonably tolerant perspective of Islam, but they also have negative views of their country's powerful institutions. They fear that a military administration, which now controls the country, may not be able to "rescue the state." The long-term success of democracy is essentially tied to a change in belief in military training. The Pakistani army is not directly involved in politics. Over time, the military may reduce its involvement in internal affairs and gain political space for direct participation. In

addition, the government and non-governmental organizations have become increasingly demanding and less demanding for military intervention. The rule of military leaders Zia ul Haq and Parvez Musharraf has been put on hold for a long time. If the Pakistani military government really represents a generation, then five years of civil rule may provide unpopular soldiers with an opportunity to return to Pakistani politics. (Battashi, n.d.)

The Analysis of the status of the parties involved in the democratization process of Pakistan and of the civil forces. The oligarchy undermines political parties and nations. It also aims to analyze the cause. Respond to fundamental research questions, the failure of internal political culture. How does Pakistan's political culture affect its democratization? Secondary question: how? Whether nationality and national affairs played a role, and how social and cultural factors contributed. The question of national democracy. The importance of this research lies in. The structural feebleness of the party, the ineptness of its cultural point, and Actions that hinder political development. This survey uses historical and descriptive data Analytical method; a method that relies heavily on historical evidence. That is to say the historical method allows to discover the history of Pakistani political culture and democracy. The descriptive method makes it possible to investigate the reasons for the weakness of democracy. This is the focus of attention of many famous politicians. He discussed various factors related to Democracy in the world and politics is unstable. However, this is caused by nobody. The list of previous studies is as follows. In popular culture, Almond and Verba created this concept and tried to make it come true. Manipulate and summarize the patterns of political behavior of people in different countries. They put forward some hypotheses which constitute the "political" meaning of political culture. Philosophy refers to political arrogance and political organization. The different parts of the situation and the attitudes towards their role in the system with almond Powell's The Separation Attitude and the Coordination of Political Culture in Design Political issues among members of the political system. Taking into account the above political and cultural interpretation, Pakistan. A colonial country that cannot achieve national integration. Political consciousness. Pakistan's system is facing various shocks and setbacks. Positive politics in history. There was a problem with the development. The important turning point is separation. It is precisely because the people of East Pakistan cannot tolerate the results of the polls. (haq, 2018)

During periods of political instability, things like crime and terrorism increase as well as issues that are only minimally established. This brings up significant issues and stands in the way of these countries' hands progress. In order to retain societal legitimacy, political stability is critical. Economic and social development integration and rule of law are both needed for a country to advance economically and socially. National and state structure is directly impacted by the political system's stability. Both systems of government are needed for their further growth and prosperity. The absence of economic, political, and social structures that support business development in a nation or state is impossible. The government just functions as a connecting link for the various interest groups. Furthermore, they should be prescribed to Nation-building requires political stability. Country development is also critical for survival the process of nation-building works in two ways, it serves to create a national identity that leads to the integration of the community, and of course an integrated society plays a role an important role in the construction and development of the state and state administrative infrastructure. The effects of political stability must be felt everywhere economic, social and political. Pakistan is a country that rich resources, fertile land, smart people, important strategist an example is the position and power of individuals. Weak and inefficient outside suffering from instability and domestic policy developments, policy violations, incoherence society, the dark picture of the world stage with the future the world is a challenge. A politically stable state has all social classes. We appreciate dynamics and multilingualism. Because more people belief in the state and nationalism can then be justified the citizens feel part of it, regardless of their differences. Central government examples

can be given in developed countries. Societies in developed countries are more numerous than in Pakistan more consistent and equally achievable national goals. The most important reason strong leadership shaped the country. The company also forms an opinion according to the ideologies they would most like to participate in government. Developed societies are more because of their education be politically informed and have a clear public opinion on the issue's national importance. They contributed to the scientific community the guidelines differ significantly from the developed ones and less educated society. Education consumes all of people's energy state building and a solid handling of the state society it is also important here that in addition to education. A developed country provides all the foundations through honest leadership the vital needs of its underdeveloped citizen's society. Political instability in the country is the best chance for outside interference, subversive elements and interest groups for take advantage of your own selfish interests. The current political confusion in Pakistan concerns the outside world. The country facing internal challenges, Pakistan should take these difficulties seriously, especially in the political and economic spheres. The different develop country in the world is providing aid and assistance to Pakistan There is dishonest leadership and an unstable political situation. The large amount of foreign aid has not produced good results. Today's world is a global world, in which each field of influence is determined by itself, extreme competition national rule, diplomatic practice, efficient politics a strong economy is the most important issue for any country. The country must face it. Political instability can cause unrest in any country confusion between units. (Aslam Pervez Memon, Kiran Sami Memon, Saima Shaikh, Fahmeeda Memon , n.d.)

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Methodology Design:

The main objective of this research to identifies the voting behavior of Pakistan and the feudal influence in the rural area of the country. The method of this research both the qualitative and quantitative. And aim to analyze the core reason behind the week voting behavior. The data which has written in this paper is studied by some related article of this topic.

3.2. Tools:

I have design tools for this research by myself. I write several questions focusing the problem statement of my research. I have conducted this survey by visited the area Toba Tek Singh. The questionnaire design for this research majorly focusses qualitative reasons of the problem statement.

3.3. Sampling:

I have conducted a survey for this research it has filled by the rural area of the Toba Tek Singh people. I have targeted those people who are above from the age of 18 and cast vote at least once. I have done survey from round about 50 individuals from different backgrounds from Toba Tek Singh. After evaluation of the survey, I have considered 38 responses as authentic to argue my research paper.

3.4. Data Collection Method:

The data which I have used in this research paper is from the secondary sources like authentic journals article, research articles, and official websites as well as the survey which I have conducted By Physically, That Is Based on the Ten Questions.

3.5. Ethical Consideration:

While writing this research paper I was not bias to take any side, I have avoided from the

plagiarism during writing this research paper and all the cultural and ethical norm are followed during this research writing, and this research doesn't mean to prove wrong other and heart other. I have filled the survey while asking for free will of the respondent.

3.6. Objective of the Study

This research paper will encompass the voting behavior of the rural population in the 2018 election of the Toba Tek Singh, and discuss the relevant concept of the democracy and how it is important for the nation of the country, and how the democratic government sustain their place in the state to maintain the meritocracy in democratic government instead the feudal influence. Further in this how the democracy derailed in Pakistan since the independence. This research will discuss the voting behavior, and why people are not willing to participate in the voting and election. And how the feudal lord suppresses the people of their areas. And the role of the feudalism in Pakistan and how they sabotage the system of the democratic government. This research will cover the 2018 election of Pakistan. This research will not discuss the role of the military in the voting system of the country and the role of media in the voting system of the country as well not discussed in this research. This research will not also discuss the role of the student of the county in the voting system of Pakistan. In this there will be discuss the whole scenario of the country, how the feudal lord plays their role in the election and what was the voting behavior of the people of the country in Pakistan

3.7. General Election of 2018 in Toba Tek Singh

General elections held in Toba Tek Singh on 14 October 2018 according to the election commission of Pakistan there are 439361 voters register in NA 112 (Toba Tek Singh) eleven candidates compete in the election from different parties like PTI, PMLN, PPP, JUI, TLP, AAT and some independent candidates. Votes polled in NA 112 were 256255 and election commission of Pakistan considered 247608 valid votes and rejected 9796 votes in district of Toba Tek Singh. Different case study and report from election commission declare that the participation of the voters in the general election of Toba Tek Singh NA 112 was just 58.32%. Ch. Khalid Javaid leading PMLN win the election of 2018 with vote count 110892 while Usama hamza from Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf was in competition with PMLN and get vote count of 85973. PMLN get victory in this election while getting 44.78% votes and followed by Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf 34.72%, Pakistan National Muslim league 14.13%, and other candidate get 6.3% votes in the election of 2018 in Toba Tek Singh. Ch. Khalid Javaid was elected as MPA of PP-118 district Toba Tek Singh in the general election 2018. (htt6)

Source: (election.result.pk) <https://election.result.pk/na-112-election-candidate-result-2018-pakistan/>

Figure 1.1

Voting Behavior of Rural Population Influence by Feudalism Impact over the Election System in Toba Tek Singh

Democracy wants the huge participation of the citizen in the government through this it elevates the point of view of the citizen for the wellness of the society. The basic component of the democracy is the universal suffrage which is written in constitution article 21 in which every participant of the state has the right to vote, speak and chose their representative on their own choices. Through this people can achieve their human rights by choosing their representative. These candidates take part in the government to highlight the issues, problem and interest of their people according to their culture, norms and values. To stand up the democracy in Pakistan it's a very effective and unique object, but unluckily the future of democracy in Pakistan is dark because of some serious reasons that is the people of this state don't actually know what is the democracy,

they are totally unaware the form of democracy. There are lot of diversity according to the basis of their cast, religion, sects, culture, language and different minorities. There is the combination of liberals and orthodox. Most of the people are Muslims, and other are belongs to the different kind of religions and sect, and there is different caste system is existed here like Pathan, Baloch, Sindhi, Punjabi, Gilgiti, Balti, Afghani So, in this way it become a unique and peculiar democracy in the world.

If we talk about the so-called democratic country Pakistan voting behavior so there is no individualistic approach willing to cast the vote, because the feudal lord highly control the lower class. The voting behavior is based on the class system, gender based and also the religious based. If we analysis the class system-based voting in Pakistan, there caste system influence to compel to cast voting to elected their representatives e.g., the most backward area Baluchistan the class system voting is more dominant like mangal cast only vote to the mangal family candidate, and berawvi vote to the only berawvi cast rather than competent, merit-based person. The same scenario in the Sindh and western Punjab areas, most of people cast vote on the Biradri basis. And another voting behavior is gender based, especially Pakistan is patriarchal based country male dominance is highly preferred so the final consequences is the male do not vote for the female candidate because of conservative mind that why females are very rare to give opportunity to serve the area people. The most dominant voting behavior is the religious that every community want to promote their own religion rather than the benefited for state. In Pakistan the regions-based voting is very harm to the state grown, innocent public are highly blackmail during electoral system only for getting their own interest and self-seeking tasks to change limited religion public style. The strongly weak point of Pakistan's political culture is due to the seizing of power by the Muslim league, which is the center of the Islamic population. It primarily serves as a major association of large groups such as landlords, pier and Sajjadanashins. In the western India, British gave the power to the landlord, Sajjadanashins and pier for their own strategic purpose. (Ahmed)

The district Toba Tek Singh has the vital importance in the political participations at the British time. The Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district Toba Tek Singh before the independence. In 1982 the Toba Tek Singh gain the status of district, there is the majority of the Arain Biradri in this region. A large amount of the refuges Arain Biradri came from the India before the Independence settle in this district Toba Tek Singh. It's just occurred because of the blood relations and Biradri basis, they just choose those areas where they are in majority. After the regime of dictator Ayub khan general Yahya khan decided to held election, the most leading parties at that time was the PPP and Bhutto's party and Awami Mujib's party. At that time the people of Toba Tek Singh support the PPP Bhutto party. The main obstacle came in the 1977 election. When the dictator Zia Ul Haq came into power, he belongs to the Arain Biradri. So, he makes all his effort for the Toba Tek Singh that is the hub of Arain Biradri. He helped them to become more stable and active, and he make a plan to give the status of district to the Toba Tek Singh. And still Arain Biradri is vibrant this area they mostly take the power in election whether they contesting the election from whish party, because they have strong control in that connected rural area of the Toba Tek Singh. The people are vote them on just the Biradri basis that's why support them. (Akhtar, n.d.)

From the recent past years, the commotion created by some terrorist in Pakistan on the name of Islam. The people are not completely aware the democracy, the largest population of Pakistan is Muslims and they prefer the Islamic rule and regulations to govern them. The terrorist takes the advantage this notion of these innocent Muslims, we will convert its secular state in the Islamic state by implementing Islamic rule and regulation. But the Islamic Shariha has already applied in Pakistan in name of Hadood law, inheritance law, Tazir law (punishment that are describe in the Quran and Sunnah). Hence the innocent and unaware people are used by the terrorist for the

conspiracy against the democracy in Pakistan. (Muhammad Waqas, january 2017) The feudal lords of Pakistan are vibrant and dominant in the country politics after the independence of the country. They have the strong hold in the government institutions police or Thana, bureaucracy and judiciary. The feudalism is favor in the Panchayat and Jirga system because they take the advantage of it to make the decisions of their own choices. These feudal lords create the main obstacle on the way of democracy. The peoples are unable to speak freely in front of feudal lord in their area. The Waderas violated the right of human being and ruin the right to choose the candidate on their own choices during the election. Through this the feudal lords and Waderas shows their dominance to the area of their people by controlling and suppress them. (Fatima)

A number of government systems had been implemented here like as presidential, parliamentary, democratic, and martial law. The first parliamentary form of government had been implemented in Pakistan in the light of 1956 constitution. But this parliamentary government dissolved by the Military dictator Ayub Khan in 1958 to impose the martial law, this parliamentary form government could not float more than two years. And then the military dictator Ayub khan regime started in 1958. In the regime of Ayub khan 1962 he implemented presidential form of government and he demonstrate the primary pattern of democracies, because of some cases of corruption and election rigging this system could not prevail in Pakistan. After the military regime of Ayub khan. The Constitution of Pakistan reformed in 1973, in the 1973 the parliamentary system again take part in government. The Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was the first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was a first democratic government that complete its tenure after the independence. But once again the democracy beat by General Zia Ul Haq, he imposes the martial law in 1977, the tenure of military dictator Zia Ul Haq was from 1977 to 1988. The nation of Pakistan once again came into the control of military dictatorship for ten years. Once again, the election held in 1988, after the demise of Dictator Zia Ul Haq, in this the peoples party leader Benazir Bhutto win the election of 1988. And she became the prime minister of Pakistan, within a two year this government dissolved as well on low standard performance and corruption charges. After this the Nawaz Sharif party (Muslim league (N)) take control and its tenure is 1991 to 1993. Again 1993 peoples party become the ruling party till the 1996. And this again dissolved on the charges of corruption. The Muslim league again take control, its tenure is 1997 to 1999. This time the dictator Pervez Musharraf dissolve the government and take the charge. This time again democracy beat by military dictator. So, in this way the democracy victimizes by military dictator since the independence of Pakistan. (Fozia Bibi, 2018)

4. Finding and Analysis

It has conducted a survey from the individuals by visited of the rural area of the district Toba Tek Singh. I have collected approximately 50 responses from the individuals of the rural area of the Toba Tek Singh, I have selected 37 authentic responses from it. During the survey there is targeted those people who's are above from the age of 18 and they are vote caster. After taking the response of the survey I have analyze almost the 68.2% people are the vote caster and the 31.8% has not cast the vote, in this the most of the ratio are the woman. They have not allowed to cast a vote by their family ancestor, and some are not have registered yet for the vote casting, further they don't have knowledge of worth of their vote, that's why they are not willing to cast a vote. 68.2% people agree that their family member is willing to cast vote they have registered. But the 18.3% people agree that their family are not willing to cast vote because they think that the voting is not a worth full thing. They believe that the election system in Toba Tek Singh can not bring any reform in government, and furthermore they said there is no candidate from their Biradri was contested the election of 2018. 13.6% people's family are uneducated they know the value of the vote, in this they have not cast vote in the election of 2018 in the district of Toba Tek Singh. The vote eligible people cast the vote is 63.6% in rural area of Toba Tek Singh. But the 36.4% do not cast the vote

despite having the eligibility of casting vote. Because they don't know the power of vote and their democratic right. The responses of the 72.7% shows that their poling station was located in the rural area. But the 27.3% responses shows that they don't know their poling where it is in rural area or urban area. That's why they were not prefer to cast vote. The 40.9% ratio of the vote caster are not agreeing and satisfied from the voting system of the Pakistan in their district of Toba Tek Singh, because they believe that there is the lot of imbalances in the system. 36.4% ratio of vote casting peoples is neutral. And the 22.7% ratio of the vote casting people are just agreed with this system. The ratio of the 54.5% vote casting people agrees that there is the influence of the feudalism in voting culture of Pakistan and these people are happy with this, and 9.1% ratio of vote casting people are not known it is existing or not. The 27.3% ratio of the vote casting people agree on that they have the freedom of casting vote. But the said that 50% ratio of the vote casting people were not agree on this statement, they said they just vote to that candidate who's prefer by their sardar or feudal and their ancestor of their biradri. And the 22.7% people were just neutral because they said that their vote is not in their areas, they were not intended to cast the vote. The ratio of the 81% of the vote casting people in the rural areas agree that on the statement of the vote is casting by biradri basis in the rural area. They said they just support that candidate who's prefer by their feudal lord and their biradri. 9.5% were not agree on this they were in a very small amount. The ratio of the 68.2% of the vote casting people in area of the district Toba Tek Singh were not agree on that statement the election commission do its best to establish democratic government in rural area of Pakistan. Because they said when the candidate is elected, they are not work for their wellness they just work for their business profit and increasing heir land. The ratio of the 85.5% vote caster is not believing that the election which is conducted in the rural areas are fair and authentic. Because they lot of manipulation occur in the rural areas while the elections by the strong and landlord people of the areas. They suppress the people of that areas to cast the vote in the favor of their candidate. And in some extent, they give them a greed of the packet of biryani and some kind of eatables.

5. Conclusion

In the concluding remarks, the pondering facts respective to the voting behavior of Pakistan rural population in case of Toba Tek Singh election scenario in 2018 exploring those issues and challenges are hurdles deeply rooted from the long decade of history. After the independence of the Pakistan, whenever the democratic election held not happen in a fair manner. Most of the time military dictator derailed the democratic government with the charge of corruption for their own purpose to come in power, and the most of the time some feudal lord and sardars play an arbitrary function during the election, mostly the political party leaders are the land lord, almost majority of the rural area people are suffering their influence, so that's why they are compelled to cast vote in their favor. That is huge reason behind the democracy did not take place in the country. The most of the people are very poor they cannot afford the private schooling, the rural area people caste vote to that candidate who's belong to their cast, biradri that is the huge impediment in way of development of the country, they are not aware what is the basic human rights, in the rural areas the cast and biradri system mor dominant rather than fair voting. The strong party targeted the huge biradri in their concerned areas that is not fair way of voting and wining in the election. If the awareness of these thing can be provided them, its lead to reduce the wrong factor of biradrim, favoritism which is mostly use in the voting behavior of our country. The government and organization should take the step regarding to provide the awareness of democracy, politics and voting to the people of rural areas of the Toba Tek Singh, they should give the awareness about the importance of the democracy and the voting, by the, mass media platform and some other affective ways.

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