



JOB PROVISION AS A VOTING DETERMINANT IN 2013 ELECTIONS IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Purpose: *This study seeks to evaluate voting behavior and identifying job provision as a voting determinant in District Buneeer of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, with reference to 2013 election. The study empirically reveals the inclination of the people while considering job provision as a determinant of voting behavior.*

Methodology: *Data for this work has been collected through a personally administered structured questionnaire. A sample representative size of 385 respondents was selected through a multi-stage-sample-method in a survey. SPSS (Statistical package for social sciences) version 21 has been used for the determination of P-value through the Chi-Square test.*

Results: *This investigation contended that voters consider job provision as a significant determinant of voting. The evidence also suggests that Job provision play a key role in shaping voting behavior.*



Applications: *Results of the study shows that the provision of job and voting behavior are interrelated. While analyzing electoral politics and voting choices, it is pertinent to consider the provision of job.*

Novelty/Originality: *Electorates favor and acknowledge the role of job provision as key determinant of vote casting.*

Keywords: Voting behavior, Elections, Job provision, Electoral Politics, Chi-Square Test.

INTRODUCTION

Election is indispensable for democracy as it provides an opportunity to electorates to endorse or reject an incumbent. In democracies an election offers the citizenry an avenue to choose their representatives; it is an act which is fundamental to the exercise of legitimate authority (Aye, 1997). Additionally, many citizens view participating in the democratic system through voting as the single most important—and often the only—political act that they will ever undertake. Therefore, free and fair elections are essential in any democracy, as it enables the masses to elect their preferred leaders (Erdmann 2007).

Political participation is one of the fundamental rights of all the human beings throughout the world irrespective of democratic or authoritarian system. Direct or indirect participation in state affairs is the right of every individual. In all types of political systems, will and consent of the people is the base of governmental authority. People express their consent through regular elections based on universal adult franchise (Minority right group international, 2015).

In democratic societies people elect their leaders for the purpose of running state affairs. The process of voting gives opportunity to the electorates to perform active role in the state matters rather than to be indifferent and inactive in political process. Using the right to vote in elections is the most common method of political participation (Flanigan, 1998). Election is a major source of political socialization and participation. It makes a bridge between elite and masses (Encyclopedia, 2020). Election is a prominent feature of modern democratic society. Election performs some major functions like to discipline elected representatives by the fear of reappointment, to select right man for the right job and to represent voters' preferences. Representatives elected by the people frame and



influence the future policies of that state. In this way election empowers ordinary people and they influence policies of their state and shape their own future (Berganza, 2000).

The electoral process for an underdeveloped country like Pakistan becomes more important where democracy is still in its infancy and trying to become a significant power against anti-democratic forces (Ghaffar, 2017). Fragile democracy, military rule, manipulated elections and low political culture did not let the democracy to thrive in this country (Rizvi, 2002) and (Jan, 2010). Democracy and elections are closely linked with one another. Pakistani culture is diverse which require regular election. This will provide an opportunity to all to register their political will and to be on board in state affairs (Hussain, 2018). Due to ethnic and linguistic differences, Political culture of Pakistan is complicated. Democracy has been derailed for four times, which make it more fragile (Ahmad, 2004). Participation of the people in state affairs can be materialized through elections. Major political event of a political system is election, which shape political behavior (ADEN, 2015). In Pakistan, there is universal adult franchise system in which all the citizens who are not less than eighteen years of age, enrolled in the electoral list of the area and are not declared of unsound mind by a competent court of law have the right to vote. Part-VIII and chapter 1 and 2 of 1973 constitution are about elections, electoral laws and conduct of elections (Islam, 2018).

The first provincial elections took place in Punjab and erstwhile NWFP in 1951 (Khan, 2011). However first general elections took place in 1970 and the last conducted in July 2018. The results of election reveal different aspects of human behavior. It identifies the factors and considerations that make their political temperament and voting preferences. Voting behavior as said by J.C.Plano and Riggs is” the way in which people tend to vote at elections and the reasoning for which they vote in a certain way.” Voting behavior is whether eligible voters cast votes and why they vote the way they do (Hoene, 2011). Study of voting behavior makes researchers able to know about the type of political system and the nature of change. While analyzing voting behavior, focus is on how and why people make a particular electoral decision.

Many determinants such as profession, ethnic identity, gender, cast, age, problems, party manifesto, election campaign, job provision and credibility of the party leaders influence the voting choices of the electorates. These factors make electoral behavior of the electorates. It makes them able that to whom and in which way they should vote. This electoral decision making process is known as voting behavior (Elcock, 1976). Different political, economic, social and religious factors influence voting behavior of the people of Pakistan. Andrew R. Wilder favors the political determinants of voting behavior which is



patronage in rural and party loyalty in urban areas of the Punjab in the general elections 1993(Wilder,1999).

The economic model of voting is based on the premise that voters are rational and thinking with selfish preferences. Like in the market for goods and services, actors in the political markets engage in utility maximizing calculus when evaluating alternative issues or candidates (Lewis-Beck and Stegmaier 2000; Pacek and Radcliff 1995).

This study focuses on district Buner of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the role of job provision in shaping voting behavior in the general elections 2013. The data in hands shows that those having age 31 to 40 years were in majority (33.9%) who supported that people vote for employment in elections. In terms of education, Master degree holders were in majority (18.2%), profession wise government servants were in majority (20.8%) and amongst different earning groups, the group of 15000 to 25000 was in majority (29.2%) who agreed that voters vote for job in election. In response to a specific question, regarding voting for job in 2013 elections, the data disclosed that the age group who is in search of job (31-40) was in majority (37.4%) to vote for the said purpose. Amongst different education groups, Intermediate level qualified (20.6%), profession wise, government servants (28%) and in different earning groups, that of 15000 to 25000 was in majority (25.2%), who voted for job in 2013 election. The evidence suggests that job provision and voting are interrelated. The provision of job or the promise to provide a job is playing significant role in voting for a candidate.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The studies on electoral behavior have shown that voting decisions do not take place in a vacuum; instead, they are based upon a person's life experiences. Voters' choices are likely influenced by a multiplicity of factors. For example, research have shown that the electorate may determine their votes on the basis of one or more of the following considerations: the performance of the government in power, the personality of candidates, the voters' positions or orientations on specific issues, partisanship or party affiliation, the state of the economy, and/or the identity or ethnic background of the candidate (Prysby and Scavo 1993). According to Heywood (2002), these considerations are shaped by short-term and long term influences. The short-term influences are specific to a particular election and are susceptible to substantial shifts from one election to the next. Examples of this include the state of the economy, the government's performance, or the candidate's personality. However, other factors, such as party loyalty are more stable in the long-run (Hazarika 2015; Prysby and Scavo 1993; Heywood 2002). Brooks, Clem, and Jeff Manza (1997) dissected the connection between religion and voting in presidential elections in America. Rose and Unwin (1969, Converse (1974, Rose (1974,



Lijphart 1979, and Powell (1982) have stated that religion is assuming a huge role in deciding the political behavior of an individual. (Fox, 2001) and (Philpott, 2002) have concluded in the wake of examining the September 11, 2001 assaults in the United States that religion still plays an important role in politics and society. Voting behavior is impacted by religion. The paper of (Raymond, 2011) argues that the religious-secular cleavage remained or has become a critical indicator of moderate vote decision.

Hoene (2011) discusses different socio-economic factors which play great role in shaping voting behavior of Asian Americans. These factors are gender, income, country of origin and length of stay in United States which greatly influences one's decision to vote and participation in politics. Level of education is the biggest factor in voting behavior which was the basis of research. Aden (2015) shed light on the influence of political leader on voting behavior. This has been done in the North Eastern Kenya. The study argues that leadership style, past performance and capacity to deliver influence voting behavior. The study also concludes that there is a significant relationship between personality traits of a leader with voting behavior. These traits are sincerity, decisiveness, honesty, loyalty, charisma, peace building and patience. Family is a significant agency to transfer norms and values and protect the culture and value system of a society. Socialization by parents play active role in shaping voting behavior and political attitude of a voter (Campbell et al., 1960; Jennings, 1968; Healy & Malhotra, 2013; Niemi & Jennings, 1991). Family makes familiar a child with a particular political party (Beck, 1977). In the analysis of certain researchers, behavior of the guardians impacts the activities of the kids since they (youngsters) consider elders role models in their political and social matters. Youngsters get and receive the way of life of elders in their own life and they begin to start their political and social responsibilities from an extremely youthful stage (Hess and Torney, 1967). A few researchers contend against the party identification and the related norms to it, in the youngsters (Jenning and Niemi, 1974). They consider the similarity of the youngsters' political perspectives to their guardians is subjected to the climate and the social setting. Environment and the social setting determine whether a kid should proceed with his family political standards and values or to leave them (Connell, 1972).

Ahmad, M. (2012) argues that biradarism (casteism, tribalism) is the fundamental part of voting behavior. It has a profound effect on the political affiliation of the voters of Punjab. Akhtar et al., (2010) analyzed that what kind of research methods and theoretical premise have been hired by the social science researcher in Pakistan to judge the electoral behavior of voters. Berland Kaul, A. (2013) focuses on explaining voting Behavior and why voters vote for an ethnic party in India. This is a useful framework for examining voting behavior and the nature of voter support for ethnic parties in other developing countries. The author focuses on urban voting behavior in India and factors influencing



voter's support for Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Berganza, Juan Carlos (2000) discusses elections and its functions, which are to discipline the elected representatives, to select competent people for public offices, and to represent preferences of voters. Wilder, A. (1999) in his book outlines electoral history of Pakistan. The book analyzes voting behavior in Pakistan's populous and powerful province, the Punjab with reference to 1993 elections. The author argue that the main factor of determining voting behavior in Punjab is the perception of the voters that which party and candidate will be able to fulfill election day promises. The book has also done a comparison of the 1993 elections with that of 1970, 1988 and 1990 election.

PILDAT (2013) has made a detailed analysis of Pakistan's first 10 general elections from 1970 to 2013. The 1970 election resulted in the dismemberment of Pakistan. The 1977 election resulted in martial law. Elections from 1985 to 2008 were manipulated in one way or the other by intelligence agencies. General elections 2013 indicated democratic continuity from one civilian government to the other. Elections, key issues, competing players, results and party manifesto has been analyzed in detail. Manifesto of political parties attract voters. Party manifesto helped the voters for making voting decisions. General elections for the 14th parliament were held on 11th May, 2013. This has special significance in the voting history of Pakistan in many ways. Elected government that came in power in March 2008 after February 2008 elections completed constitutional five years term and handed over power to a civilian government installed through electoral process. This showed that civilian political government can be changed through peaceful, constitutional and political means.

Despite the lack of periodic elections and four military rules the overall confidence of people in democratic process has not waned. Elections are seen as the legitimate, peaceful and orderly method to check the arbitrariness of rulers and to replace them peacefully. 2013 election has shifted power from one civilian government to another civilian government after the completion of constitutional five years term. This shows democratic continuity and big stride toward strengthening democracy in Pakistan (PILDAT, 2013). Khan, Imdad Ali. (1986) in his book discusses the voting behavior of the parliamentarians of NWFP (Now KP) with reference to Non-party elections of 1985. Expectations of the voters from decision makers and implementation of developmental schemes has been investigated. This work highlights the opinion of elected members of provincial assembly. However, this book is limited to electoral preferences of the elected parliamentarians while choosing the leader of the house.

Waseem, M. (1994) discusses election campaign and voting behavior in 1993 elections. Provincial and national assembly results have been analyzed with special reference to



factors such as ethnicity, biradari, rural-urban divide, party organization, selection of candidate and election campaign style. Need for electoral reforms have also been examined in the post-election period to ensure free and fair election. Kanwal, L. S. (2016) in their paper described in detail the voting behavior and its various factors. Result shows that family bond is more influential in voting behavior. Party identification is still intact while the voters did not give much importance to religious affairs of the candidate. The results also show that youth has belief to improve the condition of the country through vote. This paper contains a lot of ideas relevant to the voting behavior in Pakistan. Khan, F. K., & Musarrat, R. (2014) in their work described the domination of political personalities in electoral process. The study focuses on voting behavior of the voters of Muzaffar Garh district of Punjab. The result shows that majority of people are interested in electoral politics by attending political events and casting their vote. Majority of the respondents (87%) said that electoral process can bring positive change in Pakistan.

Ahmed, I., & Ishaq, M. (2018) tried to analyze the importance of party manifesto in campaign strategy of 2013 elections. In Western countries manifesto has great importance for election campaign but in Pakistan there is very poor situation regarding awareness of party manifesto. Lahore which is one of the literate cities in Pakistan, 52% of the respondents did not know even the meaning of manifesto. Instead of manifesto, criticizing opponents is very much effective tool in election campaign. AHMAD, M. S. (2010) in his PhD. dissertation discusses who is voting whom and why in NWFP and what is the increasing determinant of voting behavior? Electoral strategy is candidate oriented than issue oriented. This work covers four provincial and national assembly elections which are 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997. Family reputation of the candidate, helping the people in distress and biradari are influencing vote choice. For voter national and provincial issues are less important than local issues. Party identification was a major determinant in voting behavior. He asserts that due to industrialization, generational and social changes, voting behavior changes with the passage of time.

Farmanullah (2014) in his PhD. dissertation has analyzed voting behavior in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in the 2008 general elections. It has also compared this election with 2002 and 2013 elections. The study concluded that solution of issues and patronage are more important than political party, religion and ethnicity. Azeez et al. (2014) in their work explain the factors which affect the voting behavior in district Layyah, especially the relationship of voting behavior with education, internal changes in a party, satisfaction of the voters and bradarism. These are the factors which has strong effects on electoral decision of a voter. The study concluded that caste system is stronger than political loyalty as for as motivation for voting behavior is concerned. National level strong



political parties, education and political awareness will decrease the negative elements of bradarism.

Research Questions

1. To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?
2. To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?

METHODOLOGY

During this study both qualitative and quantitative methods were adopted to gather data and answer the research question. Creswell (2013) and Silverman (2005) favor such a combine technique and suggest that researchers have to abandon the choice between qualitative and quantitative methods, rather they should use the most valued features of each. Consequently, the use of mixed methods in this study helps to do away with the inadequacies inherent in using only one technique. Again, the mixed approach offers the researcher the opportunity and space to access more of the required information than a single approach could. The qualitative data was obtained from secondary sources and is mainly descriptive. They include the electoral results published by the Election Commission of Pakistan, periodicals, and other relevant publications. The quantitative analysis is based on primary data obtained from a survey of voters in district Buner. The target population of this study consisted of every registered voter in District Buner of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. SPSS version 21 has been used for the determination of P-value through the Chi-Square test.

Research Population

The population of the study is the enlisted male voters of district Buner. The reason to exclude female voters as respondents of the researcher was that they rarely take interest in elections and other political exercises. Because of social and religious constraints, it is hard for a male researcher to get to female respondents. As indicated by Election Commission of Pakistan statistics, the enlisted electors of the targeted area were 360019, out of which male enrolled voters were 195215 (Election Commission of Pakistan, 2013). The objective of choosing a small district was to focus on electoral decisions at the micro-level.

Sample and Sampling Technique

The research population of district Buner is more than 100,000 and as per Krejcie and Morgan, the total sample size becomes 385 (Krijcie, 1970). Hence to get a representative



sample size, 385 citizens were chosen. This determination was made randomly based on a multi-stage sample technique which is as under:

Stage 1: There are 27 union councils in district Buner (Buner, n.d) and (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. n.d.). In the first stage out of 27, 07 UCs were chosen randomly which were Chenglie, Nawegai, Reega, Bataara, Krappa, Turwarsak, and Peer Baba. The choice of these union councils was done randomly, as all the union councils are rural in nature.

Stage 2: In the second stage 55 voters were chosen from every union council, making the complete 385. Respondents were taken from the voter lists of the Election Commission of Pakistan based on random and systematic sampling techniques. Initial one elector was chosen randomly, and afterward, every fourth citizen was chosen till 55 respondents were finished from every union council. A significant number of respondents didn't return their questionnaire. A few respondents were hesitant and terrified to share their experience and information in written shape. Many were thinking about it as an exercise in futility and pointless action. Out of a total of 385 administered questionnaires, the researcher could get 306 appropriately filled and returned.

A close-ended questionnaire was used for this purpose since it is simple for respondents to reply and less tedious. The closed-ended questionnaire is additionally a more affordable survey technique. The ratio of responses in a structured questionnaire is higher than in an unstructured questionnaire. (Dawson, 2002).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This portion comprises of results obtained through questionnaire. The data has been analyzed through SPSS. The results contain information obtained from the selected respondents. Through Chi-Square Test and P- Value association of age, education, profession and income has been established with electoral decisions of the electorates of district Buner.

Job Provision as a Voting Determinant

Voting behavior is increasingly being influenced by economic interest of the electorates. Keeping in view this phenomenon a general question, "To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?" was asked. This was a general question, for the purpose to know about the general perception of the voters regarding vote for job. Majority of the respondents 192 (62.74%) out of 306 expressed that voter of their constituency vote in return for job. The question has further been analyzed in the light of various variables like age, education, profession and income.



Age Consideration

It was expressed that the majority voters having age 31-40 were of the view that people vote for job.

Table No.01

Responses to the question, “To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?”

	Age				Total
	18-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50Years	Above 50 Years	
To a great extent	55	65	43	29	192
	28.6%	33.9%	22.4%	15.1%	100.0%
To some extent	21	14	14	7	56
	37.5%	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	100.0%
To a limited extent	12	7	4	7	30
	40.0%	23.3%	13.3%	23.3%	100.0%
Not at all	9	8	6	4	27
	33.3%	29.6%	22.2%	14.8%	100.0%
Total	97	94	67	47	305
	31.8%	30.8%	22.0%	15.4%	100.0%

Chi square=6.391 p-value=0.700

As evident from the table, those having age 31 to 40 with (33.9%) were of the view that people vote for employment in elections. Similarly, (28.6%) of the age group 18-30 also maintained the same point of view. They were followed by the group 41-50 years (22.4%) and above 50 years (15.1%). The Chi-square test provides insignificant p-value. The p-value (0.700) is greater than 0.05, which shows that there is no association between age of a voter and their view about voting on employment in elections.

Education Consideration

As for as education is concerned, a majority of the Master degree holders maintained that people of their community vote for job.

Table No.02

Responses to the question, “To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?”



	Education							Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Bachelor	Master	
To a great extent	31	18	19	32	27	30	35	192
	16.1%	9.4%	9.9%	16.7%	14.1%	15.6%	18.2%	100.0%
To some extent	2	10	7	10	14	5	8	56
	3.6%	17.9%	12.5%	17.9%	25.0%	8.9%	14.3%	100.0%
To a limited extent	9	0	1	7	4	4	5	30
	30.0%	0.0%	3.3%	23.3%	13.3%	13.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Not at all	2	3	6	5	8	2	1	27
	7.4%	11.1%	22.2%	18.5%	29.6%	7.4%	3.7%	100.0%
Total	44	31	33	54	53	41	49	305
	14.4%	10.2%	10.8%	17.7%	17.4%	13.4%	16.1%	100.0%

Chi square=34.353 P value=0.011

From the respondents having different educational levels, a majority of Master degree holders (18.2%) agreed that people of their constituency vote for job. They were followed by illiterate (16.1%), Matriculate (16.7%), Bachelor (15.6%) and Intermediate (14.1%). The Chi square test gives significant p-value. The value (0.011) is smaller than 0.05, which shows that education level has vital role in voters' perception about voting for job.

Profession Consideration

Profession of voters also plays a role in voting behavior. As evident from the responses of the voters government servants were in majority, who supported that voters vote in return for job.



Table No.03

Views in response to the question, “To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?”

	Profession						Total
	Servants	Farmers	Businessmen	Labor	Unemployed	Student	
To a great extent	40	30	38	36	18	30	192
	20.8%	15.6%	19.8%	18.8%	9.4%	15.6%	100.0%
To some extent	9	13	10	12	3	9	56
	16.1%	23.2%	17.9%	21.4%	5.4%	16.1%	100.0%
To a limited extent	5	4	3	5	6	7	30
	16.7%	13.3%	10.0%	16.7%	20.0%	23.3%	100.0%
Not at all	2	5	10	1	3	6	27
	7.4%	18.5%	37.0%	3.7%	11.1%	22.2%	100.0%
Total	56	52	61	54	30	52	305
	18.4%	17.0%	20.0%	17.7%	9.8%	17.0%	100.0%

Chi square=19.238 p-value=0.203

Government servants were in majority (20.8%), followed by businessmen (19.8%), labor (18.8%), farmers and students (15.6%) were of the view that people of their community vote in return for job. The Chi-square test provides insignificant p-value. The p-value (0.203) is greater than 0.05, which shows that there is no association between profession of voters and their view about voting on employment in elections.

Income Group Consideration

Income of a voter also plays a vital role in shaping voting behavior. As evident from the table number, different income groups responded differently.

Table No.04

Responses to the question, “To what extent voters of your constituency vote in return for a job?”



	Income						Total
	Dependent	15000-25000	26000-35000	36000-45000	Above 45000	Sorry	
To a great extent	19 9.9%	56 29.2%	36 18.8%	29 15.1%	32 16.7%	20 10.4%	192 100.0%
To some extent	6 10.7%	12 21.4%	16 28.6%	5 8.9%	9 16.1%	8 14.3%	56 100.0%
To a limited extent	8 26.7%	8 26.7%	2 6.7%	1 3.3%	4 13.3%	7 23.3%	30 100.0%
Not at all	5 18.5%	8 29.6%	2 7.4%	2 7.4%	1 3.7%	9 33.3%	27 100.0%
Total	38 12.5%	84 27.5%	56 18.4%	37 12.1%	46 15.1%	44 14.4%	305 100.0%

Chi square=32.493 P value=0.006

A majority (29.2%) who were in the group 15000 to 25000 agreed that the people vote for job. They were followed by 26000 to 35000 (18.8%), above 45000 (16.7%) and (10.4%) of those who refused to show income, maintained that people of their constituency vote in return for jobs.

The Chi-square test provides significant p-value. The p-value (0.006) is smaller than 0.05. This shows that there is a link between income and views about employment as a factor in election.

Job Provision as a Voting Determinant in 2013 Election

After asking a general question regarding the role of job in election, a more specific question was asked. This was, "To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?" was asked. This was asked to know about the role of job in making electoral decisions. 140 (45.75%) out of 306 refused to cast vote in return for job, while 107 (34.96%) out of 306 accepted that they voted in return for job. The question asked was further analyzed in the light of various independent variables like age, education, profession and income of the voters.



Age Consideration

It was disclosed that the group who is in search of job (31-40) voted on the provision of job.

Table No.05

Responses to the question, "To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?"

	Age				Total
	18-30 Years	31-40 Years	41-50Years	Above 50 Years	
To a great extent	30	40	19	18	107
	28.0%	37.4%	17.8%	16.8%	100.0%
To some extent	12	10	9	4	35
	34.3%	28.6%	25.7%	11.4%	100.0%
To a limited extent	9	7	7	1	24
	37.5%	29.2%	29.2%	4.2%	100.0%
Not at all	46	38	32	24	140
	32.9%	27.1%	22.9%	17.1%	100.0%
Total	97	95	67	47	306
	31.7%	31.0%	21.9%	15.4%	100.0%

Chi square=7.465 p-value=0.589

A large number of respondents of the group 31 to 40 years (37.4%) maintained that they voted for employment. The age group 18 to 30 were the second in category (28.0%), followed by (17.8%) of the group 41-50, who preferred to vote on the provision of job. The Chi square test gives insignificant p-value. The value (0.589) is greater than 0.05. This shows that there is insignificant link between age of voters and their decision for job.

Education Consideration

With regard to education the data has been analyzed in the following table.



Table No.06

Responses to the question, “To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?”

	Education							Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Intermediate	Bachelor	Master	
To a great extent	18 16.8%	4 3.7%	12 11.2%	21 19.6%	22 20.6%	12 11.2%	18 16.8%	107 100.0%
To some extent	4 11.4%	3 8.6%	2 5.7%	10 28.6%	1 2.9%	8 22.9%	7 20.0%	35 100.0%
To a limited extent	3 12.5%	3 12.5%	2 8.3%	7 29.2%	3 12.5%	2 8.3%	4 16.7%	24 100.0%
Not at all	19 13.6%	21 15.0%	17 12.1%	16 11.4%	27 19.3%	19 13.6%	21 15.0%	140 100.0%
Total	44 14.4%	31 10.1%	33 10.8%	54 17.6%	53 17.3%	41 13.4%	50 16.3%	306 100.0%

Chi square=26.439 P value=0.090

The majority (20.6%) of those having Intermediate level education voted on the provision of job. They were followed by (19.6%) of the Matriculate, (16.8%) each of Master level and illiterate people. The Chi-square test provides insignificant p-value. The p-value (0.090) is greater than 0.05. This shows that there is insignificant link between education of voters and their decision to vote for job.

Profession Consideration

Different professions have different priorities, therefore they look to things in their own way. Government servants were in majority to vote for job in 2013 elections.

Table No.07

Responses to the question, “To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?”



	Profession						Total
	Servants	Farmers	Businessmen	Labor	Unemployed	Student	
To a great extent	30	20	21	12	11	13	107
	28.0%	18.7%	19.6%	11.2%	10.3%	12.1%	100.0%
To some extent	7	7	7	8	0	6	35
	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	22.9%	0.0%	17.1%	100.0%
To a limited extent	4	5	6	4	2	3	24
	16.7%	20.8%	25.0%	16.7%	8.3%	12.5%	100.0%
Not at all	16	20	27	30	17	30	140
	11.4%	14.3%	19.3%	21.4%	12.1%	21.4%	100.0%
Total	57	52	61	54	30	52	306
	18.6%	17.0%	19.9%	17.6%	9.8%	17.0%	100.0%

Chi square=22.458 P value=0.096

Government servants were in majority (28.0%) who opted for voting on the provision of job. They were followed by businessmen (19.6%) and (18.7%) of the farmers to vote for job to a great extent. The Chi square test gives insignificant p-value. The value (0.096) is greater than 0.05. This shows that there is insignificant link between occupation of voters and their decision of voting for employment.

Income Group Consideration

As evident from result, income of a voter also plays a vital role in shaping voting behavior.

Table No.08

Responses to the question, "To what extent you cast vote in 2013 elections on the provision of job?"



	Income						Total
	Dependent	15000-25000	26000-35000	36000-45000	Above 45000	Sorry	
To a great extent	15 14.0%	27 25.2%	22 20.6%	18 16.8%	20 18.7%	5 4.7%	107 100.0%
To some extent	0 0.0%	12 34.3%	10 28.6%	5 14.3%	6 17.1%	2 5.7%	35 100.0%
To a limited extent	2 8.3%	9 37.5%	3 12.5%	2 8.3%	4 16.7%	4 16.7%	24 100.0%
Not at all	21 15.0%	36 25.7%	22 15.7%	12 8.6%	16 11.4%	33 23.6%	140 100.0%
Total	38 12.4%	84 27.5%	57 18.6%	37 12.1%	46 15.0%	44 14.4%	306 100.0%

Chi square=33.956 P value=0.003

It was found that a majority (25.2%) who were in the group 15000 to 25000 agreed that they voted for job. They were followed by 26000 to 35000 (20.6%), above 45000 (18.7%), 36000 to 45000 (16.8%), dependent group (14.0%) and (4.7%) of those who did not disclose their income who maintained that they voted in return for jobs. The Chi square test gives significant p-value. The value (0.003) is smaller than 0.05. This tells that there is an association between earning and voting for job in election.

CONCLUSION

This paper has provided a detailed analysis of job provision that influenced voter preferences during the 2013 elections in District Buner of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Participants of different age groups, education, professions and earning groups participated in the study. As for as job provision as a voting determinant is concerned, 192 out of 306 (62.74%) of the targeted population were of the view that people vote for job in election. When the voters were asked specifically about 2013 election, the responses were that, 107 (34.96%) voted for job in 2013 elections.

The study targeted male voters of district Buner. The reason to exclude female voters as respondents of the researcher was that they rarely take an interest in the election or any



other political activities. Apart from this, social and religious constraints make it difficult for a male researcher to get to female respondents. Hence, the study suggests that future researches should focus on female electorates and their voting behavior regarding subsequent elections. A study should also be conducted in other parts of the country, as voting behavior is not static.

Over time, it gradually changes. Political consciousness, exposure to media, industrialization, urbanization, education, religious considerations, and other important local, national, and international issues change voting behavior. It is a dynamic process of absorbing new cultural patterns constantly. It makes electoral studies progressive and innovative for future exploration.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Mian Gul Said is the primary author of this paper. This research paper is a part of his M.Phil thesis. He also conducted the survey and gathered the data for the research.

Dr. Aziz ur Rahman supervised and guided the primary author. He also helps in formulating the abstract and guided the authors in formulating the results and discussion. Dr. Musab Yousufi has contributed to review the paper and the language of the paper. He also contributed to editing the paper and give directions to the authors regarding methodology and data analysis.

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