

PAKISTAN AT THE POLLS 1985

CAMPAIGN CANDIDATES AND VOTERS

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GALLUP PAKISTAN
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**Pakistan
Institute of Public Opinion**

Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion is a non-profit educational organization devoted to the task of promoting public interest through scientific inquiry and dissemination of empirical data on Pakistani society.

Being the first of its kind in the country, the Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion has played a pioneering role in introducing the use of independently conducted surveys in academic and public policy research. It was founded in 1978 by a group of prominent social scientists headed by Dr. Ijaz Gilani, a specialist in Political Science and public policy.

In recognition of its technical competence the Institute was elected Associate Member of Gallup International Research Institutes in 1981 and its full member in 1984.

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INTRODUCTION

National elections are a crucial indicator of public opinion. Indeed one of their key functions, besides being a mechanism for choosing national leadership, is to serve as a barometer of public moods. But, election results in themselves are not sufficient to serve this purpose, because they are lumped together for all classes and groups in any one constituency. Since election results are not separated for various socio economic groups, they fail to reveal different moods in different sections of the population. And, while political commentaries about electoral tendencies of various economic groups, religious communities or occupational categories abound, they are often little more than informed guesses.

When election results appear, analysts refer to constituencies which represent certain characteristics: rich/poor etc. But often constituencies are much larger, too heterogeneous to qualify as either rich/poor, high/low education or belonging to this or that socio-economic class. And yet, it is crucial for political analysts to know the differences in choices made by different socio-economic groups.

Exit poll surveys are an answer to this problem. Through them we can conduct relatively detailed interviews with a statistical sample of voters at the time of their leaving the election booth and ask them questions about their voting choices as well as their personal profile. With the help of Exit Poll Surveys, election results can be analyzed for various profile characteristics, thus producing a much richer analysis than the one which is available on the basis of constituency level election results or informed guesses by casual observers and news media.

With this objective in mind we conducted a highly scientific Exit Poll Survey during the 1985 elections in Pakistan. It is perhaps the first time that such a survey is conducted anywhere outside the major industrial countries. This is a special achievement in a country where elections are held very irregularly and at great intervals. We hope that if elections are held more regularly, Exit Poll Surveys will become a regular feature and will provide valuable data and analysis for researchers and policy makers.

In addition to the intellectual challenge posed by a first time Exit Poll Survey in Pakistan, it was a formidable logistical and administrative task to reach the far corners of a vast country. In all these respects the Gallup Election Study comprising of Exit Poll Surveys and a survey of National Assembly candidates has been a great experience for all of us who worked as a big team to accomplish this task. The team included 500 interviewers, twenty-five coordinators and trainers, about one hundred data processing persons and a group of social scientists. Together they deserve the credit for this study.

The field operation activities during the study were headed by Mohammad Farooq Khan, the Data Processing was headed by Moazzam Qadiri and Mutaqeen ur-Rehman, and Waseem Ahmad Zaidi served as Principal Coordinator for this study. I would like to offer my greatest appreciation for their valuable work.

I would also like to thank Hussain Haqqani of the Far Eastern Economic Review who helped in editing and refining the English version of this Study. I hope that in the forthcoming months the two of us will have the opportunity to work together on a more detailed Study of the 1985 Elections.

Dr. Ijaz Gilani

March 15, 1985

CHAPTER I

THE 1985 ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Was it 'Dumb' and 'Mute'?

About 53 percent of registered voters turned out in the 1985 National Assembly elections to vote. The question arises: How many of them simply voted and how many went a step further and took active part in the election campaign?

The data obtained from a large scale Exit Poll Survey conducted by Gallup Pakistan show that approximately half of the male voters participated in election campaign activities ranging from attending an election meeting to more intense participation such as making speeches and contributing financially towards their favorite candidates. The hierarchy of participation was as follows: 40 percent of the voters participated in one or more election meetings, 25 percent canvassed to seek votes of their candidate, 17 percent made supporting speeches and 3 percent made financial contribution to the election campaign.

These participation rates are fairly high in comparison to other countries where elections are held more regularly. The closest comparison is with India where comparable data is available for the 1970 All India elections.

Low in Intensity, Wide in Participation

Despite such apparently high participation, the campaign was generally known as a 'dumb' and 'mute' election campaign. This discrepancy can be explained by the restrictive nature of the 1985 election campaign. It disallowed political parties, prohibited large public gatherings and even the use of public address system at the small indoor meetings. Television and radio were not available to election candidates which might go against the "non-political" character of the elections. In other words, candidates had only limited - very limited - access to mass media. Consequently, candidates had to rely on small face to face meetings with the electorate, and hundreds of small meetings were held in each constituency. The pattern was such that instead of the 'passionate' voter traveling long distances and coming to hear the candidate, the 'harassed' candidate was moving long distances to hold indoor neighborhood meetings with voters who would have otherwise absented themselves from politically charged gatherings. It is this peculiar character of the 1985 elections which explains high participation in arranging and attending election meetings. Such participation was generally low in intensity of feelings but widely spread all over the constituency.

Table 1

Comparative Figures on Voter Participation
in Election Campaign in Pakistan and India

	India (1970)	Pakistan (1985)
Participated in Election Meetings	25	40
Canvassed for various candidates	9	25
Arranged Election Meetings	6	17
Made financial contribution	2	3

Source (for India) - Bashiruddin Ahmed, Political Stratification of the Indian Electorate, Economic and Political Weekly, VI (Annual Number 1971).
(for Pakistan) - Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 2

Participation in Election Campaign

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

Participated	49.5 percent
Not participated	50.5 percent

This shows that about half the voters participated in some electoral activity other than voting. The details of their participation are as follows:

	Percent
Participated in Election Meetings	40
Canvassed for their candidates	25
Arranged Election Meetings	17
Made speeches in support of their candidate	7
Made financial contribution for the campaign	3

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Campaign Issues

The peculiar character of participation in these elections also influenced campaign issues. Because the campaign relied so heavily on small indoor meetings, its focus turned to neighborhood problems giving rise to criticism that the national elections were nothing but a glorified form of local council elections.

Correlates of High Participation in the Election Campaign

The Exit Poll data of Gallup Pakistan show that the rural and young populations as well as overseas worker families were markedly more active in the election campaign compared to the rest of the populace.

The data show that the rural population demonstrated higher participation rates compared to the urban voters. This was, of course, reflected in turn out rates as well, which were generally higher in the rural areas. Interestingly, there is a direct correlation between participation in the campaign and turn out rates, as is shown in Table 3.

Why was the Rural Population More Active

One plausible interpretation of high participation rates in the rural population despite its considerably lower status in terms of general development seems to be that the rural population views elections as a potent vehicle to solve their day to day personal or community problems. Elections have a tangible privately interpreted meaning for the rural voter; it is through elections that he builds a relationship with local chiefs or political entrepreneurs who would subsequently act as his patrons in dealing with the local administration. It appears that the rural voter, perceives his elected representative as neither a 'legislator' nor an 'elected official'.

The situation is quite different in the urban areas where voters are either liberated from the need to seek patron-agents or rely on a different group for this purpose. The voter's relationship with local officials or bureaucracy is different in character and mostly concerns schooling, medical care, public utilities or facing state regulations about personal or business transactions. Urban voters smooth out these problems through relatives, friends or professional intermediaries. For them, the role of the parliament member is secondary for these purposes. Instead many urban voters would look upon their parliament member as a pure 'legislator'. As the 1985 elections did not particularly project 'legislative' or national issues, the elections were relatively less

meaningful for voters who sought to elect `legislators' rather than patron-agents. However, for those who viewed elections as an opportunity to build their client-patron relationship with problem solvers, the elections were particularly meaningful and they exhibited wide participation in its various activities.

Table 3

Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis by Turn-out Rates

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
Constituencies where Voting turn-out was	%	%	%	%	%
Lower than 35 percent	26	10	8	4	3
Between 35-50 percent	42	24	17	7	3
Higher than 50 percent	42	28	18	7	3

The level of participation is significantly higher in constituencies where the turn-out is higher.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

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The Relationship of Participation with Income, Age and Education

It appears that higher worker income and better economic status brings with it a general ability and drive to participate in life more fully including politics, and thus the data show higher participation as income goes up.

Table 4

Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis by Rural and Urban Localities

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
	%	%	%	%	%
Rural Communities	41	28	18	7	2
Urban Communities	40	22	16	7	3

The Rural population demonstrates a slightly higher level of participation compared to the Urban.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 5

Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis OF Overseas Worker Households

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
	%	%	%	%	%
Overseas House holds	49	32	23	9	4
Non-Overseas Worker households	40	26	17	7	2

The Overseas Worker households show a significantly higher level of participation compared to the rest of the population.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

It is also higher among families who have a member working abroad. This could partly be because the overseas worker families probably viewed elections as a means to elevate their social position corresponding to their enhanced economic status in their communities.

The younger voter, under 35 years of age, demonstrates a visibly higher participation rate in the elections. It is a matter of interpretation whether that had any bearing on electing a relatively young group in the new national assembly. There is an interesting correlation between education and participation in the election campaign. Participation in electoral activities increases with education upto the higher secondary level, but shows a drop among college graduates or those with higher education. Would they have been more active if the 1985 elections were more 'political' is something that only a comparative study of future elections can show.

Table 6

**Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis by Different Income Groups**

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
	%	%	%	%	%
Monthly Income (in Rupees)					
Less than 1000	39	23	15	5	2
1000 – 2000	45	30	20	8	3
More than 2000	50	37	26	14	5

Participation in election campaign increases as income goes up.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 7

Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis by Different Age Groups

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
	%	%	%	%	%
Less than 35 years	43	30	21	8	3
35 – 50	39	23	14	5	2
More than 50 years	38	22	14	6	2

Voters of less than 35 years age demonstrate significantly higher level of participation in the election campaign.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 8

Participation in Election Campaign:
Analysis by Different Education Groups

Did you participate in any of the following during the election campaign?

	Election Meeting	Canvassing	Arranged Election Meeting	Made Speech	Financial Contribution
	%	%	%	%	%
Illiterate	31	16	10	4	1
Primary	42	26	15	5	2
Middle	49	31	21	9	2
Matric	50	36	25	9	4
Intermediate	49	36	28	12	5
Graduate or higher	45	34	22	12	4

The illiterate voters appear to have participated less actively in the election campaign compared to the educated. The educated are more inclined to participate in the election campaign. There is however a slight decline in participation at the highest level of education.

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 9

Important local issues

What would you consider as your most important local problem?

	All Pakistan voters	Rural Voters	Urban Voters
	%	%	%
Roads and Streets	19	22	14
Supply of Electricity	12	14	8
Lack of cleanliness	11	7	17
Shortage of Water	11	12	9
Lack of Education Facilities	10	10	10
Lack of Cooking Gas/Fuel	9	11	7
Other Problems	13	11	17
Not responded	8	8	8

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

CHAPTER II

VOTER AND THE MASS MEDIA

Certain questions arise in our mind about the role of mass media in the 1985 elections. For example, how many voters in the 1985 elections could be reached by the various mass media? Do the mass media play an effective role in moulding public opinion?

These questions can be partly answered by the Gallup Pakistan Exit Poll Survey conducted on the eve of the 1985 National Assembly elections. The following discussion is based on the data collected through this survey, during which approximately 10,000 men voters were interviewed.

Television Viewing Among Voters

About half the voters said they were TV viewers. Some of them are regular viewers while others view it only casually. This ratio is higher compared to TV viewing in the total population, showing that turn-out ratio was higher among TV viewers.

Radio Listening Among Voters

About 70 percent of voters are radio listeners, split unevenly among regular listeners (26%) and occasional listeners (44%). These figures are fairly close to radio listening habits among the total population.

Table 1

TV Viewership

How Frequently Do You Watch TV?

	Among Voters %	Among All Households %
Regularly	22	11
Occasionally	35	23
Non-viewer	43	66

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 2

Radio Listenership

How Frequently Do You Listen to Radio?

	Among Voters %	Among All Households %
Regularly	26	27
Occasionally	44	43
Non-viewer	30	30

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Newspaper Readership Among Voters

Almost half among those who voted in the 1985 elections claim they are newspaper readers. The frequency of readership is however quite varied: Some only listen to newspaper, which is read out to them. Others read newspapers but only once in a while and a smaller number are regular readers. It is interesting that a good number of voters who otherwise characterize themselves as illiterate claim to be newspaper readers. Perhaps, they have no formal education but have gradually acquired the ability to read or understand newspapers as a result of their interest in political or social matters. Many among those who claim to be newspaper readers are possibly those who read them only during the heat of an election campaign or during political crises. In interpreting the apparently high rate of newspaper readership one should keep in mind that approximately half the population can read the Quran, which gives them the ability to read both Urdu and Sindhi scripts, the two languages which account for most of newspaper circulation.

Table 3

Newspaper Readership

How Frequently Do You Read Newspapers?

	Among Voters %	Among All Households %
Regularly	29	20
Occasionally	33	28
Non-viewer	38	48

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

The above table shows that 18 percent of voters are unable to identify their most liked newspaper: they would read any newspaper which was available to them. The remaining are overwhelmingly the readers of various Urdu newspapers. It is also interesting to note that among the voting population there are approximately as many readers of Sindhi newspapers as of English newspapers.

Table 4

Comparative Readership of Urdu, English
and Sindhi Newspapers Among Voters

Readers of	Among Voters %
Urdu Newspapers	40
English Newspapers	2
Sindhi Newspapers	2
Whichever Newspaper is available	18
Non-reader	38

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

**Perceived Persuasive Power
of Various Mass Media**

Two of the mass media, TV and Radio, were not available to the candidates for projecting their campaigns. The only available medium was the newspapers. The newspapers widely covered the election campaign, although they followed the government instructions of projecting the elections as 'non-party' and 'non-political'. Many candidates also advertised in the newspapers. But, it is interesting that very few among them considered advertising and other publicity in the newspapers as an effective means to gain votes.

Table 5

Most Effective Mode of Communication with the Voter

Which do you think is the most effective mode of communication with the voters?

	All Candidates	Successful Candidates
	%	%
Door to door campaign	54	50
Speeches in public meetings	33	37
Distribution of hand bills	2	1
Posters/Banners	2	2
Advertisements/ news in newspapers	1	2
Other answers/No response	8	8

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Survey of Candidates for the National Parliament, 1985.

CHAPTER III

PROFILE OF PAKISTAN'S FUTURE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

The induction of an elected parliament in Pakistan marks the beginning, once again, of a political administration. The role of elected politicians in government, however limited, is generally resented by the bureaucracy - or appointed administration - which considers politics a destabilizing factor in its calculated scheme of things. Inter-action between elements of a political administration and the previously well-entrenched appointed administration will be a central factor in the new phase of government.

In theory at least, the political leadership and the bureaucracy perform complementary functions and both are necessary for successful management of a country. Civilized nations have established a tradition whereby the bureaucracy executes the decisions of the political leadership within a legal and constitutional framework. Cicero's maxim, 'Let the Soldier yield to the Civilian' is translated in modern government to "Let the bureaucrats yield to parliamentarians". There are, however, several complicating factors in the relationship between the political and appointed administration or elected representatives and civil servants. The most important of these is the difference in procedures of recruitment and training for the two administrative groups.

Civil servants (and, for that matter, military officers) are selected on the basis of set criteria. Their age, education and experience prior to recruitment conforms to regulations and there is little variation in the back grounds of different officers entering service at one time. While experience within service might differ, training procedures are alike and generally, bureaucrats fit one or another set mould. Having been trained along set lines, it is natural for members of the appointed administration to be suspicious of political leaders, whose recruitment occurs in completely different fashion. Except for the minimum age, political officials are not required to fulfill any other established criteria. They are chosen by the people rather than by a selection board and there is great variation in their age, education, experience, professional background as well as the basis of their election.

After almost eight years of an exclusively appointed administration, the prospect of power sharing by elected representatives has generated considerable interest in the profile of Pakistan's new parliament. Gallup Pakistan conducted a major survey prior to and during national assembly elections. The survey is part of a study of candidate appeal, voter response and over all socio-political patterns during the 1985 elections. Several interesting features emerge from the

study, throwing light on the shape and composition of the new assembly. Pakistan's coming political administration will most probably be representative of new ideas, as 40 percent of the newly elected MNAs are new comers in the field of politics, having started their political careers during or after the 1977 political upheaval. The new parliament is a well educated group: two thirds of its members have had college education and possess a Bachelor's or higher degree. Others are literate though without tertiary education and only 6 percent have less than matriculate-level education

The average age of MNAs is calculated at around 45 years. One third of them come from politically prominent or active families and are political heirs to an electoral tradition. But an equal number has emerged from obscure backgrounds. 13 percent of the successful NA candidates launched their active political careers with this election, while 26 percent joined politics during the last eight years mainly through participation in local council elections. 60 percent of the MNAs, however, come from the old guard, having been in active politics for at least one decade.

14 percent of the successful candidates served in the military or civil service and entered politics after retirement. Half of these come from a military background while the other half constitutes former civil servants. The average age of the National Assembly members is 45. 28 percent amongst them are under forty years of age and 35 percent are over 50. In terms of education, 64 percent have graduate or higher education, 20 percent have Intermediate Certificate, 7 percent are matriculate and 6 percent have formal education below matriculation.

In family terms, the assembly has a mixed membership, including a large number of new entrants into electoral politics. While 31 percent belong to families competing for elective office since the British days, 31 percent come from families without any political background. 21 percent of the MNAs come from families with local council political experience of last eight years and 14 percent belong to influential families without previous electoral experience.

Apart from the variety represented in the National Assembly, the Gallup Survey reveals another interesting feature: Taken as a whole the profile of successful and losing candidate is fairly alike in terms of age, education, and family-political background. This indicates that different sections of the population succeeded in almost the same proportion in which they decided to compete for National Assembly jobs.

Table 1

AGE COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

Average:	
Successful Candidates	45 years
All Candidates	45 years

Further breakdown by different age groups is as follows:

Age	Successful Candidates (Percentage)	All Candidates (Percentage)
Under 40	28	30
41-50	31	32
More than 50	35	34
No Response	6	4

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 2

EDUCATION LEVELS AMONG CANDIDATES FOR THE NATINAL ASSEMBLY

Education	Successful Candidates %	All Candidates %
Graduation or higher degree	64	63
Higher Secondary Level	20	17
Secondary Level	7	12
Less than Secondary Level	6	7
No Response	3	1

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 3

**OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND
OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES**

	Successful Candidates %	All Candidates %
Retired from Civil Service	7	8
Retired from Military Service	7	8
Independent Profession (Landlords, Businessmen, Professionals, etc.)	86	84

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 4

**FAMILY BACKGROUND OF NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES**

	Successful Candidates %	All Candidates %
Prominent Political Family with Experience	31	21
Family with Experience in Local Body Politics	14	11
Prominent Family but No Electoral Experience	21	26
No Significant Political Tradition in the Family	31	39
No Response	3	3

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 5

PERSONAL POLITICAL CAREER

Was Initiated into Politics During	Successful Candidates %	All Candidates %
Prior to 1958	18	18
1958-65	18	15
1966-76	18	20
1977-84	26	22
Beginning from	13	20
1985 Elections	7	5
No Response		

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

RESEARCH DESIGN

QUESTIONARE

Appendix 2

**ELECITON RESULTS NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY 1985**

RESEARCH DESIGN

The findings reported here are based on the following two surveys:

1. An Exit Poll Survey conducted on February 25, 1985.
2. A survey of candidates for the National Assembly conducted during February 18-25, 1985.

Below we provide some details on their research design:

Exit Poll Survey

A total of 10,000 were interviewed all over the country on the Election Day. They were distributed at approximately 500 polling stations.

Sample Selection

The selection of polling stations was done in the following fashion:

From a listing of 200 National Assembly constituencies in the settled areas of Pakistan, a random selection of 50 seats was made. A slight modification was made subsequently to adjust for constituencies which had been carried unopposed. Within each constituency there were approximately one hundred polling stations. On the basis of a listing of all polling stations for men voters, ten polling stations were statistically selected following a random number procedure.

Field Organization

One interviewer was assigned for each polling station, thus totaling nearly 500 interviewers. They were organized into 50 groups with a Group In charge for each group. The 50 Group In charges were further organized under 14 Regional Coordinators. A training team comprising of 10 trainers conducted training sessions at 14 regional centers all over the country.

Before departing for training, the trainers were extensively briefed by the Project Director, and an Instruction Manual was prepared to serve as a standard for training.

Interviewing

The interviewers had been instructed to locate their polling stations a day prior to the interviewing date and to arrive at the polling station prior to the beginning of polling. They were required to start interviewing beginning with the first person who cast his ballot and thereafter interview at a regular interval of 15 minutes. The voter leaving the booth at every 15th minute was the assigned respondent. This ensured a fairly random choice, and minimized the possibility of interviewer bias in choosing his respondents. Intervals were also allocated as breaks for interviewers at specified times during the polling time. Interviewing continued until the end of polling according to the above procedure.

Data Processing

The completed interviews were promptly delivered to Group In charges and were transmitted to Regional Coordinators, who arranged to send them to the Data Processing facility in Karachi. This was done through the quickest possible means, mostly through the air cargo system or a personal messenger. A team of more than 50 coders who used extensive computing facilities computer processed the data in approximately three days. The initial presentation of data and its graphics were made available within a week from the completion of interviewing.

Candidate Survey

A total of 600 candidates for the National Assembly were interviewed by senior interviewers with the help of a short questionnaire. The candidates were interviewed during the climax of election campaign and were there fore available at late nights or early mornings. A short letter was addressed to them from the Project Director seeking their cooperation. The response from the candidates was generally very favorable. After the elections, responses from the successful and failed candidates were tabulated separately.

They covered approximately seventy percent of the successful candidates. The candidates' survey was computerized and tables were made available at aggregate level as well as separately for successful candidates.

Exit Polls 1985 Questionnaire

- Q 1) How many days in a week do you listen to radio?
a. Number of days _____
- Q 2) How many days do you read the newspaper in week?
a. Number of days _____
- Q 3) What newspaper do you usually read?
a. Newspaper name
b. Whatever I can get
- Q 4) How many days do you watch television in a week?
a. Number of days:
b. Sometimes
c. Don't watch television
- Q 5) What do you think is the biggest problem of your area?
a. Lack of cleanliness
b. Electricity supply
c. Lack of health facilities
d. Lack of water
e. Lack of educations institutions
f. Gas/Fuel problems
g. Poor or no construction of roads
h. Others (please specify)
- Q 6) In your opinion, what is the biggest problem facing Pakistan today?
- Q 7) Suppose all political parties participated in today's elections then who would have you voted for?
a. Name Political Party _____
b. No one
- Q 8) Sometimes the candidate we vote for on the Election Day is different from the candidate we decided on earlier on in the election campaigns. Has this happened to you this time around?
a. Yes
b. No (Go to Question 10)
- Q 9) (if yes) What were the reasons determining this change in opinion?
a. Neighbors/Biradari influence
b. Party candidate did not personally meet us

- c. Our party members encouraged me to
- d. This candidate has not done any personal/ public service
- e. To prevent the vote from getting wasted
- f. Because of attending other candidate's election campaigns
- g. Impressed by other candidates address
- h. By reading about the other candidate
- i. Other (please specify)

Q 10) In the current elections campaign

- a. Did you make arrangements for any rally?
- b. Made a speech in a rally?
- c. Participated in election campaign for some candidate?
- d. Participated in election rally
- e. Helped some other candidate (please specify the details)

Q 11) Who did you vote for in 1977 elections?

- a. PPP
- b. Qaumi Itthead
- c. Independent Candidates
- d. Did not vote

Q 12) Did you vote for in today's election?

- a. Candidate's Name

Q 13) What is the election symbol for this candidate?

- a. Election Symbol Name:

Q 14) You have voted for ____ candidate. Obviously, you think he has many good qualities but what would you say is his best quality?

Q 15) Besides good attributes, did the recommendations from your Biradari, Pir Sahab, or respectable individuals from your area?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. If yes, then who recommended this candidate

Q 16) Who is your favorite national leader?

- a. Name:
- b. No one
- c. Don't Know

ELECTION RESULTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 1985

**Source: Government of Pakistan, Election Commission,
Gazette Notification Number F. 24(1)/85-Cord. (3),
26th March, 1985**

The number of valid votes polled by each candidate are mentioned against the person's name. The total votes registered in the constituency are mentioned against the constituency number under abbreviation 'RV'. The constituency are listed according to their official serial number beginning with National Assembly seat number 1 (NA-1).

NORTH –WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE			
NA-I Peshawar-I (RV: 1,68,846)		NA-4 Peshawar-IV (RV: 1,45,544)	
Muhammad Unis Flahi	26,815	Nisar Muhammad Khan	22,402
Zafar Ali Shah Syed	22,524	Mian Ajmal Shah	12,608
Muhammad Khurshid	5,779	Aslam Khan	5,440
Sultan Hussain Shah	479	Abdul Wakil	3,383
NA-2 Peshawar-II (RV: 1,58,257)		NA-5 Peshawar-V (RV: 1,71,150)	
Muhammad Salim	38,189	Abdul Haq Maulana	45,709
Arbab Niaz Mohammad Khan	23,473	Mohammad Alam Khan	10,336
NA-3 Peshawar-III (RV: 1,52,355)		Athar Ali Shah Syed	
Hammed Khan	13,165	NA-6 Mardan-1 (RV: 1,32,965)	
Muhammad Yousaf Khan	11,029	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor	18,112
Sardar Muhammad Khan	9,741	Khan Haji Noor Muhammad Khan	6,556
Abdul Hamid Khan Durrani	9,537	Ikramullah Shahid	6,288
Noor Mohammad Khan	8,391	Sultan Mohammad	4,949
Mohammad Yaqub Khan	7,624	Mohmand Wasaf Shah Alias Bagi	3,694
Azmatullah	3,463	Tariq Mahmood	2,948
Hidayatur Rehman	441	NA-7 Mardan-II (RV: 1,38,731)	
Mughal Khan	403	Maulana Gauhar Rehman	14,063
		Dr. Haji Misal Khan	10,630

Abdul Malik	7,953	Sardar Fazle Raziq Khan	7,750
Abdul Ghani Khattak	7,468	NA-14 Abbotabad-III (RV: 1,73,539)	
Shakirullah Khan	6,319	Gohar Ayub Khan	48,828
Muhammad Yaqub Khan	2,882	Raja Sikandar Zaman Khan	44,371
Shafiq Alam Khan	716	Mukhtiar Ahmad	3,190
NA-8 Mardan-111 (RV: 1,14,129)		NA-15 Mansehra-I (RV:2,13,887)	
Fazal Dad Khan	12,162	Syed Qasim Shah	54,936
Muhammad Sher Khan	7,992	Syed Muzammil Shah	24,785
Dost Muhammad Khan	7,727	Shaukat Ali Khan	7,388
Habibur Rehman	6,659	Muhammad Muzaffar Khan	394
Syed Sadiq Shah	5,358	NA-16 Mansehra-II (RV: ,18,087)	
Muhammad Akram Khan	3,679	Nawabzada Salahuddin	14,709
Parwaiz Khan	2,309	Begum Fakhruz Zaman	12,567
Muhammad Yasin Khan	258	Habibur Rehman	10,718
NA-9 Mardan-IV (RV: 1,22,218)		Abdul Haq	1,956
Yaqub Khan	8,353	Dr. Dilawar Khan	1,677
Sherin Khan	7,462	Muhammad Sadiq Khan	897
Zarn osha	6,723	(RV:1,59,276)	
Iazal Rehman	5,916	Muhammad Ayub Khan	17,755
Yaqub Khan	5,786	Alam Zeb Khan	12,382
Syed Mir Badshah Bokhari	5,669	Obaidullah	7,800
Sifarish Khan	3,901	Siad Ahmad Malik	5,046
Muhammad Khurshid	3,231	Muhammad Miskeen Malik	3,941
Mohammad Younis	1,239	Aurangzeb	2,382
Mir Nawab Khan	621	Abdul Bar Shah	1,177
Safdar Zaman	323	Gul Badshah	454
Muhammad Iqbal Khan	264	Abdul Halim Moulvi	442
NA-10 Kohat (RV: 1,68,713)		Nawab Haji	344
Haji Nadar Shah	20,120	NA-18 D. 1. Khan (RV: 2,72,802)	
Muhammad Ilyas	8,986	Muhammad Sabir Shah	66,750
Moulvi Mohammad Salim	7,878	Sardar Inayatullah Khan	51,801
Syed Saadullah Shah	5,398	Gulzar Ahmad Khan	9,457
Haji Zavar Khan	4,272	Habibullah Khan	1,982
Fazal Mohammad	1,509	Fazal Karim Khan	556
Dilawar Khan	587	Asmatullah Khan	243
Alif Rehman	355	NA-19 Bannu-I (RV: 1,09,444)	
NA-11 Kohat-cum-Karak (RV: 1,69,102)		Khuda Dad Khan	19,881
Muhammad Aslam Khattak	29,065	Muhammad Rafiq Khan	15,691
Shaheed Ahmad	21,587	Maulana Sardarus Shaheed	9,168
Rasool Khan Khattak	5,527	Sher Ajam Khan	6,719
Minhajuddin	5,485	Moulvi Muhammad Amir Khan	6,145
NA-12 Abbotabad-1 (RV: 1,77,066)		Wazir Khan	175
Amanullah Khan Jadoon	39,770	Naeem Khan	156
Sahibzada Muhammad Azhar	32,139	NA-20 Bannu-II (RV: 1,34,000)	
Abdul Ghafoor	5,752	Ghulamuddin	40,339
Jamal Khan	4,022	Saadullah Khan	33,557
Zia-u d-Din	1,812	Moulvi Hamidullah Jan	2,677
Maulana Wali-ur-Rehman	1,299	Muhammad Khalid Raza Zakori	623
NA-13 Abbotabad-11 (RV: 1,81,508)		Naseer Mohammad	238
Javed Iqbal	31,750		
Sardar Gul Khitab Khan	28,008		
Muhammad Aslam Khan	24,149		

NA-21 Swat-I (RV: 1,49,250)		Baz Gul	--
Aurangzeb	32,434	Nawaz Khan	--
Faqir Muhammad	14,682	Sultan Ahmad Bangash	--
Siddique Akbar	11,868	NA-29 Tribal Area-III (RV:7,902)	
NA-22 Swat-II (RV: 1,74,055)		Khial Shah	2,253
Fazle Raziq	20,568	Mir Afzal	1,855
Said Karim Khan	17,158	Muhammad Salim	763
Amir Wahid	6,276	Abdul Abbas	641
Moulvi Saleh Faqir	5,898	Muhammad Alam Khan	333
Fazle Rab Pirzada	2,739	Aqil Khan	115
Abdul Rauf	807	Ghazi Said Jamal	82
Abdul Matin	644	Inayatullah	33
NA-23 Swat-III (RV: 1,77,195)		NA-30 Tribal Area-IV (RV: 1,397)	
Fateh Muhammad Khan	20,101	Jehangir Khan	838
Abdul Rehman	18,233	Sultan Mohammad	19
Muhammad Faridoo Khan	9,175	Shah Jehan Khan	9
Nawab	6,625	Akbar Khan	1
Abdul Jabbar	1,425	Sher Bahadur Khan	1
NA-24 Chitral (RV: 98,198)		Gulabat Khan	1
Shahzada Mohyuddin	26,707	Muhammad Yaqub	1
Maulana Abdul Rahim	22,746	Muhammad Khan	--
NA-25 Malakand Protected Area-cum Dir (RV:1,93,746)		Jan Muhammad	--
Mohammad Inayatullah Rehman	25,950	Habibullah Khan	--
Ajab Khan	15,518	Zaman Khan	--
Shuaib	6,424	Shah Mehmood Khan	--
Mohammad Nawaz Khan	6,190	Sherin Akbar	--
Amir Zaman Khan	3,531	Abdullah Din	--
NA-26 Dir (RV: 2,12,984)		Gul Behram	--
Fatehullah	31,166	Inayat Khan	--
Haji Amanullah Khan	26,966	NA-31 Tribal Area-V	
Azizur Rehman Khan	1,739	Malik Said Khan	un-opposed
NA-27 Tribal Area-I (RV: 8,927)		NA-32 Tribal Area-VI (RV: 6,348)	
Fazle Manan	2,022	Abdus Subhan Khan	1,769
Zarin	1,577	Shah Jehan	1,513
Khanzada Khan	1,019	Rehman Gul	395
Jan Mohammad	544	Amir Hamza	235
Wazir	367	Noor Mohammad Khan	224
Nadir	146	Mahboob Jan	153
Said Qahar	57	Shah Tar	147
Abdus Samad	52	Sher Mohammad Khan	134
Khaista Gul	47	Gul Muhammad Khan	77
Abdul Mateen	45	Ali Khan	75
Sher Ali	39	Bacha Zada	70
Mohammad Afzal	30	Ali Muhammad	69
Noor Jan	26	Bismillah Khan	66
NA-28 Tribal Area-II (RV: 1,393)		Tai Muhammad Khan	56
Umer Din Bangash	830	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	38
Gul Akbar	2	NA-33 Tribal Area-VII (RV:2,778)	
Hamid Khan	1	Gul Sher	1,096
Khuwaja Muhammad Khan	--	Nawab Khan	738
		Gul Muhammad	81
		Malik Shahzada	79
		Anwar Khan	47
		Muhammad Hashim	46
		Khiali Khan	22

Malik Shin Akbar	20	Raja Zafar Ali Khan	608
Malikzada Abdul Aziz	19	Mahmood-ur-Rehman	574
Said Ahmad	18	Akbar Hussain Hashmi	277
Malik Nadir Khan	14		
Malik Hisamuddin	11	NA-40 Rawalpindi-V (RV: 1,85,510)	
Malik Daud Khan	7	Nisar Ali Khan Chaudhry	49,071
NA-34 Tribal Area-VIII (RV: 1,378)		Safdar Ali Shah	32,392
Noor Sher	1,147	Muhammad Kamal	23,690
Nasrullah	15	Muhammad Ayub	817
NA-35 Federal Capital (RV: 1,42,795)		Zaheer Hussain Naqvi	744
Muhammad Nawaz Khokhar	18,391	NA-41 Attock-I (RV:1,53,744)	
Zafar Ali Shah	16,190	Muhammad Aslam Malik	35,479
Raja Aurangzeb	8,284	Tai Muhammad Khan	34,709
Ghulam Mustafa Shaheen	7,887	Khanzada Muhammad Bahadur	16,693
Karamat Rehman Niazi	7,574	Abdur Rehman	699
Raja Bashir Ahmad	7,015	Muhammad Idrees	569
Khan Khuda Bakhsh Khan	6,260	NA-42 Attock-II (RV: 1,88,403)	
Ahmed Raza Khan Qasuri	3,545	Sardar Muhammad Sarfraz Khan	59,056
Moqem Ahmad Khan	2,696	Malik Nasar Ali Khan	42,683
Shujaat Ali	2,019	Maulvi Bashir Ahmed Chishti	9,457
Sarfraz A. Mir	1,913	Fateh Muhammad	3,425
Muhammad Ishaq Bhatti	1,376	NA-43 Attock-III (RV: 1,86,402)	
Dr. Farida Ashraf	422	Muhammad Noor Khan	69,828
Humayun Shafi	399	Muhammad Akbar Khan	38,835
Muhammad Ikhlaq	83	Mumtaz Khan	2,716
		Ghulam Hussain	2,390
PUNJAB PROVINCE		NA-44 Jhelum-I (RV: 1,96,790)	
NA-36 Rawalpindi-1 (RV:1,95,579)		Raja Muhammad Afzal Khan	60,626
Muhammad Khagan Abbasi	61,618	Ch. Muhammad Altaf Hussain	56,153
Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq	53,233	Mirza Muhammad Nawazish Ali	661
Anis Khan Satti	2,096	Muhammad Asmat Ullah Khan	512
Muhammad Riaz	706	Azmat Kamal Khan	435
NA-37 Rawalpindi-II (RV: ,95,904)		Muhammad Ayub	413
Mehboob Hussain Malik	24,569	NA-45 Jhelum-II (RV: 2,08,783)	
Abdul Aziz	24,359	Abdul Majeed	53,469
Riaz Akhtar	21,961	Sardar Muhammad Ashraf Khan	41,549
Raja Muhammad Zaheer	20,533	Malik Kabib Khan	18,301
Muhammad Akram	15,025	Mumtaz Ali Khan	14,268
Ashiq Hussain	8,016		
NA-38 Rawalpindi-III (RV:2,03,935)		NA-46 Jhelum-III (RV: 1,95,822)	
Rashid Ahmed	40,421	Raja Muhammad Afsar	40,344
Ghulam Hussain	19,636	Raja Lehrasab Khan	27,267
Allah Ditta Sethi	9,095	Raja Munawar Ahmad	25,754
Ishrat Ali	5,788	Imtiaz Ahmad Khan	8,701
Habibul Wahabul Khairi	5,638	Nazar Hussain Janjua	5,912
Rifat Shaheen	2,924		
Muhammad Riaz	218		
Zahid Saeed Yazdani	101		
NA-39 Rawalpindi-IV (RV: 2,00,383)		NA-47 Gujrat-I (RV:1,86,607)	
Shahid Zafar	41,771	Nawabzada Mazhar Ali	62,499
Muhammad Basharat RAja	37,475		
Fateh Muhammad	13,825		

Ch. Tajamal Hussain	1,424	Malik Muhammad Khan Awan	32,677
Ch. Abdul Razaq	924	Muhammad Saleem	22,085
Ch. Ghulam Rabbani Zafar	659	Irshad Ahmed	269
Mian Khan	508	NA-57 Sargodha-III (RV: 1,59,866)	
NA-48 Gujrat-II (RV: 1,77,665)		Anwar Ali Cheema	69,001
Ch. Shujait Hussain	63,184	Afzaal Khalid	34,572
Miss Irshad Begum	18,143	Mian Nazar Muhammad Alias Nazar Hussain	1,707
Muzaffar Ali	619	Siraj Din	1,347
Ch. Ajmal Ali Khawar	190	NA-58 Sargodha-IV (RV: 1,56,402)	
NA-49 Gujrat-III (RV: 1,74,179)		Amanullah Khan	37,984
Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah	35,871	Shaikh Ahmad	35,096
Ch. Mohammad Safdar	35,316	Mian Akram	13,997
Muhammad Aslam	20,469	Karam Elahi	1,997
Nisar Ahmed Chaudhri	11,525	NA-59 Sargodha-V (RV: 1,68,086)	
Ch. Mumtaz Akhtar	1,524	Malik Nur Hayat Khan Noon	56,461
Ch. Ghulam Sarwar	879	Mian Nasir Ahmed	39,872
Dr. M. Haji Ahmad Bhatti	471		
NA-50 Gujrat-IV (RV: 1,79,64 1)		NA-60 Mianwali-I (RV: 2,01,547)	
Muhammad Iqbal	40,830	Magbool Ahmed Khan	64,875
Masud Ahmed	31,844	Nawabzada Malik	33,449
Seth Allah Ditta	27,933	Muhammad Muzaffar Khan Hafiz Ahmed Khan	4,227
Nisar Iqbal	1,595	NA-61 Mianwali-cum-Bhakkar (RV: 2,14,504)	
Najam-ur-Rehman Mirza	436	Dr. Sher Afgan	61,924
NA-51 Gujrat-V (RV: 1,90,499)		Aamer Hayat Khan	60,955
Mumtaz Ahmed	43,446	Ghulam Muhammad	8,666
Ahmad Yar	38,403	NA-62 Bhakkar (RV: 2,06,457)	
Munawar Hussain	25,801	Amanullah Khan Shahani	68,709
NA-52 Gujrat-VI (RV: 1,77,072)		Rashid Akbar Khan	65,781
Chaudhary Muhammad Nawaz Bosal	22,583	NA-63 Jhang-I (RV: 1,78,671)	
Umar Hayat Gondal	17,456	Sardarzada Muhammad Ali Shah	47,487
Muhammad Gulzar	12,586	Dost Muhammad Lali	44,632
Umar Hayat	12,031	Malik Rab Nawaz	13,033
Muhammad Hayat	11,770	Qazi Safdar Ali	1,349
Liaquat Ali	6,116	NA-64 Jhang-II (RV: 1,90,965)	
Ch. Manzoor Hussain Dudhra	738	Maulana Muhammad Rehmatullah	66,645
Muhammad Iqbal	621	Mehr Muhammad Fuzail Khan	40,412
NA-53 Khushab-I (RV: 1,49,388)		Mirza Khan	3,701
Malik Nasim Ahmed	35,450	NA-65 Jhang-III (RV: 1,83,884)	
Aziz-ul-Haq Qureshi	33,683	Amanullah Khan	47,575
Muhammad Salman Salfi	23,138	Iftikhar Ahmed Ansari	45,034
Muhammad Ismail Majid	947	Umar Hayat Sial	15,861
NA-54 Khushab-II (RV: 1,58,428)		Sh. Muhammad Aslam	835
Muhammad Naeem Khan	51,914	Sh. Muhammad Iqbal	428
Karam Bakhsh Awan	38,406	Muhammad Ibrahim	281
NA-55 Sargodha-I (RV: 1,66,152)			
Syed Nusrat Ali Shah	62,838		
Muhammad Aslam Hayat	49,347		
NA-56 Sargodha-II (RV: 1,73,833)			
Malik Muhammad Aslam Kacheela	38,758		

NA-66 Jhang-IV (RV: 1,85,935)		Imtiaz Ahmed Gill	28,879
Syeda Abida Hussain	75,063	Ghulam Mustafa Baiwa	28,298
Ghulam Ahmed	49,240	Syed Abul Hassan Gilani	2,241
7 Jhang-V (RV: 1,74,082)		Shaukat Ali Gill	517
Khan Muhammad Arif Khan	54,549	NA-75 Faisalabad-VIII	
Sahibzada Muhammad Nazeer Sultan	49,199	(RV: 1,52,699)	
Ch. Muhammad Idrees	8,963	Arif Hussain	23,098
NA-68 Faisalabad-I (RV: 1,70,447)		Shahadat Ali Khan	19,949
Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan	41,602	Ghulam Nabi Chaudhry	18,653
Mrs. Sabiha Shakeel	17,925	Muhammad Ali Khan	11,770
Dr. Afsar Ali Khan	16,977	Ibrar Hussain Bukhari Syed	7,978
Mian Ammad Yasin	5,880	Muhammad Ashraf Khan Lashari	5,606
Muhammad Asif Yousaf	398	Abdul Hamid Rana	3,865
Khalid Anwar	321	Muhammad Tufail	2,704
Malik Aziz-ur-Rehman	257	Sarfraz Khan Hali	461
NA-69 Faisalabad-11 (RV: 1,63,800)		NA-76 Faisalabad-IX	
Raja Nadir Pervez	37,202	(RV: 1,33,067)	
Mian Zahid Sarfraz	20,092	Ghazi Muhammad Abdullah	32,771
Tufail Ahmed Zia	16,628	Malik Muhammad Ali Shad	30,510
Muhammad Riaz Shahid	15,346	Ch. Muhammad Yasin	15,631
Asmat Akram	608	NA-77 Faisalabad-X (RV: 1,46,616)	
NA-70 Faisalabad-III (RV: 1,77,948)		Nasir Ali Khan	35,777
Muhammad Hanif Ansari	26,055	Shahid Khalil Noor	17,679
Muhammad Iqbal Haider	20,966	Muhammad Sibtain Shah	15,663
Ch. Muhammad Siddique	20,398	Muhammad Ashraf Rao	9,588
Randhawa Mst. Sakina Begum	18,768	Haider Hassan Toor	8,530
Chaudhry Sajjad Akbar	15,513	NA-78 Toba Tek Singh-I	
NA-71 Faisalabad-IV (RV: 1,42,376)		(RV: 1,78,205)	
Muhammad Nazir Ahmed	55,457	Makhdoom Syed Ali Raza Shah	68,480
Dildar Ahmed Cheema	45,868	Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	46,740
Akhtar Hussain Gill	401	Abdul Rashid	2,042
NA-72 Faisalabad-V (RV: 1,52,255)		Iqbal Hussain	496
Rai Salah-ud-Din	35,652	NA-79 Toba Tek Singh-II	
Mian Ghulam Dastgir Bari	33,560	(RV:1,63,885)	
Azhar Hussain	14,066	Muhammad Lateef	39,262
Attiq Ullah Khan	5,856	Abdul Sattar	36,641
NA-73 Faisalabad-VI (RV: 1,45,371)		Nadir Khan Malik Tiwana	34,484
Muhammad Shafique Chaudhry	23,138	Asad Masood	11,166
Ch. Muhammad Afzal	15,585	Akhtar Iqbal Kahloon	3,385
Muhammad Ishaq Sahi	14,666	Riaz Ahmed	879
Saleem Jehangir	14,437	NA-80 Toba Tek Singh-III	
Zahoor Ahmad Khan	13,181	(RV: 1,71,080)	
Umar Khitab Chaudhry	7,245	Hamza	42,954
NA-74 Faisalabad-VII (RV: 1,53,928)		Muhammad Ishaq	27,706
Ch. Muhammad Bashir Randhawa	29,054	Muhammad Khalid Malik	22,297
		Syed Ghias Mahmood	10,011
		Muhammad Tufail	4,828
		Muhammad Hanif	2,764
		NA-81 Lahore-I (RV: 1,78,309)	
		Pir Muhammad Ashraf	28,954
		Kh. Ahmed Tariq Rahim	16,847
		Mukhtar Ahmed Butt	6,991
		Zafarullah Khan	2,347
		Wali Muhammad	1,665

Dr. Asghar Hussain	522	Mian Salah-ud-Din	15,377
Maqsood Ahmed	349	Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Sheikh	7,286
Mian Liaqat Ali	291	Effat Ullah	1,593
NA-82 Lahore-11 (RV: 1,66,163)		Malik Abdul Mateen	711
Iqbal Ahmed Khan	30,979	Sved Shahid Iqbal Gillani	349
Mian Mirai Din	21,986	Azhar Saeed Butt	168
Gulzar Ahmed	3,611	Haji Munir Ahmed	159
Muhammad Arshad Chaudhry	1,990	Azhar Zaidi	141
Syed Tasawar Hussain Bukhari	357	Mian Yousaf Salah-ud-Din	117
NA-83 Lahore-III (RV: 1,77,236)		NA-88 Lahore-VIII (RV: 1,83,679)	
Rohail Asghar	46,646	Haji Muhammad Asghar	28,210
Mian Abdul Kabir	19,056	Malik Shah Muhammad Awan	28,040
Dr. Atiq Hasan Bukhari	2,653	Wazir Ali Bhatti	19,533
B. Ali Basher Agha	2,314	Abdul Ghafoor Alwari	18,625
Ch. Muhammad Sharif	1,795	Ch. Riasat Ali Sindhu	12,199
Mirza Tahir Baig	1,041	Amanat Ali	4,550
Muhammad Idrees	611	Murad Ali	1,598
Abdul Hakim Qazi	551	Ch. Muhammad Hayat	1,160
Mian Riaz Ahmed Kashif	175	Khan Afzaal Ahmed Khan	797
Muhammad Ashraf	173	Abdul Khaliq Awan	520
Malik Zulfigar Ahmed	117	NA-89 Kasur-I (RV: 1,68,961)	
NA-84 Lahore-IV (RV: 1,87,307)		Sardar Asif Ali	41,930
Liaqat Baluch	26,258	Khizar Hayat Khan	28,233
Begum Afsar Raza Qazilbash	16,388	Salah-ud-Din	18,469
Mahmood Ali	14,050	Sardar Liaqat Ali	13,440
Muhammad Qavi Khan	9,132	Muhammad Iqbal	2,064
Mian Muhammad Ashfaq	9,004	NA-90 Kasur-II (RV: 1,36,325)	
Muhammad Zawar Bahadur	3,304	Rao Muhammad Khizar Hayat	35,430
Nawabzada Farhad Ali Khan	1,704	Kamal-ud-Din Kamal	19,145
Muhammad Ahmed Zarrar Mirza	242	Salarpuri Ghulam Sarwar	18,833
NA-85 Lahore-V (RV: 1,60,827)		Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan	3,224
Muhammad Asif	21,415	Muhammad Siddique Alias Shadi Khan	2,459
Rehmat Elahi	15,567	NA-91 Kasur-III (RV: 1,60,410)	
Muhammad Ilyas	14,268	Sardar Abdul Hamid	52,880
Inayat Hussain Bhatti	13,343	Rana Phool Muhammad	44,544
Muhammad Farooq Maudoodi	659	Dr. Abdul Khaliq	5,357
NA-86 Lahore-VI (RV: 1,50,579)		Muhammad Hayat Khan	1,679
Nawaz Sharif	35,719	Muhammad Sarwar Khan	701
Ahmed Hassan Syed Asad Gillani	17,896	NA-92 Kasur-IV (RV: 1,72,429)	
Syed Moeen-ud-Din	888	Moeen-ud-Din	33,615
Mumzammal Hussain Butt	502	Sardar Muhammad Ashiq	25,217
Irfan Saeed	341	Malik Muhammad Ashiq	24,312
Farid Ahmed Faridi	212	Ch. Sardar Muhammad Khan Mew	7,926
Mian Muhammad Saeed	201	Saleem Raza	5,312
Mian Shahbaz Ahmed	198	Ch. Muhammad Taqi	5,242
Muhammad Daryab	114	Muhammad Saeed Sindhu Chaudhry	2,129
NA-87 Lahore-VII (RV: 1,37,764)			
Hafiz Sulman	18,895		

NA-93 Sheikhpura-1 (RV: 1,76,705)		NA-102 Gujranwala-V (RV:1,69,033)	
Rana Tanveer Hussain	43,337	Rana Nazir Ahmad Khan	57,000
Muhammad Jamil	35,056	Syed Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rehman Chishti	47,816
Manzoor Hussain	27,267	NA- 103 Gujranwala-VI (RV: 1.68,992)	
Malik Barkat Ali Attiq	4,699	Ch. Ijaz Ahmed	69,215
NA-94 (Sheikhpura-II (RV: 1,76,926)		Kazim Ali	42,732
Mian Abdul Rauf	52,871	NA-104 Sialkot-I (RV: 1,57,317)	
Nazir Ahmed Virk	44,642	Khawaja Muhammad Safdar	41,987
Mushtaq Ahmed Khan	3,455	Mian Muhammad Naeem- ur-Rehman	37,168
Abdul Halim	317	Prof. Amin Javed	8,357
Hamid Saeed Khan	199	Ch. Ghulam Qadir	1,033
NA-95 Sheikhpura-III (RV: 1,65,463)		Allah Ditta	938
Ch. Shamim Haider	55,627	Rao Muhammad Ikram-ul- Haq Khan	489
Muhammad Birjees Tahir	47,222	NA-105 Sialkot-II (RV: 1,81,525)	
Ch. Rashid Ahmad Kahloon	2,883	Amir Hussain	23,415
NA-96 Sheikhpura-IV (RV: 1,72,692)		Muhammad Rashid Akhtar	22,821
Sarfraz Ahmed	36,612	Ch. Javid Mehdi	20,508
Abdul Rashid	25,208	Ch. Muhammad Aslam	20,455
Rana Iftikhar Hussain	21,745	Muhammad Suleman Saddal	16,241
Malik Naserullah Khan	12,053	Murid Hussain	6,339
Nazir Ahmed	6,327	Ghulam Rasool	6,328
Tariq Mahmood	5,335	NA-106 Sialkot-111 (RV: 1,86,229)	
NA-97 Sheikhpura-V (RV: 1,82,434)		Muhammad Akram Khan	43,971
Mansab Ali Khan	52,923	Nazir Ahmed Khan	30,759
Bashir Ahmad Khan	39,878	Ch. Sultan Ahmed	15,527
NA-98 Gujranwala-I (RV: 1,29,549)		Muhammad Sarfraz	6,836
Hamid Nasir Chatha	80,834	Ch. Gul Nawaz	6,299
Saif Ali Chatha	39,779	Abdul Hafiz Akmal	5,351
Bawa Nazir Hussain	5,350	Ch. Riaz Ahmed	3,208
NA-99 Gujranwala-11 (RV: 1,98,622)		Muhammad Sadiq	1,698
Iftikhar Bashir	41,690	Muhammad Arshad	1,415
Malik Fazal Hussain	33,371	NA-107 Sialkot-IV (RV: 1,58,125)	
Irshadullah Tarar	33,113	Muhammad Ahmed	55,626
Mian Saifullah Tarar	21,413	Abdul Sattar	44,617
NA-100 Gujranwala-111 (RV: 1,82,804)		Akhtar Ali	1,859
Muhammad Mansoor	64,096	NA-108 Sialkot-V (RV: 1,71,068)	
Ghulam Dastgir Khan	39,785	Ch. Muhammad Sarwar Khan	56,368
Ghulam Nasir Bhatti	644	Ch. Muhammad Akbar Kahloon	45,756
Mian Muhammad Masud Ahmed	348	Haji Abdul Haque	3,164
Ghazi Nazir Ahmed	228	NA-109 Sialkot-VI (RV: 1,64,056)	
Babu Muhammad Munir Chaudhry	75	Shafaat Ahmed Khan Chaudhry	43,240
NA-101 Gujranwala-IV (RV: 1,68,976)		Anwar-ul-Haq Chaudhry	35,389
Ch. Muhammad Asghar	46,593	Abdul Aziz	13,183
Ch. Muhammad Anwar	44,459	Khaqan Baber	2,918
Ch. Muhammad Nawaz	4,616	Iftikhar Ali Sheikh	955
Rana Zahoor Ahmed	4,328	Habib Ullah Bhatti	567
Pervaiz Ahmed	3,199		
Mufti Muhammad Hussain	1,503		
Ch. Aman Ullah	490		

Muhammad Sadiq Bhatti	548		
NA-110 Sialkot-VII (RV: 1,59,225)		NA-118 Multan-VIII (RV: 1,80,303)	
Anwar Aziz Chaudhry	58,538	Muhammad Siddique Khan	65,813
Muhammad Idrees Tai	27,397	Khurshid Ahmed Khan Kanju	36,789
Malik Muhammad Suleman	11,859	Ch. Muhammad Yaqub	14,565
Muhammad Azam Khan	938		
NA-111 Multan-I (RV: 1,75,694)		NA-119 Multan-IX (RV: 1,71,902)	
Syed Fakhar Imam Shah	61,410	Syed Yusuf Raza Gillani	47,904
Mehr Muhammad Iqbal Haraj	52,592	Nasruddin Shah	38,406
NA-112 Multan-II (RV: 1,65,890)		Zafar Ullah Khan	23,655
Qamar-uz-Zaman Shah	47,717		
Aftab Ahmed Khan	47,561	NA-120 Multan-X (RV: 1,79,203)	
Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi	1,375	Rana Shaukat Hayat	62,081
Allah Yar Khan	1,125	Rana Taj Ahmed	53,028
NA-113 Multan-III (RV: 1,73,787)		Muhammad Islam	4,256
Muhammad Sanaullah Bodla	60,874	Atta Muhammad Hamid	1,578
Shujait Hussain	49,357	Umar Ali	1,236
Qureshi Nadir Khan	1,722	NA-121 Vehari-I (RV: 1,89,748)	
Muhammad Aslam Bodla	1,710	Muhammad Nawaz Khan Alias	74,111
		Dilawar Khan	
NA-114 Multan-IV (RV: 1,67,147)		Mian Muhammad Mumtaz Khan	54,643
Naved Hashmi	46,947	NA-122 Vehari-II (RV: 1,90,155)	
Ch. Abdul Rehman Wahala	45,787	Mian Riaz Ahmed Khan Daultana	62,973
Rai Mansab Ali Khan	10,552	Ch. Muhammad Ishaq	43,496
Ch. Muhammad Tufail	2,563	Dr. Abdul Rashid	5,120
NA-115 Multan-V (RV: 1,73,373)			
Syed Hamid Raza Gillani	55,091	NA-123 Vehari-111 (RV: 1,91,426)	
Syed Muhammad Razi Shah Gardezi	34,479	Shahid Mehdi Nasim	68,269
Syed Ghulam Yazdani Gillani	4,637	Qurban Ali	49,735
S. Nazim Hussain Shah	2,287	Chaudhry Muhammad Siddique	5,509
Muhammad Ameer Khan	633		
		NA-124 D.G. Khan-I (RV: 1,91,469)	
NA-116 Multan-VI (RV: 1,64,795)		Khawaja Ghulam Moeen- ud-Din	60,251
Feroz Din Ansari	30,565	Mian Muhammad Ramzan	20,932
Ghulam Qasim Khan	29,058	Dilshad Ahmed Khan Miana	910
Sh. Abdul Hameed	16,909		
Syed Afzal Hussain	1,479	NA-125 D.G. Khan-11 (RV: 2,08,742)	
Gardezi Muhammad Najab Saqib-	364	Sardar Maqsood Ahmad Khan Leghari	61,430
Rai Abdul Hafeez Khan	321	Anwar Hassan	35,753
Nawabzada Saadat Ali Khan	71	Begum Zeenat Khan	3,270
NA-117 Multan-VII (RV: 1,70,133)		Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan Leghari	2,731
Sh. Muhammad Rashid	37,024	Sardar Atta Muhammad	2,679
Tanveerul-Hasan Shah	35,659	Ch. Ghulam Saqlain	848
Muhammad Aqeel Siddiqi	5,455	Muhammad Nawaz	794
Muhammad Ali	4,929	Muhammad Umar Bodla	387
Irfan Ahmed Ansari	1,378	NA-126 Rajanpur (RV: 2,75,362)	
		Mir Balakh Sher Khan Mazari	84,443

Ashiq Muhammad Khan Mazari	67,596	Muhammad Hussain	2,444
Karim Nawaz Khan Korai	2,622	Malik Sher Bhatti	1,375
Wali Muhammad Khan Mazari	2,210	Ali Ahmed	852
NA- 127 Muzaffargarh-I (RV: 2,06,348)		Sardar Abdul Aleem	712
Mian Zulfiqar Ali	51,630	NA- 133 Sahiwal-II	
		(RV: 1,80,423)	
Muhammad Shabbir Malik	45,725	Rana Naeem Mehmood Khan	54,445
Syed Jamil Ahmed Hussain Bokhari	29,587	Taj-ud-Din	42,704
Amir Muhammad	3,567	Ch. Nazar Hussain Mansoor	4,195
Syed Farasat Abbas	1,881	Syed Masood-ul-Hasan Bukhari	2,896
NA-128 Muzaffargarh-II (RV: 2,11,509)			
Ghulam Muhammad	60,098	NA-134 Sahiwal-III	
		(RV: 1,91,535)	
Multaba Ghazi Ahsan Karim Mian	55,596	Rai Ahmad Nawaz	52,597
Nazeer Ahmed	5,647	Muhammad Iqbal Khan	47,004
Muhammad Asghar Mian	1,755	Pervez Iftikhar Mamdot	9,718
NA-129 Muzaffargarh-III (RV: 2,07,097)		Ch. Muhammad Nawaz	7,648
Ghulam Muhammad Murtaza	67,698	Mushtaq Ahmad Makhan	2,898
Mian Mehr Ahmed Gurmani	42,023	NA-135 Sahiwal-IV	
		(RV: 1,95,603)	
Dost Mohammad Buzdar	13,370	Mian Ghulam Muhammad	62,236
		Ahmad Khan	
NA-130 Leiah-I (RV: 1,42,836)		Mian Ahmad Ali Baitu	50,240
Ghulam Fareed Mirani	32,339	Ali Muhammad Sabir	4,221
Niaz Ahmed Jhakkar	29,215	NA-136 Sahiwal-V	
		(RV: 1,79,384)	
Mian Muhammad Bashir	14,555	Shahid Saeed Khan	43,040
Fazal Hussain Summra	10,076	Abdul Waheed Khan	25,321
Mushtaq Ahmed Ishtiaq	2,707	Muhammad Iqbal Tikka	22,620
NA-131 Leiah-II (RV: 1,32,452)		Muhammad Nazir	18,612
Muhammad Jehangir Khan	28,095	NA-137 Okara-I	
		(RV: 2,16,873)	
Ahmad Ali	19,733	Mian Muhammad Zaman	64,889
Rehmat Ali	16,233	Rao Farman Ali Khan	61,483
Muhammad Ali	4,040	Ch. Muhammad Shafi	5,346
Muhammad Rafique	2,848	Ch. Lal Din	323
Najamul Hasan	2,485	NA-138 Okara-II	
		(RV: 2,15,801)	
Mehr Manzoor Hussain Summra	1,266	Saiid Haider	70,980
Sahibzada Sultan Khizer Hayat	585	Rao Muhammad Afzal Khan	45,380
NA-132 Sahiwal-I (RV: 1,89,646)		Muhammad Shafi	6,343
Muhammad Rafique Safdar	33,566	Syed Abul Hasan Shah Gillani	4,062
Nauraiz Shakoor	31,066	Saeed-ur-Rehman Khan	3,766
Muhammad Idrees	16,082	Abbas Raza	3,457
Mehmood Ahmed	11,207	NA-139 Okara-III	
		(RV: 2,28,149)	
Muhammad Rafique Kamiana	8,211	Mian Muhammad Yasin Khan	70,173
		Mian Ata Muhammad Khan	67,512
		Manicka	
		Dr. Qasim Ali Watto	4,318
		Syed Safdar	973
		NA-140 Bahawalpur-1	
		(RV: 1,76,364)	
		Shahzada Saeed-ur-Rashid Abbasi	57,122

Haq Nawaz	15,212	NA-147 Rahimyar Khan-1 (RV:2,1 1,000)	
Malik Muhammad Ramzan	11,401	Syed Ahmad Alam Anwar	76,213
Syed Mujtaba Bukhari	5,873	Hazrat Khawaja Jamal Muhammad Koreja	44,291
Shabbir Ahmed Qureshi	3,930	NA-148 Rahimyar Khan-II (RV: 1,92,820)	
NA-141 Bahawalpur-II (RV: 1,74,061)		Muhammad Saifullah Khan	59,775
Ch. Mumtaz Ahmad Jajja	33,638	Sheikh Fayaz-ud- Din	44,858
Ch. Hashmat Ali	30,747	Muhammad Ilyas Hashmi	3,298
Shamas Madni	18,618	Syed Ghulam Abbas Shah	2,054
Raja Mukhtar Ali	10,725	Allah Bakhsh	1,292
Aziz Ullah Sheikh	4,118	Moeen-ud-Din Qureshi	248
Mian Abdul Majeed	921	NA-149 Rahimyar Khan-III (RV: 1,91,753)	
NA-142 Bahawalpur-III (RV: 1,78,577)		Makhdoom Imam-ud-Din	59,723
Syed Tasneem Nawaz Gardezi	51,686	Zahid Hameed	44,977
Aqeel-ur-Rehman	25,560	Mst. Zahida Sultana	4,278
Muhammad Mian Qureshi	15,918	NA-150 Rahimyar Khan-IV (RV: 1,98,218)	
Khan Moeen-ud-Din Ahmed	1,768	Makhdoomzada Syed Hassan Mehmud	65,268
Muadood-ul-Hasan Qureshi	501	Syed Saleh Muhammad Shah	33,165
NA-143 Bahawalpur-cum-Bahawalnagar (RV: 1,69,594)		Bilal Israel Khan	21,641
Mian Noor Hassan	36,727	Muhammad Hanif	1,391
Abdul Hamid	27,026	Syed Zahid Akbar	1,049
Jamaluddin Yousuf Pasha	20,366	Rais Nasir Mehmud	796
Naseer Ahmad	5,633	Hafiz Abdul Sattar	578
Syed Said Ali Shah	2,910	Muhammad Amin Bajwa	499
Muhammad Nawaz Jajja	2,487	Sardar Rafiq Haider Khan Leghari	402
NA-144 Bahawalnagar-1 (RV: 1,78,987)		Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan Leghari	323
Muhammad Ahmed Shah	42,415	SIND PROVINCE	
Qamar-uz-Zaman	24,090	NA-151 Sukkur-I (RV: 1,75,956)	
Akhtar Saeed Wattoo	22,691	Islamuddin Sheikh	44,118
Muhammad Jahangir Chishti	8,019	Ali Hasan	32,434
NA-145 Bahawalnagar-II (RV: 1,67,681)		Salahuddin Kashmiri	3,369
Mian Abdul Sattar	45,069	Nooruddin	647
Mian Manzoor Ahmed Mohal	30,527	Muhammad Yaqub Bandhani	356
Muhammad Afzal	10,778	Ghulam Ghous Ghazi	329
Dr. Muhammad Ismail	6,722	Abdul Wahab	317
Ikramullah Khan	1,440	NA-152 Sukkur-II (RV: 1,36,177)	
NA-146 Bahawalnagar-111 (RV: 1,85,294)		Sardar Ghulam Muhammad	65,667
Ch. Abdul Ghafoor	59,440	Khan Mahar	
Mrs. Nasim Akhtar	54,398	Khalid Ahmed	665
Ch. Munir Ahmed	2,024	Ali Abbas Khan Dharejo	573
Ch. Mohammad Rafiq Gill	1,641	Naseer Ahmad Indher	326

NA-153 Sukkur-I11 (RV: 1,43,352)		NA-163 Khairpur-II (RV: 1,98,048)	
Noor Muhammad Khan	56,235	Syed Abdul Razak Shah	29,497
Mian Abdul Haq Alias Mitho	24,009	Syed Mohi-ud-Din Alias Uddal Shah	16,203
Rahim Bux Khan	1,568	Ashique Hussain Kubar	8,303
Nawab Khan	1,466	Syed Amir-ud-Din Shah	8,220
Ali Anwar Khan	881	Sved Abbas Ali Shah	2,700
NA-154 Shikarpur-I		Shah Muhammad Bhamban	678
Ilahi Bux Soomro	un-	Syed Sarkar Hussain Shah	241
	opposed	Fateh Ali Malik	153
NA-155 Shikarpur-II (RV: 1,08,059)		Naeem Ahmad Kharal	110
Atta Muhammad Khan	50,014	NA-164 Larkana-I (RV: 1,58,786)	
Agha Sadaruddin Khan	11,052	Nawab Sultan Ahmed	un-
NA-156 Jacobabad-I (RV: 1,76,734)			opposed
Mir Mehran Khan	73,728	NA-166 Larkana-III (RV: 1,68,615)	
Mir Hakim Ali	27,622	Mir Nadir Ali	40,557
Sardar Mir Sunder Khan	384	Muhammad Amin	726
NA-157 Jacobabad-II (RV: 1,81,711)		Manzoor Ali	456
Rahim Bux Soomro	61,687	NA-167 Hyderabad-I (RV:1,21,383)	
Mir Darya Khan	31,034	Shahabuddin Shah	19,988
Mir Bandeh Ali Khan	815	Manzoor Ahmad Memon	10,875
Fazal Haq Khan	372	Ghulam Muhammad Abro	1,605
NA-158 Nawabshah-I (RV: 1,75,993)		NA-168 Hyderabad-II (RV: 1,46,905)	
Syed Zafar Ali Shah	57,304	Wasi Mazhar Nadvi	23,118
Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah	50,732	Hidayatullah	20,884
Syed Munawar Ali Shah	941	Muhammad Umer Qureshi	12,003
Syed Murad Ali Shah	803	Muhammad Remzan Arain	4,478
Sheikh Bashir Ahmed	370	Syed Muhammad Ali Rizvi	3,246
Sved Ghulam Ali Shah	299	Moulvi Abdul Haq	2,085
Ali Nawaz Dharej	208	Ahad Yousaf	299
NA-159 Nawabshah-II (RV: 1,43,532)		Abdul Rahim	282
Dil Murad Jumali	43,051	Muhammad Altaf Hussain	214
Rehmatullah	27,195	NA-169 Hyderabad-III (RV: 1,53,042)	
Ghazi Khan	780	Nawab Muhammad Yamin	39,168
Abdul Karim	750	Mian Muhammad Shoukat	20,075
Imam Ali	288	Shoukat Ali	2,782
Bashir Ahmed	183	Abdul Rahim	979
NA-160 Nawabshah-III (RV: 1,70,906)		Syed Muhammad Saeed	257
Syed Asghar Ali Shah	34,140	Hazik Ali	152
Muhammad Umar Dahri	26,239	NA-170 Hyderabad-IV (RV: 1,32,932)	
Hakim Ali Zardari	15,305	Mir Inayat Ali Talpur	50,219
Muhammad Musahib Ali	5,020	Abdul Majeed Nizamani	1,525
NA-161 Nawabshah-IV		Naseer Mohammad Madhwani	926
Syed Bashir Ahmed Shah	un-	Khalid Jan	781
	opposed	Babu Abdul Ghafoor	595
NA-162 Khairpur-I (RV: 2,19,004)			
Syed Ali Gohar Shah	69,766		
Mrs. Gulzar Unner	51,315		
Gul Muhammad	2,877		
Zahid Hussain	1,938		

NA-171 Hyderabad-V (RV: 1,39,912)		NA-181 Sanghar-11 (RV: 1,76,360)	
Qazi Abdul Majid Abid	34,455	Atta Muhammad	46,859
Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur	21,260	Abdul Sattar Ghori	31,246
Hanif Ahmad	10,659	Ghulam Rasool	1,020
Dr. Mrs. Nasreen Maqbool	1,906	Pir Bux Khan	289
Siddique Mohammad Shah	648	NA-182 Thatta-I (RV: 1,22,292)	
Qaimuddin	459	Muhammad Osman Khan Jalbani	29,866
Muhammad Yaqub Shoro	179	Syed Qadir Dino Shah Sherazi	29,691
NA-172 Badin-I (RV: 1,27,834)		Karimdad Rind	2,627
Abdullah Halepoto	27,318	NA-183 Thatta-II (RV: 1,14,119)	
Ali Akbar Nizamani	25,677	Ahmad Khan Memon	33,248
Chaudhry Muhammad Iqbal	773	Maroon Khan Malkani	26,436
Muhammad Ahsan Cheema	465	NA-184 Karachi (West)-I (RV: 1,80,513)	
Ashiq Hussain	254	Mir Nawaz Khan Marwat	10,820
Manzoor Ahmad	91	Fidaur Rehman Darkhasti	9,846
NA-173 Badin-II (RV: 1,16,262)		Qadir Bux	9,205
Bashir Ahmad	25,305	Muhammad Aslam Khan	9,159
Ghulam Ali Khan	16,477	Khattak Mumtaz Hussain	4,973
NA-174 Tharparkar-I (RV: 1,49,256)		Muhammad Mubeen Baig	4,515
Muhammad Bashir Khan	48,983	Khair Muhammad Lasi	955
Syed Qurban Ali Shah	43,199	NA-185 Karachi (West)-II (RV: 1,80,684)	
Ghulam Hussain Mari	1,096	Shah Baleegh-ud-Din	38,202
Muhammad Hayat	556	Mahmood Azam Farooqui	22,006
Ghulam Hussain Sacharvi	408	Aftab Alam Qazilbash	1,027
NA-175 Tharparkar-II (RV: 1,25,590)		Naseeruddin	853
Khair Muhammad	51,731	Syed Jaleel Ahmad Kazmi	484
Muhammad Shafi	16,116	Irshadul Haq Thanvi	360
Mir Lutfullah Khan	2,504	Afeef Hassan Alvi	316
NA-176 Tharparkar-III (RV: 1,30,577)		NA-186 Karachi (West)-III (RV: 1,60,905)	
Arbab Amir Hassan	52,526	Muzaffar Ahmad Hashmi	20,647
Ghulam Muhammad	36,893	Syed Sadat Ali Qadri	18,015
NA-177 Dadu-1 (RV: 1,40,053)		Muhammad Hussain Kapria	5,042
Pir Bux Khaskheli	33,232	Shaikh Liaquat Hussain	5,001
Pir Zaman Shah	32,164	Syed Intezar Hussain Zaidi	559
Khuda Bux	1,620	NA-187 Karachi (West)-IV (RV: 1,79,185)	
Allauddin	1,565	Muhammad Usman Ramz	23,961
Muhammad Salim Tahir	1,118	Syed Saeed Hassan	19,944
Muhammad Umer	287	Mufti Zafar Ali Nomani	13,192
NA-178 Dadu-11 (RV: 1,35,471)		Farooq Ahmad Saleem	3,868
Haji Khair Muhammad Khan	34,153	Syed Kamal	2,678
Rais Muhammad Bux	29,938	Azad Bin Haider	2,096
NA-179 Khan Dadu-111 (RV: 1,46,823)		Hasanuz Zaman Iqbal Chishti	475
Abdul Hameed Khan	43,974	Syed Mukhtar Ali Ajmeri	403
Syed Abdul Ghaffar Shah	29,201	Asif Taufiq	209
Ahmad Khan	5,413	Muhammad Umer Khan	84
Muhammad Ashraf	868		
Akhtar Ali	574		
NA-180 Sanghar-I			
Mohammad Khan Junejo	un-		
	opposed		

NA-188 Karachi (West)-V (RV: 1,89,860)		Shahzada Alamgir	92
Muhammad Afaq Khan	16,679	Muhammad Hussain Gabole	89
Syed Akbar Ali Pirzada	8,079	Shaikh Zamirul Haq	65
Dr. Muhammad Shafi Boi Khan	6,107	Mustafa R. Ahmad	37
Faizullah Azad	4,182	NA-193 Karachi (East)-II (RV:1,62,717)	
Shaikh Muhammad Zaheer- uddin Babar	3,887	Kanwar Qutabuddin Khan	24,248
Syed Aleemuddin Ahmad	3,378	Syed Munawar Hassan	20,726
Mst. Sarwar Sultana	3,139	Abdul Razak Rajwani	5,137
Haider Ali Molji	1,193	Hafiz Tajuddin Paracha	1,047
Muhammad Umer	707	Fayaz Hussain Qazi	339
Qaiser Jamil	546	Maqbool Hussain Gohar	273
Qazi Syed Hamid Hussain	286	Abdul Rasheed	87
Hafiz Muhammad Taqi	279	NA-194 Karachi (East)-III (RV:1,16,790)	
Muhammad Rizwan Akhtar	214	Muhammad Usman Khan Noori	17,392
Muhammad Zaki	121	Muhammad Shafi Malik	12,424
NA-189 Karachi (South)-I (RV: 1,80,446)		Muhammad Vkli Razi	10,573
Ghulam Muhammad Chishti	30,507	Dr. A. G. Anjum	6,047
Abdul Sattar	16,995	Khalid Ali Qazi	1,340
Muhammad Asfand Yar	10,917	M. Amjad Hussain	282
Sher Muhammad Baluch	5,249	Muhammad Jamil Khan Chaudhry	281
Slam Mir Khan Niazi	2,427	Muhammad Atiq Qureshi	140
NA-190 Karachi (South)-!! (RV: 1,92,101)		Muhammad Moghis Khawaja	62
Shah Turab-ul-Haq Qadri	43,138	NA-195 Karachi (East)-IV (RV:1,75,014)	
Muhammad Hussain	29,648	Zain Noorani	25,134
Haji Islamuddin	3,879	Saleemullah	17,516
Shajjar Ali Hoti	347	Farakh Habib Afandi	1,059
Mustafa Khan	176	Mirza Luqman Baig	351
Mumtaz Hussain Shah	120	Ali Bux	198
NA-191 Karachi (South)- III (RV: 1,69,738)		Murad Bux	166
Shaikh Abdul Khaliq Allah Wala	30,956	Muhammad Junaid	117
Mian Muhammad Akhtar	14,612	NA-196 Karachi (East)-V (RV:1,41,625)	
Moinuddin	1,407	Abdul Mustafa Al-Azhari	22,828
Muhammad Saeed	952	Syed Zakir Ali	13,185
Fateh Sher Khan	473	Muhammad Ramzan	10,104
Khanum Gohar Eijaz	246	Haji Faiz Muhammad	9,448
Sher Bahadur Khan Niazi	166	Khawaja Sharful Islam	3,621
Kamaluddin	105	Hadi Bux Memon	785
NA-192 Karachi (East)-I (RV: 1,76,448)		Ali Nawaz	458
Hanif Tayyab	21,127	Qamrul Arfin Siddiqui	69
Syed Mahmood Ahmad Madni	17,132	BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE	
Tariq Sayyed	8,132	197 Quetta-cum-Chagai (RV: 1,93,522)	
Mubeen-ul-Haq Siddiqui	4,070	Fateh Muhammad	25,933
Muhammad Yousif	1,134	Saeed Ahmad Hashmi	14,153
Akhtar Ahmad Khan	498	Atta-ur-Rehman Dr.	9,581
Mahmood-ul-Haq Qazi	303	Abdul Rehman	4,338
		Ashraf Ali	4,081

Sahibzada Muhammad Khan	3,872	Qutab-ud-Din Sardar	9,161
Suleman Khan	2,643	Gohar Khan Haji	194
Baz Muhammad Khan	2,247	Zareef Khan Haji	186
Habibullah Khan	1,631	NA-201 Kachhi (RV: 1,19,418)	
Khair Muhammad Tajjak	1,178	Taj Muhammad Sardar Rind	34,876
Allah Bux	820	Amir Shah Syed	16,942
Taj Muhammad Khan Jamali	280	Muhammad Akram Wadera	445
Sher Muhammad	207	Maqbool Ahmad Haji	274
Abdul Samad Khilji	130	NA-202 Sibi-cum-Kohlu-cum-Dera Bugti (RV: 1,19,661)	
Altaf Ahmad	121	Mir Ahmad Nawaz Khan	49,869
Shabir Ahmed	92	Malik Dad Muhammad	378
NA-198 Pishin (RV: 1,34,185)		Malik Dad Muhammad	255
Muhammad Qasim Khan	15,311	NA-203 Nasirabad	
Ali Ahmad Khan	14,491	Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali	un-opposed
Amir Jan Malik	6,978	NA-204 Kalat-cum-Kharan (RV: 1,31,691)	
Aminullah Khan	6,148	Mohy-ud-Din Baluch Prince	
Tai Muhammad Agha	4,777	Fazal Muhammad Mir	4,701
Muhammad Agha Syed	3,777	NA-205 Khuzdar	
Ghulam Farooq Haii	327	Mir M, Arif Jan	un-opposed
Khudai Mir Haji	322	NA-206 Lasbela-cum-Gwadur (RV: 1,12,284)	
Muhammad Sarwar Khan	259	Shahzada Jan Muhammad Yousaf	37,033
Taj Muhammad Doctor	221	Muhammad Saleh	1,123
Hazrat Ali Killa Abdullah	180	NA-207 Turbat-cum-Panjgur (RV: 1,12,773)	
Khair Muhammad Sardar	154	Abdul Haque	16,169
Mahmood Khan Malik	89	Mir Nasir Ali Dushti	9,073
Para Din Khan	86	Kahuda Jan Muhammad	7,603
Hazrat All Karbala	71		
Shah Jahan Malik	51		
NA-199 Loralai (RV: 1,18,172)			
Mir Haji Tareen	20,555		
Muhammad Tahir Khan Loni	20,024		
Muhammad Zaman Shah	1,693		
Muhammad Akbar Khan Tareen	950		
Hayat Khan Zakhpel	407		
Jan Muhammad Khan Assewat	218		
Gul Muhammad Khan Jomezai	137		
NA 200 Zhob (RV: 95,498)			
Wazir Ahmed Gogezai Sardar	23,585		