

GILANI RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Public Service Archiving Activity

Pakistan at the Polls Campaign Candidates and Voters

Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani

Gallup Pakistan / Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion
Islamabad

1985



Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

© 2009 All rights reserved

GILANI RESEARCH FOUNDATION



Public Service Archiving Activity

All rights reserved. Not for commercial use or
unauthorized distribution

For more information and queries

Conteact: Bilal Ijaz Gilani
info@gilanifoundation.com
www.gilanifoundation.com

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

© 2009 All rights reserved

PAKISTAN AT THE POLLS

A STUDY OF THE 1985 NATIONAL ELECTIONS



PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION
10, ALFARUQI ROAD, KARACHI-7
TELEPHONE: 5511111

**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.

All inquiries may please be referred to:

Mohammad Farooq Khan,
General Manager,
Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion,
P.O. Box 1055,
ISLAMABAD

PAKISTAN AT THE POLLS

CAMPAIGN CANDIDATES AND VOTERS

Ijaz Shafi Gilani

Mohammad Farooq Khan
Waseem Ahmad Zaidi

Moazam Ali Qadri
Mutazeen ur Rahman

GALLUP PAKISTAN
Pakistan Institute of Public Opinion

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	1
<i>CHAPTER I</i>	
THE 1985 ELECTION CAMPAIGN	
Was it 'Dumb' and 'Mute'?	7
<i>CHAPTER II</i>	
VOTER AND THE MASS MEDIA	19
<i>CHAPTER III</i>	
PROFILE OF PAKISTAN'S FUTURE	
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION	27
<i>APPENDICES</i>	
Appendix 1	
RESEARCH DESIGN	37
Appendix 2	
ELECTION RESULTS	
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 1985	40

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 analysed 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 Mutaqqueenur-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 favourite 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 travelling long distances and coming to hear the candidate, the 'harassed' candidate was moving long distances to hold indoor neighbourhood 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 neighbourhood 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 population 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

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.

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 smoothe 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.

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

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 Worker holds	49	32	23	9	4 house-
Non-Overseas Worker holds	40	26	17	7	2 house-

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

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

up. 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
	%	%	%	%	%
Age					
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
	%	%	%	%	%
Education					
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 Educational Facilities	10	10	10
Lack of Medical Facilities	9	11	7
Lack of Cooking Gas/Fuel	7	5	10
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-Listener	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 Often Do You Read Newspapers?

	Among Voters %	Among All Households %
Regularly	29	20
Occasionally	33	28
Non-reader	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**

	Among Voters %
Readers of	
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 destabilising 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. Civilised 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 backgrounds 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 fulfil 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 overall 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 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

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

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

Table 2

**EDUCATION LEVELS AMONG CANDIDATES
FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Education	Successful Candidates	All Candidates
	%	%
Graduation or higher degree	64	63
Higher Secondary Level	20	17
Secondary Level	7	12
Less than Second- ary 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

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

Source: Gallup Pakistan, Election Study, 1985.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 RESEARCH DESIGN

**Appendix 2 ELECTION 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 totalling nearly 500 interviewers. They were organised into 50 groups with a Group Incharge for each group. The 50 Group Incharges were further organised under 14 Regional Coordinators.

A training team comprising of 10 trainers conducted training sessions at 14 regional centres 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 minimised 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 Incharges 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 therefore 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 favourable. 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 computerised and tables were made available at aggregate level as well as separately for successful candidates.

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-1 Peshawar-I (RV: 1,68,846)

Muhammad Unis Elahi	26,815
Zafar Ali Shah Syed	22,524
Muhammad Khurshid	5,779
Sultan Hussain Shah	479

NA-2 Peshawar-II (RV: 1,58,257)

Muhammad Salim	38,189
Arbab Niaz Mohammad Khan	23,473

NA-3 Peshawar-III (RV: 1,52,355)

Hammed Khan	13,165
Muhammad Yousaf Khan	11,029
Sardar Muhammad Khan Durrani	9,741
Abdul Hamid Khan	9,537
Noor Mohammad Khan	8,391
Mohammad Yaqub Khan	7,624
Azmatullah	3,463
Hidayatur Rehman	441
Mughal Khan	403

NA-4 Peshawar-IV (RV: 1,45,544)

Nisar Muhammad Khan	22,402
Mian Ajmal Shah	12,608
Aslam Khan	5,440
Abdul Wakil	3,383
Tasleem	1,665

NA-5 Peshawar-V (RV: 1,71,150)

Abdul Haq Maulana	45,709
Mohammad Alam Khan	10,336
Athar Ali Shah Syed	9,888

NA-6 Mardan-I (RV: 1,32,965)

Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan	18,112
Haji Noor Muhammad Khan	6,556
Ikramullah Shahid	6,288
Sultan Mohammad Mohmand	4,949
Wasaf Shah Alias Bagi	3,694
Tariq Mahmood	2,948

NA-7 Mardan-II (RV: 1,38,731)

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-III (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: 1,18,087)	
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
Zarnosha	6,723	NA-17 Mansehra-cum-Kohistan	
Fazal Rehman	5,916	(RV:1,59,276)	
Yaqub Khan	5,786	Muhammad Ayub Khan	17,755
Syed Mir Badshah Bokhari	5,669	Alam Zeb Khan	12,382
Sifarish Khan	3,901	Obaidullah	7,800
Muhammad Khurshid	3,231	Siad Ahmad Malik	5,046
Mohammad Younis	1,239	Muhammad Miskeen Malik	3,941
Mir Nawab Khan	621	Aurangzeb	2,382
Safdar Zaman	323	Abdul Bar Shah	1,177
Muhammad Iqbal Khan	264	Gul Badshah	454
NA-10 Kohat (RV: 1,68,713)		Abdul Halim Moulvi	442
Haji Nadar Shah	20,120	Nawab Haji	344
Muhammad Ilyas	8,986	NA-18 D. I. Khan (RV: 2,72,802)	
Moulvi Mohammad Salim	7,878	Muhammad Sabir Shah	66,750
Syed Saadullah Shah	5,398	Sardar Inayatullah Khan	51,801
Haji Zawar Khan	4,272	Gulzar Ahmad Khan	9,457
Fazal Mohammad	1,509	Habibullah Khan	1,982
Dilawar Khan	587	Fazal Karim Khan	556
Alif Rehman	355	Asmatullah Khan	243
NA-11 Kohat-cum-Karak		NA-19 Bannu-I (RV: 1,09,444)	
(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	6,145
NA-12 Abbotabad-I (RV: 1,77,066)		Khan	
Amanullah Khan Jadoon	39,770	Wazir Khan	175
Sahibzada Muhammad	32,139	Naeem Khan	156
Azhar		NA-20 Bannu-II (RV: 1,34,000)	
Abdul Ghafoor	5,752	Ghulamuddin	40,339
Jamal Khan	4,022	Saadullah Khan	33,557
Zia-ud-Din	1,812	Moulvi Hamidullah Jan	2,677
Maulana Wali-ur-Rehman	1,299	Muhammad Khalid Raza	623
NA-13 Abbotabad-II (RV: 1,81,508)		Zakori	
Javed Iqbal	31,750	Naseer Mohammad	238
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-22 Swat-II (RV: 1,74,055)		NA-29 Tribal Area-III (RV:7,902)	
Fazle Raziq	20,568	Khial Shah	2,253
Said Karim Khan	17,158	Mir Afzal	1,855
Amir Wahid	6,276	Muhammad Salim	763
Moulvi Saleh Faqir	5,898	Abdul Abbas	641
Fazle Rab Pirzada	2,739	Muhammad Alam Khan	333
Abdul Rauf	807	Aqil Khan	115
Abdul Matin	644	Ghazi Said Jamal	82
		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 Faridoon Khan	9,175	Shah Jehan Khan	9
Nawab	6,625	Akbar Khan	1
Abdul Jabbar	1,425	Sher Bahadur Khan	1
		Gulabat Khan	1
NA-24 Chitral (RV: 98,198)		Muhammad Yaqub	1
Shahzada Mohyuddin	26,707	Muhammad Khan	—
Maulana Abdul Rahim	22,746	Jan Muhammad	—
		Habibullah Khan	—
NA-25 Malakand Protected Area-cum-Dir (RV:1,93,746)		Zaman Khan	—
Mohammad Inayatullah	25,950	Shah Mehmood Khan	—
Rehman		Sherin Akbar	—
Ajab Khan	15,518	Abdullah Din	—
Shuaib	6,424	Gul Behram	—
Mohammad Nawaz Khan	6,190	Inayat Khan	—
Amir Zaman Khan	3,531		
NA-26 Dir (RV: 2,12,984)		NA-31 Tribal Area-V	
Fatehullah	31,166	Malik Said Khan	un-opposed
Haji Amanullah Khan	26,966		
Azizur Rehman Khan	1,739	NA-32 Tribal Area-VI (RV: 6,348)	
NA-27 Tribal Area-I (RV: 8,927)		Abdus Subhan Khan	1,769
Fazle Manan	2,022	Shah Jehan	1,513
Zarin	1,577	Rehman Gul	395
Khanzada Khan	1,019	Amir Hamza	235
Jan Mohammad	544	Noor Mohammad Khan	224
Wazir	367	Mahboob Jan	153
Nadir	146	Shah Tar	147
Said Qahar	57	Sher Mohammad Khan	134
Abdus Samad	52	Gul Muhammad Khan	77
Khaista Gul	47	Ali Khan	75
Abdul Mateen	45	Bacha Zada	70
Sher Ali	39	Ali Muhammad	69
Mohammad Afzal	30	Bismillah Khan	66
Noor Jan	26	Taj Muhammad Khan	56
		Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	38
NA-28 Tribal Area-II (RV: 1,393)		NA-33 Tribal Area-VII (RV:2,778)	
Umer Din Bangash	830	Gul Sher	1,096
Gul Akbar	2	Nawab Khan	738
Hamid Khan	1	Gul Muhammad	81
Khuwaja Muhammad Khan	—	Malik Shahzada	79
		Anwar Khan	47
		Muhammad Hashim	46
		Khiali Khan	22

Malik Shin Akbar	20
Malikzada Abdul Aziz	19
Said Ahmad	18
Malik Nadir Khan	14
Malik Hisamuddin	11
Malik Daud Khan	7

NA-34 Tribal Area-VIII (RV: 1,378)

Noor Sher	1,147
Nasrullah	15

NA-35 Federal Capital (RV: 1,42,795)

Muhammad Nawaz	18,391
Khokhar	
Zafar Ali Shah	16,190
Raja Aurangzeb	8,284
Ghulam Mustafa	7,887
Shaheen	
Karamat Rehman Niazi	7,574
Raja Bashir Ahmad	7,015
Khan Khuda Bakhsh Khan	6,260
Ahmed Raza Khan Qasuri	3,545
Moqem Ahmad Khan	2,696
Shujaat Ali	2,019
Sarfraz A. Mir	1,913
Muhammad Ishaq Bhatti	1,376
Dr. Farida Ashraf	422
Humayun Shafi	399
Muhammad Ikhtlaq	83

PUNJAB PROVINCE

NA-36 Rawalpindi-I (RV: 1,95,579)

Muhammad Khaqan Abbasi	61,618
Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq	53,233
Anis Khan Satti	2,096
Muhammad Riaz	706

NA-37 Rawalpindi-II (RV: 1,95,904)

Mehboob Hussain Malik	24,569
Abdul Aziz	24,359
Riaz Akhtar	21,961
Raja Muhammad Zaheer	20,533
Muhammad Akram	15,025
Ashiq Hussain	8,016

NA-38 Rawalpindi-III (RV: 2,03,935)

Rashid Ahmed	40,421
Ghulam Hussain	19,636
Allah Ditta Sethi	9,095
Ishrat Ali	5,788
Habibul Wahabul Khairi	5,638
Rifat Shaheen	2,924
Muhammad Riaz	218
Zahid Saeed Yazdani	101

NA-39 Rawalpindi-IV (RV: 2,00,383)

Shahid Zafar	41,771
Muhammad Basharat Raja	37,475
Fateh Muhammad	13,825

Raja Zafar Ali Khan	608
Mahmood-ur-Rehman	574
Akbar Hussain Hashmi	277

NA-40 Rawalpindi-V (RV: 1,85,510)

Nisar Ali Khan Chaudhry	49,071
Safdar Ali Shah	32,392
Muhammad Kamal	23,690
Muhammad Ayub	817
Zaheer Hussain Naqvi	744

NA-41 Attock-I (RV: 1,53,744)

Muhammad Aslam Malik	35,479
Taj Muhammad Khan	34,709
Khanzada	
Muhammad Bahadur	16,693
Abdur Rehman	699
Muhammad Idrees	569

NA-42 Attock-II (RV: 1,88,403)

Sardar Muhammad Sarfraz Khan	59,056
Malik Nasar Ali Khan	42,683
Maulvi Bashir Ahmed	9,457
Chishtti	
Fateh Muhammad	3,425

NA-43 Attock-III (RV: 1,86,402)

Muhammad Noor Khan	69,828
Muhammad Akbar Khan	38,835
Mumtaz Khan	2,716
Ghulam Hussain	2,390

NA-44 Jhelum-I (RV: 1,96,790)

Raja Muhammad Afzal Khan	60,626
Ch. Muhammad Altaf Hussain	56,153
Mirza Muhammad Nawazish Ali	661
Muhammad Asmat Ullah Khan	512
Azmat Kamal Khan	435
Muhammad Ayub	413

NA-45 Jhelum-II (RV: 2,08,783)

Abdul Majeed	53,469
Sardar Muhammad Ashraf Khan	41,549
Malik Kabib Khan	18,301
Mumtaz Ali Khan	14,268

NA-46 Jhelum-III (RV: 1,95,822)

Raja Muhammad Afsar	40,344
Raja Lehrasab Khan	27,267
Raja Munawar Ahmad	25,754
Imtiaz Ahmad Khan	8,701
Nazar Hussain Janjua	5,912

NA-47 Gujrat-I (RV: 1,86,607)

Nawabzada Mazhar Ali	62,499
----------------------	--------

Ch. Tajamal Hussain	1,424	Kacheela	
Ch. Abdul Razaq	924	Malik Muhammad Khan	32,677
Ch. Ghulam Rabbani Zafar	659	Awan	
Mian Khan	508	Muhammad Saleem	22,085
		Irshad Ahmed	269
NA-48 Gujrat-II (RV: 1,77,665)			
Ch. Shujait Hussain	63,184	NA-57 Sargodha-III (RV: 1,59,866)	
Miss Irshad Begum	18,143	Anwar Ali Cheema	69,001
Muzaffar Ali	619	Afzaal Khalid	34,572
Ch. Ajmal Ali Khawar	190	Mian Nazar Muhammad	1,707
		Alias Nazar Hussain	
		Siraj Din	1,347
NA-49 Gujrat-III (RV: 1,74,179)			
Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah	35,871	NA-58 Sargodha-IV (RV: 1,56,402)	
Ch. Mohammad Safdar	35,316	Amanullah Khan	37,984
Muhammad Aslam	20,469	Shaikh Ahmad	35,096
Nisar Ahmed Chaudhri	11,525	Mian Akram	13,997
Ch. Mumtaz Akhtar	1,524	Karam Elahi	1,997
Ch. Ghulam Sarwar	879		
Dr. M. Haji Ahmad Bhatti	471		
NA-50 Gujrat-IV (RV: 1,79,641)			
Muhammad Iqbal	40,830	NA-59 Sargodha-V (RV: 1,68,086)	
Masud Ahmed	31,844	Malik Nur Hayat Khan	56,461
Seth Allah Ditta	27,933	Noon	
Nisar Iqbal	1,595	Mian Nasir Ahmed	39,872
Najam-ur-Rehman Mirza	436		
NA-51 Gujrat-V (RV: 1,90,499)			
Mumtaz Ahmed	43,446	NA-60 Mianwali-I (RV: 2,01,547)	
Ahmad Yar	38,403	Maqbool Ahmed Khan	64,875
Munawar Hussain	25,801	Nawabzada Malik	33,449
		Muhammad Muzaffar Khan	
		Hafiz Ahmed Khan	4,227
NA-52 Gujrat-VI (RV: 1,77,072)			
Chaudhary Muhammad	22,583	NA-61 Mianwali-cum-Bhakkar (RV: 2,14,504)	
Nawaz Bosal		Dr. Sher Afgan	61,924
Umar Hayat Gondal	17,456	Aamer Hayat Khan	60,955
Muhammad Gulzar	12,586	Ghulam Muhammad	8,666
Umar Hayat	12,031		
Muhammad Hayat	11,770	NA-62 Bhakkar (RV: 2,06,457)	
Liaquat Ali	6,116	Amanullah Khan Shahani	68,709
Ch. Manzoor Hussain	738	Rashid Akbar Khan	65,781
Dudhra			
Muhammad Iqbal	621	NA-63 Jhang-I (RV: 1,78,671)	
		Sardarzada Muhammad Ali	47,487
NA-53 Khushab-I (RV: 1,49,388)			
Malik Nasim Ahmed	35,450	Shah	
Aziz-ul-Haq Qureshi	33,683	Dost Muhammad Lali	44,632
Muhammad Salman Salfi	23,138	Malik Rab Nawaz	13,033
Muhammad Ismail Majid	947	Qazi Safdar Ali	1,349
NA-54 Khushab-II (RV: 1,58,428)			
Muhammad Naeem Khan	51,914	NA-64 Jhang-II (RV: 1,90,965)	
Karam Bakhsh Awan	38,406	Maulana Muhammad	66,645
		Rehmatullah	
		Mehr Muhammad Fuzail	40,412
		Khan	
		Mirza Khan	3,701
NA-55 Sargodha-I (RV: 1,66,152)			
Syed Nusrat Ali Shah	62,838	NA-65 Jhang-III (RV: 1,83,884)	
Muhammad Aslam Hayat	49,347	Amanullah Khan	47,575
		Iftikhar Ahmed Ansari	45,034
NA-56 Sargodha-II (RV: 1,73,833)			
Malik Muhammad Aslam	38,758	Umar Hayat Sial	15,861
		Sh. Muhammad Aslam	835
		Sh. Muhammad Iqbal	428
		Muhammad Ibrahim	281

NA-66 Jhang-IV (RV: 1,85,935)	
Syeda Abida Hussain	75,063
Ghulam Ahmed	49,240

NA-67 Jhang-V (RV: 1,74,082)	
Khan Muhammad Arif Khan	54,549
Sahibzada Muhammad Nazeer Sultan	49,199
Ch. Muhammad Idrees	8,963

NA-68 Faisalabad-I (RV: 1,70,447)	
Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan	41,602
Mrs. Sabiha Shakeel	17,925
Dr. Afsar Ali Khan	16,977
Mian Amjad Yasin	5,880
Muhammad Asif Yousaf	398
Khalid Anwar	321
Malik Aziz-ur-Rehman	257

NA-69 Faisalabad-II (RV: 1,63,800)	
Raja Nadir Pervez	37,202
Mian Zahid Sarfraz	20,092
Tufail Ahmed Zia	16,628
Muhammad Riaz Shahid	15,346
Asmat Akram	608

NA-70 Faisalabad-III (RV: 1,77,948)	
Muhammad Hanif Ansari	26,055
Muhammad Iqbal Haider	20,966
Ch. Muhammad Siddique Randhawa	20,398
Mst. Sakina Begum	18,768
Chaudhry Sajjad Akbar	15,513

NA-71 Faisalabad-IV (RV: 1,42,376)	
Muhammad Nazir Ahmed	55,457
Dildar Ahmed Cheema	45,868
Akhtar Hussain Gill	401

NA-72 Faisalabad-V (RV: 1,52,255)	
Rai Salah-ud-Din	35,652
Mian Ghulam Dastgir Bari	33,560
Azhar Hussain	14,066
Attiq Ullah Khan	5,856

NA-73 Faisalabad-VI (RV: 1,45,371)	
Muhammad Shafique Chaudhry	23,138
Ch. Muhammad Afzal	15,585
Muhammad Ishaq Sahi	14,666
Saleem Jehangir	14,437
Zahoor Ahmad Khan	13,181
Umar Khitab Chaudhry	7,245

NA-74 Faisalabad-VII (RV: 1,53,928)	
Ch. Muhammad Bashir Randhawa	29,054

Imtiaz Ahmed Gill	28,879
Ghulam Mustafa Bajwa	28,298
Syed Abul Hassan Gilani	2,241
Shaukat Ali Gill	517

NA-75 Faisalabad-VIII (RV: 1,52,699)	
Arif Hussain	23,098
Shahadat Ali Khan	19,949
Ghulam Nabi Chaudhry	18,653
Muhammad Ali Khan	11,770
Ibrar Hussain Bukhari Syed	7,978
Muhammad Ashraf Khan Lashari	5,606
Abdul Hamid Rana	3,865
Muhammad Tufail	2,704
Sarfraz Khan Haji	461

NA-76 Faisalabad-IX (RV: 1,33,067)	
Ghazi Muhammad Abdullah	32,771
Malik Muhammad Ali Shad	30,510
Ch. Muhammad Yasin	15,631

NA-77 Faisalabad-X (RV: 1,46,616)	
Nasir Ali Khan	35,777
Shahid Khalil Noor	17,679
Muhammad Sibtain Shah	15,663
Muhammad Ashraf Rao	9,588
Haider Hassan Toor	8,530

NA-78 Toba Tek Singh-I (RV: 1,78,205)	
Makhdoom Syed Ali Raza Shah	68,480
Ch. Asad-ur-Rehman	46,740
Abdul Rashid	2,042
Iqbal Hussain	496

NA-79 Toba Tek Singh-II (RV: 1,63,885)	
Muhammad Lateef	39,262
Abdul Sattar	36,641
Nadir Khan Malik Tiwana	34,484
Asad Masood	11,166
Akhtar Iqbal Kahloon	3,385
Riaz Ahmed	879

NA-80 Toba Tek Singh-III (RV: 1,71,080)	
Hamza	42,954
Muhammad Ishaq	27,706
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	7,286
Mian Liaqat Ali	291	Sheikh	
NA-82 Lahore-II (RV: 1,66,163)		Effat Ullah	1,593
Iqbal Ahmed Khan	30,979	Malik Abdul Mateen	711
Mian Miraj Din	21,986	Syed Shahid Iqbal Gillani	349
Gulzar Ahmed	3,611	Azhar Saeed Butt	168
Muhammad Arshad Chaudhry	1,990	Haji Munir Ahmed	159
Syed Tasawar Hussain	357	Azhar Zaidi	141
Bukhari		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	28,040
Dr. Atiq Hasan Bukhari	2,653	Awan	
B. Ali Basher Agha	2,314	Wazir Ali Bhatti	19,533
Ch. Muhammad Sharif	1,795	Abdul Ghafoor Alwari	18,625
Mirza Tahir Baig	1,041	Ch. Riasat Ali Sindhu	12,199
Muhammad Idrees	611	Amanat Ali	4,550
Abdul Hakim Qazi	551	Murad Ali	1,598
Mian Riaz Ahmed Kashif	175	Ch. Muhammad Hayat	1,160
Muhammad Ashraf	173	Khan Afzaal Ahmed Khan	797
Malik Zulfiqar Ahmed	117	Abdul Khaliq Awan	520
NA-84 Lahore-IV (RV: 1,87,307)		NA-89 Kasur-I (RV: 1,68,961)	
Liaqat Baluch	26,258	Sardar Asif Ali	41,930
Begum Afsar Raza	16,388	Khizar Hayat Khan	28,233
Qazilbash		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	35,430
Nawabzada Farhad Ali	1,704	Hayat	
Khan		Kamal-ud-Din Kamal	19,145
Muhammad Ahmed Zarrar	242	Salarpuri	
Mirza		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	2,459
Rehmat Elahi	15,567	Shadi Khan	
Muhammad Ilyas	14,268	NA-91 Kasur-III (RV: 1,60,410)	
Inayat Hussain Bhatti	13,343	Sardar Abdul Hamid	52,880
Muhammad Farooq	659	Rana Phool Muhammad	44,544
Maudoodi		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	17,896	NA-92 Kasur-IV (RV: 1,72,429)	
Asad Gillani		Moeen-ud-Din	33,615
Syed Moeen-ud-Din	888	Sardar Muhammad Ashiq	25,217
Mumzammal Hussain Butt	502	Malik Muhammad Ashiq	24,312
Irfan Saeed	341	Ch. Sardar Muhammad	7,926
Farid Ahmed Faridi	212	Khan Mew	
Mian Muhammad Saeed	201	Saleem Raza	5,312
Mian Shahbaz Ahmed	198	Ch. Muhammad Taqi	5,242
Muhammad Daryab	111	Muhammad Saeed Sindhu	2,129
NA-87 Lahore-VII (RV: 1,37,764)		Chaudhry	
Hafiz Sulman	18,895		

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

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

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

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

NA-153 Sukkur-III (RV: 1,43,352)

Noor Muhammad Khan	56,235
Mian Abdul Haq Alias	24,009
Mitho	
Rahim Bux Khan	1,568
Nawab Khan	1,466
Ali Anwar Khan	881

NA-154 Shikarpur-I

Ilahi Bux Soomro	un-opposed
------------------	------------

NA-155 Shikarpur-II (RV: 1,08,059)

Atta Muhammad Khan	50,014
Agha Sadaruddin Khan	11,052

NA-156 Jacobabad-I (RV: 1,76,734)

Mir Mehran Khan	73,728
Mir Hakim Ali	27,622
Sardar Mir Sunder Khan	384

NA-157 Jacobabad-II (RV: 1,81,711)

Rahim Bux Soomro	61,687
Mir Darya Khan	31,034
Mir Bande Ali Khan	815
Fazal Haq Khan	372

NA-158 Nawabshah-I (RV: 1,75,993)

Syed Zafar Ali Shah	57,304
Syed Manzoor Hussain	50,732
Shah	
Syed Munawar Ali Shah	941
Syed Murad Ali Shah	803
Sheikh Bashir Ahmed	370
Syed Ghulam Ali Shah	299
Ali Nawaz Dharej	208

NA-159 Nawabshah-II (RV: 1,43,532)

Dil Murad Jumali	43,051
Rehmatullah	27,195
Ghazi Khan	780
Abdul Karim	750
Imam Ali	288
Bashir Ahmed	183

NA-160 Nawabshah-III (RV: 1,70,906)

Syed Asghar Ali Shah	34,140
Muhammad Umar Dahri	26,239
Hakim Ali Zardari	15,305
Muhammad Musahib Ali	5,020

NA-161 Nawabshah-IV

Syed Bashir Ahmed Shah	un-opposed
------------------------	------------

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-163 Khairpur-II (RV: 1,98,048)

Syed Abdul Razak Shah	29,497
Syed Mohi-ud-Din	16,203
Alias Uddal Shah	
Ashique Hussain Kubar	8,303
Syed Amir-ud-Din Shah	8,220
Syed Abbas Ali Shah	2,700
Shah Muhammad Bhamban	678
Syed Sarkar Hussain Shah	241
Fateh Ali Malik	153
Naeem Ahmad Kharal	110

NA-164 Larkana-I (RV: 1,58,786)

Shah Muhammad	32,179
Abdul Ghafoor	28,092
Moulvi Jan Muhammad	9,928
Abbasi	
Dur Muhammad Khan	1,110

NA-165 Larkana-II

Nawab Sultan Ahmed	un-opposed
--------------------	------------

NA-166 Larkana-III (RV: 1,68,615)

Mir Nadir Ali	40,557
Muhammad Amin	726
Manzoor Ali	456

NA-167 Hyderabad-I (RV: 1,21,383)

Shahabuddin Shah	19,988
Manzoor Ahmad Memon	10,875
Ghulam Muhammad Abro	1,605

NA-168 Hyderabad-II (RV: 1,46,905)

Wasi Mazhar Nadvi	23,118
Hidayatullah	20,884
Muhammad Umer Qureshi	12,003
Muhammad Remzan	4,478
Arain	
Syed Muhammad Ali Rizvi	3,246
Moulvi Abdul Haq	2,085
Ahad Yousaf	299
Abdul Rahim	282
Muhammad Altaf Hussain	214

NA-169 Hyderabad-III (RV: 1,53,042)

Nawab Muhammad Yamin	39,168
Mian Muhammad Shoukat	20,075
Shoukat Ali	2,782
Abdul Rahim	979
Syed Muhammad Saeed	257
Hazik Ali	152

NA-170 Hyderabad-IV (RV: 1,32,932)

Mir Inayat Ali Talpur	50,219
Abdul Majeed Nizamani	1,525
Naseer Mohammad	926
Madhwani	
Khalid Jan	781
Babu Abdul Ghafoor	595

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

NA-188 Karachi (West)-V
(RV: 1,89,860)

Muhammad Afaq Khan	16,679
Syed Akbar Ali Pirzada	8,079
Dr. Muhammad Shafi	6,107
Boi Khan	
Faizullah Azad	4,182
Shaikh Muhammad Zaheer-uddin Babar	3,887
Syed Aleemuddin Ahmad	3,378
Mst. Sarwar Sultana	3,139
Haider Ali Molji	1,193
Muhammad Umer	707
Qaiser Jamil	546
Qazi Syed Hamid Hussain	286
Hafiz Muhammad Taqi	279
Muhammad Rizwan Akhtar	214
Muhammad Zaki	121

NA-189 Karachi (South)-I
(RV: 1,80,446)

Ghulam Muhammad	30,507
Chishti	
Abdul Sattar	16,995
Muhammad Asfand Yar	10,917
Sher Muhammad Baluch	5,249
Slam Mir Khan Niazi	2,427

NA-190 Karachi (South)-II
(RV: 1,92,101)

Shah Turab-ul-Haq Qadri	43,138
Muhammad Hussain	29,648
Haji Islamuddin	3,879
Shajjar Ali Hoti	347
Mustafa Khan	176
Mumtaz Hussain Shah	120

NA-191 Karachi (South)-III
(RV: 1,69,738)

Shaikh Abdul Khaliq	30,956
Allah Wala	
Mian Muhammad Akhtar	14,612
Moinuddin	1,407
Muhammad Saeed	952
Fateh Sher Khan	473
Khanum Gohar Eijaz	246
Sher Bahadur Khan Niazi	166
Kamaluddin	105

NA-192 Karachi (East)-I
(RV: 1,76,448)

Hanif Tayyab	21,127
Syed Mahmood Ahmad	17,132
Madni	
Tariq Sayyed	8,132
Mubeen-ul-Haq Siddiqui	4,070
Muhammad Yousif	1,134
Akhtar Ahmad Khan	498
Mahmood-ul-Haq Qazi	303

Shahzada Alamgir	92
Muhammad Hussain Gabole	89
Shaikh Zamirul Haq	65
Mustafa R. Ahmad	37

NA-193 Karachi (East)-II
(RV: 1,62,717)

Kanwar Qutabuddin Khan	24,248
Syed Munawar Hassan	20,726
Abdul Razak Rajwani	5,137
Hafiz Tajuddin Paracha	1,047
Fayaz Hussain Qazi	339
Maqbool Hussain Gohar	273
Abdul Rasheed	87

NA-194 Karachi (East)-III
(RV: 1,16,790)

Muhammad Usman Khan	17,392
Noori	
Muhammad Shafi Malik	12,424
Muhammad Wali Razi	10,573
Dr. A. G. Anjum	6,047
Khalid Ali Qazi	1,340
M. Amjad Hussain	282
Muhammad Jamil Khan	281
Chaudhry	
Muhammad Atiq Qureshi	140
Muhammad Moghis Khawaja	62

NA-195 Karachi (East)-IV
(RV: 1,75,014)

Zain Noorani	25,134
Saleemullah	17,516
Farakh Habib Afandi	1,059
Mirza Luqman Baig	351
Ali Bux	198
Murad Bux	166
Muhammad Junaid	117

NA-196 Karachi (East)-V
(RV: 1,41,625)

Abdul Mustafa	22,828
Al-Azhari	
Syed Zakir Ali	13,185
Muhammad Ramzan	10,104
Haji Faiz Muhammad	9,448
Khawaja Sharful Islam	3,621
Hadi Bux Memon	785
Ali Nawaz	458
Qamrul Arfin Siddiqui	69

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

NA-197 Quetta-cum-Chagai
(RV: 1,93,522)

Fateh Muhammad	25,933
Saeed Ahmad Hashmi	14,153
Atta-ur-Rehman Dr.	9,581
Abdul Rehman	4,338
Ashraf Ali	4,081

Sahibzada Muhammad Khan	3,872
Suleman Khan	2,643
Baz Muhammad Khan	2,247
Habibullah Khan	1,631
Khair Muhammad Tajjak	1,178
Allah Bux	820
Taj Muhammad Khan Jamali	280
Sher Muhammad	207
Abdul Samad Khilji	130
Altaf Ahmad	121
Shabir Ahmed	92

NA-198 Pishin (RV: 1,34,185)

Muhammad Qasim Khan	15,311
Ali Ahmad Khan	14,491
Amir Jan Malik	6,978
Aminullah Khan	6,148
Taj Muhammad Agha	4,777
Muhammad Agha Syed	3,777
Ghulam Farooq Haji	327
Rhudai Mir Haji	322
Muhammad Sarwar Khan	259
Taj Muhammad Doctor	221
Hazrat Ali Killa Abdullah	180
Khair Muhammad Sardar	154
Mahmood Khan Malik	89
Para Din Khan	86
Hazrat Ali Karbala	71
Shah Jahan Malik	51

NA-199 Loralai (RV: 1,18,172)

Mir Haji Tareen	20,555
Muhammad Tahir Khan	20,024
Loni	
Muhammad Zaman Shah	1,693
Muhammad Akbar Khan	950
Tareen	
Hayat Khan Zakhpel	407
Jan Muhammad Khan Assewat	218
Gul Muhammad Khan Jogezei	137

NA-200 Zhob (RV: 95,498)

Wazir Ahmed Gogezai	23,585
---------------------	--------

Sardar	
Qutab-ud-Din Sardar	9,161
Gohar Khan Haji	194
Zareef Khan Haji	186

NA-201 Kachhi (RV: 1,19,418)

Taj Muhammad Sardar	34,876
Rind	
Amir Shah Syed	16,942
Muhammad Akram Wadera	445
Maqbool Ahmad Haji	274

NA-202 Sibi-cum-Kohlu-cum-Dera Bugti (RV: 1,19,661)

Mir Ahmad Nawaz Khan	49,869
Malik Dad Muhammad	378
Malik Dad Muhammad	255

NA-203 Nasirabad

Mir Zafar Ullah Khan	un-opposed
Jamali	

NA-204 Kalat-cum-Kharan (RV: 1,31,691)

Mohy-ud-Din Baluch	31,313
Prince	
Fazal Muhammad Mir	4,701

NA-205 Khuzdar

Mir M. Arif Jan	un-opposed
-----------------	------------

NA-206 Lasbela-cum-Gwadur (RV: 1,12,284)

Shahzada Jan Muhammad	37,033
Yousaf	
Muhammad Saleh	1,123

NA-207 Turbat-cum-Panjgur (RV: 1,12,773)

Abdul Haque	16,169
Mir Nasir Ali Dushti	9,073
Kahuda Jan Muhammad	7,603