



RESEARCH PAPER

Analyzing Electoral Choices: Determinants of PPP Voting Patterns in Sindh

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ABSTRACT

The study is designed to assess the determinants of voting behavior in the success of political parties in Sindh Province. The study analyses factors such as socioeconomic factors, Biraderism, identity politics, and dynasty politics. The Pakistan People's Party has consistently demonstrated its capability to maintain governance in the province of Sindh through elections since 2008. The People's Party has maintained governance in the Sindh government since 2008. Sustaining the government for consecutive terms since 2008 till today is one of the important concerns, and the factors that have contributed to the sustainability of the PPP-only party in continuing its government in the province. For this research, a quantitative method was employed, and data were collected from N=101 eligible adult participants aged 20 to 60. Since the PPP had won three terms in a row from the same UCs, two UCs from Karachi and Sindh were chosen. SPSS has been utilized to quantify the data for this purpose. Cross-tabulation and a one-tailed test were used to obtain objective results and ensure validity and reliability. The results show that economic motivations, dynasty politics, and Biraderi influence voters' behavior. The study's results show that the democratic process in Sindh is fragile, and the fundamental right to vote is merely a communal endeavor. It is recommended that civil society, NGOs, and Election officials should educate and mobilize people, and that the media should play its critical role in developing awareness among people to make informed choices beyond loyalty to a party or any other social pressure group.

KEYWORDS: Voting, Governance, Politics, Democracy, Elections

Introduction

According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every citizen in a democratic society who is at least eighteen years old has the fundamental right to vote. This protects citizens' rights (Shah, 2019). Because some people are concerned with the parties' manifestos and knowledgeable about political problems, they choose political parties. According to Hassan and Muhammad (2016), people are more likely to support a party whose platform coincides with their own. Since voting is their civic and moral duty, many people participate. Voting behavior may be influenced by personal traits as gender, religion, social status, and ethnicity (Mangi, Memon & Malik, 2025). Voter behavior can be influenced by a candidate's ethics, social service commitment, and political experience (Hassan & Muhammad, 2016). A sizable portion of the population in Pakistan, which is marked by low literacy rates and extreme poverty, is unaware of their political rights. A lack of interest in learning about their own rights seems linked to a lack of awareness. Political rights are the least important of our nation's fundamental rights (Faiz, 2024). The previously listed criteria influence voter behavior, but economic incentives, party leader intimidation, and biraderism also affect it.

In December 1967, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto established the PPP. The PPP governed Sindh in 2008, 2013, 2018, and 2024. Benazir Bhutto's untimely death in 2007 caused a powerful surge of sympathy across Pakistan, particularly in Sindh, which significantly increased the PPP's electoral support in the ensuing provincial elections (Haider & Ali, 2018). The Election Commission of Pakistan reported that the PPP won a resounding victory in Sindh, winning

92 out of 130 seats in the provincial parliament (Lashari & Mirza, 2013). In the 2013 Sindh provincial elections, PPP won 91 of 168 seats and again formed a government. In this election, the PPP promoted Sindhi nationalism and welfare initiatives (Haider & Ali, 2018). In 2018, PPP won 99 of 168 Sindh provincial seats (Election Commission of Pakistan). After reviewing such numbers and accomplishments, one may wonder how PPP has won three consecutive terms. Why can't there be any opposition party or any other party? What are the dominant factors that have led to the People's Party's consecutive success for the four-term success? To answer such questions, in-depth research is needed on PPP voter behavior and campaign techniques that help the Party succeed.

Pakistan has a multiparty system, meaning there are several political parties. Some of the more important ones include the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), and Jamaat-e-Islami (Farhat & Khan, 2025). This paper examines the Pakistan People's Party's (PPP) persistent electoral success in Sindh's last three provincial elections (Solangi et al., 2025; Jathol, Munir & Muzaffar, 2024). This study, informed by Rational Choice Theory, examines the interaction among dynastic politics, identity-based affiliations, biraderism (kinship networks), and economic incentives as the primary determinants of voter support for the PPP during provincial elections.

Literature Review

Research on voting behavior in Pakistan shows the complex interaction of social, psychological, and political factors influencing voter preferences. According to a study, voter behavior is greatly impacted by illiteracy, particularly when it comes to social frameworks like biraderism (Shawar & Asim, 2012). As many people do not vote for themselves, the study also demonstrated that political sovereignty is hampered by a lack of voter autonomy (Shawar & Asim, 2012). A similar study was conducted in the UK in 2006 by Lednum, who observed identical findings where "the agenda of the party had dominated explanations for voting behavior among the people of the UK." (Shawar & Asim, 2012, p.82). A 1992 study showed that approximately 56% of the social class voted for the conservatives because of alignment with the Party's agenda, while 20% voted for Labor. The study further explained that 13.8% respondents relied on the newspaper to obtain information about political matters (Shawar & Asim, 2012; Yaseen, Jathol & Muzaffar, 2021). In developing countries, the media had a sizable impact, providing significant exposure that shaped the public's political knowledge and is a dominant factor influencing people's voter behavior and attitudes toward different political parties. The talks show had a greater impact on how internal Party changes affect voters' behavior (Shawar & Asim, 2012). Here, the author gives an example of how PPP won the 2008 elections because of internal change—leadership change in the Party following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto. Thus, due to a wave of sympathy votes, the Party won (Shawar & Asim, 2012). Other specific factors, including individual characteristics such as gender, socioeconomic status, religion, and ethnicity, were also shown to influence decision-making (Muhammad & Hasan, 2016). Thus, voting has been influenced by multiple factors.

Dynastic Politics

Pakistan's political environment is historically shaped by Dynastic politics, which has won the loyalty of voters and has persisted for decades because both the parties, PPP and Muslim League N, have been in power. Families lead these two parties, and they share power among family members. These two dynasties are the Bhutto family of Sindh, and in Punjab, only the Sharif family has been dominant.

The first dynasty the paper refers to is the Bhutto dynasty, and explains how Benazir Bhutto inherited the Pakistan People's Party after her father's death. Subsequently, Benazir Bhutto's own assassination in 2007 was transferred to her son and husband through a

precise instrument of succession that was known to be trusted in the custodianship of domestic help in the form of a handwritten holograph. Unlike the other dynastic families, the Bhutto dynasty is a unique case for various reasons, Gazdar states. The reasons include that the Bhutto cult deepened because of the judicial murder of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto at the hands of the split verdict of the supreme court bench in 1979, which has always been a contested act in public memory (Mushtaq, Ibrahim, & Kaleem, 2013). This judicial murder gained credibility when, in 2007, a former chief justice of the Supreme Court confirmed on a television program that the Supreme Court judges were under immense pressure from the military to pronounce an anti-Bhutto verdict (Mushtaq, Ibrahim, & Kaleem, 2013; Fareed, Muzaffar & Riaz, 2019).

Moreover, this paper highlights other dynastic families, such as the Shareef family, which ran the Pakistan Muslim League-N in Punjab. The historical background of the Shareefs is that they are part of the urban mercantile-industrial elite of post-1947 Pakistan. Thus, their support base is a feudal-tribal style of politics: personalized, based on 'primordial' social hierarchies, characterized by patronage-seeking activity, and preoccupied with protecting and promoting their economic interests and privileged status (Mushtaq, Ibrahim, & Kaleem, pg. 4, 2013). The civil-military bureaucracy prevalent in Pakistan has also encouraged the emergence of such dynastic families for the following reasons. It is easy for the military to handle the political elites due to the family politics syndrome. Secondly, the military has facilitated such a trend: "trend and their long periods of rule have contributed to the fortification and perhaps entrenchment of political dynasties" (Mushtaq, Ibrahim, & Kaleem, 2013).

Political Background of the People's Party

In the 2013 provincial elections, ten parties allied to contest as the opposition to the PPP and MQM. However, a critique here was that of the ten parties that united, they all had differing manifestos. The alliance included a range of parties from leftists and progressives to religious parties (Haider, 2019). Despite opposition, the PPP established its government in Sindh in 2013. Under their rule, Karachi saw a rise in street crimes. It became common practice to award jobs through bribes. More than 8,000 people were killed in either targeted killings or terrorism in Karachi alone (Haider, 2019). Therefore, at the time of the 2018 elections, the political situation in Sindh was uncertain. A similar alliance was formed in 2018 under the name Grand Democratic Alliance, which again sought to rival PPP in Sindh. However, that alliance also failed, and people once again voted for PPP for various reasons. The GDA was not a political party but an alliance. Due to such a large alliance, the leaders of different parties lost their distinct identities. On the other hand, if a party had a strong political position, it became a small part of GDA, and thus its position was overshadowed and insignificant (Haider, 2019). Therefore, although people were dissatisfied with PPP, they did not see GDA as a better political alternative and consequently voted for PPP.

Biraderism and the Social Foundations of Voting Behavior in Pakistan

Biraderism has been extensively examined as a significant sociopolitical factor affecting voting behavior in Pakistan. Haider (2014) found that most people support the electoral process. Even the educated individuals voted for candidates solely because of their affiliation with the same biraderi. Anwar (2016) found that how biraderism converts social and economic capital into political influence. The research demonstrated that prominent biraderi leaders negotiate with candidates to secure reciprocal advantages—collective votes in exchange for political or economic concessions. This method presents a rational-collective framework rather than an individual-rational decision model, since the whole biraderi prioritizes the good of the group over its own needs.

Biraderis are a powerful force and a significant influence in some areas of Pakistan. People do not identify with the Party or its manifesto, but they have this psychological

connection because the candidate is from their particular biraderi. Especially in Punjab, biraderi is a leading social system. It has not only impacted local political systems but also national ones. Biraderis can also be traced back to the Pakistani culture of joint families. Since many Pakistanis live in joint families, family members influence political decisions and other matters. This shows a lack of decision-making power among individuals in Pakistan, who are unable to make their own decisions and are dependent on family members (Azeez et al., 2014). The economically and socially strong biraderis approach candidates and strike deals with them where the whole biraderism would vote for the candidate if they can reach common objectives. In this village, biraderis translate their economic and social power into political power (Anwar, 2016). Once they figure out which candidate would benefit them the most, they decide to vote for that candidate. The candidate here is also benefiting, as it is getting a sizable chunk of the vote if it incorporates the group's demand. However, in this case, the people do not have decision-making power and have to conform to who the biraderis are voting for. However, in this study, unlike the prior one, people are not pursued or pressured into voting for a particular candidate; they believe it is their duty, as Biraderism is a strong unit of identity for them (Anwar, 2016).

Economic Incentives and Patronage Politics as Determinants of Voter Behavior

Given other factors, economic benefits matter for securing votes from specific groups and community leaders. People tend to vote for politicians who focus on targeted benefits for a particular group and establish patronage systems rather than public goods (Hasnain, 2008). For political gain and voter loyalty, favors can be tailored to specific groups or communities, such as roads, electricity, or other services that meet those communities' needs. It is perceived that politicians can contribute to their economic stability by providing jobs, financial support, or specific projects that improve their lives. The only need that can satisfy voters and ensure loyalty is money in return, or a transformative project for society at large (Hasnain, 2008). Pakistani society is rooted in inequalities, which then translate into limited political preferences and influence. For example, the rural poor cannot exercise an independent voice or make informed decisions because they depend on the elites for their economic well-being. Therefore, since the rural elites can win elections through such a monopoly over economic and political positions, they rely on keeping their constituents backward (Hasnain, 2008). There are other examples of incentives, such as the Benazir Income Support Program, one of the best welfare projects in Pakistan that provides help to needy people at their doorstep. Benazir Income Support was founded at the memorial service for the PPP leader Benazir Bhutto. This program has been known to help overcome the economic and poverty issues of the deprived groups of Pakistan. Along with this, other schemes were put forward, such as the Benazir Stock Option Scheme and the Waseela-e-Haq Scheme, which provided poor and deprived women with some financial relief (Ali, 2018). Moreover, under Zardari's leadership, the PPP increased salaries for the armed forces and civil employees in every budget during its 2008 tenure. Therefore, such programs also influence people experiencing poverty to vote for the Party, as they gain economic benefits.

Hypotheses

H₀: There is no significant impact of dynasty politics on the voting behavior of people in Sindh.

H₀: There is no significant impact of Braderism on the voting behavior of people in Sindh.

Material and Methods

Nature

To analyze voters' behavior, the study has employed a quantitative approach to quantify and ensure objectivity. The study has been designed to examine the impact of identity politics, biraderism, dynasty politics, and economic incentives on voting behavior.

Population

All citizens of Sindh aged 20 to 60 have the right to vote.

Sample size

The sample comprises 101 participants from the UCs PS-90 and PS-91 in Karachi, Sindh. The study sample was drawn from the middle and lower-middle classes.

Sample collection technique

The data was collected through a survey. Survey focused on collecting data on the components of voting behavior, including ethnic connection, biraderi loyalty, economic incentives, and dynastic influence.

Validity reliability

SPSS V.24 has been employed to analyze the data. For inferential data analysis, cross-tabulation and t-tests were used. All ethical concerns were addressed during data collection. Participants were free to leave the questionnaire at any time and were asked to consent to participate in the survey.

Results and Discussion

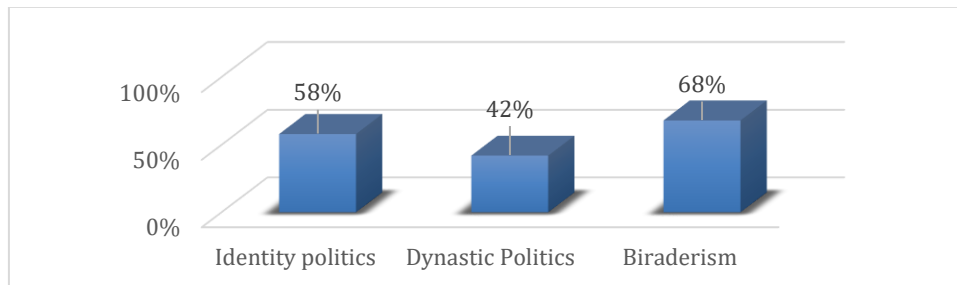


Figure 1

A total of N=101 people who participated in the survey stated that bipartisanship affected voter behavior (68%), economic incentives (55%), dynasty politics (42%), and identity politics (58%).

Table 1
One-sample t-test of Dynastic Politics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err	S.D	[95% Conf. Interval]
Dynasty	101	.4158416	.0492866	.4953247	.3180583

mean = mean (Dynasticpolitics) t = -0.0844 Ho: mean = 0.42 degrees of freedom =100

Ha: mean < 0.42 Ha: mean != 0.42 Ha: mean >0. 42 Pr(T < t) = 0.4665 Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.9329 Pr(T > t) = 0.5335

A one-tailed t-test was conducted on each variable to assess the significance of the means of a single group in comparison to a known mean. Dynastic politics was evaluated against the established mean of 0.42 (42%) with a 95% confidence interval.

The null hypothesis was $H_0: \text{mean} = 0.42$, while the alternative hypothesis was $H_a: \text{mean} \neq 0.42$. The p-value was 0.9329 at 100 degrees of freedom, as seen in Table 1. Given that this p-value exceeds 0.05, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Consequently, it can be inferred that the 42% outcome of dynasty politics is noteworthy.

Table 2
One-sample t-test of Biraderism

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	95% Conf.	Variable	Obs
Birade~m	101	.6732673		.0469019		.4713578	.5802154
mean = mean(Biraderism)t = -0.1435				Ho: mean = 0.68		degrees of freedom = 100	
Ha: mean < 0.68		Ha: mean != 0.68		Ha: mean > 0.68 Pr(T < t) =			
0.4431 Pr(T > t) = 0.8861		Pr(T > t) = 0.5569					

Similarly, biraderism was tested against the known mean of 0.68 (68%) at a 95% confidence interval. The null hypothesis was $H_0: \text{mean} = 0.68$, while the alternative hypothesis was $H_a: \text{mean} \neq 0.68$. As shown in Table 2, the p-value was 0.8861 at 100 degrees of freedom. Since this p-value is > 0.05 , there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, it can be concluded that the 68% biraderism result is significant.

Table 3
One-sample t-test of Rational Choice Theory

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Err.	Std. Dev.	95%	Variable	Obs
Ration~y	101	.5445545		.0498011		.5004948	.4457505
Ho: mean = 0.55		degrees of freedom = 100		Ha: mean < 0.55		Ha: mean !=	
0.55		Ha: mean > 0.55 Pr(T < t) = 0.4566		Pr(T > t) = 0.9131		Pr(T > t) =	
0.5434							

Moreover, cross-tabulation was performed on biraderism and identity politics, as shown in Figure below. The zero in the table indicates respondents who are not in favor of identity politics and biraderism, while a 1 indicates those who are. Thus, it can be seen that 45 respondents out of 101 believed both identity politics and biraderism influenced voter behavior.

Moreover, other factors, such as gender, Education, employment status, and age, were taken into account, and their effects on the four independent variables were examined. This was done by performing cross-tabulations and bar graphs. A cross-tabulation of age and dynastic politics showed that dynastic politics was comparatively high among respondents aged 40 or older. When gender and dynastic politics were examined, the results showed that dynastic politics were more prevalent among men than among women, with 47% and 25%, respectively. Education does not seem to have a significant impact on dynastic politics, as shown in the bar graph in Figure 1.7 below. Here, the x-axis represents the respondents' educational levels, ranging from 0 to master's, and the y-axis represents frequency as percentages. The 0 and 1 above each education level denote opposition to dynastic politics and support, respectively. It can be seen that a respondent with a BA and a master's degree was still in favor of dynastic politics. Moreover, among the 41 respondents with no education, the proportion opposed to dynastic politics is higher; thus, no significant pattern emerges.

Frequency of Educational levels in relation to Dynastic Politics

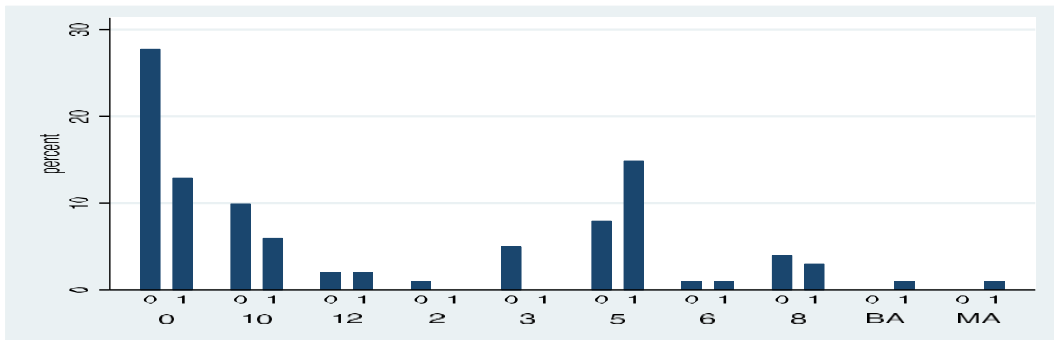


Figure 2

Lastly, the relationship between employment and dynastic politics is examined in Figure 1 below, where the x-axis represents unemployed (0) and employed (1), and the y-axis represents the frequency in percentages. The zero and one above—employed and unemployed, respectively—do not favor dynastic politics. An analysis of the results shows a positive correlation: those opposed to dynastic politics were more likely to be unemployed, and those in favor were more likely to be employed. 72% of unemployed respondents oppose dynastic politics, while 54% of employed respondents support it.

Frequency of Employment Status in relation to Dynastic Politics

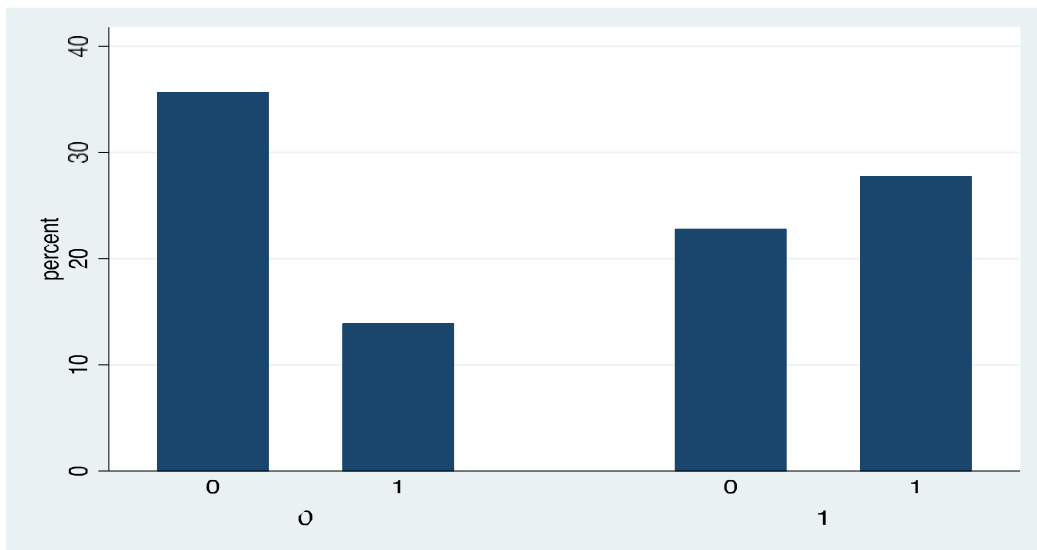


Figure 3

Moreover, the relations among these variables were examined with bivariate analyses, followed by cross-tabulations. For the age variable, a normal distribution was observed, indicating that biraderism was strong among the respondents and peaked at age 40, as shown in Figure 1.9. In this bar graph, the x-axis shows the respondents' ages, and the y-axis shows the frequency as a percentage. The zero and one above the ages denote not in favor of biraderism and in favor of biraderism, respectively.

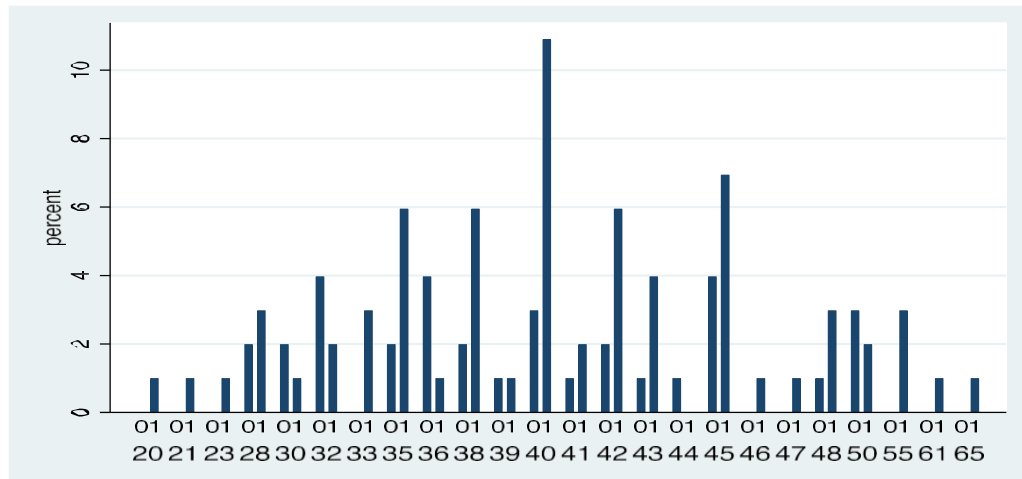


Figure 4

Next, gender was studied where biraderism was stronger among women than men, with 77% and 63% respectively. Furthermore, the unemployed had a higher birth rate than the employed, at 74% and 60%, respectively. Lastly, the cross-tabulation between Education and biraderism revealed that, regardless of the respondent's Education, biraderism was comparatively higher among respondents overall, whether they were 2nd-grade pass or 12th-grade pass.

Rational choice theory

Furthermore, when these variables were tested with economic incentives or the rational choice theory variable, the following results were found: women were more in favor of rational choice theory than men, with 81% and 44% respectively. Moreover, the unemployed favored it by 68%, while the employed favored it by 41%. Furthermore, Education appears to have no significant effect on rational choice, as shown in Figure 2.0 below. The x-axis shows the respondents' educational levels, and the y-axis shows the frequency as a percentage. The zeros and ones above the educational levels indicate that rational choice theory is neither favored nor disfavored. As shown in the graph below, the ratio of people with zero Education is more consistent with rational choice theory. In contrast, respondents with a master's degree are not, suggesting that Education did not have a significant impact on RCT.

Frequency of Educational levels in relation to Rational choice Theory

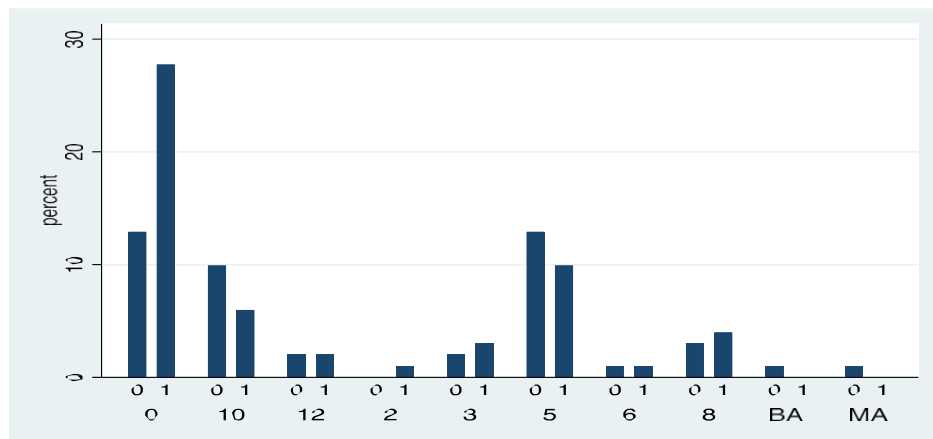


Figure 5 Education

Lastly, age and rational choice theory follow a normal distribution with a peak at age 40, as shown in Figure below. In this graph, the x-axis represents respondents' ages, and the y-axis shows the frequency as a percentage. The zero and one above the ages denote not in favor and in favor of RCT, respectively. Rational choice theory fluctuates across ages, with it high in some and low in others

Frequency of Age in relation to Rational Choice Theory

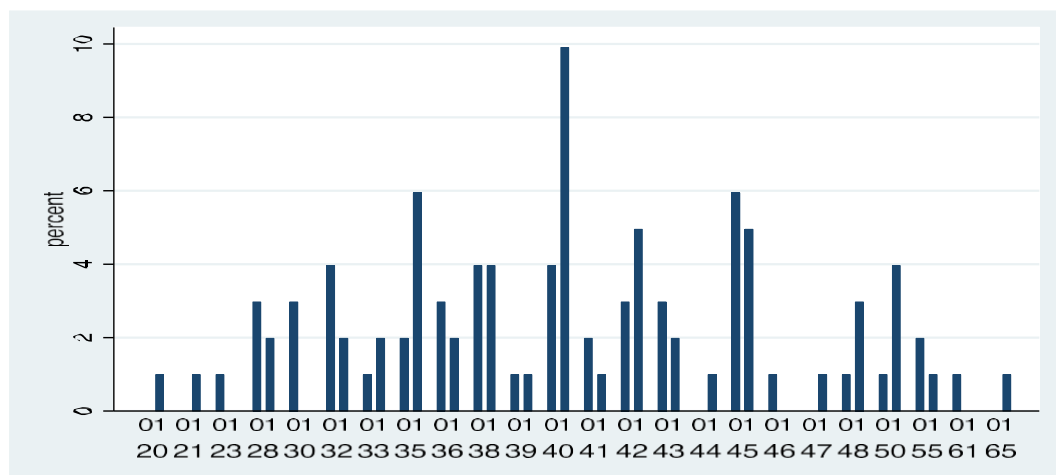


Figure 6

In addition, the four variables were tested against identity politics, based on the results revealed. When tested with gender, men had a slightly higher ratio of identity politics than women, with 57% and 55% respectively. Unemployed people had a higher proportion in favor of identity politics (74%) than employed people (41%). Moreover, less educated people showed a greater inclination towards identity politics. For example, 68% of people with no education showed a tendency toward identity politics, while only 50% of people who were 12th pass were in favor of identity politics. Lastly, people aged 40 or more showed a stronger inclination toward identity politics, accounting for 35% of the total and 58% of all respondents who favored it, while people aged under 40 accounted for 23%.

Using the data mentioned above, it can be concluded that the results support the study's hypothesis: people in Sindh are more likely to vote for the PPP in provincial elections because of biraderi and identity politics rather than economic incentives and dynastic politics. Moreover, it can be concluded that factors such as age, Education, employment status, and gender also have a significant impact on voting behavior, and these factors cannot be ignored and must be taken into account to obtain a holistic view.

This study was conducted to determine which factors influence Sindh voters' support for the PPP in the provincial election. The idea was that Sindhis would vote for the PPP in provincial elections for biraderi and identity politics rather than for dynasty politics or economic considerations. The results showed that 68% of 101 respondents said biraderism influenced voting behavior, 55% economic incentives, 42% dynastic politics, and 58% identity politics. When comparing this study's perspective of individuals to its actual results, the cognitive-illusion proposition and its test don't match. Both identity politics and biraderi provide people with a sense of community, but biraderi is stronger because of shared heritage. South Asians value family, parents, and grandparents. Children learn to revere their elders regardless of their merits from an early age. Filial piety—respect for parents, elders, and ancestors—was introduced by Confucius in the 4th Century BCE. South Asian and Pakistani cultures value such virtue. Thus, if one's family has voted for a party or candidate for generations, or if the candidate is from the biraderi, this influences the individual's voting pattern. Biraderism is more popular in tight-knit communities like Ibrahim Haidari and Rehri Goth, where the surveys were performed. Tradition dictates that an entire biraderi resides in one neighborhood. Additionally, socioeconomic conditions contribute to this setting. Biraderism will always have a significant impact, especially for PPP, which targets low-income voters with its program of ending poverty, providing housing and educational rights, etc.

Secondly, the most critical identity politics holds that people desire to identify with a social group. After ancestry, ethnicity, language, and religion become essential. Sindhis are likely to vote for a Sindhi candidate, while Balochis are likely to vote for a Balochi because they share a history and struggles and will benefit their ethnic brethren. These two elements often overlap, with people connected by ancestry, ethnicity, language, and other characteristics strengthening their connection and influencing voter behavior.

Thirdly, socioeconomic factors contribute to voting behavior. This means that increased benefits influence voting behavior, and PPP capitalizes on this. However, this component not being the most important aligns with Blais and Young's view that other factors have a greater impact. Pressure to vote came from a good citizen's duty to their family and biraderis. Dynastic politics also seems to relate to biraderism since elders who identify with Benazir and Zulfiqar Bhutto pass on their memories and feelings to their children, who share those views. Therefore, biraderism will keep the Bhutto family loved, and Pakistani democracy has a long way to go before eliminating dynastic political families.

Identity politics was strong among both genders, but men were more involved in politics, had stronger community ties, sat in jirgas, and attended community meetings. These women would follow their families' men. Education did not seem to affect dynastic politics because, according to the elite hypothesis, educated people are more aware of politics and vote for democratization rather than political families.

Next, rational choice theory was more widespread among women than among men, perhaps because women received welfare programs such as the Benazir Income Support Program and understood the relevance of economic incentives. The last two associations were intriguing because unemployed people had better rational choice theory. Education did not appear to affect rational choice theory either. These data seem to contradict the idea that educated people think more rationally. Employment teaches distinct abilities; therefore, employed people are more reasonable than unemployed people. However, many workers did blue-collar professions that required only Labor, not technical expertise. Finally, unemployed persons tend to have lower incomes than welfare recipients. These people are more inclined to vote for PPP due to economic benefits.

Conclusion

The research findings demonstrate that identity politics and camaraderie, rather than dynastic allegiance or financial incentives, primarily influence voter behavior in Sindh's provincial elections. The findings indicate that family and ethnic ties remain the most reliable indicators of political support, especially for the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), whose emotional and historical ties to the people of Sindh maintain its electoral hegemony. The persistent impact of identity-based and communal affiliations highlights the profound social and cultural aspects of political conduct in Pakistan, even while dynastic and economic concerns are subordinate. These findings imply that to achieve significant democratic reform in Sindh, the systemic injustices and patronage systems that support these voting trends must be addressed, and political consciousness, Education, and issue-based engagement should be encouraged instead.

Recommendations

This study can help predict future winners in the Sindh provincial election. The sample was exclusively from Karachi, which limited this study. Thus, future research might target other Sindh cities using the same theoretical framework and technique. Those samples' survey results can be compared with this study's to uncover patterns and trends across Sindh's cities and reach a comprehensive conclusion about what influences PPP voters. Another intriguing research using similar theoretical frameworks can examine whether these factors influence Sindh voters to vote for parties other than the PPP. Finally, this study could use qualitative and quantitative methodologies such as surveys and interviews. This helps address the 'why' question in detail, since people may share their ideas rather than answer closed-ended questions. However, quantifiable data is still needed to identify patterns and trends.

This study suggests that Sindhis vote for the PPP in provincial elections for biraderi and identity politics rather than for dynasty politics or economic motivations. Additionally, age, gender, Education, and employment level had significant effects on voter behavior that cannot be ignored.

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