



RESEARCH PAPER

Political Dynasties and Candidate Selection: A Case of Pakistan

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: January 15, 2020 Accepted: March 26, 2020 Online: March 31, 2020	This research explores that the political leadership of major political parties relies on candidate that belonged to dynastic background. Political dynasties became the emerging trend of politics in all political system of the world. Pakistan is one of those countries where more than 50% public representative belongs to some sort of dynasties. An electable candidate is acceptable for nomination and favorable for the voters due to winning position. Contrarily, voters are also motivated and deeply persuaded by dynastic candidate in elections. So the selection of the candidate and the voting trend of the voters both support the dynastic candidate on elections day. The data to predict this argument is collected in two steps. Firstly, from the nomination papers of each candidate to submit the Election Commission of Pakistan and secondly the General Elections 2013 result.
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Introduction

Political Dynasties may describe as a series of leaders from the same relations or store or class, administrator or a head, inherited is known as political dynasties. It also defines a maintenance of political authority in one or additional relations. The forerunner guides a political group or any public office which is then given more than to an associate of the relations in its place of a value, potentials or abilities.

Dynastic politician in Pakistani political system may capture public office to create, strengthen or expend their power base through a democratic process by election, but exercising anti democratic methods. Therefore the capacity of a politician to create, consolidate and expend his/her power increased day after day due to dynastic politics. Political Dynasties are blamed as the root cause of the problems plying the Pakistani politics.

The fact is that inherited power succession and expansion of power base for elected office through a democratic mechanism of election are possible. The Level of competitiveness of selection among candidates increased when candidates increase their chances due to their dynastic background and advantage of name reorganization and political net work of workers. Pakistani political system opens a gate of opportunities for local dynasties to consolidate and expand their power base by utilization their political and economic resources in participation of general election at national level. Family networks are useful for the political dynasties to exercise various forms of an informal menu of manipulation of electoral system of Pakistan.

Election is all about gaining control of state patronage clan, tribe; caste and biradari play major role in the perpetuation of political dynasties. In legitimize and perpetuate their rule all military rulers have also sought co-opt powerful political families. The party system of Pakistan is less institutionalized that way selection of the candidate has been control of the party elites. Party system with strong party roots in society and programmatic or ideological linkages are at the root of the stable linkage but voter and parties. Linkage between voters and candidate are more personality in Pakistani politics.

The level of institutionalization is a critical dimension for understudy party system fact neglected by the literature on the advanced industrial democracies. For the selection of a candidate Democratic method was not the top priority for political parties in Pakistan.

Parties have stronger roots in society, and most voters, conversely, have strong attachment to parties. A party system is the set of parties that interact in patterned ways. Analysts (Converse, 1969) argued that party system would become more stable over time as voters came to identify with certain parties.

Dynasties are survived in approximately every election which has strapping hold on political Process intermesh of employment which is fairly frequently relaxed, presumptuous the public offices, Controlling more than the economics and authority. These dynasties, in which many of its associates have held political offices, survived due to a patron -customer trait of the political scheme. the elites of the dynasty enjoy "identity name reimbursement," which gives them a important perimeter over Comparable non-dynastic elite The electoral line of this phenomenon crushed that supporter of dynastic elites have a considerable benefit over first-age group political office-bearers. These dynastic elite enjoy both provide and insist sides of the procedure of political employment as contrast to non-dynastic elite. Elite recruitment prototypes describe lines for political contribution and rank, power. Varieties of events of politics that will be passed, expedited or hold back transitions, result the sharing of position and standing and Influence the constancy of the scheme.

Some foundations/issues become more important in elite employment procedure i-e privilege through inherited maintain, elections, proposals assortment and un- legitimate resources. Elite employment has become an significant characteristic of any political scheme, so, in this document, attempt is made to classify and give details the idea of elite and dynastic elite, objectives of elite's condition and issues accountable for their employment in political procedures.

The leading political dynasties have the character and power to control and rule as of well-built hold on political procedure. In their view, the civilization itself permits an alternative to use. In their idea, Authority is always practices by a little unified class of the elite. Elite hypothesis debates that all Communities are separated into two main classes an administrative alternative and the rule This Condition is inevitable. If the self-governing rebellion happens, it will just result in the substitute of one political dynasty by another dynasty. In this respect, the dynastic elites is the restricted elites of the civilization and resist for organization and behind their authority as decision elite by their relations or by inherited alteration of the authority These elites are additional level to dynasties. The elite group when effecting their political authority position by changing and behind their relationship may know dynastic politics.

For example, in Pakistan's story, Asif Ali Zardari makes easy Bilawal Bhutto by providing him the family name of Bhutto's and as well proposes him Chairman of Pakistan People's Party (PPP). This lifts the supposition that such type of choices are taken to verify the political continuousness and strength of the Bhutto-Benazir Dynasty in Pakistan.

This research shows that there is closed linked among the political dynasties and candidate selection for the electoral success in Pakistan.

Today the third generation of these dynasties ruled under the parliamentary democratic system of Pakistan. Pakistan's experienced different political system under this system political structure and electoral system also changed but one thing remained constant that was the dynastic representation of these dynasties in candidate selection methods.

Literature Review

There are few countries where the legal system specified criteria for candidate selection and even few countries where the legal systems more than central guidelines (Muller & Sibberer, 2006). The party in recruiting candidates determines the personal and, more symbolically the groups to the represented among the decision making elites (Crotty 1968). Bille (2001) says that we can hardly classified a regime as democratic of the organizational structure if the parties lacks mechanisms for civic participation and influence. The decision making process reflect the internal democracy of a party and among these processes, candidate selection is one of the most important several authors among them.

Ranny(1981) have later stressed the centrality of candidate selection in the life of any political party. Feinstein (2010) studied relationship between relations and emergences of dynasties. They indicated two problems in this lake. First related to the name recognition (Brand Name and its advantages) where other related to the campaign advantaged. Querribin (2010) pragmatically studies the birth of neo dynasties in politics in Philippines Assembly. The writer observed that those politicians who were no dynastic during last election and was winners they brought their family members in the politics in offing or next election as compared to those who were losers in the last election.

Taniguchi (2008) argue that the resources advantages possessed by legacy candidates gives them substantial electoral advantages over non legacy candidates thses advantages in turn may influence party (or primary voters) decision about who to nominate. Gallagher (2003) noted that many dynastic candidates in Ireland are first nominated following the sudden death of an incumbent relative. Indeed, many female legacy candidates first enter politics when their husband ideas in office, a process sometime, referred to as widow's succession. Mendoza ed al., (2013), discussed that dynasties hinder public to communicate with their own elected governments. Dynasties are viewed as hindrances towards accountability. Dynastic figures try to preserve their interests in different ways. They use their influence in state machinery as well as in future political leadership selection.

Mariam Mufti (2011) argues that candidate selection is a form of elite recruitment amongst the prominent parties in the country (PPP, PMLN, PMLQ, ANP, MQM). Mufti also argues that this process of candidate selection automatically limits the choices available to the voter before voting day.

Table 1
Summary of Literature Review of Political Dynasties

Authors/Researche	Year	Sources and Causes of Political Dynasties	States and Regions
Hess	1966	trade name benefit, local associatio	U.S.A
Kurtz	1995, 2001	trade name benefit	U.S.A
Dal Bó et al.	2009	trade name benefit	U.S.A
Feinstein	2010	trade name benefit	U.S.A
Crowley and Reec	2013	trade name benefit	U.S.A
Rossi	2009 a,c	trade name benefit	Argentina
Fukai and Fukui	1992	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Japan
Ishibashi and Ree	1992	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Japan
Asako et al.	2 012	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Japan
Kurtz	2001	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Japan, Mexic

Camp	1976	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Mexico
Mendoza et al.	2012	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	The Philippines
Harjanto	2011	Casual way to treat, kingship & individualistic Strong group	Indonesia
Amundsen	2013	Weak party institutionalization	Bangladesh
Querubin	2010	Historical legacy and institutional Change	The Philippines
Chibber	2013	Party System, institutionalization, limited role of civil society, Financi power of Federal government	India
Kerklivet 1995	1995	Due to Federation/ government	Philippines
Quimpo 2007	2007	Due to Federation/ government	Philippines
Mc.Coy 2009	2009	Due to Federation/ government	Philippines
Asako	2010	Due to Federation/ government	Japan
Bohlken and Chandra	2013	Due to Federation/ government	India
Ashikur Rahman	2013	Due to Federation/ government	Bangladesh
Mariam Mufti	2009	Due to Federation/ government	South Asia
Gallagher	2013	Due to Federation/ government	Ireland

Source: Yoes. Kenawas, (2014), *The Rise of political dynasties in democratic society and upgraded by the researcher.*

Research Methodology

This study is explorative and it covers different such kinds of factors that are important for the creation of political dynasties and the selection of candidate in elections. The political dynasties in-fact makes eccentric the will of the people in the political system of Pakistan. As the research involves interpretation and explanation of various events so naturally the historically method have been used. To made interpretations and explanations more consistent and consequential the application of the philosophical approach had also obligatory for this purpose of research.

In total the sample 260 members of National Assembly that elected in results of election 2013 from different political parties and as position of independent candidate. The sample represents a significant proportion of the parties and candidates participating in the period analysis.

Data were mainly gathered and extracted from Members of National Assembly (MNA). The plenty of information was collected through documents review focusing on to gather information about internal structures of the parties, decision-making processes of the parties within parties and beyond it in making government or crafting strategies (Berry, J. M. 2002).

In order to determine whether a candidate was dynastic, the researcher used a surname-matching approach. First the researcher collected all information about all the members of National Assembly from their nomination papers submitted to Election Commission of Pakistan like candidate's name, party ticket certificate, and electoral district, physical asserts, previous development work and nature of constituency

This research article, in a way was based on stage sampling as well as it followed a special procedure for collection of data. Therefore, for analysis of data, research procedure followed according to the collection of information (Hay, C. 2002). Twenty different independent as well as interdependent variables had been discussed in this research. This research bounds in deep knowledge on political system and developmental system in prospect of Pakistan. It also emphasized to have commanding grasp on political dynasties as well as on developing democracy within a political party among political parties of Pakistan. It was due to these very purposes that in this research explorative methodology had been opted instead of explanatory method.

Data was analyzed using statistical package for the social science (SPSS), the issue of candidate selection and political dynasties were calculated by descriptive statistics. Different variables to be tested. N is simple size. The significance of lone time political career and ownership of agriculture land was tested by using Chi-Square analysis. A method, such as content analysis has been used for data-analysis.

Data Analysis & Interpretation of Results

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of the Respondents with Respect to their Age

	Frequency	Percent
25y-35y	6	2.3
36y-45y	21	8.1
46y-55y	53	20.4
56y-65y	172	66.2
66y-75y	8	3.1
Total	260	100.0

The above table shows the distribution of age groups of the respondents as it can be easily seen that majority of the respondents 66% were between 56-65 years old only 6 respondents were between the 25-35 years.

Table 3
Social position of the respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percen	Cumulative Percen
Businessman	57	21.9	21.9	21.9
Landlord	152	58.5	58.5	80.4
Professional	51	19.6	19.6	100.0

Total	260	100.0	100.0
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The above table represents the demographic data of social position and the results of the table indicates that 22% of the entire sample was businessmen, 59% were landlords while only 20% were professionals among all respondents.

Table 4
Place of the Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Punjab	150	57.7	57.7	57.7
Sindh	60	23.1	23.1	80.8
KPK	35	13.5	13.5	94.2
Baluchistan	15	5.8	5.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Regarding the demographic variable of living place, the table above shows that majority 60% of the respondents belonged to Punjab province of Pakistan, 23% were from Sindh, similarly, 14% from KPK while only 6% respondents were from province of Baluchistan.

Table 5
Length of Political Career of the Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5 years	19	7.3	7.3	7.3
10 years	58	22.3	22.3	29.6
15 years	83	31.9	31.9	61.5
20 years	41	15.8	15.8	77.3
25 years	32	12.3	12.3	89.6
30 years	27	10.4	10.4	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Regarding the length of political career of the candidates in different constituencies of Pakistan it was revealed that an average number of candidates shared that they are participating in politics from the 10-25 years only 10% candidates told that they have spent 30 years

Table 6
Gender of the Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	245	94.2	94.2	94.2
Female	15	5.8	5.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table represents the gender representation of the political candidates as it is shown in the table that out of 260 candidates 245 were males while only 15 candidates were elected as women/femaleless. The males and females ratio in different constituencies of Pakistan were 94% and 6% respectively.

Table 7
Education of the Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Under matric	20	7.7	7.7	7.7
Matric	10	3.8	3.8	11.5
Intermediate	163	62.7	62.7	74.2
Bachelor	60	23.1	23.1	97.3
Master	3	1.2	1.2	98.5
Higher education	4	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the qualification and education of the political candidates interviewed in this study. As the data indicates that the most of the respondents 62% were with only intermediate education, 23% were having a graduate degree while only 2% were higher qualified with post-graduation. The remaining ones were matric and under matric.

Table 8
Political Parties

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
ANP	2	.8	.8	.8
MQM	19	7.3	7.3	8.1
JUI	7	2.7	2.7	10.8
PTI	26	10.0	10.0	20.8
PML-F	4	1.5	1.5	22.3
PPP	37	14.2	14.2	36.5
JI	5	1.9	1.9	38.5
PKMAP	2	.8	.8	39.2
PML-N	146	56.2	56.2	95.4
PML-Q	1	.4	.4	95.8
one seats party and independent	11	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates the political affiliation of the candidates in different constituencies of Pakistan. It is clear and vivid that most the candidates were from Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz group, following PPP and PTI while the rest of the political candidates were from different political parties as represented in the table.

Table 9
Nature of the Constituency of the Respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rural	106	40.8	40.8	40.8
Urban	81	31.2	31.2	71.9
Mix	73	28.1	28.1	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates the nature of the constituency of the political candidates and it is clear from the data that majority 41% of the candidates were from rural constituencies, 31% from urban constituencies while 28% were from mix constituencies.

Table 10
Family member in Politics

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
to some extent	183	70.4	70.4	70.4
to large extent	77	29.6	29.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates the response of the respondents/political candidates regarding their family member already in politics. The results revealed that 70% of the respondents told that they have their family member(s) in politics to some extent while 30% indicated that they have their family members in politics to large extent.

Table 11
Internal election in the Political Party

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	195	75.0	75.0	75.0
Every Time	36	13.8	13.8	88.8
Not at All	29	11.2	11.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

In response to question about internal election in the political party, the above table shows that 75% of the political candidates revealed that they conducted internal elections sometimes, while 13% told that their party leadership conducts internal elections every time. Only 11% told that that have never contested internal elections in the political party they are working for.

Table 12
Discouraging Candidate Selection rather than Elections in the Party

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	108	41.5	41.5	41.5
Every Time	78	30.0	30.0	71.5
Not at All	74	28.5	28.5	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

In response to question regarding discouraging candidate selection rather than elections in the party, the majority of the respondents revealed that they sometime discourage this behavior in the political party we are representing, 30% said that they always discourage selection rather elections, while 29% revealed that they never discourage this behavior in the political party.

Table 13
Permitting the party workers a share in the top leadership

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	56	21.5	21.5	21.5
Every Time	5	1.9	1.9	23.5
Not At All	199	76.5	76.5	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table represents the data regarding the responses of the respondents towards obtaining share in the party leadership. The most of the candidates interviewed revealed that they are not allowed to take any share in the top leadership. 22% told that they sometime party leadership give them share while only 2% reported that their party always gives share to its political candidates.

Table 14
Considering Party manifesto for Candidate Nomination

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	167	64.2	64.2	64.2
Every Time	93	35.8	35.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

In response to the question regarding consideration of party manifesto for nominating a political candidate for granting election ticket, the most of the respondents 64% said that they sometime consider it while 36% told that their political party always considers the party manifesto while nominating the political candidate for the elections.

Table 15
Open Discussions for Candidate Nomination in the Party

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	104	40.0	40.0	40.0
Every Time	93	35.8	35.8	75.8
Not at All	63	24.2	24.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

With regard to the question about open discussion for candidate nomination in the party, only 36% revealed that such environment exist in their party while 40% revealed some time and 24% said that there is no such debate in the party while nominating any political candidate from their party.

Table 16
Voter Opinion or Local Level Recommendations for Candidate Nomination

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	138	53.1	53.1	53.1
Every Time	19	7.3	7.3	60.4
Not at All	103	39.6	39.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the results about the local level recommendations and the voter opinions towards candidate nomination and it was found that 53% reported it sometime, 40% revealed not at all while only 7% said that their party always consider voter opinions and local level recommendations in order to nominate their political candidate.

Table 17
Role of Family or Brand Name in Candidate Nomination

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	134	51.5	51.5	51.5
Every Time	107	41.2	41.2	92.7
Not at All	19	7.3	7.3	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the results of the responses of the political candidates with regard to role of family or brand name in candidate nomination in their respective political parties. It was found that 51% were considering it sometimes, 41% said they every time consider the role of family while only 7% reported that their party never consider the brand name of their family while nominating the political candidate.

Table 18
Father/Mother Head of the Party

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some time	113	43.5	43.5	43.5
Every time	102	39.2	39.2	82.7
Not at All	45	17.3	17.3	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table indicates the responses of the political candidates with regard to their father mother as a head of the party. It was found that 43% revealed that if father/mother is a head of political party he may influence the nomination of the political candidate.

Table 19
Demography of the Constituency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	127	48.8	48.8	48.8

Every Time	60	23.1	23.1	71.9
Not at All	73	28.1	28.1	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

With regard to demography of the constituency the most of the respondents 49% said that some times, 23% indicated every time while 28% said that demography of the constituency cannot influence the political candidature of their party.

Table 20
Depositing Party Funds for Getting Ticket

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	35	13.5	13.5	13.5
Every Time	225	86.5	86.5	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the responses of the political candidates with regard to depositing funds to their respective political party in order to get party ticket to contest elections. 14% said they sometime deposit funds, majority 87% revealed that they always have to deposit funds into their political party account for getting elections.

Table 21
Getting Public Sympathy after Political Assassination in the Constituency

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Some Time	2	.8	.8	.8
Every Time	258	99.2	99.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

In response to the question about getting public sympathy after political assassination in their constituencies, almost majority of the political candidates responded that they always get sympathy to get voter positive behavior towards elections while only 2 candidates said they sometime got.

Table 22
Role of Personal/Family Vote Bank

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
some time	158	60.8	60.8	60.8
every time	102	39.2	39.2	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

The above table shows the results of the responses towards role of personal/family vote bank in order to nominate the political candidate for the elections. 39% said that their party always considers the personal and family voter bank while majority 61% revealed that their party sometime considers it.

Table 23
Previous Member In Parliament

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
some time	159	61.2	61.2	61.2
every time	101	38.8	38.8	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

With regard to question regarding their previous member in the parliament majority of the respondents expressed that sometimes they got easy nomination/party ticket just because they already have become members of the parliament while 39% said that every time they got party ticket for elections for being a previous member in the parliament.

Discussion

Firstly, the political dynasties and democracy subsequently measured in the political history of Pakistan after 1970. Specifically election 2013 has been analyzed by estimating whether parties fielded their most central and connected candidates from the constituencies with preference to political families and dynastic background.

Popular discussion about political dynasties revolve around the assumption that candidate belonging to political clans have been a competitive advantage to win in election based on their name recall which is associated with low levels of political knowledge linked with low level of social economic classification. The data, however, suggest that voters who are highly educated and those who belong to the middle classes are more likely to pick dynastic candidates. Their pattern may not be the same for local level races where dynastic families are increasing their hold as each election passes while these analyses show that there is an increasing trend to vote for senatorial candidates from political families over the years across all social economic classes the middle class typically vote for more dynastic candidate than the other social economic class.

Compared to non-dynastic candidate dynastic candidate have more physical assets and abundant of resources. This research leaves some questions for further research. It is important to extend the mode to other elections with amending political system and more democratic culture. The researcher expects that democratic process to generate equality of opportunity and a gradual decline in political dynasties over time, as more and more citizens get directly involved in participatory democracy will end the dynastic politics.

Conclusion

There are loopholes in the political system which allows the political dynasties to continue up to the present day. Political Parties Act 2001 bound the all political parties to hold their inter-party election on all key posts on regular basis. A new political system with social effect was the guarantee of the democracy in Pakistan. The right to public representative does not belong to dynastic candidate but non-dynastic candidates who deserve to empower should be given the opportunity to serve the community in the shaped of selection of candidates. It is quite obvious that during election, state is responsible to provide equal opportunities

Political powerful individuals appeared to have been much more like to become landowners and to have increased the volume of their lands substantially. It is expected that democratic process is guarantee towards generating equal opportunities for non dynastic candidates and gradual decline in political dynasties.

The introduction of debates among the democratic process by making the candidates for elected position more accountable and familiar with the electorate is very productive. These processes may create scope for the political orientation and socialization of the emerging leaderships and workers of the political parties. Such debates may expose their ideas and let the nation know about their policy prescriptions to national problems. The public would be able to examine the candidates' selection process and policy position through their views and perceptions on various national, regional and local matters through their useful electoral debates.

The biggest challenge to democracy however, comes neither from above nor below but from within from the voters themselves. The Party membership has been declining in all political parties of Pakistan. The voter turnout is falling too, election after elections.

The result of election 2013 shows that same families come out with success and get way to the Assemblies. It has been observed that rich and brand name s candidate succeed in both selection as a candidate and elected as a member of assembly.

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