

Original Article

Understanding the Motivations behind Political Participation: A Case Study of District Killah Saifullah, Balochistan (2025)

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Abstract

This paper discusses the most important reasons that motivate political participation in Killah Saifullah based on the qualitative case study design, which entails semi-structured interviews with thirteen participants. The outcome shows that the most important determinants of political participation are political awareness, personal interest, religious affiliation, and tribal affiliation. Nevertheless, the actual political consciousness can be very low and personal, religious and tribal factors prevail in the participation process, which tends to result in the passive and selfish participation. The barriers of structural political marginalization, poor educational programs and party systems that are elitist only contribute to lack of meaningful participation. The respondents highlighted that most of the population believes that politics is a personal gain and not collective development. The study suggests the creation of liberal democratic institutions in parties, study circles and seminars, educational curriculum re-structuring, empowering women and youth, and media and technology to raise political awareness, and civic responsibility to facilitate as inclusive a process as possible. All these strategies are directed at creating active, informed and equal political participation.

Keywords: Political participation, political motivation, political awareness, personal interest, religious alignment, political culture, civic education

INTRODUCTION

Democracy does not merely deal with conducting elections or institute making, it is about involving citizens in the process of making decisions that influence their lives. Democratic systems cannot be complete without political participation and cannot reach a holistic representation. It is also important in the political participation in the rural and tribal regions, where individuals are usually subject to the control of the traditional system, including tribal leaders, religious leaders, or the elderly in society. In Pakistan rural districts like Killah Saifullah in Balochistan give rare knowledge on the way people can practice politics. In this case, the political actions are determined by the combination of several factors, such as tribal affiliation, religious orientation, economic reliance, and the increasing yet poor political

consciousness. The individuals join not just to protect their tribe or obey a religious leader but in order to attain development programs, job opportunities and fame of their community.

Hence, political participation in Killah Saifullah study is quite critical. It makes us realize how democracy works in Pakistan at grass roots level and what factors provoke people to join political process. This paper specifically centers on three crucial motives namely; political consciousness, tribalism, and religious affiliation. The north-western region of Balochistan is Killah Saifullah which is a bigger province in Pakistan in terms of area but least populated. The district borders Afghanistan making it geographically and politically significant. Northern and eastern sides are Zhob District and Southern side is Loralai District, and the West is Pishin District.

The region is hilly because it is an area that has



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mountains, valleys and dry areas. Its climate is excessively extreme with hot summers and cold winters therefore agriculture is a challenging task. However, people are dependent mostly on livestock, small farming and trade. Another important type of life is the cross-border trade and movement due to the proximity of Afghan location. The name Killah Saifullah was given after a fort (Qila) built by Saifullah Khan the ruler of Khudaidadzai tribe, which is a part of a bigger group, Kakar Pashtun. The identity of the district is entrenched in this heritage of the tribe up to date. It was in Zhob District, Badinai sub-tehsil and Upper Zhob Sub-division until 1988, when an announcement was made that it was

a separate district. The tradition of resistance and survival has been observed in the history of the region. Mongols invaded the area in the 13th century and in 1398 CE the grandson of Timur, Pir Muhammad, also travelled through the region. Although there was no other country that could completely occupy the land, the traces of the war and uproots were evidenced by the presence of these attacks. Even, today, it has traces of remnants of Mughal period forts, mounds and traditional underground water channels called karezes. These reveal that Killah Saifullah, even being a remote region has never been out of touch with bigger historical occurrences in South Asia.



The 2023 census shows that Killah Saifullah district consists of 380,200 people and 69,998 households with the low literacy level of 32.96 (43.93 among male population and 21.24 among female population), which is gender inequality in literacy level. The district is a youthful region with 40.40 percent of its population under the age of 10 that imposes pressure on education and working. Only a very small percentage of 16.88 lives in metropolitan areas, and most of the dwellers inhabit the villages. The religious minority is very weak (0.26 incredibly, Christians), and the rest (99.52) are the speakers of the Pashto language, which reinforces the tribal identity and cultural homogeneity.

There are two planes of politics in Killah Saifullah, which consists of formal politics with elections, political parties, and political institutions, and informal politics formed by

tribal system, religious factor, and personal networks. This dual system implies that citizens vote but their selection is frequently not determined by the official ideologies but by the traditional loyalties.

Background of the Study

Political participation refers to voluntary actions by citizens to influence public policy and decision-making. It involves active engagement, such as voting, campaigning, protesting, or contacting officials, rather than passive observation. Rooted in ideas from Aristotle and Cicero about civic harmony and shared community, participation requires social relationships, diversity, and debate. Its key features are that it is voluntary, carried out by private citizens, and aimed at shaping political actors or their choices (Scaff, 1975).

Forms of political participation

Scholars like Ekman and Amnå as cited in Goroshit, distinguish between “formal” versus “informal” and “legal” versus “illegal” types of political involvement. Others, including Deth, Lamprianou and Saunders prefer the dichotomy of “conventional” and “unconventional” participation. Within these classifications, traditional and lawful actions, such as voting, election campaigning, party membership, and contacting officials, are typically described as “legal,” “formal,” or “conventional.” Since the 1970s, political participation research has increasingly categorized protests, social movements, and demonstrations as “unconventional” or “informal” modes of political engagement (Sairambay, 2020).

The importance of political participation

Understanding contemporary representative democracy requires political participation. Without the freedom of citizens to engage in governance, democracy is unthinkable, according to Verba Participation allows citizens to voice their concerns, shape public discourse, and hold elected officials responsible. Voting, contacting legislators, campaigning, signing petitions, protesting, or putting up political signs are just a few ways to do this. Participation also includes less overt acts, such as boycotting products or donating to charitable organizations. Every action shows how citizens can participate in politics. Huntington and Nelson point out that political participation is a broad concept that encompasses a variety of actions, each of which needs to be explained and understood in its own way (Teorell & Torcal, 2007).

Motivation

The underlying causes or motivating factors that shape an individual's actions, desires, and behaviors are referred to as motivation. It entails mental and emotional processes that start, direct, and sustain actions meant to fulfill particular needs or reach particular objectives. In addition to external influences like societal expectations, incentives, and pressures, motivation can also come from internal sources like personal values, beliefs, and aspirations (UNHCR, 2020).

Political motivation

The term “political motivation” describes the particular incentives or justifications that propel people, organizations, or groups to take part in political activities or work toward specific political objectives. Individual aspirations, the

desire for power or influence, the pursuit of social justice or equality, economic interests, or worries about issues affecting a community or society are just a few examples of these motivations, which can vary greatly. Politicians, activists, voters, and other political participants' decisions, alliances, and tactics can all be influenced by political motivations (Hydén, 2013).

Problem Statement

Although Pakistan has a democratic system and regular elections, the real reasons behind political participation in tribal and rural areas are still not properly understood. Most studies focus on urban populations or general statistics, ignoring the complex local dynamics of areas like Killah Saifullah. In Killah Saifullah, tribal loyalties, religious affiliations, and limited political awareness all interact in complicated ways. People may vote out of tribal duty, to support a religious party, or in the hope of gaining development projects. But the relative weight of each factor remains unclear. This lack of understanding limits policymaking and weakens political education efforts. Without clarity, it is difficult to design strategies for inclusive democracy in such areas.

Research Questions

- What are the main motivations behind political participation in district Killah Saifullah?
- How these factors influence political participation?
- What are the strategies that can improve political participation?

Limitations of the Study

Although this study offers insightful information about the reasons behind political participation in District Killah Sai fullah, it must be noted that it has a number of limitations. Time constraint limited the duration available for comprehensive fieldwork and data collection, it started from the start of September and ended. The research's geographic scope is limited to District Killah Sai fullah. The results might not apply to other districts of Balochistan, which might have distinct tribal compositions, political cultures, and economic circumstances, even though this enables a targeted investigation within a particular sociopolitical context.

The study's focus is restricted to specific motivating elements like political consciousness, religious identity, and tribal affiliation. Due to time and resource limitations, this study was

unable to examine other potentially pertinent factors, such as gender dynamics, media exposure, and outside political influences. “Logistical difficulties in isolated or conservative parts of the district, cultural norms, and security concerns occasionally restricted access to participants. This might have had an impact on the sample’s diversity, especially with regard to the representation of genders” Nevertheless, this study provides a basis for further research with more thorough investigation and wider coverage, and it is a significant step toward comprehending grassroots political participation in Killah Saifullah.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Complicated Character of Political participation. This study being involved in politics is not a single, consistent activity, but rather a multifaceted process. It encompasses a range of activities meant to influence the government, but they vary in form, intent, and driving forces. Voter turnout and party affiliation are examples of indicators that only give a broad picture and frequently ignore the underlying dynamics and shifts in societies. Patterns of participation are rarely consistent. Some types of engagement rise, while others fall. While some groups may stop participating in politics, others may start doing so. Even as local involvement declines, national-level initiatives to impact policy may increase. Changes in the kinds and combinations of participation are frequently more important than changes in the total amount of participation. Participation’s breadth and depth can differ on their own and even clash (“Conclusion: the Routes to Political Participation,” 1976).

Dynamic patterns of political participation in this research study are A range of individual and contextual factors shapes voting decisions. At the individual level, demographics such as age, gender, education, income, and race/ethnicity influence political preferences and participation (Kulachai, Lerdtomornsakul, & Homyamyen, 2023). Partisanship over Ethnicity. By analyzing various identities, ethnicity, gender, local origin, and partisanship, and incentives impacting participation in Zambia’s 2021 elections, this paper challenges the widely held belief that ethnicity is the primary factor driving political engagement in Africa. Through a survey experiment, the authors discover that partisanship is the most powerful motivator for campaign activities such as meeting with MPs and canvassing, while social incentives

and ethnicity have less of an impact. They also show that people expect to be punished for not endorsing co-partisan but not co-ethnic candidates. Scholars are urged to reevaluate the importance of ethnicity and gain a better understanding of how diverse identities and incentives impact democratic participation in Africa, as these findings imply that partisanship is a unique and potent identity influencing political engagement (Jöst, Krönke, Lockwood, & Lust, 2024).

Digital-Age Political Engagement in this research study the motivations behind new forms of political engagement in the digital age are examined in this article. While self-efficacy and empowerment are common intrinsic motivations for traditional political actions, little is known about the factors influencing more recent online behaviors. The study concludes that online and offline political activity continue to be substantially distinct based on survey data from a representative sample of the UK electorate. While both extrinsic and intrinsic motivations are important, extrinsic factors, like rewards or peer pressure, are more accurate predictors in both domains.

These incentives are not much influenced by social media mobilization. Apparently, not all political activities carried out digitally have a personal meaning, and are instead driven by external interests, which are often advanced by non-governmental organizations with non-controversial agendas. This can be justified by the fact that online intrinsic motivations do not produce much impact (Atif, Anwar, & Ahmad, 2023).

Ethnicity is entrenched in the electoral politics in the context of Pakistan. The largest ethnicities, Punjabis, Sindhi, Baloch, Pashtun’s and Chitralis are geographically dispersed in the provinces influencing the politics of the region. This paper will discuss how two major ethnic-based parties, the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) representing the Muhajir community, and the Awami National Party (ANP) representing the Pakhtun ethnic group have determined the voting patterns in the 2008, 2013 and 2018 general elections. The study presents the issue of how ethnicity was employed by these parties as a political instrument to gain support and attract votes through comparative analysis. It is relevant to the larger discussion about the ethnicity and political participation intersection in Pakistan and provides empirical evidence on identity-motivated electoral participation (Shah,

Mehmood, and Bilal, 2023).

The hypothesis of the rule of educated youth research study is that social and civic engagement influences the political interest, voting intentions, and online political participation, the research study will focus on the political behavior of Pakistani educated youth. It uses multivariate and structural equation modeling to study relationships and moderating impact of gender in a survey of 500 students of Lahore university conducted in the 2018 elections. The findings show that youth participation is critical to political participation, and male youths are more politically engaged in the Internet and female youths are more inclined to vote (Baluch, 2019).

The causes of Pakistan's low level of political participation are examined in this systematic review. Since the country had not held elections in the last 23 years, the citizens are not accustomed to the electoral process. The period between 1970 and 2010 witnessed 4 military regimes in Pakistan, thus making any progress of the country toward democracy difficult. The Pakistani politics has always favored feudal lords, industrialists, and inherited political families as well as economically strong yet often illiterate and dishonest individuals. The negative turnout is because of the mistrust that the people have on the political system. The apathy is particularly evident among the youth who constitute a significant portion of the population yet are largely locked out of the political process. Furthermore, this system has the tendency to lock out people without financial capabilities and therefore it is almost impossible to challenge the general elections by the ordinary citizens. To work around these problems, it is advisable that adequate law be enacted that would empower the working, middle, and youthful classes, and women. To create a more inclusive and representative political system in Pakistan, it is possible to encourage them to become active participants in politics (Mahmood, Sohail, Mushtaq, & Rizvi, 2014).

Political patronage

Political patronage in Pakistan, particularly in Punjab, has deep roots that were significantly reinforced during General Zia-ul-Haq's rule after his military coup in 1977. In an effort to gain political legitimacy, Zia sought to build a rural support base by holding non-party local body elections in 1979 and 1983. These elections were designed to divert public focus from national

concerns to local issues. Through this, the politics of personalization and localization took hold. Local governments were granted substantial financial authority, turning them into lucrative avenues for patronage. As a result, political power began to decentralize into a network of patron-client relationships centered on rural property owners, minimizing the role of political parties in the process.

MNAs were reduced to middlemen who were more concerned with providing individual favors like jobs, healthcare, or police support than with influencing national policy after the 1985 non-party general elections institutionalized local body-style politics at the federal level. This change made elections into competitions for access to public funds and further individualized politics. According to Waseem, electoral politics became a competitive arena for securing patronage. This practice was further solidified in the 1990s when the PPP and PML-N used patronage to gain support in response to popular demands. According to Wilder, winning elections was necessary to obtain and distribute state resources, which perpetuated a political culture in which patronage was contingent on electoral success, especially for members of the ruling party.

The political climate in rural Punjab today is remarkably similar to that of the past. Political behavior is still defined by birder networks, patron-client relationships, and tactical political alliances. Favors and political allegiance are commonly obtained through government institutions. According to Wilder's article on western Punjab, electoral conservatism is most noticeable during elections when the same landlords and tribal leaders frequently switch party affiliations and control the majority of the ballot. The stronghold of local elites is reflected in the preponderance of independent candidates. Western Punjab is still devoted to individuals rather than political ideologies, in contrast to other regions of Punjab that have transitioned to a two-party system. Even votes that are affiliated with a party are usually cast to support powerful people rather than the parties (Anwar, 2018).

Political participation in Pakistan

The purpose of the current study was to investigate how social networking sites affect Pakistani youth political efficacy and participation. Convenience sampling was used to gather data from 300 Islamabad university students. These pupils came from a variety of

parts of the nation. Data on social media use, political efficacy, and political participation were collected through a survey questionnaire. Online communication has a significant impact on youth political participation and efficacy, according to regression analysis. The study also discovered that young people's political behavior is influenced by political parties' online outreach. The literature review led to the hypothesis that youth political engagement is positively impacted by digital media. The findings supported statistically significant positive correlations between Pakistani youth's use of social media and their political efficacy and participation (Iqbal, Hussain, & Iqbal, 2022).

Research Gaps

Although there are many studies on voter behavior and tribal politics, there is a lack of empirical research on the factors that influence political participation in Balochistan at the district level. This study aims to bridge this gap by examining the ways in which political awareness, tribal loyalty, and religious belief interact to influence grassroots political engagement in Killah Sai fullah. I use the political culture theory; this theory is rarely is use for this reason in the district of killasaifullah and my work is specified by time.

Main argument

The present study examines political participation in rural and tribal areas such as Killah Saifullah where sociocultural variables (religious beliefs, ethnic identity, education to the specific occupation whereby more people become susceptible to formal ideologies) come in play at a higher frequency than ideational ones. Through close examination of these influences the research seeks to build stronger foundations for grassroots democracy, illuminate inclusive governance, and lead election campaigns with a more sophisticated knowledge of local political dynamics.

Theoretical/Conceptual Framework and Research Methodology

Political culture theory

Almond and Verba (1963) were the originators of culture theory, which provides a perspective from which one can understand attitudes, values, and beliefs that impact political behavior in a society. Their typology of participant, subject, and parochial cultures has been frequently employed to account for variety in trust in institutions and political participation.

In order to investigate how [particular group/ community] interacts with political institutions in [your context], this study makes use of political culture theory. In order to comprehend more general patterns of political behavior and legitimacy, the research looks at the dominant cultural attitudes regarding authority, civic duty, and governance. Political culture is an important concept for explaining long-term political stability and change, even though it is not the only factor that determines political outcomes.

Main assumption

Gabriel Almond, recognized as a leading figure in political culture theory, emphasizes that culture, people's beliefs, values, and emotional ties, has long been central to understanding social life. He argues that the irrational and devastating events of the twentieth century, such as World Wars I and II and the Holocaust, revealed the limits of rational explanations and highlighted the importance of cultural factors. The rise of measurement theory, survey research, and statistical analysis in the mid-1900s further legitimized the study of political culture. While Almond may dismiss critics too quickly, his review of contemporary political culture theory is thorough and optimistic. He sees it as essential to the future of social science, offering valuable tools for analyzing political behavior and societal change (Almond, 2000).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study uses qualitative methodology as the principal method for thinking through the issue of political participation in Killah Saifullah. Elders, religious leaders, and youth are interviewed, a process that allows the study to provide both 'descriptive' coverage (facts and opinions), and also an 'analytical' one, allowing for exploration of links between tribal identity, religion and consciousness. This mixture allows for a more holistic comprehension of the ways that sociocultural elements impact political conduct.

Method Study design This is a qualitative study of adults who are residents using purposive sampling to include multi voices. These include tribal elders, women and political activists. Open-ended semi-structured interviews with 12 key informants who gave their open-ended opinions were collected and later analyzed using themes to establish patterns such as tribal loyalty and influence of religion. The consent, confidentiality, and cultural respect ethical standards were upheld, but due to issues like

access to limited women, language barriers, and security, the process was limited. These aside, the qualitative approach offered a very useful understanding of the dynamics of political engagement within a tribal society.

Data Analysis/Results

Interviews of the participants show following Main motivations behind political participation in Killah Saifullah. According to interviewees, following are the main motivation behind political participation.

Political Awareness

Mostly respondents argued that we participate in politics due to political awareness but we are very less in number. They are of the opinion that being politically aware is a big reason why they want to get involved in politics. These respondents view politics not solely as a means of acquiring power or personal benefit, but as a significant instrument for advancing justice, equality, and social transformation. They see getting involved in politics as a way to fight against unfairness, fix social inequalities, and stand up for the rights of groups that are often left out. People think that by getting involved in politics, they can help make life better for everyone and make sure that everyone is treated fairly” (Khan, et al., 2025).

Personal interest

“Furthermore, many other respondents including Joma khan, Khaliq dad and Safar said that personal interest is also consider the main motivation among the people for political participation. Many respondents repeatedly underlined that people in their communities typically participate in politics to further their own interests, gain influence, or gain access to social and material resources rather than out of a sense of shared duty or dedication to the common good. Several interviewees stated that they frequently see political participation as a chance to further their own or their families’ interests, find work, or receive preferential treatment from those in positions of authority.” (Kakar, Khan , Dad, Ullah, & Khan , 2025).

Tribal and religious affiliation

In Killah Saifullah, tribal loyalty and religious affiliation are also the most important role in political participation when it come. These deeply ingrained social forces frequently shape individuals’ decisions regarding their political leaders and their affiliations during elections.

Many people in the area vote for candidates not because of their political platforms, development programs, or policy positions, but because they are from the same tribe, share the same religion, or have long-standing traditional loyalties. This pattern of loyalty shows how strong social and cultural ties are in the community, where personal identity and a sense of belonging to a group often matter more than ideological or developmental issues. Because of this, political competition in Killah Saifullah is often shaped by tribal and religious factors, with candidates trying to win support through these ties instead of by talking about issues (Hussain , Khan , & Shezada, 2025).

Other respondents including Juma Raheem and Khaliqdad, who are religious scholar says religious influence matters a lot in political participation (Dad & Raheem , 2025).

Factors that influence political participation.

Almost all respondents especially Attaw Rehman Attaie, Ashraf Kakar and royal khan stated that the genuine political participation in our district is less than 5% because most of people in politics without knowing the political system and their objectives. If someone participates in politics without genuinely understanding politics or political participation, their involvement is still considered political participation, but it is often described as uninformed, passive, or non-autonomous participation. This type of participation occurs when individuals take part — for example, voting, attending rallies, or supporting parties — without a clear understanding of political issues, processes, or consequences. Their participation always misused. Therefore, this type of participation is derived by the following factors.

Personal-interest

The majority of interviewees as a powerful motivator for political participation cited self-interest or personal gain. In Killah Saifullah, many people engage in politics for their own gain, such as obtaining employment, obtaining government favors, or raising their social standing, according to respondents Baqi Sabir, Ashraf Khan, and Khaliq Dad. Political participation is frequently motivated by chances for social or financial gain rather than just ideological beliefs. People who have a pragmatic mindset and link politics to individual success rather than the good of the group are reflected in this (sabir, khan, & dad, 2025).

Religious alignment

A number of respondents, including Khaliq Dad, Joma Khan, and Safar Khan, also brought up religion as a significant factor. They claimed that political decisions and actions are frequently influenced by religious doctrine and teachings. Some voters back politicians or political parties that share their beliefs or that have the support of well-known religious leaders. Many believe that getting involved in politics is a moral or religious obligation to create equality and justice in society. Religion can be a useful moral compass, but when political allegiance is founded on religious or sectarian lines rather than on merit, it can also drive a wedge (KHan, Dad, Khan, kakar, & Ullah, 2025).

Tribal affiliation

The district's political participation is significantly shaped by tribal affiliation. Tribal loyalty has a significant impact on voting behavior, according to nearly all respondents. Voters frequently support candidates endorsed by tribal elders or members of their own tribe. Individual political choice is limited in rural areas because political decisions are typically made collectively under the guidance of these leaders. Tribal influence frequently prevails over political ideology or awareness, particularly in less educated communities, according to interviewees Sadam Hussain and Royal Khan. Tribal affiliation is still a major traditional factor in local politics as a result (Khan, Hussain, & Khan, 2025).

Almost all interviewees cited political awareness as a critical component affecting political participation. People are more likely to get involved in politics if they are aware of their rights, the role of the government, and political beliefs. Awareness, according to respondents like Sharif Kakar, Ashraf Khan, and Salam Kakar, inspires them to cast ballots, go to demonstrations, and support equality and justice. However, they also pointed out that while rural populations continue to be largely ignorant and passive, urban areas have much higher awareness due to improved education and information access. There is a disparity in political participation throughout the district because of this awareness gap (kakar & kakar, 2025).

Strategies to improve political participation

The respondents suggested the following strategies.

Structure of political party

Almost all respondents suggested especially Attaw Rehman Attaie and royal khan stressed on this point. The parties should ensure the equal participation of all citizens according to their ability, experiences and participation; they should give top position to the worker and grass root level experienced class. The money investment for the consuming high position and influencing in the decision-making should not be allowed. Theory of necessity of elite class in political organization had destroyed the motivation and participation. For example, today we have almost 90% injected participation, means participation does not belong to genuine political participation (Attaie & Khan, 2025).

Study circles

Almost all respondents suggested that we should conduct study circles on politics and their importance. We should aware the people about the benefits of political participation and their role in our daily life. We have many politically aware scholars but they not have a suitable platform to deliver their services, by arranging the study circles we can connect the political scholars and common masses. Study circles are very easy excess to the public and speaker free in delivering lectures.

Seminars

Many respondents said that political parties should conduct various sort of seminars regarding politics and political participation. They suggested that parties should not only be limited to the purpose of their political mandate, they must include informative material in their speeches regarding political awareness. It is possible to invite activists, educators, and local leaders to share their expertise on political systems and citizens' rights. Women and the youth can also be trained through such events on important skills that include decision-making, communication and leadership that would help them become active members of their respective communities as well as taking part in the civic life.

Reforms in curriculum

The interviewees also pointed out that the current system of education does not support the political awareness of students. To solve this issue, they suggested the amendment of the curriculum to incorporate the subjects of citizenship, democracy and governance. They

also emphasized on the importance of thinking critically on societal matters and politics. It was also proposed that meritocracy and openness be promoted in political employments and decision making with the aim to create a more responsible and inclusive political atmosphere.

Empower youth and women

The interviewees emphasized that despite the fact that women and the youth play a critical role in supporting democracy, they are under-represented in the political sphere significantly. To address this imbalance, they suggested development of women and youth wing in political bodies to give them an opportunity to actively participate. Women and the youth were also proposed mentorship program and leadership training to enhance their skills and individual esteem. As well, it was argued that increased inclusivity and empowerment could be achieved only by means of dealing with gender discrimination, ensuring equal opportunities in the political actions, and encouraging female participation by means of local councils and unions.

Using Media and Technology

A small number of participants agreed that social media has a big impact on how people engage in politics today. They recommended using social media platforms to promote campaigns and disseminate political knowledge, thereby increasing public access to information. To close the information gap, it was also suggested that online political awareness programs be created for rural and remote populations. Another successful strategy for promoting active engagement and raising a politically conscious generation was to support youth-led digital movements for civic education (sahir, et al., 2025).

The researcher conducted his research over the topic of "motivation behind political participation". The researcher addresses the following three main question in our research, what are the main motivation behind political participation? How these motivations influence political participation? How can we improve it? Use case study method, qualitative research methodology and political culture theory. We take purposive sampling through semi structure interviews. Total thirteen interviews have been taken for answering the question and finding the results.

According to the respondents the main

motivation behind political participation is political awareness, self-interest, religious ideology, tribal alignment, while ensuring this motivation the respondents also ensure that political awareness is too much less and have enough limited rule in the political participation, rest three factors influence a lot the political participation. Mostly people participate in politics due to having personal interest, religious attachment and tribal alignment. They very misfortunate thing was that their personal interest was enough limited and the killer of community building and development. According to the respondents, we have injected political participation instead of true political participation. They do not know about politics, rule of political institution and political figures. Our community people participate in politics for sake of their personal interest, religious doctrine and tribal alignment.

The respondents blamed the political parties, structured political marginalization, lack of education and educational institution and irrelevant curriculum for this injected and passive political culture. According them, political parties should ensure the fairness and democracy in the party organization, and they should stop the investment of elite class in the party. Disparity among the workers on the base of wealth, family status and relation had destroyed the politics and political participation. Mostly people have perception about political parties as a trade organization, how much you can invest; you can hold position, influence decision-making process and take benefits. Secondly, our educational curriculum is Lesly relevant with awareness of politics and importance of political participation. Thirdly, we are structurally politically marginalized and have less contribution in the political institution and decision-making process.

The respondents suggested the following strategies for improving the political participation. Political party should promote liberal democracy in the party organization, the difference between elite and worker class should be removed. Educational curriculum should have contents regarding the importance of politics and political participation. Political activists for spreading political awareness should arrange various sorts of study circle in the backward areas. Social media should be positively used. Through social media, we could connect the public with the governmental affairs and their due responsibilities. We could consistently

connect the public with the politics and political participation.

We must support our women from our homes to take active part in politics. Without political participation, the women may could not ensure their contribution in the development of the society. Politics could empower the women to take action against the injustices made with

Main motivation	Influencing factors	Strategies for improvement
Political awareness	Personal interest	Study circles
Personal interest	Religious Alignment	Seminars
Religious Alignment	Tribal Affiliation	Reforms in curriculum
Tribal Affiliation	Political awareness	Encourage youth and women
		Using media and technology

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study highlight that political participation is influenced by a combination of various factors. Political awareness, personal interest, religious alignment, and tribal affiliation emerged as key motivations driving engagement in political processes. These factors are interrelated, suggesting that an individual's background, beliefs, and social networks significantly influence their political participation.

Specific strategies are needed in order to increase political participation. Tactics like the use of study circles by political activists, seminars held by the progressive party, reforms of the curriculum, and efforts to attract young people and women can be used to create awareness on politics. Moreover, the media and technology are offering a current and convenient civic engagement platform. The motivation factors can be considered by addressing them and employing such strategies thereby enabling the policymakers and the civil society organizations to create a more active and inclusive democratic environment. Comprehensively, this study has highlighted the significance of trying to comprehend the motivations of political involvement and discovering the potential measures that can be taken to increase citizen participation in the political arena.

Recommendations

- Seminars, workshops, and awareness campaigns should be conducted on regular basis, in schools, colleges and communities in order to enhance the knowledge of the citizens on their political rights and obligations.
- Education is one of major importance in

them (from household to public offices.

Concisely the following five strategies were suggested by the respondents.

Liberal democratic structure in the party, study circles, seminars, reforms in curriculum and encouraging the participation of youth and women.

the process of forming political awareness. More literate people, especially women and the youth, may contribute to more active participation in politics by making their decisions more informed.

- To make politics more inclusive and purposeful, the political parties ought to be concerned with local development, education and social welfare instead of the tribal or personal loyalty.
- Through balanced reporting and advocacy, the media and the civil society organizations in the area can contribute significantly to the encouragement of democratic values, transparency, and engagement between citizens.
- The level of awareness creation and educational reforms must focus on frustrating the undue influence of tribal and religious elements on voting and promoting independent and issue-oriented political thought.

Competing Interests

The authors did not declare any competing interest.

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