



RESEARCH PAPER

The Dynamics of Political Intolerance among Party Workers in Pakistan: An Empirical Study

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to examine the dynamics of political intolerance among party workers of Pakistan, recognizing the fact that historical and cultural roots of intolerance, the role of politics and religion in its growth have powerful impact on party workers in increasing political intolerance. This study is descriptive in nature and Quantitative method by approach. The target population was the male and female political workers of four major political parties; Pakistan Muslim League Nawas, Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Tehreke Insaf and Tehreke labaik Pakistan. Political worker from federal capital Islamabad and provincial capitals; Gilgit Baltistan, (Gilgit) Sindh, (Karachi), Punjab (Lahore) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Peshawar) and Balochistan (Quetta) were taken as study sample by using Cochran's formula for taking sufficient sample size from the population. The data was collected with a questionnaire and was analyzed by applying descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the study showed deep rooted historical, cultural, socio-economic causes play a vital role in political intolerance of party workers of Pakistan and analysis of the questionnaire showed high condition of political intolerance in party workers of Pakistan. This study recommends that educational and political institution as well as public departments should promote civic education, a trend of regard, inclusivity and democracy, political leaders avoid negative narratives and develop a negotiator environment then it is possible to reduce intolerant behaviour in party workers of Pakistan to make Pakistan a politically peaceful state. It also recommended that all parties should agree on a code of conduct that is respectful and free of violence, especially on social media and the media.

Keywords: Political Intolerance, Violence, Aggression, Political Workers, Democratic Harmony, Instability

Introduction

Political intolerance is bad for healthy democratic discourse, can break down civil discourse, make it hard to exchange ideas, and make politics hostile. It can also contribute to social and political instability. Political intolerance, support of extreme or radical political ideologies, which can include a rejection of democratic principles and a willingness to use violence or other forms of coercion to achieve political goals.

Political intolerance is an intensifying issue in Pakistan, with numerous incidents of violence and instability over the past decade. Pakistan has faced political intolerance for many years, which has resulted in the loss of countless lives and property. This problem has been fueled by a combination of factors, including economic and social inequality, weak democratic institutions, a history of military rule, and religious extremism. Political intolerance has a noteworthy collision on the nation's solidity and growth. Political intolerance undermines self-governing institutions and procedure as a result of enhancing fundamental and revolutionary thoughts and ideas which refuse the doctrine of pluralism,

broad-sides and nonviolent political antagonism. Radical groups repeatedly resort toward aggression and threats to accomplish their goals, suppress political rebel and create unhealthy democratic society. In modern time, Political intolerance has turned out to be a more significant matter, with the enlargement of far-right and far-left arrangements in many countries. How political bigotry is capable in the expansion of radical groups and their actions. For instance, if, certain thought and groups are constantly marginalized or concealed, that's why it can stimulate the brain of hatred and antagonism between those who grasp different views, which can in turn guide to emergency actions. These actions have been allied to a range of factors, as well as scarcity, joblessness, lack of education, and further socio-economic factors (Arshad, 2023).

Accordingly, to Pakistani perspective, there have been instances of political bigotry all over the place, where persons, parties, or groups have face prejudice, in equality and aggression because of their political affection or viewpoint. At verity of time, many political parties and their workers have been both targets and victimized of political intolerance. Party workers are key mechanism of political parties. Party workers can take part a vital position in shaping societies as well as advocating for various ideologies and policies. They connect in action such as mobilizing people, carry out political campaigns, and make inquiries, drafting legislation. In Pakistan political intolerance can have major collision on party workers, because it can generate an unfriendly and difficult situation for those concerned in political actions. It can sluggish the development and growth of political parties. Staffing hard work can become not as much efficient, hindering a party's talent to construct strong and devoted support base, when party workers put up with threats and difficulties (Farrell, 2006).

On issues such as values, doctrine, wellbeing and authority party workers have repeatedly been the straight target of clashes among diverse political parties. A similar situation exists in the relationship between the government and the political. Party workers belonging to opposition parties are not only unable to do their jobs, but are also often the target of torture and unfair government practices, which may cause loss of income and numerous problems for their family's parties. Political intolerance may cause an escalation of violence and intimidation of party workers. Party workers may be physically threatened, harassed, or even attacked by opposition parties or groups, which makes their participation in political activities unsafe and risky. The threat of constant violence, harassment, or discrimination may cause psychological stress among the party workers. Dread for their individual wellbeing and the protection of their families can require a toll on their mental health. Political intolerance diminishes the basic norms of democracy, which are pointiness, inclusivity and admiration for diverse thoughts. Inside political system when party workers face intolerance, it can contribute a wide attrition of democratic principles. Frequently it leads to divergence, where political discussions gradually more distracting. Party workers may turn into more paying attention on offensive opponent's relatively discussing strategy issues, which can hinder productive and positive political conversations (Gibson, 2007).

Literature Review

Political intolerance in Pakistan refers to the use of violence or extreme measures to achieve political goals. This issue has been fueled by a combination of factors, including historical tensions, socio-economic disparities, lack of effective governance and law enforcement, economic and social inequality, weak democratic institutions, a history of military rule, and religious extremism. Political intolerance is a growing problem in Pakistan, and it has a significant impact on the country's stability and development. Intolerance in Pakistan can be traced back to the country's history, but it has become more prominent in recent years. Political intolerance and party workers in Pakistan are a multifaceted and complex issue that has been the subject of extensive research and analysis which covers a wide range of issues, including the historical and cultural roots of

intolerance, the role of politics and religion in its growth, the challenges and consequences it poses to Pakistan's stability and security.

Political instability and, ultimately, military intervention in Pakistani politics can be attributed to political intolerance. Political intolerance among Pakistan's politicians was the cause of the country's period of instability between 1948 and 1956. The criticism on objective resolution, the demise of CA in 1954, and the subsequent rejection of BPCs are all blatant examples of the political intolerance displayed by Pakistan's political elite. The extreme example of political intolerance is the separation of east and west Pakistan in front of all of us. The agonizing fragmentation of East Pakistan in 1971, resulting from intolerance and political polarization at that time, appears to have yielded few insights into our historical blunders, even after enduring the loss of a significant portion of the nation. Presently, our country confronts substantial challenges from within and outside, with the constitution of Pakistan being the sole cohesive element of the federation. Regrettably, this constitution is frequently disregarded to further narrow political interests, giving rise to emerging trends of undermining state institutions (Memon, Memon, Shaikh, & Memon, 2011). Although general discussion on political volatility in Pakistan, there is inadequate work particularly investigative the role of political intolerance between elites like a chronic mechanism for constitutional conjuncture and martial interference. The researcher focused on how chronological past adornments sustain to form present institutional susceptibility.

Moreover, the utilization of religious beliefs for political gain has only exacerbated the circumstances, which cause to the expansion of political intolerance in Pakistan. Pakistan's religious assortment, joint with a history of state-sponsored Islamization, has lead to the coming out of religious radical groups that promote a drastic and vicious reading of Islam. These groups have used religion as a tool to mobilize support and legitimize their violent activities, while also exploiting the grievances of marginalized groups to gain sympathy and recruits (Yaseen & Muzaffar, 2018). When illiberal democracies are exercised in a country, polarization and political intolerance usually increase. These factors isolate political discourse, making it impossible for two opposing groups to engage in productive political and cultural discussions. While nearby is a lack of disagreement in a discourse, it results in a fresh type division known as Belief polarization (Akhtar, 2009). Narrative side of divergence entrenched in political party loyalty has emerged, that characterized in an shocking stage of intolerance so as to involves libelous opponent parties, their leadership and workers. Between mass of Pakistan political elite have exacerbated division, increasing elements such as ethnicity, belief of religion, philosophy and thin political leanings. He depict that Pakistan has continued a cracked polity and therefore, a alienated society for additional than five decades (Rais, 2022). New aspect of political divergence, is enhancing public and nationwide fractures along line of political association, departure both susceptible to the offensive discussions propagated by divergent political faction. Certain reckless political leaders are now propagating slogans advocating for a violent revolution and an impending civil upheaval. These calls seem designed to spread fear among the populace and undermine state institutions, all to fulfill their own political egotism. The researcher needed partial research investigation of how political anecdote utilize religious and ethnic identities to intensify social division.

Detrimental polarization has led to a pervasive atmosphere of mutual distrust among various societal groups, as evidenced by Salem (2021). This fact is erode societal unity, helpful to climb the division and prejudice, and eroding the connection that grasp our society collectively. Our societal affiliation is now drastically effect through our association with political parties. Show abhorrence and using eccentric tongue to talk with opponents, and fleeting judgments lacking blond or any trials, along with heavy presence of harsh punishments without appropriate authorized process, is an extremely shocking and disturbing tendency. These methods are causative to a existing sense of anxiety. Polarization is characterized by anger, violence, and abuse rather than reasoning or facts. Day by day,

intolerance is pushing Pakistani society to become an extreme society. As a consequence, prejudice for viewpoints further than those of their leader has exploded. Divergence, antagonistic and intolerance is extra hazardous than all others (Harell, 2010). Even as polarization in Pakistan has been accredited, here is a lack of centered work on how political associations is destroying social unity and generate an atmosphere of antagonism and intolerance. Existing studied hardly ever scrutinize the emotional psychological effects on tremendous devotion on civic dialogue and democratic principles.

Political intolerance has also been on the rise in Pakistan, with increasing instances of censorship, discrimination, and violence against those who hold opposing opinions. It represents a danger to democracy while it discriminates against and may even quiet convinced parts of the people. It makes a traditional culture and a slam society that turned citizens' point of view of politics and shapes their following behavior. The most common forms of intolerance are injustice, violence and inequality. Political intolerance is an extremeness that results in widespread division in society, which result injustice, financial crisis, tax displacement, and corruption, insufficient health care, illiteracy, and fewer research funds, and low income resources. Political uncertainty, the party system, the vote bank, and harmful fanaticism have divided the whole society. Dynastic politics, economic catastrophe, immense corruption, lack of transparency, and the country's perpetual drowning have caused palpable animosity among Pakistanis, whether they are citizens of Pakistan or are ex-Pakistanis (Khan, Khan, Aziz, & Shah, 2012). The researcher focused on how political intolerance inherently influence democratic membership, residents' actions and socio- economic expansion.

Party workers in Pakistan, as in any nation, are very important at their individual political parties. There is a thriving political scene in Pakistan with many political parties representing diverse ideologies, interests, and demography. Party workers are the activists and members at the grass roots who work day and night to promote their party's ideology and objectives. In the politics of Pakistan, where local ties and personal relationship come into play, party workers become the link between the central leadership of the party and the people. They represent the party in society, struggling to initiate political change and progress in the nation. It should be mentioned that most of the political workers are devoted people who serve under the democratic and legal paradigms in an effort to instill constructive change. They undertake activities such as campaign organization, voter mobilization, research, bill writing, and constituency representation. They are crucial in facilitating the operation of democratic process (Römmele, 2003). The researcher focused on their live practices, encouragement, and issues in negotiate the interaction among grassroots actions and party leadership.

But there have been causes when party workers were engaged in extremist activities. This can be on either side of the political spectrum, where individuals follow ideologies from far-right extremism to far-left extremism and all shade between. Extremist political workers could be involved in activities like promoting hate speech, instigating violence, building extremist groups, or being a part of terrorist activities. It is essential to separate the behavior of some individuals from the general intentions and values of political workers as a whole (Yaseen, Chemma, & Hussain, 2018). Most political workers work within the bounds of legality and ethics, trying to propagate their ideas in a peaceful and democratic manner. Extremism in political parties is usually regarded as an exception, not a rule of the whole line of business (Narud & Skare, 1999). Opposition party workers are not just incapable of performing their duties, but also frequently become victims of torture and illegal government activities that could lead to loss of income and many complication for their parties. Political intolerance can result in a rise in violence and intimidation against workers of political parties. Party workers may be physically threatened, harassed, or even assaulted by opposition parties or groups, making their political engagement hazardous and unsafe. The fear of violence, harassment, or discrimination at all times may cause

psychological tension among worker of political parties. Fear for their own safety and the safety of their families' effect their mental health. Political intolerance erodes the very foundation of democracy. Including tolerance, inclusiveness, and respect for divergent opinions. When intolerance is practiced against party workers, it can extend a more general breakdown in democratic values in the political system. Intolerance tends to cause increased polarization, where political discourse becomes more polarized. Party activities could become increasingly concerned with derailing opponents of debating policy matters, which may hinder healthy political discussion (Hurwitz & Mondak, 2002). The researcher focused on exploring the contribution and challenges of party works in Pakistan, predominately about their persuade on grassroots political mobilization and democratic procedure.

Political intolerance in party workers of Pakistan have extensive consequences for the solidity of the country, democratic process, regional security, social, political and economic fabric of the country.

- Political intolerance can threaten the democratic development and generate a tradition of silencing divergent voices. This can restrain the enlargement of strong political culture and destabilize public institutions.
- This spell can repeatedly result in polarization due to political, racial and religious attachments. This rising growth of polarization build harmful situation for society.
- Political intolerance can show the way of strife and violence. While political differences are not heard in a calm way, that' why people protest, confrontation and even further violent forms of conflict.
- Political intolerance might escort to exploitation of individual rights and minority groups will be victimized, stressed and also face difficulties.
- This can result in violation upon the free will of the media, so that self- determining coverage is controlled and serious voices quiet.
- Intellectuals, professors and businessmen may move abroad to look for greater solidity and lenience. These intellectuals can deny country its precious human resources.
- Unproductive policies can damage country fabric which play vital role in the growth of political intolerance.
- Deficiency of answerability in political leaders and their followers so that this can show the way of corruption and a lack of cleanness in the country.
- It can weaken nationwide harmony and wisdom of identity.
- Image of Pakistan can unenthusiastically impact on the worldwide arena due to political intolerance. This may have effect external relations, international collaboration, and international organizations.
- Intolerance in politics has a negative impact on the economy. The unwillingness of politicians to engage in debates about economic policies and continued spreading of misconceptions and misconstruction of the facts about the economy of the country by politicians of other parties pushes toward market instability and economic uncertainty. The Pakistani economy continues to be ravaged, and another crack may bring about a full-blown economic catastrophe. Political intolerance may deter foreign investment and economic development. Investors prefer not to invest in a nation with political

turmoil, as this brings unpredictability and danger to their investment (Tabassum, Hashmi, & Rehman, 2016).

Hypotheses

H₀1: There is no significant difference in political intolerance between male and female party workers in Pakistan.

H₀2: There is no significant difference in political intolerance between party workers from different areas in Pakistan.

H₀3: There is no significant relationship between age and political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan.

H₀4: There is no significant relationship between education level and political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan.

H₀5: There is no significant difference in political intolerance among party workers based on their political party affiliation in Pakistan.

H₀6: There is no significant relationship between the level of political participation and political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan.

Material and Methods

This study concentrates on to find out the perils of political intolerance in party workers of Pakistan. This study was conducted in Pakistan and sample was collected from the federal and provincial capital secretariats of Pakistan political workers.

Researcher has contacted the representatives of different political parties and requested to provide the numbers of party workers but they did not provide the desired data.

Cochran Minimum sample size, by using Cochran Bach Formula, of this study with 95% confidence level was collected 385.

To approach all the target population was very difficult. Keeping in view all the situation random and purposive sampling technique was used to obtain the representative sample for this study.

Therefore the population of this study of political workers of four major political parties as, Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz, Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Tehreek Insaaf and Tehreek Labaik Pakistan;, from Islamabad, Gilgit Baltistan (Gilgit), Sindh (Karachi), Punjab (Lahore), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Peshawar), Baluchistan (Quetta) as target population Minimum sample size, by using Cochran Minimum sample size, by using Cochran Bach Formula, of this study with 95% confidence level was collected 385. The minimum sample of 409 male and female political workers of four major political parties as mention above was selected for questionnaire for this study. A survey consisted of 59 statements, 6 from demographic sections and 53 statements on five-point Likert type was evolved to get the desired statistics from the sampled political workers. The content validity and face validity are usually determined by the expert's opinion. Keeping in view the requirement of the study, the first version of the instrument was developed. All the item of the questions were mixed and spread in the form of plain questionnaires, as well as separated for the purpose of pilot testing.

In the second stage, to build confident the reliability of the tool (Likert scale), pilot testing in secretariats of political parties in District Sialkot was conducted to check the reliability of these questions. This study was finished 2024, with 75 more participants who were not integrated in the sample. Keep in view, the suggestions given by the validation committee to exclude some items having poor relationship from the questionnaire to make it reliable.

Cronbach's alpha known as Coefficient Alpha of reliability was used by applying SPSS 2023. The coefficient value calculated was .920 as shown in the table.

The mid value (Norm Score) of the statements was fixed 3 for normal level of the causes and consequences of political intolerance in party works of Pakistan. The obtained data were tabulated and analyzed with the help of Microsoft Excel and SPSS 2023 and thematic analysis. The collected data were analyzed by applying (Mean, Average, Standard Deviation as well as (T-test and ANOVA's test) statistics,

Results and Discussion

Table 1
Gender

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Male	318	77.8	77.8	77.8
	Female	91	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	409	100.0	100.0	

Table 1 shows the gender breakdown of the participants in this study was as follows: 318 individuals (77.8%) identified as male, 91 individuals (22.2%) identified as female Political workers in Federal and Provincial Capital Secretariat Pakistan. This distribution reflects the gender composition of the sample. The total sample size for this study was 409 participants.

Table 2
Location

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	GB	13	3.2	3.2	3.2
	Islamabad	41	10.0	10.0	13.2
	Sindh	96	23.5	23.5	36.7
	Punjab	153	37.4	37.4	74.1
	KP	80	19.6	19.6	93.6
	Baluchistan	26	6.4	6.4	100.0
	Total	409	100.0	100.0	

Table 2 above displays the geographical distribution of respondents from various regions. Gilgit Baltistan (Eshetu & Figgemeier) with 3.2% (13 individuals). Islamabad Capital Territory (IS) contributes 10.0% (41 individuals), and Sindh (SI) also show notable representation, with 23.5% (96 individuals), respectively, 37.4% (153 individuals), are from Punjab (PU). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) 19.6% (80 individuals), Baluchistan (BL) 6.4% (individuals) correspondingly.

Table 3
Age

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	18-30 Years	108	26.4	26.4	26.4
	30-40 Years	112	27.4	27.4	53.8
	40-50 Years	99	24.2	24.2	78.0
	above 50	90	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	409	100.0	100.0	

Table 3 Shows that 26.4 % of the political workers had 18-30 Years, 27.4 % of 30 - 40 Years 24.2 % of 40-50 Years. 22.0 % of Above 50 Years, of age. This distribution shows a

balanced mix of age demographics, with a slight predominance of younger to middle-aged respondents.

Table 4
Education

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	Under Matric	88	21.5	21.5	21.5
	Matric	114	27.9	27.9	49.4
	Under Graduate	105	25.7	25.7	75.1
	Graduate and above	102	24.9	24.9	100.0
	Total	409	100.0	100.0	

Table 4 shows from the 409 respondents, 21.5% (88 respondents) were under Matric category, 27.9% (114 individual) were those who done matric, 25.7% (105 individuals) Under Graduate and 24.9% (102 individuals) Graduate and above.

Table 5
Party Affiliation

		Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
Valid	PML-N	110	26.9	26.9	26.9
	PPPP	110	26.9	26.9	53.8
	PTI	97	23.7	23.7	77.5
	TLP	92	22.5	22.5	100.0
	Total	409	100.0	100.0	

Table 5 presents the political affiliations of respondents across four major political parties in Pakistan: Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PMLN), Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf and Tehreek-e-Labaik Pakistan (TLP). PMLN shows 26.9% (110 respondents). PPP holds a share of the respondents' political affiliation, with 26.9% (110 respondents), PTI shows 23.7 % (97 respondents) while TLP has the representation at 22.5% (92 respondents).

Table 6
Over All Mean Score Average

Sections	Statements	Mean Score
SB	Ideological Beliefs	3.76
SC	Existence of Intolerance (Violence and Aggression)	3.73
SD	Level of Intolerance in Political workers	2.46
SE	Level of Intolerance in Leadership	3.79
SF	Consequences of Political Intolerance	4.11
SG	Overcome	3.83
Average Mean Score		3.61

Table 7
Group (Gender) Statistics

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Total	Male	318	171.93	11.88	.66627
	Female	91	177.67	16.69	1.74966

Table 7 shows that there were 318 male political workers with 171.93 combined means and 11.8 standard deviation whereas 91 female political workers with 177.67 combined means and 16.69 standard deviation

Table 8
T-Test (Gender)

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances				t-test for Equality of Means				
F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean df	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper

Total	Equal variances assumed	24.24	.000	-3.68	407	.000	-5.73	1.55	-8.79	-2.67
	Equal variances not assumed			-3.06	117.29	.003	-5.73	1.87	-9.44	-2.02

Table 8 shows that mean difference V1 .000 and V2.003<.05 is significant hence H_0 1 There is no significant difference in political intolerance between male and female party workers in Pakistan is rejected

Table 9
Descriptive Statistics (Provinces & Capital Territory)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
GB	13	210.00	11.78	3.26	202.87	217.12
Islamabad	41	179.43	18.28	2.85	173.66	185.21
Sindh	96	171.72	10.49	1.07	169.60	173.85
Punjab	153	172.42	10.07	.81	170.81	174.03
KP	80	169.16	9.34	1.04	167.0826	171.24
Balochistan	26	167.53	10.34	2.02	163.36	171.71
Total	409	173.21	13.29	.657	171.91	174.50

Table 9 shows that 13 respondents belongs to GB having Combined means 210.00 and Std. Deviation 11.78 , 41 respondents belongs to Islamabad capital territory having Combined means 179.43 and Std. Deviation 18.28, 96 respondents belongs to Sindh province having Combined means 171.72 and Std. Deviation 10.49, 153 respondents belongs to Punjab Province having Combined means 172.42 and Std. Deviation 10.07, 80 respondents belongs to KP province having Combined means 169.16 and Std. Deviation 9.34 and 26 respondents belongs to Balochistan having Combined means 167.53 and Std. Deviation 10.34 and total 409 respondents have average combined mean 173.21 and Std. Deviation 13.20. It is observed that the respondents from different areas of Pakistan have different Combined Mean Score that shows difference of opinion

Table 10
ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	21638.126	5	4327.625	34.527	.000
Within Groups	50511.791	403	125.339		
Total	72149.917	408			

Table 10 shows that a significant province wise difference in the opinion of male and female respondents regarding political intolerance with p-value ($p>.000$) at $p\leq 0.05$ H_0 2 There is no significant difference in political intolerance between party workers from different areas in Pakistan is rejected

Table 11
Descriptive Statistics (Age)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
18-30 Years	108	172.24	13.18	1.26	169.72	174.75
30-40 Years	112	175.44	13.52	1.27	172.91	177.97
40-50 Years	99	173.12	13.98	1.40	170.33	175.90
above 50	90	171.68	12.18	1.28	169.13	174.24
Total	409	173.21	13.29	.65	171.91	174.50

Table 11 shows that 108 respondents belongs to 18-30 Years age group have Combined means 172.00 and Std. Deviation 13.18, 112 respondents belongs to 30-40 Years age group have Combined means 175.44 and Std. Deviation 13.52, 99 respondents belongs

to 40-50 Years age group have Combined means 173.12 and Std. Deviation 13.98, 108 respondents belongs to above Years age group have Combined means 171.68 and Std. Deviation 12.18 and over all 409 respondents of different age groups have Average Combined means 173.21 and Std. Deviation 13.29.

Table 12
ANOVA (age Wise)

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	870.663	3	290.221	1.649	.178
Within Groups	71279.254	405	175.998		
Total	72149.917	408			

Table 12 show an insignificant Age wise difference in the opinion of male and female respondents regarding political intolerance with p-value ($p>.,178$) at $p\leq 0.05$, Therefore, There is no significant relationship between age and political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan is accepted.

Table 13
Descriptive Statistics (Education)

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Under Matric	88	172.15	13.27	1.41	169.34	174.97
Matric	114	172.43	12.08	1.13	170.19	174.68
Under Graduate	105	174.24	13.91	1.35	171.5543	176.94
Graduate and above	102	173.91	14.01	1.38	171.1584	176.66
Total	409	173.21	13.29	.657	171.9177	174.50

Table 13 shows that 88 respondents belongs to Under Matric group have combined means 172.15 and Std. Deviation 13.27, 114 respondents belongs to Matric group have Combined means 172.45 and Std. Deviation 12.08, 105 respondents belongs to Under Graduate group have Combined means 174.24 and Std. Deviation 13.91, 102 respondents belongs to Graduate and Above group have Combined means 173.91 and Std. Deviation 14.01, over all combined mean score of this group is 173.21 with 13.29 standard deviation

Table 14
ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	328.306	3	109.435	.617	.604
Within Groups	71821.611	405	177.337		
Total	72149.917	408			

Table 14 shows an insignificant Education Level wise difference in the opinion of male and female respondents regarding political intolerance with p-value ($p>.,604$) at $p\leq 0.05$. Therefore, the hypothesis there is no significant relationship between education level and political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan is accepted.

Conclusion

To conclude that political intolerance among Pakistani party workers poses a serious and growing threat to the democratic framework of the country. The political landscape is increasingly marred by antagonism, violence, and zero-sum thinking rather than encouragement healthy discussion and fruitful commitment. In Pakistan intolerance is not a one-off episode, fairly, it is the result of extremely root causes such as ideological strictness, which leave small space for different point of view, a general lack of political knowledge, which prevents political workers from self-governing. Due to all these causes add to the occurrence of political intolerance. These core factors generate a rich atmosphere for intolerance to nurture and increase, manifesting in disturbing ways like physical

confrontation and open shaming of political opponents. Political intolerance among party workers in Pakistan has many threats and implications on different sectors of Pakistani society. Political intolerance among party workers needs to be addressed through an integrated approach consisting of effective law enforcement, propagation of inclusive democratic values, economic and social development, and counter-radicalization. It is imperative to create a situation where political grievances can be resolved through peace, religious and sectarian concord, and political workers and citizens are empowered to engage in the democratic process without fear of violence or coercion.

Recommendations

To minimize the risk of intolerance among political workers, democratic values must be encouraged by governments, political parties, and civil society, and they must facilitate dialogue and inclusivity, while political workers are prone to extremism, the deeds of a minority should not overshadow the positive general contribution made by the overwhelming majority. Encouraging democratic values, promoting inclusiveness, and having procedures to manage extremism are essential in ensuring that political workers remain agents of constructive change within societies. Only through a collective commitment to democratic pluralism, mutual respect, and the rule of law can Pakistan hope to build a more stable, inclusive, and harmonious political future.

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