

# ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

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## NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2018.

No.F.8(3)/2018-Elec-I: — Pursuant to the provisions of Article 222(b) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Section 21 of the Elections Act, 2017 read with Rule 11 of the Election Rules, 2017, the Election Commission of Pakistan hereby publishes, for information of general public, preliminary report and the list of constituencies in respect of National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies of the provinces of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh.

2. The prime objective of compiling this preliminary report and list of constituencies of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies of all the four provinces is to invite representations and provide practical information to all the stakeholders as how the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has taken seriously its responsibility to delimit the constituencies bestowed upon it by the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in order to organize elections honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law. It is the firm belief of the ECP to fulfill its obligation to make the process accessible to all the stakeholders, so that the people of Pakistan can exercise their right to express their political will and elect their representatives.

3. After the enactment of the 24<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment the number of seats in the National Assembly are re-allocated to the provinces, Federal Capital and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Accordingly, the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics officially published the provisional results of the 6<sup>th</sup> Population Census vide Notification No.1(2)/2004-PBS(C) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 2018.

4. The ECP, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 17 of the Elections Act, 2017 read with Rule 7 of the Election Rules, 2017, carried out the exercise of delimitation. The relevant provisions of the law are reproduced as follows:

**“17. Commission to delimit Constituencies.—** (1) *The Commission shall delimit territorial constituencies for elections to the National Assembly, each Provincial Assembly and to the Local Governments in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, this Act, the Rules and the applicable local government law.*

2) *The Commission shall delimit constituencies after every census officially published.”*

**“7. Commission to delimit constituencies.**—After allocation of seats in the National Assembly under clause (5) of Article 51 to each Province, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the Federal Capital, the Commission shall carry out the delimitation of constituencies of general seats in an assembly in accordance with section 19 and the procedure laid down in this chapter on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census officially published.”

5. Pursuant to the above-quoted provisions of the law, the ECP constituted five Delimitation Committees for the purpose of delimitation of constituencies of the National and Provincial Assemblies, vide Office Order No.F.8(2)/2018-Elec-I dated 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2018.

6. The Commission resolved that while formulating the delimitation proposal, the principles as laid down in Section 20 of the Act shall be followed in letter and spirit. The principles are to the effect that all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be delimited having regard to the distribution of population in geographically compact areas, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of the constituencies. As far as may be, the constituencies for elections to the same Assembly within the district shall be equal amongst themselves in population.

7. The share of seats in the National Assembly and in the Provincial Assemblies in respect of each district worked out on the basis of Population Census 2017 of the country (except FATA) was divided by the total number of general seats and the average population or quota per National Assembly seat was obtained. Similarly, the population of a province was divided by the total number of general seats allocated to the Provincial Assembly of a province for obtaining quota per seat in that Provincial Assembly.

8. The share of a district was determined by dividing the population of that district with the quota per seat of the National Assembly, or as the case may be, of the Provincial Assembly. In calculating total number of seats, a fraction of 0.5 and above was generally taken as one seat and fraction below 0.5 was ignored. However, a fraction of 0.49 has been considered as one instead of 0.5 in the case of Swat district to ensure that the number of seats allocated to the province of K.P in the Provincial Assembly is retained. Moreover, a fraction of 0.5 and above has been ignored in the case of Jhang district, being the lowest fraction exceeding 0.5, to

ensure that the number of seats allocated to the province of Punjab in the National Assembly is not exceeded.

9. FATA, which has been allocated 12 seats under Article 51(3) of the Constitution, was also divided into 12 territorial constituencies on the basis of population as per Census 2017.

10. Federal Capital, which has been allocated three seats under Article 51(3) of the Constitution, was divided into three territorial constituencies on the basis of Population Census 2017.

11. The ECP on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2018 initiated the delimitation exercise afresh in accordance with the number of seats in the National as well as Provincial Assemblies as specified in Article 51 and 106 of the Constitution.

12. According to Article 51(3) of the Constitution, the National Assembly consists of 332 seats including seats reserved for women. The detail is as under: -

Province/Area	Number of General Seats	Seats reserved for women	Total Seats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	39	9	48
F.A.T.A	12	-	12
Federal Capital	3	-	3
Punjab	141	33	174
Sindh	61	14	75
Balochistan	16	4	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>332</b>

In addition to the number of seats referred to above, there shall be in the National Assembly, ten seats reserved for non-Muslims.

13. Article 106 of the Constitution lays down that each Provincial Assembly shall consist of such number of general seats and the seats reserved for women and Non-Muslims as is specified in the following table: -

Province/Area	Number of General Seats	Seats reserved for women	Seats reserved for Non-Muslims	Total Seats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sindh	130	29	9	168
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	22	3	124

Balochistan	51	11	3	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>728</b>

14. The constituencies for the general seats are single member territorial constituencies. No constituencies are to be delimited for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims. Inasmuch as, under the law, these constituencies shall be such that each Province forms one constituency with as many seats as are allocated to the Province in the National Assembly or in a Provincial Assembly, as the case may be.

15. Quota per seat in respect of each Province/Area/Agency in the National Assembly has been determined as under: -

Province/Area/ Agency	Population	No. of Seats	Quota per seat
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30,523,371	39	$30,523,371 \div 39 = 782,651$
FATA	4,996,556	12	$4,996,556 \div 12 = 416,380$
Federal Capital	2,001,579	3	$2,001,579 \div 3 = 667,193$
Punjab	110,017,465	141	$110,017,465 \div 141 = 780,266$
Sindh	47,893,244	61	$47,893,244 \div 61 = 785,135$
Balochistan	12,334,739	16	$12,334,739 \div 16 = 771,546$
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,766,954</b>	<b>272</b>	

16. Quota per seat in respect of each Provincial Assembly has also been determined as under: -

Name of Assembly	Population	No. of Seats	Quota per seat
Provincial Assembly, KP	30,523,371	99	$30,523,371 \div 99 = 308,317$
Provincial Assembly, Punjab	110,017,465	297	$110,017,465 \div 297 = 370,429$
Provincial Assembly, Sindh	47,893,244	130	$47,893,244 \div 130 = 368,410$
Provincial Assembly, Balochistan	12,334,739	51	$12,334,739 \div 51 = 242,054$

17. On the basis of the above principles and keeping in view the 2017 census report of population of the districts and also the existing administrative units, the allocation of seats of the National Assembly and each Provincial Assembly was worked out to two decimal fractions and then rounded off to indicate the whole

number of seats for each district. The number of seats in the National Assembly and a Provincial Assembly falling to the share of each district has been tabulated province-wise as under:

### KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Area/ Agency/ District	Population as per 2017 Census	Share of Seats in the					
			National Assembly			Provincial Assembly		
			Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share of Seat	No. of Seats	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share of Seats	No. of Seats
1.	Bannu	1,167,892	$1,167,892 \div 782,651$	1.49	1	$1,167,892 \div 308,317$	3.79	4
2.	Lakki Marwat	876,182	$876,182 \div 782,651$	1.12	1	$876,182 \div 308,317$	2.84	3
3.	Dera Ismail Khan	1,627,132	$1,627,132 \div 782,651$	2.08	2	$1,627,132 \div 308,317$	5.28	5
4.	Tank	391,885	$391,885 \div 782,651$	0.50	1	$391,885 \div 308,317$	1.27	1
5.	Abbottabad	1,332,912	$1,332,912 \div 782,651$	1.70	2	$1,332,912 \div 308,317$	4.32	4
6.	Batagram	476,612	$476,612 \div 782,651$	0.61	1	$476,612 \div 308,317$	1.55	2
7.	Haripur	1,003,031	$1,003,031 \div 782,651$	1.28	1	$1,003,031 \div 308,317$	3.25	3
8.	Mansehra	1,556,460	$1,556,460 \div 782,651$	1.99	2.21=2	$1,556,460 \div 308,317$	5.05	5
9.	Torghar	171,395	$171,395 \div 782,651$	0.22		$171,395 \div 308,317$	0.56	1
10.	Kohistan	306,337	$306,337 \div 782,651$	0.39	1=1	$306,337 \div 308,317$	0.99	1
11.	Kohistan Lower	202,913	$202,913 \div 782,651$	0.26		$202,913 \div 308,317$	0.66	1
12.	Kolai Pallas Kohistan	275,461	$275,461 \div 782,651$	0.35		$275,461 \div 308,317$	0.89	1
13.	Hangu	518,798	$518,798 \div 782,651$	0.66	1	$518,798 \div 308,317$	1.68	2
14.	Karak	706,299	$706,299 \div 782,651$	0.90	1	$706,299 \div 308,317$	2.29	2
15.	Kohat	993,874	$993,874 \div 782,651$	1.27	1	$993,874 \div 308,317$	3.22	3
16.	Mardan	2,373,061	$2,373,061 \div 782,651$	3.03	3	$2,373,061 \div 308,317$	7.70	8
17.	Swabi	1,624,616	$1,624,616 \div 782,651$	2.08	2	$1,624,616 \div 308,317$	5.27	5
18.	Charsadda	1,616,198	$1,616,198 \div 782,651$	2.07	2	$1,616,198 \div 308,317$	5.24	5
19.	Nowshera	1,518,540	$1,518,540 \div 782,651$	1.94	2	$1,518,540 \div 308,317$	4.93	5
20.	Peshawar	4,269,079	$4,269,079 \div 782,651$	5.45	5	$4,269,079 \div 308,317$	13.85	14
21.	Buner	897,319	$897,319 \div 782,651$	1.15	1	$897,319 \div 308,317$	2.91	3

22.	Chitral	447,362	<b>447,362</b> + 782,651	0.57	1	<b>447,362</b> + 308,317	1.45	1
23.	Shangla	757,810	<b>757,810</b> + 782,651	0.97	1	<b>757,810</b> + 308,317	2.46	2
24.	Swat	2,309,570	<b>2,309,570</b> + 782,651	2.95	3	<b>2,309,570</b> + 308,317	7.49	8
25.	Lower Dir	1,435,917	<b>1,435,917</b> + 782,651	1.83	2	<b>1,435,917</b> + 308,317	4.66	5
26.	Upper Dir	946,421	<b>946,421</b> + 782,651	1.21	1	<b>946,421</b> + 308,317	3.07	3
27.	Malakand Protected Area	720,295	<b>720,295</b> + 782,651	0.92	1	<b>720,295</b> + 308,317	2.34	2
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>30,523,371</b>			<b>39</b>			<b>99</b>

### FEDERALLY ADMINISTRATED TRIBAL AREAS

Sr. No.	Agency/Area	Population as per 2017 Census	Formula [Population of District + Quota]	National Assembly Shares	No of Seats
1.	Khyber Agency	986,973	<b>986,973</b> + 416,380	2.37	2
2.	Kurram Agency	619,553	<b>619,553</b> + 416,380	1.49	1
3.	Mohmand Agency	466,984	<b>466,984</b> + 416,380	1.12	1
4.	North Waziristan Agency	543,254	<b>543,254</b> + 416,380	1.30	1
5.	Orakzai Agency	254,356	<b>254,356</b> + 416,380	0.61	1
6.	South Waziristan Agency	674,065	<b>674,065</b> + 416,380	1.62	2
7.	Bajaur Agency	1,093,684	<b>1,093,684</b> + 416,380	2.63	3
8.	F.R. D.I.Khan	68,556	<b>68,556</b> + 416,380	0.16	0.85=1
9.	F.R. Bannu	43,114	<b>43,114</b> + 416,380	0.10	
10.	F.R. Kohat	118,578	<b>118,578</b> + 416,380	0.28	
11.	F.R. Peshawar	64,691	<b>64,691</b> + 416,380	0.16	
12.	F.R. Laki	26,359	<b>26,359</b> + 416,380	0.06	
13.	F.R. Tank	36,389	<b>36,389</b> + 416,380	0.09	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,996,556</b>			<b>12</b>

## FEDERAL CAPITAL

Area/Agency/District	Population as per 2017 Census	Formula [Population of District + Quota]	Share of Seats in the National Assembly
Islamabad	2,001,579	2,001,579 + 667,193	3.00

## PUNJAB PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Area/ Agency/ District	Population as per 2017 Census	Share of Seats in the					
			National Assembly			Provincial Assembly		
			Formula [Population of District + Quota]	Share of Seat	No. of Seats	Formula [Population of District + Quota]	Share of Seats	No. of Seats
1.	Attock	1,883,556	1,883,556 + 780,266	2.41	2	1,883,556 + 370,429	5.08	5
2.	Chakwal	1,495,982	1,495,982 + 780,266	1.92	2	1,495,982 + 370,429	4.04	4
3.	Jhelum	1,222,650	1,222,650 + 780,266	1.57	2	1,222,650 + 370,429	3.30	3
4.	Rawalpindi	5,405,633	5,405,633 + 780,266	6.93	7	5,405,633 + 370,429	14.59	15
5.	Bhakkar	1,650,518	1,650,518 + 780,266	2.12	2	1,650,518 + 370,429	4.46	4
6.	Khushab	1,281,299	1,281,299 + 780,266	1.64	2	1,281,299 + 370,429	3.46	3
7.	Sargodha	3,703,588	3,703,588 + 780,266	4.75	5	3,703,588 + 370,429	10.00	10
8.	Mianwali	1,546,094	1,546,094 + 780,266	1.98	2	1,546,094 + 370,429	4.17	4
9.	Gujranwala	5,014,196	5,014,196 + 780,266	6.43	6	5,014,196 + 370,429	13.54	14
10.	Gujrat	2,756,110	2,756,110 + 780,266	3.53	4	2,756,110 + 370,429	7.44	7
11.	Hafizabad	1,156,957	1,156,957 + 780,266	1.48	1	1,156,957 + 370,429	3.12	3
12.	Mandi Bahauddin	1,593,292	1,593,292 + 780,266	2.04	2	1,593,292 + 370,429	4.30	4
13.	Narowal	1,709,757	1,709,757 + 780,266	2.19	2	1,709,757 + 370,429	4.62	5
14.	Sialkot	3,893,672	3,893,672 + 780,266	4.99	5	3,893,672 + 370,429	10.51	11
15.	Lahore	11,126,285	11,126,285 + 780,266	14.26	14	11,126,285 + 370,429	30.04	30
16.	Kasur	3,454,996	3,454,996 + 780,266	4.43	4	3,454,996 + 370,429	9.33	9
17.	Nankana Sahib	1,356,374	1,356,374 + 780,266	1.74	2	1,356,374 + 370,429	3.66	4
18.	Sheikhupura	3,460,426	3,460,426 + 780,266	4.43	4	3,460,426 + 370,429	9.34	9
19.	Faisalabad	7,874,790	7,874,790 + 780,266	10.09	10	7,874,790 + 370,429	21.26	21
20.	Chiniot	1,369,740	1,369,740 + 780,266	1.76	2	1,369,740 + 370,429	3.70	4
21.	Jhang	2,744,085	2,744,085 + 780,266	3.52	3	2,744,085 + 370,429	7.41	7

22.	Toba Tek Singh	2,190,015	<b>2,190,015</b> + 780,266	2.81	3	<b>2,190,015</b> + 370,429	5.91	6
23.	Sahiwal	2,517,560	<b>2,517,560</b> + 780,266	3.23	3	<b>2,517,560</b> + 370,429	6.80	7
24.	Okara	3,039,139	<b>3,039,139</b> + 780,266	3.90	4	<b>3,039,139</b> + 370,429	8.20	8
25.	Pakpattan	1,823,687	<b>1,823,687</b> + 780,266	2.34	2	<b>1,823,687</b> + 370,429	4.92	5
26.	Bahawalnagar	2,981,919	<b>2,981,919</b> + 780,266	3.82	4	<b>2,981,919</b> + 370,429	8.05	8
27.	Bahawalpur	3,668,106	<b>3,668,106</b> + 780,266	4.70	5	<b>3,668,106</b> + 370,429	9.90	10
28.	Rahim Yar Khan	4,814,006	<b>4,814,006</b> + 780,266	6.17	6	<b>4,814,006</b> + 370,429	13.00	13
29.	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,872,201	<b>2,872,201</b> + 780,266	3.68	4	<b>2,872,201</b> + 370,429	7.75	8
30.	Rajanpur	1,995,958	<b>1,995,958</b> + 780,266	2.56	3	<b>1,995,958</b> + 370,429	5.39	5
31.	Layyah	1,824,230	<b>1,824,230</b> + 780,266	2.34	2	<b>1,824,230</b> + 370,429	4.92	5
32.	Muzaffargarh	4,325,483	<b>4,325,483</b> + 780,266	5.54	6	<b>4,325,483</b> + 370,429	11.68	12
33.	Multan	4,745,109	<b>4,745,109</b> + 780,266	6.08	6	<b>4,745,109</b> + 370,429	12.81	13
34.	Khanewal	2,921,986	<b>2,921,986</b> + 780,266	3.74	4	<b>2,921,986</b> + 370,429	7.89	8
35.	Lodhran	1,700,620	<b>1,700,620</b> + 780,266	2.18	2	<b>1,700,620</b> + 370,429	4.59	5
36.	Vehari	2,897,446	<b>2,897,446</b> + 780,266	3.71	4	<b>2,897,446</b> + 370,429	7.82	8
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>110,017,465</b>			<b>141</b>			<b>297</b>

### SINDH PROVINCE

Sr. No.	Area/ Agency/ District	Population as per 2017 Census	Share of Seats in the					
			National Assembly			Provincial Assembly		
			Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share of Seat	No. of Seats	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share of Seats	No. of Seats
1.	Sukkar	1,487,903	<b>1,487,903</b> + 785,135	1.90	2	<b>1,487,903</b> + 368,410	4.04	4
2.	Ghotki	1,647,239	<b>1,647,239</b> + 785,135	2.10	2	<b>1,647,239</b> + 368,410	4.47	4
3.	Khairpur	2,405,523	<b>2,405,523</b> + 785,135	3.06	3	<b>2,405,523</b> + 368,410	6.53	7
4.	Shaheed Benazirabad	1,612,847	<b>1,612,847</b> + 785,135	2.05	2	<b>1,612,847</b> + 368,410	4.38	4
5.	Naushero Feroze	1,612,373	<b>1,612,373</b> + 785,135	2.05	2	<b>1,612,373</b> + 368,410	4.38	4
6.	Larkana	1,524,391	<b>1,524,391</b> + 785,135	1.94	2	<b>1,524,391</b> + 368,410	4.14	4
7.	Kambar Shahdad Kot	1,341,042	<b>1,341,042</b> + 785,135	1.71	2	<b>1,341,042</b> + 368,410	3.64	4
8.	Shikarpur	1,231,481	<b>1,231,481</b> + 785,135	1.57	2	<b>1,231,481</b> + 368,410	3.34	3



9.	Jacobabad	1,006,297	<b>1,006,297+</b> 785,135	1.28	1	<b>1,006,297+</b> 368,410	2.73	3
10.	Kashmoor	1,089,169	<b>1,089,169+</b> 785,135	1.39	1	<b>1,089,169+</b> 368,410	2.96	3
11.	Mirpur Khas	1,505,876	<b>1,505,876+</b> 785,135	1.92	2	<b>1,505,876+</b> 368,410	4.09	4
12.	Umar Kot	1,073,146	<b>1,073,146+</b> 785,135	1.37	1	<b>1,073,146+</b> 368,410	2.91	3
13.	Tharparkar	1,649,661	<b>1,649,661+</b> 785,135	2.10	2	<b>1,649,661+</b> 368,410	4.48	4
14.	Sanghar	2,057,057	<b>2,057,057+</b> 785,135	2.62	3	<b>2,057,057+</b> 368,410	5.58	6
15.	Hyderabad	2,201,079	<b>2,201,079+</b> 785,135	2.80	3	<b>2,201,079+</b> 368,410	5.97	6
16.	Matiari	769,349	<b>769,349+</b> 785,135	0.98	1	<b>769,349+</b> 368,410	2.09	2
17.	Tandoallah Yar	836,887	<b>836,887+</b> 785,135	1.07	1	<b>836,887+</b> 368,410	2.27	2
18.	Tando Muhammad Khan	677,228	<b>677,228+</b> 785,135	0.86	1	<b>677,228+</b> 368,410	1.84	2
19.	Badin	1,804,516	<b>1,804,516+</b> 785,135	2.30	2	<b>1,804,516+</b> 368,410	4.90	5
20.	Thatha	979,817	<b>979,817+</b> 785,135	1.25	1	<b>979,817+</b> 368,410	2.66	3
21.	Sujawal	781,967	<b>781,967+</b> 785,135	1.00	1	<b>781,967+</b> 368,410	2.12	2
22.	Dadu	1,550,266	<b>1,550,266+</b> 785,135	1.97	2	<b>1,550,266+</b> 368,410	4.21	4
23.	Jamshoro	993,142	<b>993,142+</b> 785,135	1.26	1	<b>993,142+</b> 368,410	2.70	3
24.	Karachi (Central)	2,972,639	<b>2,972,639+</b> 785,135	3.79	4	<b>2,972,639 +</b> 368,410	8.07	8
25.	Karachi (East)	2,909,921	<b>2,909,921+</b> 785,135	3.71	4	<b>2,909,921 +</b> 368,410	7.90	8
26.	Karachi (South)	1,791,751	<b>1,791,751+</b> 785,135	2.28	2	<b>1,791,751 +</b> 368,410	4.86	5
27.	Karachi (West)	3,914,757	<b>3,914,757+</b> 785,135	4.99	5	<b>3,914,757 +</b> 368,410	10.63	11
28.	Korangi	2,457,019	<b>2,457,019+</b> 785,135	3.13	3	<b>2,457,019 +</b> 368,410	6.67	7
29.	Malir	2,008,901	<b>2,008,901+</b> 785,135	2.56	3	<b>2,008,901 +</b> 368,410	5.45	5
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>47,893,244</b>			<b>61</b>			<b>130</b>

### BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

Area/ Agency/ District	Population as per 2017 Census	Shares and Seats in respect of each District				
		National Assembly		Provincial Assembly		
		Shares	No of seats	Shares	No of seats	
Quetta	2,275,699	2.95	3	9.40	9	
Kalat	211,480	.27	1.40	1	.87	1
ShaheedSikandar Abad	200,752	.26			.83	1
Mastung	266,461	.35			1.10	1
Chagai	226,008	.29			.93	1

Nushki	178,796	.23			.74	1
Kharan	156,152	.20	1.00	1	.65	1.38
Washuk	176,206	.23			.73	
Awaran	122,011	.16			.50	1.81
Panjgur	316,385	.41			1.31	
Pishin	736,481	.95			1	3.04
Killa Abdullah	757,578	.98	1	3.13	3	
Loralai	244,400	.32	1.08	1	1.01	1
Duki	153,000	.20			.63	1
MusaKhail	167,017	.22			.69	1
Harnai	97,017	.13			.40	1.06
Ziarat	160,422	.21			.66	
Zhob	310,544	.40	1.04	1	1.28	1
Sherani	153,116	.20			.63	1
Killa Saifullah	342,814	.44			1.42	1
Sibi	135,572	.18	1.24	1	.56	1.05
Lehri	115,975	.15			.48	
Kohlu	214,350	.28			.89	1
Barkhan	171,556	.22			.71	1
Dera Bugti	312,603	.41			1.29	1
Nasirabad	492,604	.64	1	2.04	2	
Sohbatpur	200,538	.26	.93	1	.83	1
Jaffarabad	513,813	.67			2.12	2
Kachi	237,030	.31	.50	1	.98	1
Jhalmagsi	149,225	.19			.62	1
Khuzdar	802,207	1.04	1	3.31	3	
Lasbella	574,292	.74	1.08	1	2.37	2
Gawadar	263,514	.34			1.09	1
Kech	909,116	1.18	1	3.76	4	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,344,739</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>51</b>	

18. A district has been taken as basic territorial unit while drawing constituencies. The Principles of Delimitation laid down in Section 20 of the Elections Act, 2017 were followed as far as practicable and relevant in the case of each district and constituency. The said principles in Section 20 *ibid* are reproduced as following:

**"20. Principles of delimitation".—(1) All constituencies for general seats shall, as far as practicable, be delimited having regard to the distribution of population in geographically compact areas, physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of**

communication and public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of constituencies.

(2) For the purpose of delimiting constituencies for the general seats of the National Assembly for the Tribal Areas two or more separate areas may be grouped into one constituency.

(3) As far as possible, variation in population of constituencies of an Assembly or a local government shall not ordinarily exceed ten percent.

(4) If the limit of ten percent under subsection (3) is exceeded in an exceptional case, the Commission shall record reasons thereof in the delimitation order.

19. In order to carry out the delimitation in accordance with the Law and prescribed principle, the Delimitation Committees also took into account various measures and steps stipulated in Rule 10 of the Election Rules, 2017 which are reproduced below;

**“10. Draft proposals for delimitation of constituencies”.**— (1) A Delimitation Committee constituted under Rule 9 shall, immediately after its constitution, proceed to obtain from Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, population data of last census officially published along with relevant maps showing therein census charges, census circles and census blocks along with description, relating to a Province, a district, an agency, or any other administrative or revenue unit as it may require.

(2) The Delimitation Committee shall also obtain district maps along with description, duly authenticated by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, or, as the case may be, the district head of Revenue Department, prepared on a uniform scale as may be determined by the Commission indicating therein details of all administrative and revenue units in the district to the level of a Patwar Circle or, as the case may be, a Tapedar Circle, as well as prominent geographical and physical features, such as rivers and mountains and any other information as may be determined by the Commission or required by the Committee.

(3) In preparing draft proposals for delimitation of constituencies, the Delimitation Committee shall follow the principles of delimitation as laid down in section 20, procedure given in this Chapter and the guidelines provided by the Commission from time to time.

(4) The constituency for an Assembly shall not ordinarily extend to more than one district except in exceptional circumstances for reasons to be recorded by the Delimitation Committee:

Provided that a Patwar Circle or, as the case may be, a Tapedar Circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances:

Provided further that in case of urban areas census circle shall not be broken under any circumstances.

(5) As far as possible, the delimitation of constituencies of an Assembly shall start from the Northern end of the district, or, as the case

may be, the agency and then proceed clock-wise in zigzag manner keeping in view that population among the constituencies of an Assembly shall remain as close as may be practicable to the quota:

*Provided that the quota under this sub-rule shall be determined by dividing total population of the district or the agency with number of seats allocated to that district or agency:*

*Provided further that the variation in population between two or more constituencies shall not ordinarily exceed ten percent and the Delimitation Committee shall record reasons if, in exceptional circumstances, the variation has to exceed the limit.*

*(6) For the purpose of preparation of draft proposals for delimitation, the Delimitation Committee may require assistance from any Federal, Provincial or, as the case may be, a Local Government Authority.*

*(7) After the draft proposals for delimitation of constituencies are finalized on Form-5, the Delimitation Committee shall send the same to the Commission, within the time specified and in the manner as may be determined by the Commission.*

20. The delimitation committees carried out the delimitation of constituencies exercise in accordance with the Act and the Rules framed thereunder. Amongst all other measures / steps required for the delimitation, the committees received and considered different proposals referred to them by the Hon'ble Election Commission in terms of Section 21(1).

21. While submitting the draft proposals by the relevant committees, they also gave brief reasons / justifications in different cases, where exceptions/variations were made. Brief of the same have been provided in case of respective areas/province as the case may be:

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province**

(i) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province has been allocated 39 General seats in the National Assembly. District population was divided over the population quota for National Assembly seat in the province to obtain share of seats for each district. In order to convert ratio so obtained into seats, full figure was considered as seat(s), while fraction 0.50 and above was rounded up and also given a seat, whereas, fraction below 0.50 was ignored. Thus, the total number of seats allocated to all districts were calculated to be 39 seats. However, the districts having whole ratio below 0.50, insufficient even for single seat, were adjusted as following:

a. Ratio in fractions less than one seat in respect of Districts Kohistan, Kohistan Lower and Kolai Palas Kohistan i.e.

0.39+0.26+0.35=1, respectively, was taken together for one combined inter-district constituency i.e. NA-11 Kohistan-cum-Kohistan Lower-cum-Kolai Palas Kohistan. The three districts were previously combined into one district i.e. Kohistan and constituting units in the same constituency; and

- b. District Torghar, having ratio of seat in fraction 0.22, being insufficient for one seat, was clubbed with district Mansehra in an inter-district constituency i.e. NA-14 Mansehra-cum-Torghar, keeping intact its previous contiguity with district Mansehra.

### Provincial Assembly

- (ii) Provincial Assembly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has 99 General seats as per Article 106 of the Constitution. As a general principle, seats were allocated to the districts in round numbers, whereas, fraction 0.50 and above was also given an additional seat but fraction below 0.50 was initially ignored. Thus, the total number of seats allocated to all districts in the province came to 98, still leaving one seat to be allocated further. Therefore, the fractions below 0.50 earlier ignored were reconsidered and it was found that the highest fraction 0.49 in respect of Swat district appeared to be the highest for allocation of an additional seat. Accordingly, with allocation of one more seat to the District Swat, the total number of seats came to 99 in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly.

22. The extent of each constituency has been described in terms of major administrative/revenue units as far as possible. However, administrative/revenue units were inevitably described wherever a higher administrative/revenue unit was bifurcated. For the purpose of description, the administrative/revenue units were used i.e. Districts, Tehsils, Qanungo Halqas and Patwar Circles in the settled areas; and Census Charges and Census Circles in the urban areas. In the non-settled areas, the units adopted by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of census e.g. Sub-Divisions, Tehsils and Union Councils were used particularly in Upper Dir and Lower Dir Districts. While doing so, utmost care was taken that major administrative/Census units were not broken or bifurcated as far as possible but wherever such bifurcation was inevitable and in order to meet population criteria, Patwar Circle in settled areas and Union Council in the non-settled areas has been kept intact as unbreakable unit.

### Federally Administered Tribal Areas

23. In the case of FATA, Bajour Agency has been allocated an additional seat in the National Assembly because of sufficient increase in its population as notified in the 2017 Census. Keeping this fact in view, Bajour Agency has been delimited into 03 National Assembly constituencies.

24. Earlier, Kurram Agency was allocated 02 seats in the National Assembly, however, as a result of the 2017 Census the agency has been allocated only one seat, therefore, the entire territorial area of the agency has been delimited as a single constituency.

25. As far as the remaining Agencies (Mohmand Agency, Orakzai Agency, North Waziristan Agency, South Waziristan Agency & Khyber Agency) and Frontier Regions are concerned, the position of the constituencies based on the allocation of seats in the National Assembly would remain as before.

### Federal Capital

26. In the case of Federal Capital, the process of delimitation started with the delimitation of the constituencies of the Federal Capital. Previously, the Federal Capital was allocated 02 seats in the National Assembly, however, after the Census of 2017 the population of the Federal Capital has enormously increased and is declared as 200,1579 in census results provided by the PBS resulting into an additional seat in the National Assembly. Accordingly, the Federal Capital has been delimited into 03 National Assembly Constituencies taking into account Delimitation Law, Rules & Principles.

### Punjab Province

27. In the case of Punjab, the following considerations have been taken into account while preparation of the draft list of the constituencies:

- a) a fraction of 0.5 and above has been ignored in the case of Jhang district and in order to ensure that the number of seats allocated to the province of Punjab in the National Assembly is not exceeded.
- b) as far as practicable, two Provincial Assembly Constituencies have been proposed within the limits of one proposed National Assembly constituency.
- c) Hafizabad District is a unique one in the province being the largest constituency in the province, as having district share 1.48, which is below 0.50.

- d) Population within each constituency is in accordance with the quota of the district and the difference of population between two constituencies of the district is less than 10%.
- e) no district boundary has been crossed during carving out the constituencies in the entire province.

### Balochistan Province

28. In the case of Balochistan, the shares of districts were calculated by Election Commission of Pakistan on the basis of population. In order to acquire the required quota some districts were clubbed together to form a National Assembly and Provincial Assembly constituencies as per allocation of seats.

### National Assembly Constituencies

- i) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District Kalat that has population share of 0.27, Shaheed Sikandarabad shares 0.26, Mastung shares 0.35, Chagi shares 0.29, Noshki shares 0.23 of population. The aggregate share of these five Districts comes up to 1.40. Therefore Mastung-cum-Changi-cum-kalat-cum-Shaheed-Sikandarabad-cum-Nushkiconstituency was delimited and these five Districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency. These districts have been clubbed together keeping in view the principles of delimitation as laid down in Section. 20 of The Elections Act, 2017 forming a compact constituency.
- ii) The populations of these districts have same ethnical and lingual bond. Due to the scarce population and typical geography of the province the means of communication are very poor. These districts have contiguity with each other and comparatively better means of communication, therefore keeping in view the convenience of people, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants' constituency has been delimited exceeding the upper limit of population because no part of the district can be detached due to ethnicity and poor means of communication so all the provisions of Section-20 of the Election Act, 2017 have been complied with except the population criteria.
- iii) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Kharan that has population share of 0.20, Washuk shares 0.23, Awaran shares 0.16, Pangur shares 0.41, of population. The aggregate share of these four Districts comes up to 1.00. Therefore, Pangur – cum – Washuk – cum – Kaharan – cum – Awaran constituency was delimited and these four districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency.
- iv) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Loralai that has population share of 0.32, Duki shares 0.20, Musakhail shares 0.22, Harnai shares 0.13, Ziarat shares 0.21 of population. The aggregate share of these five districts comes upto 1.08. Therefore, constituency Loralai-cum-Musakhel-cum-Ziarat-

cum-Duki-cum-Harnai was delimited and these five districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency.

- v) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Zhob that has population share of 0.40, Sherani shares 0.20 and Killa Saifullah shares 0.44 of population. The total share of these three districts comes upto 1.04. Therefore, constituency Killa Saifullah-cum-Zhob-cum-Sherani was delimited and these three districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency.
- vi) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Sibi that has population share of 0.18, Lehri shares 0.15, Kohlu shares 0.28 Barkhan shares 0.22 & Dera Bugti shares 0.41 of population. The total share of these five districts comes upto 1.24. Therefore constituency Dera Bugti-cum-Kholu-cum-Barkhan-cum-Sibi-cum-Lehri was delimited and these five districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency. These districts have been clubbed together keeping in view the principles of delimitation as laid down in Section. 20 of The Elections Act, 2017 forming a compact constituency.
- vii) The population of these districts has same ethnicity and has same language. Due to the scarce population and typical geography of the province the means of communication are very poor. These districts have contiguity with each other and comparatively better means of communication, therefore keeping in view the convenience of people, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants' constituency has been delimited.
- viii) These districts have been clubbed together and all the principle laid down in sub-section (1) of Section 20 have been complied with except, population criteria and sub-section 3 of the said section has been deviated, keeping in view, convenience ethnicity and poor communication means.
- ix) On the basis of 492,609 populations, Nasirabad district owns a share of 0.64 securing one seat of National Assembly constituency. An independent seat to the district has been allocated deviating the sole criteria of population, keeping in view the revenue boundaries and other cognate factors of the population. The population of the area cannot be merged with any other adjoining district as the neighboring district viz Jaffarabad and Sohbatpur have their exclusive seat having population at the lower level of quota whereas, Jhal Magsi, Lehri, and Dera Bugti claims their own share of population for seats in National Assembly.
- x) Due to the scattered population and typical geography of the province the means of communication are very poor. Within district there is better means of communication, hence, keeping in view the convenience of people, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants of this constituency has been established.




- xi) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Sohbatpur that has population share of 0.26 and Jaffarabad shares 0.67. The total share of these two districts comes upto 0.93. Therefore constituency Jaffarabad-cum-Sohbatpur was delimited and these two districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency.
- xii) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Kachi that has population share of 0.31, Jhal Magsi shares 0.19, of population. The total share of these two Districts comes upto 0.50. Therefore, constituency Kachi-cum-Jhal Magsi was delimited and these two districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency keeping in view the principles of delimitation as laid down in Section. 20 of The Elections Act, 2017 forming a compact constituency.
- xiii) The populations of these districts have same ethnicity and have same language. Due to very low density of population and typical geography of the province the means of communication are very poor. These two districts have contiguity with each other and comparatively better means of communication, therefore keeping in view the convenience of people, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants' constituency has been delimited.
- xiv) It is worth mentioning here that, this is the constituency with the old extent of area besides no other district having population with the same ethnicity is in the vicinity of this delimited constituency.
- xv) All the principles laid down in sub-section (1) of Section 20 have been complied with except population and as such sub-section 3 of the said section.
- xvi) The ratio of population share in fractions is less than one seat in respect of district Lasbella that has population share of 0.74, Gawadar shares 0.34, of population. The total share of these two districts comes upto 1.08. Therefore, constituency Lasbela-cum-Gawadar was delimited and these two districts assigned one combined seat of National Assembly constituency these districts have been clubbed together.
- xvii) The populations of these districts have same ethnicity and have same language. Due to scattered population and typical geography of the province the means of communication are very poor. These two districts have contiguity with each other and have comparatively better means of communication, therefore keeping in view the convenience of people, cognate factors and homogeneity of the inhabitants' constituency has been delimited.
- xviii) These districts have been clubbed together and all the principles laid down in sub-section (1) of Section 20 have been complied with except sub-section (3).

- xix) On the basis of 909,116 populations, Kech district owns a share of 1.18 securing one seat of National Assembly constituency. An independent seat to the district has been allocated, keeping in view the revenue boundaries and cognate factors of the population. The population of the area cannot be merged with any other adjoining district as the neighboring district viz Awaran and Panjgur have their own share of population for seat in National Assembly. The neighboring district Gawadar has been joined with Lasbella for forming a National Assembly seat.
- xx) The population of Kech district is slightly above the quota as the population forming a Patwar circle is not feasible to be excluded from Kech district and included in any adjoining district. This will cause the population to cross the revenue boundary.
- xxi) An exclusive seat for National Assembly constituency has been allocated to Kech district, by this all the principle laid down in sub-section 1 of section 20 have been complied with whereas, only sub-section 3 of the said section has been deviated, keeping in view convenience of the people.

### Provincial Assembly Constituencies

29. As per Article 106 of the Constitution the Provincial Assembly, Balochistan has 51 General seats. As a general principle, seats were allocated to the districts in round numbers but fraction 0.50 and above were also given an additional seat besides fraction below 0.50 was initially ignored. Thus, the total number of seats allocated to all districts in the province came to 51.

- 
- i. Ratio in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Kharan that has population share of 0.65 and Washuk shares 0.73 of population. The aggregate share of these two Districts comes up to 1.38. Therefore Kharan-cum-Washuk constituency was delimited and these two Districts assigned one combined seat of Provincial Assembly constituency.
- ii. Ratio in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Harnai that has population share of 0.40 and Ziarat shares 0.66 of population. The aggregate share of these two Districts comes up to 1.06. Therefore Ziarat-cum-Harnai constituency was delimited and these two Districts assigned one combined seat of Provincial Assembly constituency.
- iii. Ratio in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Sibi that has population share of 0.56 and Lehri shares 0.48 of population. The aggregate share of these two Districts comes up to 1.04. Therefore Sibi-cum-Lehri constituency was delimited and these two Districts assigned one combined seat of Provincial Assembly constituency.
- iv. Ratio in fractions is less than one seat in respect of District, Awaran that has population share of 0.50 and Panjgur shares 1.31 of population. The aggregate share of these two Districts comes

up to 1.81. Therefore, one exclusive seat for Provincial Assembly constituency was allocated to Panjgur District and one seat comprising upon Awaran-cum-Panjgur constituency was delimited.

30. The Districts having more than one seat were required to be delimited according to the quota. Initially quota per seat was determined and then 5% variation (+ -) was also ascertained in order to maintain variation of population of constituencies of an Assembly in a District within 10% range as prescribed under Section 20 of the Elections Act, 2017. As per notified shares, in the case of following districts, variation was not required to be calculated.

S.No	District	Population	NA/ PA Seats	District Quota NA / PA	Variation 5 % (+ -)	
					Maximum	Minimum
<b>National Assembly</b>						
1	Quetta	2,275,699	3	758566	796494	718741
<b>Provincial Assembly</b>						
1	Naseerabad	490,538	2	245269	257532	233006
2	Jaffarabad	513,813	2	256905	269750	244060
3	Pishin	736,481	3	245493	257767	233219
4	Killa Abdullah	757,578	3	252526	265152	239900
5	Quetta	2,275,699	9	252855	265497	240213
6	Khuzdar	802,207	3	267402	280772	254032
7	kech	909,116	4	227279	238642	215916
8	Lasbela	574,292	2	287146	301503	272789

31. While carrying out delimitation of constituencies pursuant to the rule 10 ibid Patwar circle was taken as the basic unit and adjustment of the population within a constituency was made by including or excluding a Patwar Circle from a particular constituency. In Killa Abdullah District, the quota for one seat was determined as 252,526 hence, Chaman Tehsil was required to be delimited upon an area having said population. Geographically the Municipal Corporation lies in the center of Saddar Patwar Circle of Tehsil Chaman. The population of Municipal Corporation Chaman i.e. 123191 is less than Quota and it is not contiguous to any other part of

the District. The population of Saddar Patwar Circle is greater than the quota but it only comprises one Patwar circle hence, pursuant to the rule quoted above it cannot be splitted / broken into parts. Therefore, the committee did not have any option left to allocate one seat having population 407323 to Chaman Tehsil, in spite of having population beyond quota.

32. The constituencies of Killa Abdullah District are out of population quota due to the Patwar circle Chaman Saddar of Chaman tehsil that has population of 284132 and it also encircled the Chaman Municipal Corporation having population of 123191 that also cannot be attached to any other constituencies being not contiguous to any other area of the District.

33. In Quetta District, due to urbanization of Mouza Shabo, Tarkha Kasi and Habib, certain areas were included in Metropolitan Corporation Quetta and a part thereof was left outside of the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Corporation. These areas have been mentioned in the District Census report provided by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics and population thereof was required to be excluded from the relevant Patwar circle. The Board of Revenue vide Notification No. 1/Revenue/2017/Quetta/203-14 notified Kanungo, Patwar circle and Mouzas falling therein. Due to the urbanization of areas falling in Patwar circle Saddar-III of KanungoHalqaCity-II of City tehsil, only a part of Mouza Shabo having population of 1206 remained in the said Patwar circle, similarly in Patwar circle Saddar-IV Kanungo Halqa City-II of City tehsil a population of 3346 remained in Mouza TarkhaKasi. The said Notification of Government of Balochistan is the basic document of Revenue boundaries in respect of Quetta District hence, it was given due consideration during the process of delimitation.

34. The District Census Report of Quetta District and Notification from Board of Revenue department shows that there are certain Census Units in Census Report that were repeated twice with different population figures. On further probing into the matter, it was disclosed by the Revenue Authorities of Quetta District that, few Patwar circles are broken in parts that are not contiguous to each other in the Revenue record of Quetta. This has also been marked on the digital map as part-I and part-II as provided by the Deputy Commissioner Quetta. The delimitation committee had no other option but to include all such bifurcated areas in a single constituency in order to avoid any inconvenience. Hence, while carrying out delimitation of Provincial Assembly constituency in respect of Quetta District, variation of upper and lower limits from prescribed quota was observed.

35. All representations/objections to the draft proposal should reach the Secretary, Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad within thirty (30) days of the date of its publication positively i.e. on or before **3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2018** during office hours. Any representation after due date and those shall not be entertained. A voter in a constituency may, within above specified period, make a representation to the Commission in respect of delimitation of that constituency proposed in this preliminary report by adopting the modus operandi under Rule 11 of the Election Rules, 2017.

By order of the Election Commission of Pakistan.



(Dr. Akhtar Nazir)

Additional Secretary (Admn / Elections)

05.03.2018