

ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 27th September, 2023.

No.F.9(1)/2023-Elec-I (Vol-I):- In Pursuance of **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 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Islamabad Federal Capital Territory.

2. Preliminary report and list of constituencies of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies of all the four provinces is being published to invite representations and suggestions thereon. The ECP is under obligation and of firm belief to make the process accessible so that the political parties and general public be given fair chance to participate in the electoral process.

3. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics officially published the final results of the 07th Digital Population and Housing Census-2023 on 07th August, 2023, and the ECP, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 17 of the Elections Act, 2017, initiated the exercise of delimitation.

4. Accordingly, five (05) delimitation committees were constituted for the preparation of draft proposals of delimitation of constituencies of the National and Provincial Assemblies vide Office Order **No.1/2023** dated 17th August, 2023.

5. As envisaged in Section 20 of the Elections Act, 2017 the principles of delimitation have been followed in true spirit. The constituencies, as far as practicable, have been 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.

6. The share of seats in the National Assembly and in the Provincial Assemblies in respect of each district has been worked out on the basis of final results of the 07th Digital Population and Housing Census-2023 officially published on 07th August, 2023. The population of province/area has been 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 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. Due to peculiar situation in Balochistan more than one district have been clubbed. Similarly few clubbing have also been made in other provinces where necessary.

7. 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.

8. The National Assembly consists of 266 General seats and 60 seats reserved for women. The detail is as under: -

Province/Area	General Seats	Women	Total Seats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Balochistan	16	4	20
Khyber Paktunkhwa	45	10	55
Punjab	141	32	173
Sindh	61	14	75
Federal Capital	3	-	3
Total	266	60	326

9. In addition to the number of seats referred to above, there shall be in the National Assembly, ten seats reserved for non-Muslims. Detail of Provincial Assembly seats is as follows:-

Province/Area	General Seats	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Balochistan	51	11	3	65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	115	26	4	145
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sindh	130	29	9	168
Total	593	132	24	749

10. The constituencies for the general seats are single member territorial constituency. There is no need of delimitation for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims.

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

QUOTA PER SEAT IN RESPECT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY					
Sr No.	Province	Population	No. of Seats	Quota per Seats	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40,856,097	45	40,856,097÷45	907,913
2	Federal Capital	2,363,863	3	2,363,863÷3	787,954
3	Punjab	127,688,922	141	127,688,922÷141	905,595
4	Sindh	55,696,147	61	55,696,147÷61	913,052
5	Balochistan	14,894,402	16	14,894,402÷16	930,900
Total		241,499,431	266		

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

QUOTA PER SEAT IN RESPECT OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY					
Sr No.	Province	Population	No. of Seats	Quota per Seats	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40,856,097	115	$40,856,097 \div 115 =$	355,270
3	Punjab	127,688,922	297	$127,688,922 \div 297 =$	429,929
4	Sindh	55,696,147	130	$55,696,147 \div 130 =$	428,432
5	Balochistan	14,894,402	51	$14,894,402 \div 51 =$	292,047
Total		239,135,568	593		

13. On the basis of the above principles and keeping in view the final results of the 07th Digital Population and Housing Census-2023 of the districts and also the existing administrative units, the distribution of seats of the National Assembly and each Provincial Assembly among districts has been worked out upto three 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 according to the share of each district has been tabulated province-wise as under:

FEDERAL CAPITAL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)						
Sr. No.	Name of Area	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	share	No. of Seats
1	Islamabad	2,363,863	787,954	$2,363,863 \div 787,954$	3.00	3

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)						
S.No	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	share	No. of Seats
1	Chitral Upper	195528	907913	$195528 \div 907913$	0.22	0.57=1
2	Chitral Lower	320407	907913	$320407 \div 907913$	0.35	
3	Swat	2687384	907913	$2687384 \div 907913$	2.96	3
4	Upper Dir	1083566	907913	$1083566 \div 907913$	1.19	1
5	Lower Dir	1650183	907913	$1650183 \div 907913$	1.82	2
6	Bajaur	1287960	907913	$1287960 \div 907913$	1.42	1

7	Malakand	826250	907913	826250÷ 907913	0.91	1
8	Buner	1016869	907913	1016869÷ 907913	1.12	1
9	Shangla	891252	907913	891252÷ 907913	0.98	1
10	Kohistan Upper	422947	907913	422947÷ 907913	0.47	1.15=1
11	Kohistan Lower	340017	907913	340017÷ 907913	0.37	
12	Kolai Palas Kohistan	280162	907913	280162÷ 907913	0.31	
13	Batagram	554133	907913	554133÷ 907913	0.61	1
14	Mansehra	1797177	907913	1797177÷ 907913	1.98	2.2=2
15	Torghar	200445	907913	200445÷ 907913	0.22	
16	Abbottabad	1419072	907913	1419072÷ 907913	1.56	2
17	Haripur	1174783	907913	1174783÷ 907913	1.29	1
18	Swabi	1894600	907913	1894600÷ 907913	2.09	2
19	Mardan	2744898	907913	2744898÷ 907913	3.02	3
20	Charsadda	1835504	907913	1835504÷ 907913	2.02	2
21	Nowshera	1740705	907913	1740705÷ 907913	1.92	2
22	Peshawar	4758762	907913	4758762÷ 907913	5.24	5
23	Khyber	1146267	907913	1146267÷ 907913	1.26	1
24	Mohmand	553933	907913	553933÷ 907913	0.61	1
25	Kohat	1234661	907913	1234661÷ 907913	1.36	1
26	Karak	815878	907913	815878÷ 907913	0.90	1
27	Hangu	528902	907913	528902÷ 907913	0.58	1.01=1
28	Orakzai	387561	907913	387561÷ 907913	0.43	
29	Kurram	785434	907913	785434÷ 907913	0.87	1
30	Bannu	1357890	907913	1357890÷ 907913	1.50	1
31	North Waziristan	693332	907913	693332÷ 907913	0.76	1
32	Lakki Marwat	1040856	907913	1040856÷ 907913	1.15	1
33	Tank	470293	907913	470293÷ 907913	0.52	2.54=3
34	D.I.Khan	1829811	907913	1829811÷ 907913	2.02	

35	South Waziristan Upper	488438	907913	488438÷ 907913	0.54	0.98=1
36	South Waziristan Lower	400237	907913	400237÷ 907913	0.44	
Total		40856097	907913	40856097÷ 907913	45.0	45


KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY)						
Sr. No.	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share	No. of Seats
1	Upper Chitral	195528	355270	195528÷ 355270	0.55	1
2	Lower Chitral	320407	355270	320407÷ 355270	0.90	1
3	Swat	2687384	355270	2687384÷ 355270	7.56	8
4	Upper Dir	1083566	355270	1083566÷ 355270	3.05	3
5	Lower Dir	1650183	355270	1650183÷ 355270	4.64	5
6	Malakand Protected Area	826250	355270	826250÷ 355270	2.33	2
7	Buner	1016869	355270	1016869÷ 355270	2.86	3
8	Shangla	891252	355270	891252÷ 355270	2.51	3
9	Bajaur	1287960	355270	1287960÷ 308916	3.63	4
10	Kohistan Upper	422947	355270	422947÷ 355270	1.19	1
11	Kohistan Lower	340017	355270	340017÷ 355270	0.96	1
12	Kolai Palas Kohistan	280162	355270	280162÷ 355270	0.79	1
13	Batagram	554133	355270	554133÷ 355270	1.56	2
14	Mansehra	1797177	355270	1797177÷ 355270	5.06	5
15	Torghar	200445	355270	200445÷ 355270	0.56	1
16	Abbottabad	1419072	355270	1419072÷ 355270	3.99	4
17	Haripur	1174783	355270	1174783÷ 355270	3.31	3

18	Swabi	1894600	355270	1894600+ 355270	5.33	5
19	Mardan	2744898	355270	2744898+ 355270	7.73	8
20	Charsadda	1835504	355270	1835504+ 355270	5.17	5
21	Nowshera	1740705	355270	1740705+ 355270	4.90	5
22	Peshawar	4758762	355270	4758762+ 355270	13.39	13
23	Khyber	1146267	355270	1146267+ 355270	3.23	3
24	Mohmand	553933	355270	553933+ 355270	1.56	2
25	Kohat	1234661	355270	1234661+ 355270	3.48	3
26	Hangu	528902	355270	528902+ 355270	1.49	1
27	Orakzai	387561	355270	387561+ 355270	1.09	1
28	Kurram	785434	355270	785434+ 355270	2.21	2
29	Karak	815878	355270	815878+ 355270	2.30	2
30	Bannu	1357890	355270	1357890+ 355270	3.82	4
31	Lakki Marwat	1040856	355270	1040856+ 355270	2.93	3
32	North Waziristan	693332	355270	693332+ 355270	1.95	2
33	Tank	470293	355270	470293+ 355270	1.32	1
34	Dera Ismail Khan	1829811	355270	1829811+ 355270	5.15	5
35	South Waziristan Upper	488438	355270	488438+ 355270	1.37	1
36	South Waziristan Lower	400237	355270	400237+ 355270	1.13	1
Total		40,856,097	355270	40,856,097+ 355270	115.00	115



PUNJAB (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)						
S. No	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	share	No. of Seats
1	Attock	2,170,423	905,595	$\frac{2170423}{905595}$	2.40	2
2	Rawalpindi	5,745,964	905,595	$\frac{5745964}{905595}$	6.34+0.41= 6.75	7
3	Murree	372,947	905,595	$\frac{372947}{905595}$		
4	Chakwal	1,132,608	905,595	$\frac{1,132,608}{905595}$	1.25+0.67= 1.92	2
5	Talagang	602,246	905,595	$\frac{602246}{905595}$		
6	Jhelum	1,382,308	905,595	$\frac{1382308}{905595}$	1.53	2
7	Gujrat	3,219,375	905,595	$\frac{3219375}{905595}$	3.55	4
8	Sialkot	4,499,394	905,595	$\frac{4,499,394}{905595}$	4.97	5
9	Narowal	1,950,954	905,595	$\frac{1950954}{905595}$	2.15	2
10	Gujranwala	4,966,338	905,595	$\frac{4966338}{905595}$	5.48+1.46= 6.94	6
11	Hafizabad	1,319,909	905,595	$\frac{1319909}{905595}$		
12	Wazirabad	993,412	905,595	$\frac{993412}{905595}$	1.10	1
13	Mandi Bahaudin	1,829,486	905,595	$\frac{1829486}{905595}$	2.02	2
14	Sargodha	4,334,448	905,595	$\frac{4334448}{905595}$	4.79	5
15	Khushab	1,501,089	905,595	$\frac{1501089}{905595}$	1.66	2
16	Mianwali	1,798,268	905,595	$\frac{1798268}{905595}$	1.99	2
17	Bhakkar	1,957,470	905,595	$\frac{1957470}{905595}$	2.16	2
18	Chiniot	1,563,024	905,595	$\frac{1563024}{905595}$	1.73	2
19	Faisalabad	9,075,819	905,595	$\frac{9075819}{905595}$	10.0	10
20	Toba Tek Singh	2,511,963	905,595	$\frac{2511963}{905595}$	2.77	3
21	Jhang	3,077,720	905,595	$\frac{3077720}{905595}$	3.40	3
22	Nankana Sahib	1,634,871	905,595	$\frac{1634871}{905595}$	1.81	2

23	Sheikhupura	4,049,418	905,595	$\frac{4049418}{905595}$	4.47	4
24	Lahore	13,004,135	905,595	$\frac{13004135}{905595}$	14.36	14
25	Kasur	4,084,286	905,595	$\frac{4084286}{905595}$	4.51	4
26	Okara	3,515,490	905,595	$\frac{3515490}{905595}$	3.88	4
27	Pakpattan	2,136,170	905,595	$\frac{2136170}{905595}$	2.36	2
28	Sahiwal	2,881,811	905,595	$\frac{2881811}{905595}$	3.18	3
29	Khanewal	3,364,077	905,595	$\frac{3364077}{905595}$	3.71	4
30	Multan	5,362,305	905,595	$\frac{5362305}{905595}$	5.92	6
31	Lodhran	1,928,299	905,595	$\frac{1928299}{905595}$	2.13	2
32	Vehari	3,430,421	905,595	$\frac{3430421}{905595}$	3.79	4
33	Bahawalnagar	3,550,342	905,595	$\frac{3550342}{905595}$	3.92	4
34	Bahawalpur	4,284,964	905,595	$\frac{4284964}{905595}$	4.73	5
35	Rahim Yar Khan	5,564,703	905,595	$\frac{5564703}{905595}$	6.14	6
36	Muzzaffargarh	3,528,567	905,595	$\frac{3528567}{905595}$	3.90	4
37	Kot Addu	1,486,758	905,595	$\frac{1486758}{905595}$	1.64	2
38	Layyah	2,102,386	905,595	$\frac{2102386}{905595}$	2.32	2
39	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,428,394	905,595	$\frac{2428394}{905595}$	2.68	3
40	Taunsa	965,311	905,595	$\frac{965311}{905595}$	1.07	1
41	Rajanpur	2,381,049	905,595	$\frac{2381049}{905595}$	2.63	3
Total		127,688,922	905,595	$\frac{127688922}{905595}$	141.00	141

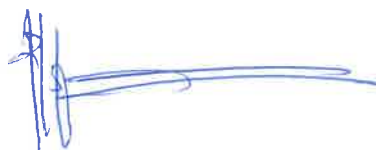


PUNJAB (PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY)

Sr. No.	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share	No of Seats
1	Attock	2,170,423	429929	$\frac{2170423}{429929}$	5.05	5
2	Rawalpindi	5,745,964	429929	$\frac{5745964}{429929}$	13.36	13
3	Murree	372,947	429929	$\frac{372947}{429929}$	0.87	1
4	Chakwal	1,132,608	429929	$\frac{1132608}{429929}$	2.63+1.40= 4.03	4
5	Talagang	602,246	429929	$\frac{602246}{429929}$		
6	Jhelum	1,382,308	429929	$\frac{1382308}{429929}$	3.22	3
7	Gujrat	3,219,375	429929	$\frac{3219375}{429929}$	7.49	8
8	Sialkot	4,499,394	429929	$\frac{4499394}{429929}$	10.47	10
9	Narowal	1,950,954	429929	$\frac{1950954}{429929}$	4.54	5
10	Gujranwala	4,966,338	429929	$\frac{4966338}{429929}$	11.55	12
11	Wazir Abad	993,412	429929	$\frac{993412}{429929}$	2.31	2
12	Mandi Bahauddin	1,829,486	429929	$\frac{1829486}{429929}$	4.26	4
13	Hafizabad	1,319,909	429929	$\frac{1319909}{429929}$	3.07	3
14	Sargodha	4,334,448	429929	$\frac{4334448}{429929}$	10.08	10
15	Khushab	1,501,089	429929	$\frac{1501089}{429929}$	3.49	4
16	Bhakkar	1,957,470	429929	$\frac{1957470}{429929}$	4.55	5
17	Mianwali	1,798,268	429929	$\frac{1798268}{429929}$	4.18	4
18	Chiniot	1,563,024	429929	$\frac{1563024}{429929}$	3.64	4
19	Faisalabad	9,075,819	429929	$\frac{9075819}{429929}$	21.11	21



20	Toba Tek Singh	2,511,963	429929	2511963 ÷ 429929	5.84	6
21	Jhang	3,077,720	429929	3077720 ÷ 429929	7.16	7
22	Nankana Sahib	1,634,871	429929	1634871 ÷ 429929	3.80	4
23	Sheikhupura	4,049,418	429929	4049418 ÷ 429929	9.42	9
24	Lahore	13,004,135	429929	13004135 ÷ 429929	30.25	30
25	Kasur	4,084,286	429929	4084286 ÷ 429929	9.50	10
26	Okara	3,515,490	429929	3515490 ÷ 429929	8.18	8
27	Pakpattan	2,136,170	429929	2136170 ÷ 429929	4.97	5
28	Sahiwal	2,881,811	429929	2881811 ÷ 429929	6.70	7
29	Khanewal	3,364,077	429929	3364077 ÷ 429929	7.82	8
30	Multan	5,362,305	429929	5362305 ÷ 429929	12.47	12
31	Lodhran	1,928,299	429929	1928299 ÷ 429929	4.49	4
32	Vehari	3,430,421	429929	3430421 ÷ 429929	7.98	8
33	Bahawalnagar	3,550,342	429929	3550342 ÷ 429929	8.26	8
34	Bahawalpur	4,284,964	429929	4284964 ÷ 429929	9.97	10
35	Rahim Yar Khan	5,564,703	429929	5564703 ÷ 429929	12.94	13
36	Muzaffargarh	3,528,567	429929	3528567 ÷ 429929	8.21	8
37	Kot Addu	1,486,758	429929	1486758 ÷ 429929	3.46	3
38	Layyah	2,102,386	429929	2102386 ÷ 429929	4.89	5
39	Dera Ghazi Khan	2,428,394	429929	2,428,394 ÷ 429929	5.65	6
40	Taunsa	965,311	429929	965311 ÷ 429929	2.25	2
41	Rajanpur	2,381,049	429929	2381049 ÷ 429929	5.54	6
Total		127,688,922	429,929	127,688,922 ÷ 429929	297.00	297



SINDH (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)

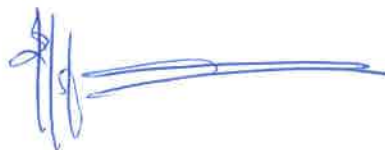
S.No	District	Population	Quota	Fomula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	No of seats
1	Jaccobabd	1,174,097	913,052	3794384÷ 913052=4.16	4
2	Kashmore	1,233,957	913,052		
3	Shikarpur	1,386,330	913,052		
4	Larkana	1,784,453	913,052	1784453÷ 913052=1.95	2
5	Qambar Shahdadkot	1,514,869	913,052	1514869÷ 913052=1.66	2
6	Ghotki	1,772,609	913,052	1772609÷ 913052=1.94	2
7	Sukkur	1,639,897	913,052	1639897÷ 913052=1.80	2
8	Khairpur	2,597,535	913,052	2597535÷ 913052=2.84	3
9	Noushero Feroz	1,777,082	913,052	1777082÷ 913052=1.95	2
10	Shaheed Benzirabad	1,845,102	913,052	1845102÷ 913052=2.02	2
11	Sanghar	2,308,465	913,052	2308465÷ 913052=2.53	2
12	Mirpurkhas	1,681,386	913,052	1681386÷ 913052=1.84	2
13	Umerkot	1,159,831	913,052	1159831÷ 913052=1.27	1
14	Tharparkar	1,778,407	913,052	1778407÷ 913052=1.95	2
15	Matiari	849,383	913,052	849383÷ 913052=0.93	1
16	Tando Allahyar	922,012	913,052	922012÷ 913052=1.01	1
17	Hyderabad	2,432,540	913,052	2432540÷ 913052=2.66	3
18	Tando Muhammad Khan	726,119	913,052	726119÷ 913052=0.80	1
19	Badin	1,947,081	913,052	1947081÷ 913052=2.13	2
20	Sujawal	839,292	913,052	839292÷ 913052=0.92	1
21	Thatta	1,083,191	913,052	1083191÷ 913052=1.19	1

22	Jamshoro	1,117,308	913,052	$\frac{1117308}{913052}=1.22$	1
23	Dadu	1,742,320	913,052	$\frac{1742320}{913052}=1.91$	2
24	Malir	2,432,248	913,052	$\frac{2,432,248}{913052}=2.66$	3
25	Korangi	3,128,971	913,052	$\frac{3128971}{913052}=3.43$	3
26	Karachi East	3,923,365	913,052	$\frac{3923365}{913052}=4.30$	4
27	Karachi South	2,328,141	913,052	$\frac{2328141}{913052}=2.55$	3
28	Karachi West	2,679,380	913,052	$\frac{2679380}{913052}=2.93$	3
29	Keamari	2,068,451	913,052	$\frac{2068451}{913052}=2.27$	2
30	Karachi Central	3,822,325	913,052	$\frac{3822325}{913052}=4.19$	4
Total		55,696,147	913,052	$\frac{55696147}{913052}=61.00$	61

SINDH (PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY)

Sr. No.	District	Population	Quota	Fomula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share	No. of Seats
1	Jacobabad	1,174,097	428432	$\frac{1174097}{428432}$	2.74	3
2	Kashmoor	1,233,957	428432	$\frac{1233957}{428432}$	2.88	3
3	Shikarpur	1,386,330	428432	$\frac{1386330}{428432}$	3.24	3
4	Larkana	1,784,453	428432	$\frac{1784453}{428432}$	4.17	4
5	Kambar Shahdad Kot	1,514,869	428432	$\frac{1514869}{428432}$	3.54	4
6	Ghotki	1,772,609	428432	$\frac{1772609}{428432}$	4.14	4
7	Sukkur	1,639,897	428432	$\frac{1639897}{428432}$	3.83	4
8	Khairpur	2,597,535	428432	$\frac{2597535}{428432}$	6.06	6
9	Naushero Feroze	1,777,082	428432	$\frac{1777082}{428432}$	4.15	4

10	Shaheed Benazirabad	1,845,102	428432	$\frac{1845102}{428432}$	4.31	4
11	Sanghar	2,308,465	428432	$\frac{2308465}{428432}$	5.39	5
12	Mirpur Khas	1,681,386	428432	$\frac{1681386}{428432}$	3.92	4
13	Umar Kot	1,159,831	428432	$\frac{1159831}{428432}$	2.71	3
14	Tharparkar	1,778,407	428432	$\frac{1778407}{428432}$	4.15	4
15	Matiari	849,383	428432	$\frac{849383}{428432}$	1.98	2
16	Tando Allahyar	922,012	428432	$\frac{922012}{428432}$	2.15	2
17	Hyderabad	2,432,540	428432	$\frac{2432540}{428432}$	5.68	6
18	Tando Muhammad Khan	726,119	428432	$\frac{726119}{428432}$	1.69	2
19	Badin	1,947,081	428432	$\frac{1947081}{428432}$	4.54	5
20	Sujawal	839,292	428432	$\frac{839292}{428432}$	1.96	2
21	Thatta	1,083,191	428432	$\frac{1083191}{428432}$	2.53	2
22	Jamshoro	1,117,308	428432	$\frac{1117308}{428432}$	2.61	3
23	Dadu	1,742,320	428432	$\frac{1742320}{428432}$	4.07	4
24	Malir	2,432,248	428432	$\frac{2432248}{428432}$	5.68	6
25	Korangi	3,128,971	428432	$\frac{3128971}{428432}$	7.30	7
26	Karachi (East)	3,923,365	428432	$\frac{3923365}{428432}$	9.16	9
27	Karachi (South)	2,328,141	428432	$\frac{2328141}{428432}$	5.43	5
28	Keamari	2,068,451	428432	$\frac{2068451}{428432}$	4.83	5
29	Karachi (West)	2,679,380	428432	$\frac{2679380}{428432}$	6.25	6
30	Karachi (Central)	3,822,325	428432	$\frac{3822325}{428432}$	8.92	9
Total		55,696,147	428,432	$\frac{55,696,147}{428432}$	130.00	130



BALUCHISTAN (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY)

S.No	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District + Quota]	share	No. of Seats
1	Killa Saifullah	380,200	930,900	$380200 \div 930900$	0.41	1
2	Zhob	355,692	930,900	$355692 \div 930900$	0.38	
3	Sherani	191,687	930,900	$191687 \div 930900$	0.21	
4	MusaKhail	182,275	930,900	$182275 \div 930900$	0.20	0.94=1
5	Barkhan	210,249	930,900	$210249 \div 930900$	0.23	
6	Loralai	272,432	930,900	$272432 \div 930900$	0.29	
7	Duki	205,044	930,900	$205044 \div 930900$	0.22	
9	Harnai	127,571	930,900	$127571 \div 930900$	0.14	1.04=1
10	Sibi	224,148	930,900	$224148 \div 930900$	0.24	
11	Kohlu	260,220	930,900	$260220 \div 930900$	0.28	
12	DeraBugti	355,274	930,900	$355274 \div 930900$	0.38	
13	Nasirabad	563,377	930,900	$563377 \div 930900$	0.61	2.2=2
14	Jhalmagsi	203,368	930,900	$203368 \div 930900$	0.22	
15	Kachi	442,612	930,900	$442612 \div 930900$	0.48	
16	Jaffarabad	302,498	930,900	$302498 \div 930900$	0.32	
17	Usta Muhammad	292,060	930,900	$292060 \div 930900$	0.31	
18	Sohbatpur	240,106	930,900	$240106 \div 930900$	0.26	



19	Ziarat	189,535	930,900	189535÷ 930900	0.20+ 0.89	1.09=1
20	Pishin	835,482	930,900	835482÷ 930900		
21	Killa Abdullah	361,971	930,900	361971÷ 930900	0.39	0.89=1
22	Chaman	466,218	930,900	466218÷ 930900	0.50	
23	Quetta	2,595,492	930,900	2595492÷ 930900	2.79	3
24	Nushki	207,834	930,900	207834÷ 930900	0.22	1.12=1
25	Chagai	269,192	930,900	269192÷ 930900	0.29	
26	Washuk	302,623	930,900	302623÷ 930900	0.33	
26	Kharan	260,352	930,900	260352÷ 930900	0.28	
27	Mastung	313,271	930,900	313271÷930900	0.34	0.93=1
28	Kalat	272,506	930,900	272506÷ 930900	0.29	
29	SURAB	278,092	930,900	278092÷ 930900	0.30	
30	Khuzdar	997,214	930,900	997214÷ 930900	1.07	1
31	Lasbella	298,092	930,900	298092÷ 930900	0.32	0.92=1
32	Hub	382,885	930,900	382885÷ 930900	0.41	
33	Awaran	178,958	930,900	178958÷ 930900	0.19	
34	Panjgur	509,781	930,900	509781÷ 930900	0.55	2.02=2
35	Kech	1,060,931	930,900	1060931÷ 930900	1.14	
36	Gawadar	305,160	930,900	305160÷ 930900	0.33	
Total		14,894,402	930,900	14894402÷ 930900	16.00	16

BALUCHISTAN (PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY)

Sr. No.	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	Share	No. of Seats
1	Sherani	191,687	292,047	$191687 \div 292047$	0.66	1.88=2
2	Zhob	355,692	292,047	$355692 \div 292047$	1.22	
3	MusaKhail	182,275	292,047	$182275 \div 292047$	0.62	1.34=1
4	Barkhan	210,249	292,047	$210249 \div 292047$	0.72	
5	Killa Saifullah	380,200	292,047	$380200 \div 292047$	1.30	1
6	Loralai	272,432	292,047	$272432 \div 292047$	0.93	1
7	Duki	205,044	292,047	$205044 \div 292047$	0.70	1
8	Ziarat	189,535	292,047	$189535 \div 292047$	0.65	1
9	Harnai	127,571	292,047	$127571 \div 292047$	0.44	1.20=1
10	Sibi	224,148	292,047	$224148 \div 292047$	0.77	
11	Kachi	442,612	292,047	$442612 \div 292047$	1.52	1
12	Kohlu	260,220	292,047	$260220 \div 292047$	0.89	1
13	DeraBugti	355,274	292,047	$355274 \div 292047$	1.22	1
14	Nasirabad	563,377	292,047	$563377 \div 292047$	1.93	2
15	Jaffarabad	302,498	292,047	$302498 \div 292047$	1.04	1
16	Usta Muhammad	292,060	292,047	$292060 \div 292047$	1.00	1
17	Sohbatpur	240,106	292,047	$240106 \div 292047$	0.82	1
18	Jhalmagsi	203,368	292,047	$203368 \div 292047$	0.70	1
19	Pishin	835,482	292,047	$835482 \div 292047$	2.86	3
20	Killa Abdullah	361,971	292,047	$361971 \div 292047$	1.24	1
21	Chaman	466,218	292,047	$466218 \div 292047$	1.60	1
22	Quetta	2,595,492	292,047	$2595492 \div 292047$	8.89	9

23	Nushki	207,834	292,047	207834÷ 292047	0.71	1
24	Chagai	269,192	292,047	269192÷ 292047	0.92	1
25	Washuk	302,623	292,047	302623÷ 292047	1.04	1
26	Kharan	260,352	292,047	260352÷ 292047	0.89	1
27	Mastung	313,271	292,047	313271÷ 292047	1.07	1
28	Kalat	272,506	292,047	272506÷ 292047	0.93	1
29	Shaheed Sikandar Abad (SURAB)	278,092	292,047	278092÷ 292047	0.95	1
30	Khuzdar	997,214	292,047	997214÷ 292047	3.41	3
31	Lasbella	298,092	292,047	298092÷ 292047	1.02	1
32	Hub	382,885	292,047	382885÷ 292047	1.31	1
33	Awaran	178,958	292,047	178958÷ 292047	0.61	1
34	Panjgur	509,781	292,047	509781÷ 292047	1.75	2
35	Kech	1,060,931	292,047	1060931÷ 292047	3.63	4
36	Gawadar	305,160	292,047	305160÷ 292047	1.04	1
Total		14,894,402	292,047	14894402÷ 292047	51.00	51

14. 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 have been 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.

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

"Provided that for this purpose, it shall not be necessary to strictly adhere to the existing district boundaries in exceptional cases."

(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.

15. For carrying out the delimitation in accordance with the Law and prescribed principle, the delimitation committees 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, 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, 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 with number of seats allocated to that district:

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.

16. 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 while submitting the draft proposals. The committees also gave brief reasons / justifications in different cases, where exceptions/ variations have been made.

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

17. Out of total 36 districts in the Province, 10 districts could not attain population threshold/quota for an exclusive seat of National Assembly. Rest of the 26 districts attained sufficient population threshold to secure at least one complete seat or more than one seats in the National Assembly. Districts with insufficient population for an independent seat were merged into inter-district constituencies based on the laid down principles of delimitation, keeping in view the historical affiliation, socio-economic interdependence, homogeneity and public convenience. Merger of 13 districts in inter-district constituencies has been made as per following detail:

<u>KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY</u>						
S.No	District	Population	Quota	Formula [Population of District ÷ Quota]	share	No. of Seats
1	Chitral Upper	195528	907913	$\frac{195528}{907913}$	0.22	0.57=1
2	Chitral Lower	320407	907913	$\frac{320407}{907913}$	0.35	
3	Kohistan Upper	422947	907913	$\frac{422947}{907913}$	0.47	1.15=1
4	Kohistan Lower	340017	907913	$\frac{340017}{907913}$	0.37	
5	KolaiPalas Kohistan	280162	907913	$\frac{280162}{907913}$	0.31	
6	Mansehra	1797177	907913	$\frac{1797177}{907913}$	1.98	2.2=2
7	Torghar	200445	907913	$\frac{200445}{907913}$	0.22	
8	Hangu	528902	907913	$\frac{528902}{907913}$	0.58	1.01=1

9	Orakzai	387561	907913	$\frac{387561+}{907913}$	0.43	
10	Tank	470293	907913	$\frac{470293+}{907913}$	0.52	2.54=3
11	D.I.Khan	1829811	907913	$\frac{1829811+}{907913}$	2.02	
12	South Waziristan Upper	488438	907913	$\frac{488438+}{907913}$	0.54	0.98=1
13	South Waziristan Lower	400237	907913	$\frac{400237+}{907913}$	0.44	

a. **Chitral upper and Chitral Lower**

District Chitral Upper, having ratio of seat in fraction as 0.22, being insufficient for one seat, has been clubbed with district Chitral Lower having seat share of 0.35 in an inter-district constituency. Both the above districts separately have insufficient share required for an independent seat. The said districts were created from one single district erstwhile Chitral. Geographically, the two districts are conjoined and inhabitants form socially and ethnically a cohesive community; hence, considering homogeneity and public convenience the districts were merged into one National Assembly constituency.

b. **Kohistan Upper, Kohistan Lower and Kolai Palas, Kohistan**

Kohistan Upper District having share of 0.47, being insufficient for a seat, clubbed with the District Kohistan Lower having share of 0.37 and Kolai Palas having share of 0.31. In the past Kohistan was one district comprising the areas of above mentioned three districts. As such the clubbing is quite natural. Being so, considering the cognate, social and geographic homogeneity of inhabitants, the said districts have been taken into one single National Assembly constituency.

c. **Manshera and Torghar**

Mansehra District with a share of 1.98 and Torghar having share of 0.22 have been clubbed as Torghar district was not eligible for one independent seat. Likewise, Torghar District was previously part of District Mansehra. The inhabitants of both the districts have historic affinity with each other district. Hence, both the districts have been clubbed.

d. **South Waziristan Upper and South Waziristan Lower**

The district of South Waziristan has recently been bifurcated into two districts. So this clubbing is quite natural keeping in view the previous administrative arrangements. Both districts, having insufficient population for a National Assembly, have commonality of language, culture and traditions. Hence, the most suitable and

convenient option of clubbing of both the districts in one National Assembly constituency was adopted.

e. **Tank and Dera Ismail Khan**

Tank has been merged with Dera Ismail Khan district to rationalize the population in an inter-district constituency. The Tank district remained part of Dera Ismail Khan in the past. Both the districts have identical features based on homogeneity and geographical proximity, hence clubbed.

f. **Hangu and Orakzai:**

Hangu and Orakzai districts have been given one combined National Assembly seat due to inadequate population for an independent seat for Orakzai district. District Orakzai could not be conveniently clubbed with any other district except Hangu. Inhabitants of both the districts are socially and economically interdependent and interconnected.

18. In terms of Rule-10(5) of the Election Rules, 2017, the Delimitation Committee was required to delimit constituencies starting from the Northern end of the district and then proceed clock-wise in zigzag manner. Population among the constituencies was kept as close to the district seat quota or district mean population as far as practicable. To this end, the district population was obtained by dividing the total district population by the number of seats allocated to the district. Accordingly, all the delimited National Assembly constituencies were within allowed 10% variation range amongst constituencies delimited in the district, except one constituency in Mardan district.

Mardan:

District population mean for three National Assembly constituencies in Mardan District was 914,966. Delimited constituencies with population were, NA-21 Mardan-I - 976,527, NA-22 Mardan-II - 893,577 and NA-23 Mardan-III - 874,794. The net variation between constituencies NA-21 Mardan-I and NA-23 Mardan-III was found to be 101,733, which comes to 11.36%, marginally exceeding the allowed 10% limit as prescribed in the Section-20 of the Elections Act, 2017. The reason for this minimal excess variation was keeping intact the geographic and territorial composition of the three administrative Tehsils Katlang, Rustam and Garhi Kapoora in the NA-21 Mardan-I. The first two tehsils are pre-dominantly sparsely populated rural areas with massive territorial spread and for the purpose of attaining balance of population between constituencies complete Garhi Kapoor Tehsil was taken into NA-21 Mardan-I. Bifurcation of Garhi Kapoor Tehsil would have adversely affected the representation of inhabitants in the constituency. So, the marginally excess variation was opted for in order to holistically achieve the purpose of other significant principles of delimitation.



KHYBER PAKHTUKHWA PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

19. Key factors laid down in the principles of delimitation for the constituencies, such as, due regard to the population, compactness and contiguity of constituting parts, physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication, public convenience and other cognate factors were adhered to steadfastly as far as practicable while delimiting the constituencies. Similarly, the 10% population variation range between the constituencies delimited in the districts was attained, except a few cases, where-for attributed reasons were recorded as following:

a. **Swat:**

The number of Provincial Assembly seats in Swat district increased from seven to eight as a result of increase in population as per Population Census-2023 report. Eight provincial assembly constituencies were carved out on the basis of total district population 2,687,384. Constituencies PK-4 Swat-II and PK-5 Swat-III with population 317,061 and 317,636, respectively, were delimited with lowest population strength, while constituency PK-6 Swat-IV was having the highest population of 361,112, followed by PK-3 Swat-I and PK-7 Swat-V 352,674 and 351,723, respectively. The difference of population between the highest and lowest constituencies marginally exceeded the 10% variation range to the extent 11.23% for PK-3 Swat-I, 13.89% for PK-6 Swat-IV and 10.83% for PK-7 Swat-V owing to the reason that PK-6 Swat-IV comprised entire MC Mingora, which major urban unit was kept intact as a whole in one provincial constituency, as taking out any part of the Municipal Committee Mingora and annexing it partly with any rural area would have adversely affected the composition and homogeneity of the constituency. Hence, the excess variation range afforded to be kept on higher side instead of splitting the main urban area. The resultant population imbalance from PK-6 Swat-IV also carried forward ripple effect to other constituencies on lower end but all the basic principles of delimitation such as contiguity, compactness, public convenience and avoiding unnecessary splitting of administrative units were stringently adhered to.

b. **Upper Dir:**

Three Provincial Assembly constituencies were required to be delimited in the Upper Dir district out of total population of 1,083,566. There is no revenue settlement in the whole district and the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics used defunct Union Councils for collection of population census data. The Union Council is taken as unbreakable unit for the purpose of delimitation in the absence of revenue units but in geographic size and population strength it is a relatively bigger unit than an average Patwar Circle making adjustment of population difficult between the constituencies. Moreover, Upper Dir is a difficult terrain hilly area and insurmountable mountains are natural barriers and boundaries between the administrative Tehsils in the district. Having this peculiar aspect in view, constituency PK-11 Upper Dir-I



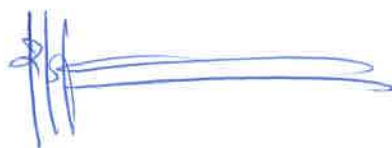
was carved out with highest population of 378,005 and PK-13 Upper Dir-III with lowest population of 336,414 that rendered 12.36% between the two constituencies exceeding 10% variation limit. Achieving further balance of population within 10% variation range would have caused deeper splitting of administrative Tehsils, detrimental to the homogeneity of constituencies and undesirable inconvenience to the inhabitants.

c. **Lower Dir:**

Lower Dir was having 5 constituencies with population strength of 1,650,183 and the constituency PK-17 Lower Dir-IV was drawn with highest population of 347,537 and the lowest one PK-15 Lower-II with 304,245, rendering 11.13% variation in PK-14 Lower Dir-I and 14.23% variation in PK-17 Lower Dir-IV. The reasons for variation exceeding 10% limit are attributable to the fact that there is no revenue settlement in the district and defunct Union Council is used by Pakistan Bureau of Statistics as basic unit for collection of population data. Intractable mountains form barriers and natural boundaries between administrative Tehsils, which factors make it difficult to attain perfect balance of population between the constituencies. So, it was deemed appropriate to afford variation exceeding 10% in the said two constituencies as otherwise further balancing of population would have caused inevitable splitting of administrative Tehsils.

d. **Buner:**

Three provincial assembly constituencies were drawn in the Buner district with population of 1,016,869. Highest constituency PK-25 Buner-I was carved out with population of 358,000 and lowest constituency PK-27 Buner-III with population of 321,591, causing variation 11.32% of population, marginally in excess of 10% allowed range. It is also pertinent to mention that as compared to the previous delimitations approximately 20% margin of variation with same geographic composition between the three provincial constituencies in the district has been found to be considerably reduced. Primarily, Buner is mountainous and difficult terrain district where mountains constitute boundaries between six administrative Tehsils in the district. There is an inherent imbalance of population between Tehsils but symmetry of geographic location of Tehsils is such that this imbalance between Tehsils cannot be rectified or adjusted befittingly in the three provincial assembly constituencies to contain variation within range of 10%. At the barest minimum, two Patwar Circles i.e. Karapa and NawayKalayPanchpaw were taken out from Daggar Tehsil and included in PK-26 Buner-II with Gagra Tehsil for balancing the population to the possible extent. However, it was considered appropriate to afford marginal excess variation between the highest and lowest constituencies to keep intact the major administrative units of Tehsils instead of surpassing the natural boundaries of mountainous between Tehsils for attaining the population balance in the delimited constituencies.



e. **Shangla:**

The number of seats in the Provincial Assembly for the district increased from two to three according to the revised share on the basis of increase in population as per Census-2023. Three constituencies in the district were drawn as PK-28 Shangla-I, PK-29 Shangla-II and PK-30 Shangla-III, with population 317,030, 299,259 and 274,963, respectively. The district has five Tehsils as major administrative units with inherent imbalance of population but the hilly terrain and prevalent communication and accessibility difficulties, achieving precise balance of population within 10% range of variation was not possible at the expense of the other important principles of delimitation and public representation in the provincial legislature. Despite exploring all possible options, the delimited constituencies were left with 15.30% variation beyond allowed limit of 10% between the constituencies PK-28 Shangla-I and PK-30 Shangla-III. Apart from population excess variation, the delimited constituencies were suitably reflective of all other basic principles of delimitation.

f. **Mohmand:**

The district has a population of 553,933 out of which two provincial assembly constituencies were delimited. Mohmand district is divided in 7 administrative Tehsils but there has been no revenue settlement in the district, which are separated by the natural boundaries of mountains. Two provincial assembly constituencies i.e. PK-67 Mohmand-I having population of 291,505 and PK-68 Mohmand-II with population of 262,428, were drawn without splitting of any administrative Tehsil causing variation of 11.08%, slightly in excess of allowed limit of 10%. For the purpose of attaining further balance, any of the major administrative units was necessary to be split between the constituencies but that would have caused inconvenience to the inhabitants due to the difficult and hilly geographical dynamics and administrative sub-divisions of the district.

g. **Khyber:**

Khyber district has a population of 1,146,267 and three provincial assembly constituencies were drawn i.e. PK-69 Khyber-I having population of 354,893, PK-70 Khyber-II with population of 398,054 and PK-71 Khyber-III with population of 393,320. The population variation of constituency PK-69 Khyber-I with rest of two constituencies PK-70 Khyber-II and PK-71 Khyber-III was 12.16% and 10.83%, respectively, marginally in excess of 10% allowed range. The reasons for excess variation are attributable to the fact that there is no revenue settlement and inherent population imbalance between the administrative Tehsils in the district. Most populated Tehsil in the district is Bara Tehsil, which is required to lend excess population for a provincial assembly constituency to Jamrud Tehsil. In the absence of revenue units, exclusion of population units from Bara and Fort Salop Tehsils has been made on the basis of Village Councils as the composition and boundaries of Census Circles in the respective Tehsil are uncertain to definitively determine the physical contiguity of components parts of the constituency. Village Councils are defined and described territorial

entities and appropriately serves the purpose of delimitation in the given circumstances. To further reduce the population variation with range of 10% or lower, there was no other practicable to option to add population to the constituency PK-69 Khyber-I, comprising of LandiKotal and Mullagori Tehsils from Bara or Jamrud Tehsils, as it would have otherwise compromised the other important principles of delimitation such as public convenience and homogeneity.

h. **Kurram:**


Kurram district has a population of 785,434 and two provincial assembly constituencies PK-95 Kurram-I and PK-96 Kurram-II were delimited with population of 479,700 and 305,734, respectively, with 56.90% variation exceeding 10% allowed range. Apart from difficult hilly terrain and intractable topography coupled with underdeveloped infrastructure, the district has its own delicate electoral balance and law and order fault lines. It is administratively divided in three administrative units i.e. Upper Kurram, Lower Kurram and Central Kurram. With latest figures of Census-2023 report, the population imbalance between Tehsils has further skewed, which is difficult to be mitigated or minimized as there is no other feasible or practicable option to include or exclude any other territorial areas in the previous composition of provincial assembly constituencies. Ensuring appropriate representations of the communities is desirable for harmony and averting alienation. Hence, it was deemed appropriate to opt for excess variation beyond 10% instead of disturbing the pre-existed territorial composition of the provincial assembly constituencies in the district.

i. **Karak:**

Two provincial assembly constituencies PK-97 Karak-I having population of 429,791 and PK-98 Karak-II with population of 386,087 were delimited in the district on the basis of population 815,878. Population variation between the two constituencies comes to 11.32%, marginally surpassing the 10% variation limit. The district is divided into three major administrative units of Tehsils, Banda Daud Shah, Karak and Takht-e-Nasrati. Tehsil Karak has inevitably been split between the constituencies for balancing of population. However, further parity of balancing population between two constituencies was not possible as it would not only adversely affect the compactness of constituencies but would also be detrimental to the homogeneity of constituencies.

j. **North Waziristan:**

The district was having a population of 693,332 with provincial assembly seats share of two constituencies, which were delimited as PK-103 North Waziristan-I, having population of 327,982 and PK-104 North Waziristan-II with population of 365,350, rendering variation 11.39%, which marginally exceeded over the allowed 10% range. Keeping in view the difficult geography and hilly terrain the constituencies were delimited according to the



balance between administrative Sub-Divisions as a very smaller part of the district has revenue settlement and it was not practicable to create precise balance of population by splitting of sub-administrative units. Hence, minimal excess variation was deemed to be afforded for public convenience and homogeneity of constituencies.

20. During the course of ensuing delimitation, the Committee also received applications and proposals which were thoroughly looked into but some of them were not feasible, while others were already partially or to a greater extent reflected in the overall scheme of in-hand preliminary delimitation.

FEDERAL CAPITAL

21. The population of Federal Capital is 2,363,863. Accordingly, the Federal Capital has been delimited into 03 National Assembly Constituencies taking into account law/Rules and Principles of Delimitation.

22. The constituencies in Federal Capital have been delimited within the limit of prescribed quota of population.

PUNJAB PROVINCE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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

(a) Rawalpindi and Murree

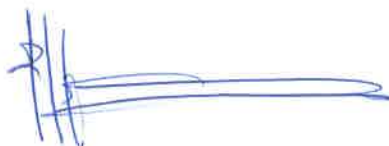
The newly created district Murree has been clubbed with District Rawalpindi. The area of District Murree was previously part of District Rawalpindi. Due to low share of District Murree it could not obtain an independent seat. Consequently it is clubbed with District Rawalpindi to achieve population parity.

(b) Chakwal and Talagang

The district Talagang was previously part of Chakwal district and during delimitation both the districts i.e. Talagang and Chakwal have been clubbed to rationalize the population.

(c) Gujranwala and Hafizabad

The district Hafizabad has the highest population i.e. **1,319,909** in the Punjab as compared to the average quota of the province i.e. 905,595. In order to rationalize the population of district Hafizabad, a chunk of population of district Hafizabad has been clubbed with district Gujranwala, keeping in view the ground realities. Additionally such clubbing is also natural because Hafizabad was previously part of Gujranwala District.



(d) **Kasur**

d) District Kasur has a quota of 4.51 which is the least fraction amongst the districts in Punjab Province therefore 04 seats have been allocated to district Kasur because of the non availability of additional seat.

24. Important factors mentioned in the principles of delimitation for the constituencies, such as, due regard to the population, compactness and contiguity of constituting parts, physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication, public convenience and other cognate factors were followed to the maximum as far as practicable while delimiting the constituencies. Moreover, the 10% population variation range between the constituencies delimited in the districts was attained, except a few cases for which reasons have been recorded as below:

(a) **NA-56 Rawalpindi-V**

The NA-56 Rawalpindi-V has total Population of 828862. Population of this National Assembly Constituency is less than the prescribed lower limit of the quota of District by 1562. The Constituency comprises major part of Metropolitan Corporation Rawalpindi and the census circles have been kept intact under Rule-10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, keeping in view the compactness and public convenience.

(b) **NA-57 Rawalpindi-VI**

The NA-57 Rawalpindi-VI has total Population of 928659. This surpasses the permissible upper limit by 10822. Constituency comprises of Tehsil Taxila and some part of Rawalpindi Metropolitan Corporation (RMC). The administrative unit of Tehsil and RMC kept intact for better communication and public convenience. Therefore, this Constituency is delimited at higher side from the upper limit.

(c) **NA-67 Hafizabad**

The total population of Hafizabad is 1319909 in order to rationalize the population, two administrative units of District Hafizabad i.e. Municipal Committee Hafizabad and Hafizabad-II Qanungo Halqa of Hafizabad Tehsil have been included in the constituency NA-78 Gujranwala-cum-Hafizabad. Consequently an independent constituency NA-67 Hafizabad is delimited comprising of remaining population of the district i.e. 963865 which is less by 31458 from the lower limit. While delimiting the constituency the compactness and contiguity of the areas have been kept under consideration.



(d) **NA-115 Sheikhpura-III**

There is slight increase in the population of the District and almost the extent of all the constituencies remained the same with slight modification to rationalize the population between the constituencies. The NA- 115 comprises of Rural and urban area which was previously part of the same constituency. Resultantly the population of the constituency has been exceeded by 4003 from the upper limit. The delimitation of constituency has been made keeping in view the compactness of the area and public convenience.

(e) **NA-157 Vehari-II**

The Population of NA-157 Vehari-II is 814217, which is 508 less than the permissible lower limit and can be said 0.05% from the lower limit. Keeping in view the contiguity of the area, the Constituency has been kept intact.

(f) **NA-168 Bahawalpur-V**

Total Population of NA-168 Bahawalpur-V is 903795. The population of said Constituency is slightly increased due to augmentation of urban area of Municipal Corporation of Bahawalpur and Cantonment area for public convenience.

PUNJAB PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

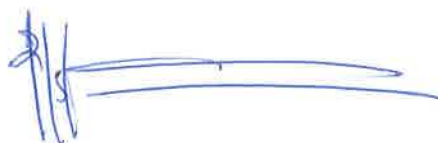
25. The district Talagang was previously part of Chakwal district and during delimitation both the districts i.e. Talagang and Chakwal have been clubbed to rationalize the population.

(a) **PP-05 Attock-V**

The PP-05 Attock-V has total Population of 401037. The Population of this Provincial Assembly Constituency is 11344 at the Lower side of the permissible lower Population Quota. If any adjoining Patwar Circle is included, the population of other adjoining constituencies will be decreased from Lower Limit.

(b) **PP-07 Rawalpindi-I**

The Population of PP-07 Rawalpindi-I is 480552. This surpasses the quota by 16455. The administrative unit of Tehsil has been kept intact for the purpose of good communication and public convenience. .



(c) **PP-10 Rawalpindi-IV**

The population of PP-10 Rawalpindi-IV is 471917. Thus population of this Provincial Constituency is 7820 at the higher side. To give more compactness and better shape to the Constituency and keeping in view the contiguity of the area, the Constituency is kept a bit higher than the Upper Limit for population criteria.

(d) **PP-11 Rawalpindi-V**

The population of PP-11 Rawalpindi-V is 415463, which is 4434 at the lower side. As the constituency comprises of Metropolitan Corporation and viewing the public convenience the same has been kept intact.

(e) **PP-19 Rawalpindi-XIII**

The Population of PP-19 Rawalpindi-XIII is 464640, leaving this Constituency by 543 at the higher side. If any Patwar Circles is shifted to other adjoining Constituencies, the population will be imbalanced and will adversely affect the compactness of these Constituencies. Therefore, this Constituency is drawn bit higher than the prescribed quota keeping in view the public convenience.

(f) **PP-52 Sialkot-IX**

Population of PP-52 Sialkot-IX is 427151, which is 291 less than the prescribed lower limit of the population quota. The delimitation of the constituencies has been carried out to keep the Provincial Assembly Constituencies PP-52 Sialkot-IX and PP-53 Sialkot-X intact in corresponding constituency i.e. NA-70 Sialkot-V. If any adjoining area is included in this Constituency to meet the population criteria, the population quota of other adjoining Constituency decreases from permissible lower limit.

(g) **PP-88 Mianwali-IV**

The population of PP-88 Mianwali-IV is 475763 which is 3718 higher than the Upper Limit of the prescribed District quota. During delimitation the administrative unit of Tehsil Piplan kept intact in view of public convenience.

(h) **District Faisalabad**

The total population of District Faisalabad is 9,075,819 10 national and 21 provincial assembly constituencies have been allocated to the district. Whereas, 21 Provincial Assembly Constituencies have been delimited against the allocated seats. In that back drop, the Provincial

Assembly Constituencies cannot be kept corresponding with National Assembly seats. While delimiting the constituencies 12 rural seats of Provincial Assembly have been kept corresponding with Six rural National Assembly seats whereas 04 urban seats of Provincial Assembly are adjusted in 04 National Assembly seats due to which the quota of provincial assemblies in urban area is slightly decreased from the permissible upper limit. The detail of constituencies is as under:-

(i) **PP-99 Faisalabad-II**

Population of PP-99 Faisalabad-II is 456437 which is 2646 above the population quota and to give more compactness and better shape to the Constituency and keeping in view the public convenience, the Constituency is a little bit higher than the upper limit of permissible criteria.

(j) **PP-106 Faisalabad-IX**

Population of PP-106 Faisalabad-IX is 455484 which surpasses the quota by 1693. To give more compactness and better shape to the Constituency and viewing the contiguity of the area, the Constituency is slightly higher than the upper limit of population criteria.

(k) **PP-109 Faisalabad-XII**

Population of PP-109 Faisalabad-XII is 455987, which is 2196 above the upper limit of District quota to keep administrative units intact as per rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017.

(l) **PP-110 Faisalabad-XIII**

Population of PP-110 Faisalabad-XIII is 404538, which is 6035 less from the population quota of the District if any adjoining area is added in the constituency to meet the population criteria the population of adjoining constituency decreases.

(m) **PP-112 Faisalabad-XV**

Population of PP-112 Faisalabad-XV is 404538, which is 1463 less than the population quota of District. To give more compact and better shape to the Constituency and keeping in view the contiguity of the area, the Constituency is little bit lower than the upper limit of population criteria.

(n) **PP-114 Faisalabad-XVII**

Population of PP-114 Faisalabad-XVII is 396361, which is 14212 at the lower side of the lower limit of the District population quota the administrative unit have been kept intact as far as possible. If any adjoining area is included in this constituency the population quota of adjoining constituency decreases from permissible lower limit.

(o) **PP-116 Faisalabad-XIX**

Population of PP-116 Faisalabad-XIX is 397323, which is 13250 less than the lower limit of the District population quota. Moreover, administrative unit have been kept intact. In case any adjoining area is included in this constituency the population quota of adjoining constituency decreases from permissible lower limit.

(p) **PP-123 T.T.Singh-V**

Population of PP-123 T.T.Singh-V is 445842, which is exceeded for 6248 above the population quota because of the fact that Provincial Assemblies i.e. PP-123 T.T.Singh-V and PP-124 T.T.Singh-VI kept in corresponding with NA-107 T.T.Singh-III. If any area is excluded from this Constituency to fulfil the population criteria the population of other constituency exceeds from permissible limit.

(q) **PP-159 Lahore-XV**

After delimitation the population of this constituency comes to 456801, which is 1656 above the prescribed upper limit. Being urban Constituency, the areas have been kept intact keeping in view the public convenience and keeping in view the compact shape of the Constituency. The population is a bit above than the upper quota of the Constituency.

(r) **PP-162 Lahore-XVIII**

During delimitation, due regard to Rule 10(5) of Election Rules, 2017, has been given to meet the prescribed criteria. However, a slight variation of (-) 577 from the lower limit has been witnessed giving due consideration to Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017 according to which census circle cannot be broken.

(s) **PP-166 Lahore-XXII**

This Constituency mainly consists of thickly populated areas. The extent of Constituency is not so big but due to increase in population

the prescribed quota of this Constituency exceeded the upper limit and reached slightly higher i.e. 9071 than the upper limit. The delimitation has been made keeping in view the contiguity, compactness and public convenience.

(t)

PP-167 Lahore-XXIII

This Constituency consists of such areas where urbanization is rapidly expanding and the Constituency consists of thickly populated areas having new residential schemes alongwith old conventional population areas. The minimum unit while delimiting Constituency is Census Circle, which cannot be broken while carrying out delimitation under Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017. The population of census circles falling in the constituency is on high side, hence keeping in view the contiguity of the area, the Constituency is kept a bit above i.e. 4888 than the upper prescribed quota and if any other circle is detached, this would compromise the population of other Constituencies.

(u)

PP-177 Kasur-III

This Constituency consists of a compact administrative unit Municipal Corporation Kasur. Previously this urban unit had not been broken even due to over population due to compactness of this area. So during this delimitation the area of entire Kasur Corporation is kept intact due to which the population of this constituency crossed the upper limit to the extent of 82025.

(v)

PP-179 Kasur-V

This Constituency consists of a vast Rural area having big area and scattered population. Due to which the population remained below the lower limit i.e. 3983. The area fall in this Constituency are more compact with each other and the principles of Delimitation and Rule 10 of the Election Rules-2017 have been observed.

(w)

PP-191 Okara-III

The entire Municipal Corporation of Okara has been kept intact during the delimitation of constituency due to which the population of the constituency is on higher side by 7606. The delimitation has been carried out keeping in view the contiguity and public convenience.

(x)

PP-198 Sahiwal-I

Total population of this constituency is 441062. The extent of constituency is comprising of three Qanungo Halqas i.e. Noor shah,

Qadirabad and yousafwala of Sahiwal Tehsil which is compact and within the quota of the criteria of population but the population of Circle No.4 & 5 of Okara Cantonment has also been included in the constituency as these circles are falling within the Revenue limit of Sahiwal District and are adjoining the Qadirabad Qanungo Halqa due to this reason the population of the constituency raised to the higher side by surpassing the upper limit of population quota of the District.

(y) **PP-210 Khanewal-VIII**

The Population of this constituency is 384822, comprising the entire Jhania Tehsil of District Khanewal. The population is lower by 14663 from the lower limit of the District quota. The delimitation has been carried out keeping in view the contiguity and public convenience.

(z) **PP-230 Vehari-II**

The Population of PP-230 Vehari-II is 405210, which is 2152 less from the lower limit. However, the constituency is corresponding in NA-157, if any adjoining Patwar Circle is included in this Constituency, the population of the other Provincial Assembly Constituency will decrease from the lower limit. Therefore, this Constituency is kept intact slightly lower than the prescribed limit.

(aa) **PP-231 Vehari-III**


The Population of PP-231 Vehari-III is 457454, which is 7212 at the higher side. The constituency is corresponding in NA-156 Vehari-I. Shifting of any Patwar Circles between the adjoining Constituencies, will adversely affect the compactness. Therefore, this Constituency is kept a bit higher than the prescribed population quota.

(bb) **PP-239 Bahawalnagar-III**

The population of PP-239 Bahawalnagar-III is 421313 which is 290 less from the lower limit. The constituency is comprises of rural area therefore same has been kept intact viewing the public convenience.

(cc) **PP-254 Bahawalpur-X**

Total population of PP-254 Bahawalpur-X is 462734. This Constituency is comprised of Municipal Corporation and Bahawalpur Cantonment which is purely urbanized area and meager increased in population quota. In order to keep administrative units intact and viewing the public convenience, said Constituency is delimited.



SINDH PROVINCE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

26. **Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur**

District Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur have been clubbed and accordingly four seats as a whole have been allocated to rationalize the population. Shikarpur district has the highest fraction of quota in the province, similarly, fraction of quota of Jacobabad and Kashmore is also on a high side. Additionally, these districts have common boundaries, contiguity and homogeneity in cultures as well as all districts falling in same administrative division.

27. As per Rule-10(5) of the Election Rules, 2017, it was required to delimit constituencies starting from the Northern end of the district and then proceed clockwise in zigzag manner. The variation of 10% threshold have been followed to the maximum level. However, in few constituencies that threshold has slightly been ignored keeping in view the other principles of delimitation and to keep the smallest unit i.e. Tapedar Circle/Census Circle intact. Brief reasons of variation in few constituencies above the prescribed quota are given hereunder:-

NA-244 Karachi West-I:

By observing Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, while carrying out delimitation a variation of population (+) 6244 from the upper limit has been occurred in the above constituency due to bar of Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that patwar circle or as the case may be, the tapedar circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances. In the instant case the tapedar circle Manghopir-II which has a population of 111,226 can only be added completely either in NA-244 Karachi West-I or NA-245-Karachi West-II and in both the cases population of the constituency having the subject tapedar circle will go beyond the permissible upper limit quota, hence having lower impact the tapedar circle has been kept in NA-244 Karachi West-I. Therefore, no Tapedar Circle has been broken as per Rule 10(4) of Election Rules, 2017, hence the variation of (+)6244 population has been ignored during delimitation.

SINDH PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

(a) **PS-22 Sukkur-I:**

While carrying out the delimitation of above constituency, due regards to Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, have been given to delimit the constituency according to the population as per admissible criteria. However, a variation of population (-) 5746 from the lower limit has occurred due to bar of Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that Patwar circle or as the case may be, the Tapedar circle shall be

the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances. In the instant case no Tapedar Circle has been broken.

(b) PS-33 Naushahro Feroze-II:

The delimitation of above constituency is made by giving due regards to Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, as per admissible criteria. However, meager variation of (+)380 population from the upper limit has been occurred due to bar of Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that patwar circle or as the case may be, the tapedar circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances, therefore, the Tapedar Circles have kept intact during delimitation of the above constituencies.

(c) PS-39 Shaheed Benazirabad-IV:

During delimitation, due regard has been given to Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, to maintain the prescribed criteria. However, a variation of population (-)3473 from the lower limit has occurred due to bar of Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that patwar circle or as the case may be, the Tapedar circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances. In the instant case, Tapedar Circle Deeran of Kazi Ahmed Supervisory Tapedar Circle of Kazi Ahmed Taluka having population of 22,938 has been included in PS-38 Shaheed Benazirabad –III to balance the population of two constituencies i.e., PS-38 Shaheed Benazirabad-III and PS-39 Shaheed Benazirabad IV. Hence, a slight variation of population of (-) 3473 population in lower limit has been ignored.

(d) PS-80 Dadu-I:

In compliance to Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, the minor variation of (+) 1270 population from the upper limit has occurred due to bar of Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that Patwar circle or as the case may be, the Tapedar circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances. In the instant case no Tapedar Circle has been broken. Hence, the variation of (+) 1270 population has been ignored keeping in view the above ground realities.

(e) PS-117 Karachi West-II:

The delimitation of constituency has been carried out by observing Rule 10(5) of Election Rules 2017, and variation of population in the constituency (+) 7811 from the upper limit has been ignored under Rule 10(4) of the Election Rules, 2017, which provides that patwar circle or as the case may be, the tapedar circle shall be the basic unit for delimitation and it shall not be broken under any circumstances. In the instant case the tapedarcircle Manghopir-II which has a population of 111,226 can only be added completely either in PS-117 or PS-118 and in both the case population

of the constituency having the subject tapedar circle will go beyond the permissible upper limit quota, hence having lower impact the tapedar circle has been kept in PS-117 . Hence the variation of (+)7811 population in upper limit has been ignored as per grounds mentioned above.

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

28. In the case of Balochistan Province and due to low population of different districts as per required quota of population, various districts have been clubbed to rationalize the population keeping in consideration the administrative limits, contiguity, historical background and other cognate factors.

a) **Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Sherani**

Killa Saifullah, Zhob and Sherani have been clubbed. All the districts fall in the same administrative division. Likewise, none of the district is eligible to obtain a seat independently. Previously the said districts also remained in the same constituency. The population of all these districts are homogeneous and the areas are contiguous.

(b) **Musakhail, Barkhan, Loralai and Duki**

Musakhail, Barkhan, Loralai and Duki have been clubbed. All the districts fall in the same administrative division. The share of all the districts is less than 0.5 so due to the said reasons none of the districts is eligible for allocation of independent seat. All above districts remained in the same constituency in the past.

(c) **Harnai, Sibi, Kohlu and Dera Bugti**

Harnai, Sibi, Kohlu and Dera Bugti have been clubbed. All the districts fall in the same administrative division. The share of all the districts is less than 0.5 so due to this reason none of the districts is eligible to be allocated an independent seat. These four districts already remained in one and the same constituency.

(d) **Nasirabad, Jhalmagsi and Kachhi**

While allocating the shares of the districts, Nasirabad, Jhalmagsi, Kachhi, Jaffarabad, Usta Muhammad and Sohbatpur have been clubbed by allocating two National Assembly Seats. The areas of Nasirabad i.e. Tehsil Tamboo, Baba Kot, Landhi and PCs Judair and Bedar forming part of entire one provincial assembly constituency clubbed with national assembly constituency with district Jhalmagsi and Kachhi. The rest of the areas of Nasirabad district

have been clubbed with district Jaffarabad, Usta Muhammad and Sohbatpur to rationalize the population of National Assembly seats and to ensure contiguity, homogeneity and other cognate factors.

(e) Quetta

Quetta district having a share of 2.79 have been given three national assembly seats. While delimiting the constituencies of Quetta District the factors of homogeneity, contiguity, equal distribution of population to the best possible extent as well as recent judgment passed by Hon'ble Balochistan High Court, Balochistan kept in consideration.

(f) Ziarat and Pishin

Ziarat and Pishin have been clubbed. The share of these two districts is less than 0.5 so due to this reason none of the district is eligible to be allocated a seat independently. These two districts also remained in the same constituency in previous delimitation.

(g) Killa Abdullah and Chaman

Killa Abdullah and Chaman have been clubbed. The arrangement was remained in vogue in the past as well because of contiguity and homogeneity of cultures. Chaman district remained part of Killa Abdullah, therefore, clubbing of both the districts is quite natural.

(h) Nushki, Chagai, Washuk and Kharan

Nushki, Chagai, Washuk and Kharan have been clubbed. All the districts fall in the same administrative division. The share of all the districts is less than 0.5 so due to this reason none of the districts is eligible to be allocated an independent seat. The above districts were also clubbed in previous delimitation.

(i) Mastung, Kalat and Surab

Mastung, Kalat and Surab have been clubbed. All the districts fall in the same administrative division. The share of all the districts is less than 0.5 so due to this reason none of the districts is eligible for an independent seat. These three districts were also clubbed in previous delimitation due to homogeneity and contiguity.

(j) Lasbella, Hub and Awaran

Lasbella, Hub and Awaran have been clubbed. As per notification of the provincial government Hub district has been created from Lasbella district. The

Clubbing of these districts is quite natural and needs the principles as laid down in Section 20 of the Elections Act, 2017.

(k) Panjgur, Kech and Gawadar

Panjgur, Kech and Gawadar have been clubbed. The arrangement has been made due to contiguity and homogeneity of cultures.

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Sherani and Zhob

To rationalize the population of Zhob district, two patwar circles of Zhob district i.e. Murghakibzai and Babar made part of Sherani district to qualify for a single provincial assembly seat while remaining parts of district Zhob have been included in another independent provincial assembly seat. While delimiting both the constituencies homogeneity, contiguity and rest of the principles of delimitation are kept in mind.

(b) Musakhail and Barkhan

The districts Musakhail and Barkhan have been clubbed having a share of seat of 0.94 due to low population of each district. Both the districts are contiguous as well.

(c) Sibi and Harnai

The districts Sibi and Harnai have been clubbed, as Harnai District obtained less than 0.5 share independently. Similarly, both districts fall in the same administrative division and national assembly constituency.

(d) Quetta

District Quetta obtained 8.89 share of seats, hence, 9 Provincial Assembly constituencies have been allocated to district Quetta. While delimiting Provincial Assembly Constituencies principles as given/provided in section 20 of the Elections Act-2017 were followed. Prime objective was given to ensure homogeneity and other cognate factors. Moreover, every three Provincial Assembly Constituencies fall in one National Assembly Constituency.

(e) Nasirabad

District Nasirabad has obtained 1.93 share of seats, hence, 2 Provincial Assembly Constituencies have been allocated to district Nasirabad. Distribution of 2 Provincial Assembly seats within the district has been carved out having kept in consideration multiple factors likewise contiguity of areas, compactness and other cognate factors.

(f) Khuzdar

District Khuzdar has obtained 3.41 shares of seats; hence, 3 Provincial Assembly constituencies have been allocated to district Khuzdar. Distribution

of 3 Provincial Assembly constituencies has been exercised within the district to adjust the constituencies practically keeping in view all cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in a compact geographic area.

(g) Pishin

District Pishin has obtained 2.86 share of seats, hence, 3 Provincial Assembly constituencies have been allocated to district Pishin. Three Provincial Assembly seats have been carved out within the district keeping in view all principles of delimitation. The population of each constituency is homogenous as well as having contiguous areas.

(h) Panjgur

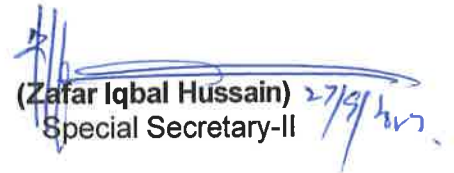
District Panjgur has obtained 1.75 share of seats, hence, 2 Provincial Assembly Constituencies have been allocated to district Panjgur. While delimiting both the Provincial Assembly Constituencies homogeneity, contiguity and other principles of delimitation have been kept in consideration.

(i) Kech

District Kech has obtained 3.63 share of seats, hence, 4 Provincial Assembly Constituencies have been allocated to district Kech. While delimiting these Four Provincial Assembly constituencies of district Kech all cognate factors specially compactness of geographical compact areas along with other principles of delimitation have been ensured owing to reasons to guard all factors.

29. 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 **27th October, 2023** during office hours. Any representation after due date 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 12 of the Election Rules, 2017.

By order of the Election Commission of Pakistan.


(Zafar Iqbal Hussain) 27/10/2023
Special Secretary-II